

PAPCASTLE HISTORY



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Papcastle Local History Group

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2009

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FOREWORD

In spring 2007, Jack Sedgwick, a veterinary surgeon, who had spent his life since the late 1920's in the village, gave a talk in the village hall. He presented an interesting insight into his early days and identified just five others who had lived all their lives in the village, from about the same time.

This talk stimulated discussion into the fact that the history of the village had never been recorded. So from it a Papcastle Local History Group was formed with the intention of recovering as much as possible and with the expectation of publishing at least a small volume.

By the autumn of 2008, it was clear that a major decision was needed - whether to publish what had been discovered so far or to hold off for some distant date when many more months, or possibly years of painstaking research might have been done. That would require regular trips to the Records Offices and not inconsiderable expense.

This book is therefore a first edition, and one day may be superseded by a superior fresh and much extended edition. Notes of the sources which might repay further work are given in Appendix 1. Whilst attempting to record the past, it was recognised that in years to come, what is happening today becomes the past as well. So we have included a significant amount of detail about the contemporary scene.

The members of the group who have been active in producing material are Phil Balguy, Jim Dryden, Susan Fleming, Greg Greenhalgh, Andrea Haley, Polli Martin, Jenni Rushton and Elspeth White. Others in the village have been supportive in supplying miscellaneous information, in particular Robert Jackson, David Bromley and Mike Apperley. Much of the text has been written and the overall design done by me and any errors or omissions are therefore my responsibility.

Our thanks go to many villagers who have loaned their house deeds or provided other fascinating pieces of information.

Eric Apperley

Autumn 2009

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Chapter 1 The Romans

The only evidence of any human influence at Papcastle before the Romans arrived are some standing stones mentioned by Denwood [1] "a huge monolith near the Derwent below Papcastle, demolished in 1946" and Askew [2] refers to one, which may be the same one, and to three in a field between Papcastle and Broughton. There are of course many other traces of early Britons in the area around us, e.g. Castlerigg stone circle, near Keswick.

The Romans, arriving in Britain in AD 43, probably did not venture as far north as Cumbria before about AD 80. Of the many forts they built, the first in Papcastle, no doubt with only wooden defences, is believed to date from this time. This was succeeded by a more substantial one by the second century and remained in use until almost the end of the Roman occupation period. After many an earlier academic debate, it is now agreed that the Roman name was *Derventio*, which was a local name for the river.



As is usual, a civilian settlement or *vicus* developed, on the south facing slope towards the river. The fort stood at the junction of major Roman routes from Carlisle, Maryport, Moresby-Ravenglass and Keswick. There must have been a river crossing, but more than likely the Derwent has changed its course during nearly two thousand years, so no trace of it has been found.

Unfortunately for historians, much of the stonework of the fort above ground and probably the township, was taken to build Cockermouth Castle in the 12th century. No doubt farmers were not slow to acquire useful building stone for wall and farm buildings.

Various antiquarians have recorded visible remains; Camden (1586 to 1594) called Papcastle "the carcase of an ancient fort" and in 1610, records that the font, now in Bridekirk church, had been discovered here. [3] Gale [4] in 1709, identified the fort as *Derventio*, correcting earlier misidentifications. Stukeley [5], in 1725 gave a very detailed account (quoted verbatim in [8]). The latest description of any value was that of Askew in c. 1864 who wrote

"The village of Papcastle occupies the site where once stood the Roman City of Deroentio, for a period of at least two hundred years. Coins, altars, buried grain, and earthen vessels are still frequently found in the gardens and fields. The first turn to the left on leaving Salathiel's birthplace, leads to Sibey Brows, a rich pasture field. Part of this field is fine table-land, the other a steep brow rising from the valley of the Derwent. About 21 feet from the base of the accivity is an inclined way seven yards broad, which seems to have been a much used thoroughfare. In the field adjoining Sibey Brows, at the foot of a straggling wooded bank, a piece of splendid road sweeps down to the river. Between this road and the river are some faint traces of a large building, which may have been the public baths; and in the second field on the Broughton road, on the left, there are still some remains of an amphitheatre. About the middle of the tableland in Sibey Brows, there are

still some traces of the western boundary of the military camp of the Romans. On the high ground above the village there was a strong castrum or Roman castle, up to which there are still some faint traces of streets.

The Romans did nothing on a small scale -their walls and edifices nearly always approached the stupendous, so that we have every reason to conclude that Derwentio was no mean city. In excavating for the foundations of Derwent Lodge, the workmen opened out a fine Roman well, and turned up a quantity of burned grain, together with some coins. Sibey Brows is one of the earliest and richest pastures in the neighbourhood. Mr. William Dickinson thus accounts for its fertility in his Agricultural Essay in West Cumberland :-“ The soil of Sibey Brows is reputed to be blackened with the carbon of burned grain belonging to the ancient Romans. Tradition says the extensive and well-stocked granaries of these warriors which stood there, were accidentally destroyed by fire; or this district may lie on the remains of an ancient forest destroyed by the same agency.” About seven years ago, F. L. B. Dykes, Esq., of Dovenby Hall, assisted by Mr. William Richardson, his land steward, and Mr. John Hodgson, Surveyor, of Bassenthwaite, made a thorough survey of the old Roman road from Papcastle to Maryport; the whole distance being carefully laid down and mapped by Mr. Hodgson, affording the Ordnance Survey much valuable information when they visited the district.

At a distance of about two hundred yards from the [Dovenby] Hall, in the pasture land, is a well-defined track, in a direct line with the old highway between Cockermouth and Maryport. The materials of which the road was made were found to be simply such stones as lay about in the neighbourhood through which it passed, – sandstone, limestone, or cobbles. The interstices between the large stones being carefully filled up with smaller ones, made an even and smooth surface, in some parts, of the route, the road winds round the base or a hill, but invariably comes back to a straight line. The Hall grounds, near the mansion, contain the remains of two or three remarkable tumuli. One in the front parks, in the shape of an ellipse, is in dimensions -the greater diameter, 112 yards; the less, 70 yards. In the “Guards,” a field close to the ‘village, through which the footpath passes to Little Broughton, another in shape nearly circular, forms part of an orchard. Between these, again, is a small circular one. They are all on the margin of a stream. The custom of the Romans was to bury their dead by the side of their highways; these tumuli may be the remains of some cemetery or place of tombs.

A well-defined piece of Roman road, which connected a station at Moresby with Papcastle, may still be seen in the townships of Brigham and Eaglesfield. And in a narrow field across the brook in the township of Eaglesfield, the traces are very distinct up to the verge of a hazel wood, where there is also a fine Roman well.

A Roman road, continuing southward from Papcastle, is described in 1815 as taking a straight course from the south of Cockermouth by Street Gate, Lamplugh Cross, Frizington, and Cleator to Egremont. Towards Cockermouth it was six yards wide, and paved with cobbles and stone from the adjacent ground. Near Eaglesfield, it was found in 1794 as a paved way, seven yards wide, a little below the surface, and in 1877, though the road had been plundered of its boulders about 20 years before, the foundation had lately been uncovered near Lamplugh. In Frizington Park the road was found seven yards wide about 18 inches below the surface, and it could be traced near Cleator. [6]

But by the 20th Century, one would not know of the Roman origins of Papcastle except for the residual earthworks at the highest point of the village. Enterprising tourists looking for the Roman Fort marked on O.S. maps are doomed to disappointment.

With a more enlightened view about the importance of archaeology, there has been a number of rescue digs in the village. The first serious look at the fort was by Collingwood in 1912. [7] The situation was assessed in detail by Eric Birley in 1961, [8], when it became known that the County Council intended to build the 16 units of sheltered housing at Castle Gardens. This led to a rescue dig by Charlesworth in 1962. [9] The main outcome was that the site was largely robbed out as the archaeologists say, and a probable wash down of soil from the high point will have taken with it many artefacts.

In 1984 when the Burroughs Cottage had to be demolished (where Old Orchard now stands) there was a short rescue dig led by Adrian Olivier of Lancaster University.

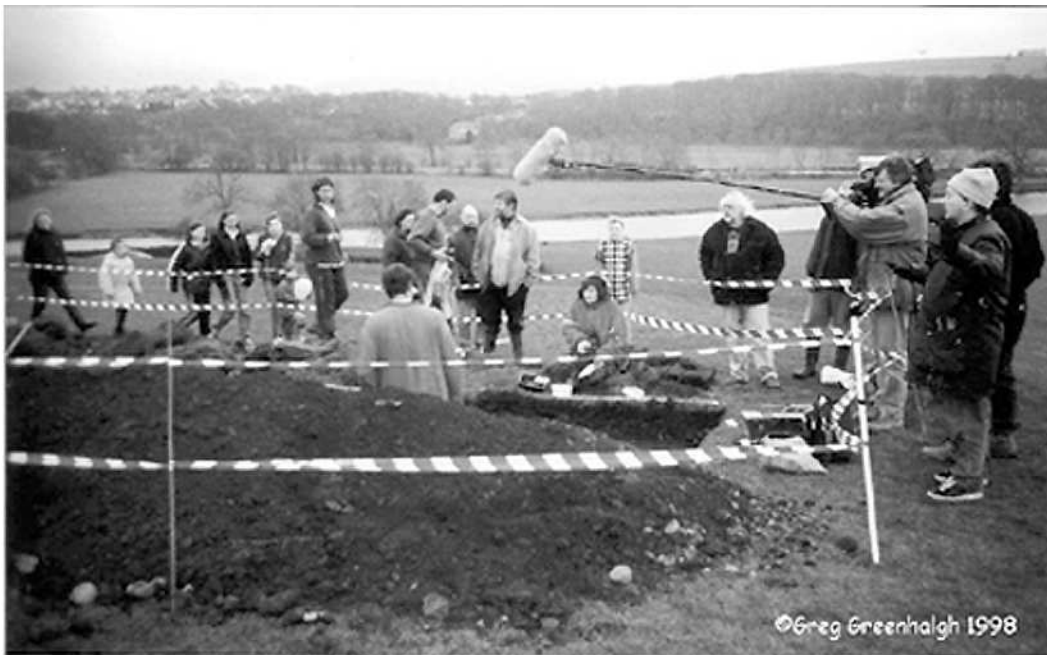
Substantial foundations (Temple of Apollo?) and a great number of artefacts were found. In subsequent feedback to the village, it was suggested that Derventio might well have been an armoury base, supplying all the military in N.W. Cumbria.[10]



1984 Rescue dig at Burroughs Cottage

In 1998, Channel 4's 'Time Team' spent their customary three days, starting in the very restricted space of the garden of Derwent Lodge Cottage; the owner had found much material in preparing for an extension.

The team also excavated at Sibby Brows (field opposite The Grove) and saw the evidence confirming earlier references.



1998-Time Team dig on Sibby Brows

The overall verdict was that Derventio must have been a substantial town, perhaps on a par with Corbridge, recognised as a major settlement for Hadrian's Wall. [11]

In 2001, there was a further dig to the south of Castle Gardens before a new house was built (Quintana) [12], but nothing of significance was found there.

The most recent discovery was a beehive quern at Braeside, in 2005. [13]

Surprisingly, there does not appear to have been any archaeological work done when The Mount estate was cleared for the development of a 45-house modern estate – building started in 1965.

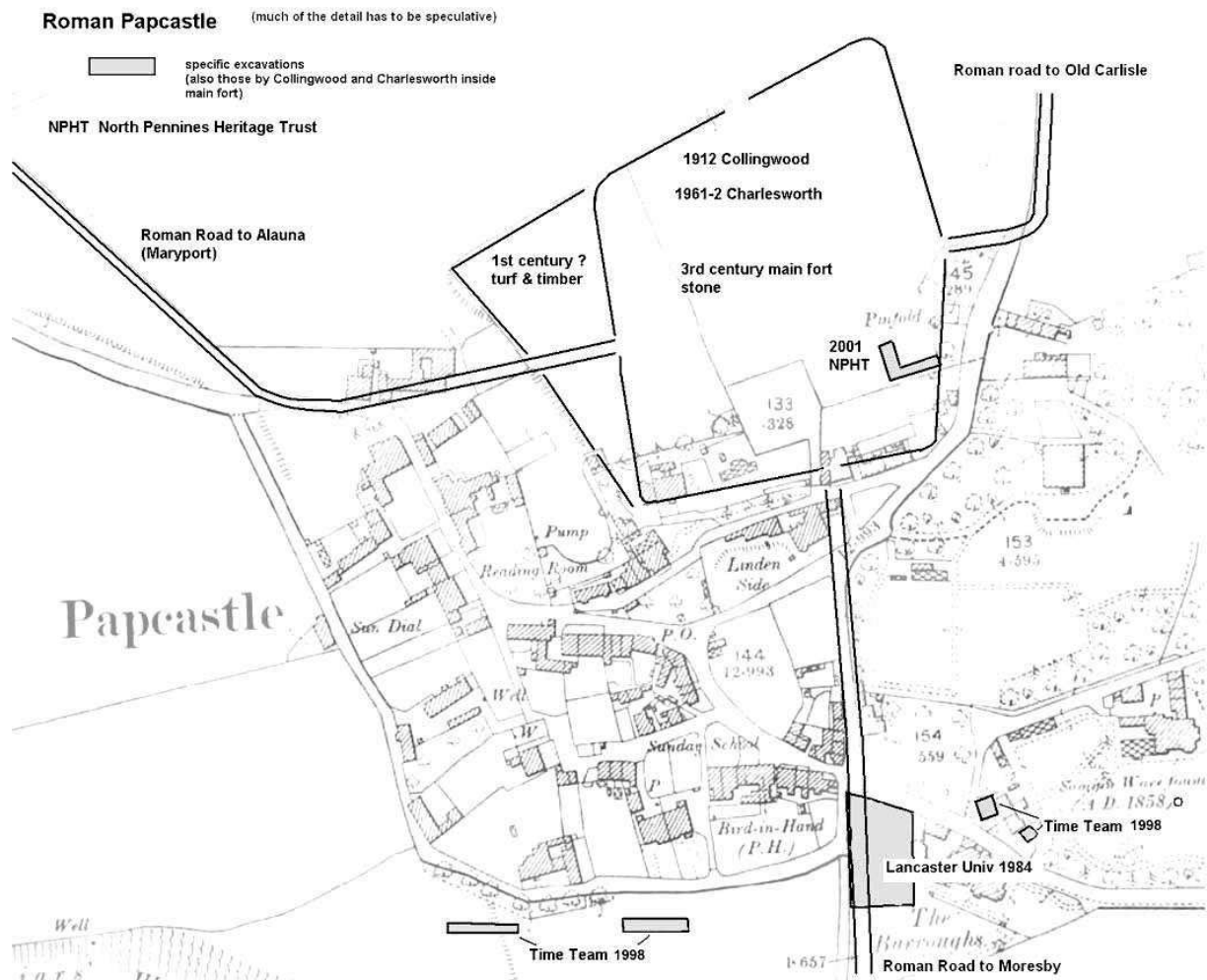
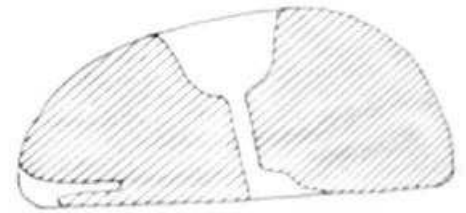
There are several wells in the village, more than likely all serving the vicus. There must be a great deal more Roman history of the village, sadly buried under the gardens and increasingly under the present-day houses. Opportunities to dig are therefore going to be very limited.

The Romans were under severe attacks from Picts, Saxons and Scots from about AD 367 and eventually pulled back from Britain by AD 410. Derwentio may well have been rebuilt at this time, and was apparently still in use in the late 4th century, i.e. AD 380-400.

For a very full account of Papcastle in Roman times, as well as the road network, the reader should see Bradbury's "History of Cockermouth". [14]



Beehive quern found at Braeside 2005



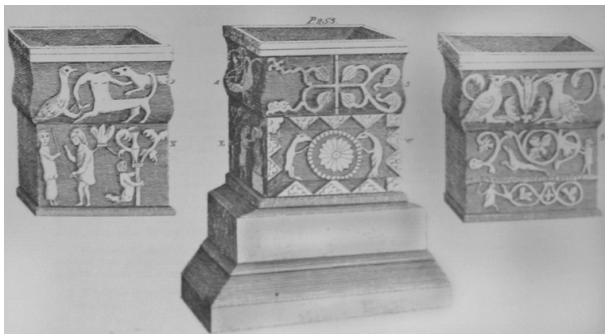
Chapter 2 From the Romans - to the 17th Century

After the Romans left in AD 410, we have no records for several centuries. The town without a garrison to service would have declined, with at best only a small farming community remaining.

The next clue is in the prevalence of Scandinavian names in the villages of the area - "-by" indicating the Viking arrival in the 9th century. With this we can possibly link Papcastle's name. While there have been suggestions that the first element came from Pippard as Pippard's castle, the most authoritative source [1] says it can hardly be other than the Old Norse for hermit, 'papi'. This suggests nothing left but the ruins and a hermit living there.

The first record of the village's name is in 1260 as Pabecastr' [1]. In 1215, William de Fortibus was given back the Manor of Cockermouth and was building Cockermouth castle in stone; (in 1221 he was being given permission to hold a market in the town.) It is plain that much of the stone from Derventio found its way there.

The long "track" known as Friar's Walk may well have been originally a Roman route to a ford to cross the river, but the name suggests there may well have been a chapel here. Birley quotes a Canon Bouch who had discovered a reference to a chapel of St Osyth at Papcastle, dated 1492/3 [2]; it seems highly possible that the well-known font at Bridekirk church did in fact come from Papcastle. [3]



Bridekirk Font [4]

The remnant of a stone window with tracery in the grounds of Cedar Lodge however appears to be part of a Victorian folly. [5]

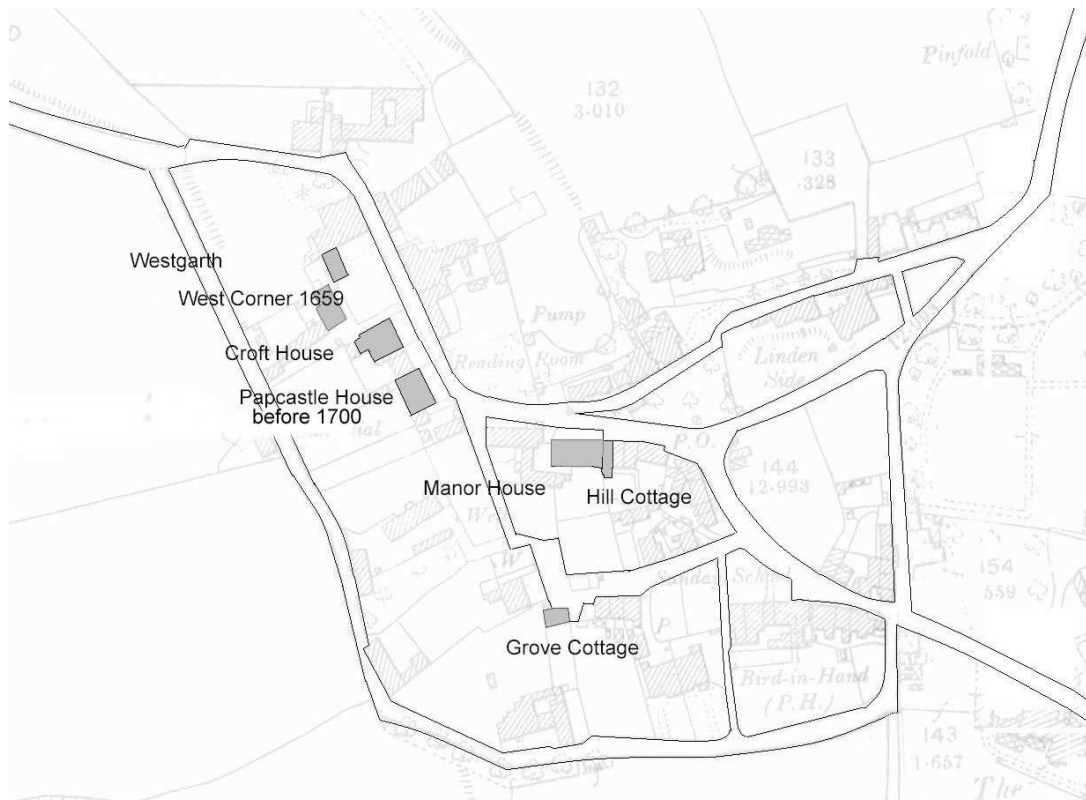


Any “village” in Papcastle would have consisted largely of insubstantial dwellings, probably wattle and daub. It was not until the 17th century that we begin to see any houses built of stone, although it is possible that there were earlier ones which were replaced or incorporated into later developments. (note: Cockermouth had many substantial dwellings of stone by 1685.) [6]

The Older Houses of Papcastle

A number of residents have some of the earlier deeds of their properties and have allowed these to be examined and summarised. To make sense of them however, one needs to track back on the history of land ownership (which included any buildings on that land.) So a short history lesson is advisable. [see Appendix 2]

The developments of the 16th and 17th centuries would reflect the lessening of fears of Scottish raids after the union of the crowns in 1603. But until the Civil War was over, England was only beginning to grow as a great trading nation; wealth from this would take time to gravitate through the country. So it is no surprise to find the following seem to be the earliest substantial houses (where they are listed buildings, the dating quoted is taken from English Heritage Schedule Statements [EH]) Bear in mind that these, as well as others may well have stood where earlier buildings have been demolished to make way for later developments.



Grove Cottage

mid 17th C with 20th C alterations [EH]; reported to be haunted in 1970's up to the time when the extension was added [7]



Croft House

late 17th C with 19th C alterations [EH]



Papcastle House (also Chinnock)

(mid or late 18th C with 19th C alterations/additions [EH], but something here in existence before 1700 [Deeds])

The Manor House

late 17th C or early 18th C divided into two [EH]

A piece of history - "24th June 1742 about 2 pm. Jane Trohear, wife of Thomas Trohear, gentleman of Papcastle, needed to go down into the cellar. On the stairs, she slipped and the fall fractured her skull. She was dead before anyone could get to her." [8]



Orchard Cottage (with a re-used lintel of 1662 or 1667)

two cottages early 18th C with 19thC alterations.[EH]



Hill Cottage (not listed),

Living Room: There would have been a large kitchen range for cooking, hot water and heating. Spice or salt cupboard is still to the left of the chimney breast. Depth of cupboard gives an idea of the thickness of what would have been the outside wall. Large ceiling beam looks like a ship's timber. Probably had a slate floor - now used for crazy paving in the garden.

Entrance: as from what is now Derwenydd. It led directly into the living room from right of chimney breast. Another door on opposite wall, near the present front door, led into the Manor House.

A door opens onto a staircase, which I think was circular and on the outside of the house (like that of Grove Cottage). Stair leads up to a large bedroom and a small room which is now a bathroom. A door leads down to the kitchen passing the bottom of the circular stair. The stair originally went below ground level to a "cold store". There is an aperture here, which could have been a window providing light.

Extension: I think the present kitchen with bathroom above is an extension to the original house. The passage was later (1890?) infilled as Derwenydd (cottage) next door. An indoors toilet upstairs there was not installed until 1983. [9]

Kerria Cottage

when for sale in mid-2008 was stated to be 15th C, later corrected to 17th C [10]

Westgarth, West Corner

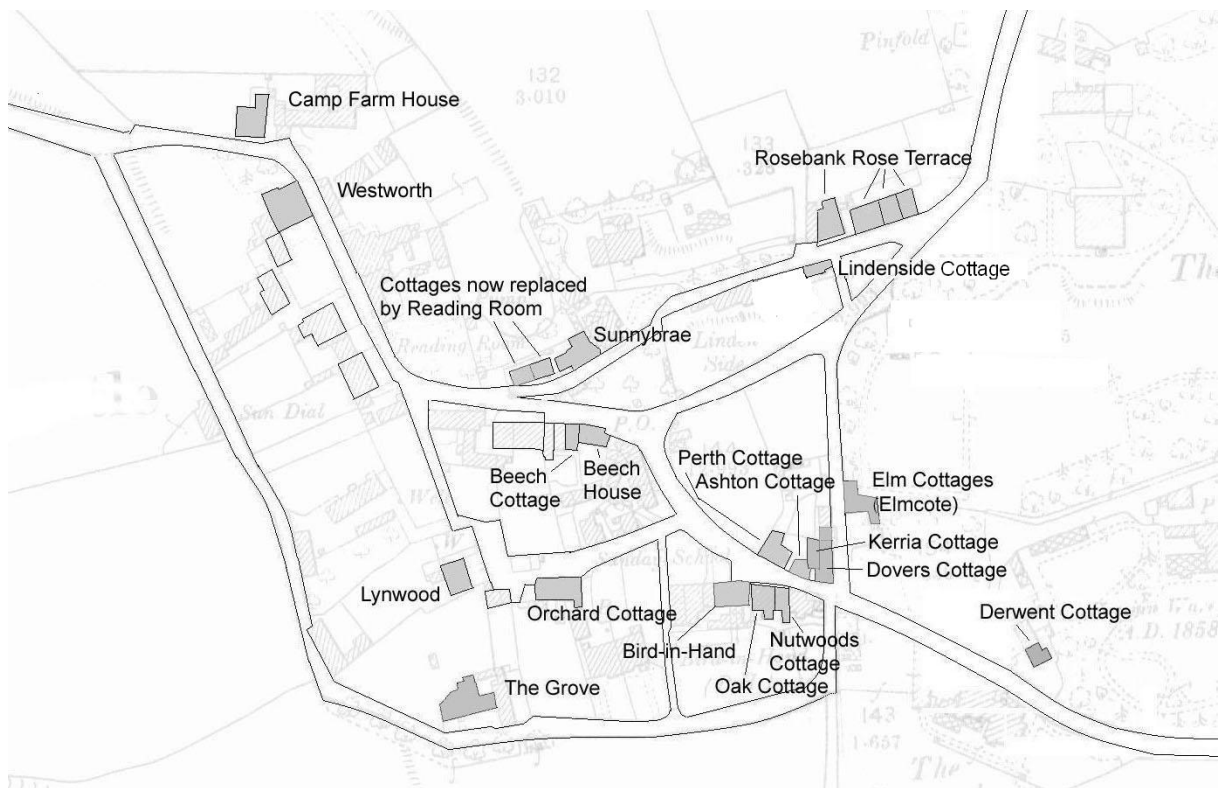
There were two cottages included in earlier Westworth transactions (see Chap 3) [11]- one now called Westgarth - which looks distinctly older and probably 17th century in origin; this is said to have been the Westworth laundry at one stage and West Corner, showing a date stone for 1659 but now with exterior very much modified. There were once two staircases, one a stone one. [12]



Chapter 3 The Eighteenth Century

The next phase of development is recognisably Georgian [technically from 1714 to 1830]. The Union of English and Scottish parliaments in 1707 would finally assure all that Scottish raids were finished.

This is the time when many of Cockermouth's Georgian buildings were appearing - almost certainly redevelopments from earlier less substantial dwellings. A similar process must have been occurring in the village. Many cottages appear to date from the early 1700's most likely developments from earlier less robust dwellings. It is not surprising that some chose to build their houses in Papcastle. Several large mansions were built (or again redeveloped) during this time. Unfortunately it has been difficult, if not impossible to narrow down when these events occurred. In some case deeds have been available which lead back to certainty that the houses existed at a certain date but rarely when they were built. We can list what is known.



Westworth

before 1763 - (Hicks Estate map) [1]





Camp Farm House

before 1757 (deeds) [1]

Lindenside Cottage:

probably late 18th C

[See also Chapter 4 – Lindenside



The Grove

built 1753 – (date stone)

interesting greenslate sundial on south elevation inscribed J Falder 1772



Beech House

before 1774 (deeds)



Lynwood

late 18th C [EH] [2]

Rosebank

late 18th C with early 19th C extension
[EH])



There are also several other smaller properties which appear to be of this vintage or earlier



Rose Terrace - Rosehill and The Cottage

(probably 18th C with early 19th C
alterations [EH])

Dover's Lane

A set of cottages around the corner of
Dover's Lane (hearsay built about 1703)



Perth Cottage and Ashton Cottage

(hearsay again about 1703)



Nutwood's Cottage & Oak Cottage

Nutwood's sold as a barn in 1732, -
(deeds).

Oak Cottage probably already existing
next door

Bird-in-Hand

(hearsay dating from 1720) [3]

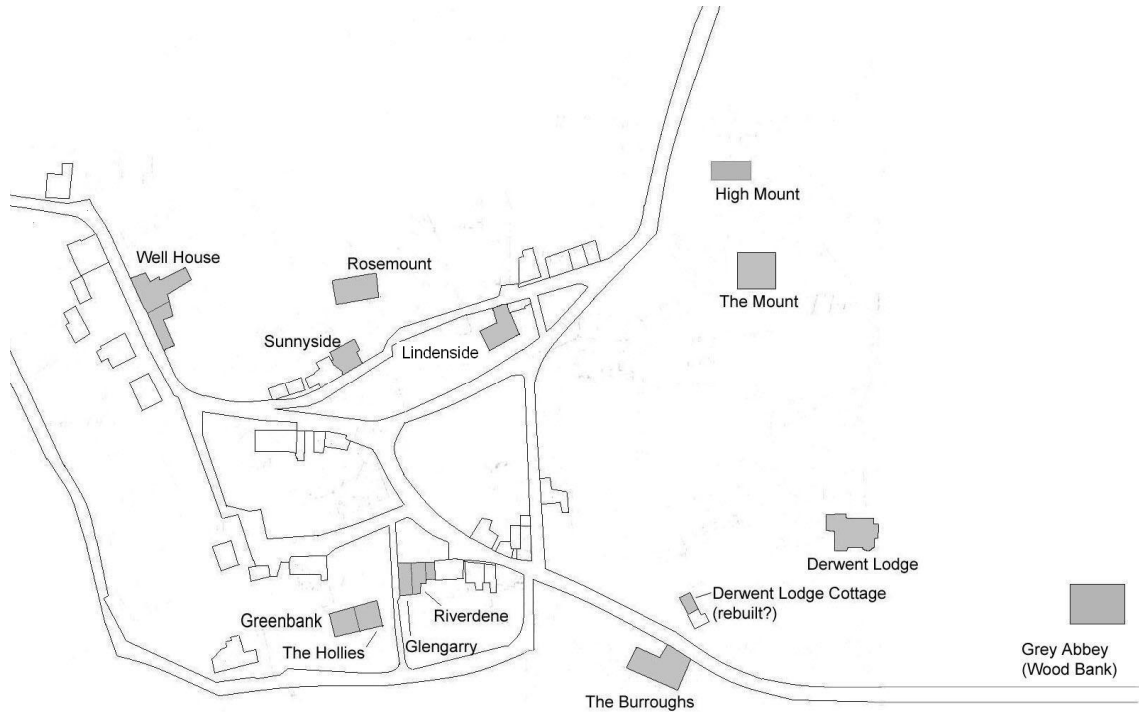
At some stage before 1961, its name was Birkwood. Its use as a public house ceased in the 1930's supposedly after complaints about rowdiness, probably by miners returning from Broughton late at night. After this, remembered as selling halfpenny buns so probably a baker's then. *See also Chapter 10.*



Derwent Cottage [4]

Chapter 4 Further building in the Nineteenth Century

The village continued to be an attractive place for affluent men to build more substantial houses, but again accurate dates have been difficult to find.



Well House

(once upon a time known as The Laurels)



Sunnyside:

(also Birkbeck Villa in 1881) existed in 1839 with occupier in 1851, Isabella Hudson; reputedly built by owner of Rosemount (William Thorburn C1841 to C1871)

Rosemount:

before 1841 (no photograph)



Lindenside:

built 1810 or 1812

(the complex here is now confusing- Lindenside itself passed from the last of the Harrises to Thomas Armstrong (of the building firm) and extended with the south-west addition. It was divided to become Lindenside East and Linden House in 1952 whilst a conversion of the older outbuildings retains the name Lindenside; Lindenside Cottage is older, and was the

laundry for the main house at one time – a doorway through is still evident.) [1]

The Mount

built 1816 for Thomas Knight
(since demolished in 1963) [2]



Greenbank and The Hollies

(semi-detached pair) between 1838 and 1863

Riverdene and Glengarry

between 1838 and 1863



The Burroughs

(with a date-stone for 1875, but this must be the date of a substantial extension of an earlier house)



Derwent Lodge:



believed to have been built by Joseph Harris but not identified as a resident until C1881. The date stone appears to be 1858 – initials J and E H are the right ones.

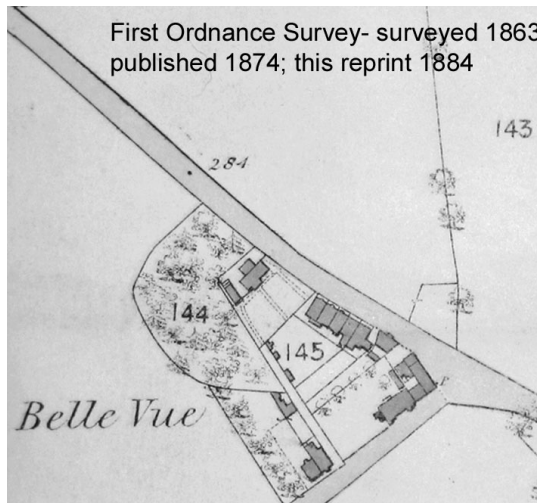


Grey Abbey:

previously Wood Bank, but confusingly with entries for each as separate households in one census; probably built by Jonathan Harris between C1841 and C1851; derelict in 1950's but restored early 1960's.



Belle Vue:



The cottages and houses on the west side of the old Maryport Road seem to have been built about 1850; hearsay has it that Premier House was the first. [3] This and the cottages have been much altered and show few signs of their 19th century origin. The 1864 OS survey shows about 10 properties here and round the corner onto the road to Papcastle, but the Tithe map of 1839 shows nothing. The first entry for Belle Vue in the Censuses was in 1861 when 9 households were recorded.

Moorside



Hill Hurst

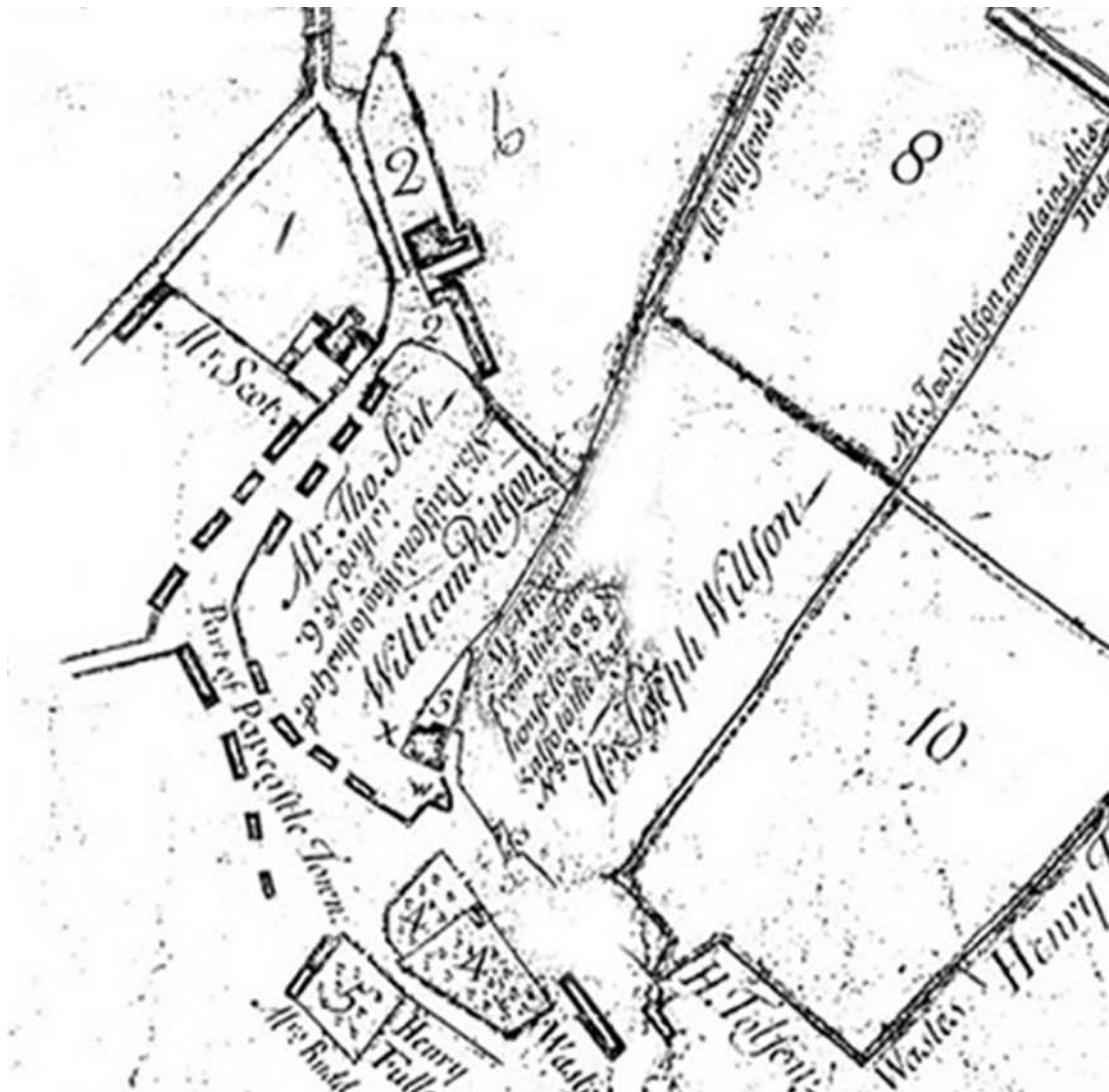


Cottages at Belle Vue

Chapter 5 Maps

Maps really did not start to appear for rural areas until the 16th century, and then only as county maps. The first complete set was by Saxton from 1574 to 1576. These tended to be small-scale, i.e. lots of miles to the inch. These maps whilst identifying communities, were very short on other detail and were not very accurate. Saxton's map of Cumberland dated 1576, if the reproduction now available is full-size, is just under 4 miles to the inch and does not even show Papcastle. [Scale about 1:250,000]

The next development was the production of estate maps, again from about 1570 and again with Saxton himself. These provided a landowner with a detailed and more accurate visualisation of his possessions. These maps were to a much larger scale - anything up to 20 inches to the mile. [1: 3000]



1763: The first map we have been able to trace is a surveyor's map of the estate of William Hicks. This shows the estate (Westworth and Camp Farm) reasonably accurately, but unfortunately, any houses through the rest of the village seem to be schematic only. [1]Hicks' Estate map (extract) 1763

One of the early major reasons for mapping was to control the populace. Following the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion in Scotland, Major General William Roy was dispatched to map the country in detail. He surveyed the whole of mainland Scotland at a scale of 1 inch to 1000 yards [1: 36000]. His maps were used to assist the policing of the rebellious Scots for decades. The maps are still in use today as the basis of the Ancient Woodland Inventory of Scotland. Roy's pioneering work using new theodolites and mapping techniques led directly to the establishment of the Ordnance Survey in 1791, which is now the world's largest producer of commercial maps.

1759: The Society of Arts offered prizes for new and accurate surveys. The Society stipulated that the maps must be based on a trigonometrical survey, have accurate road distances, correct latitude and longitude, and that a scale of at least one inch to one mile be used

1774: For Cumberland, Thomas Donald published a map on a scale of 1 inch to one mile.



Extract from Thomas Donald's map

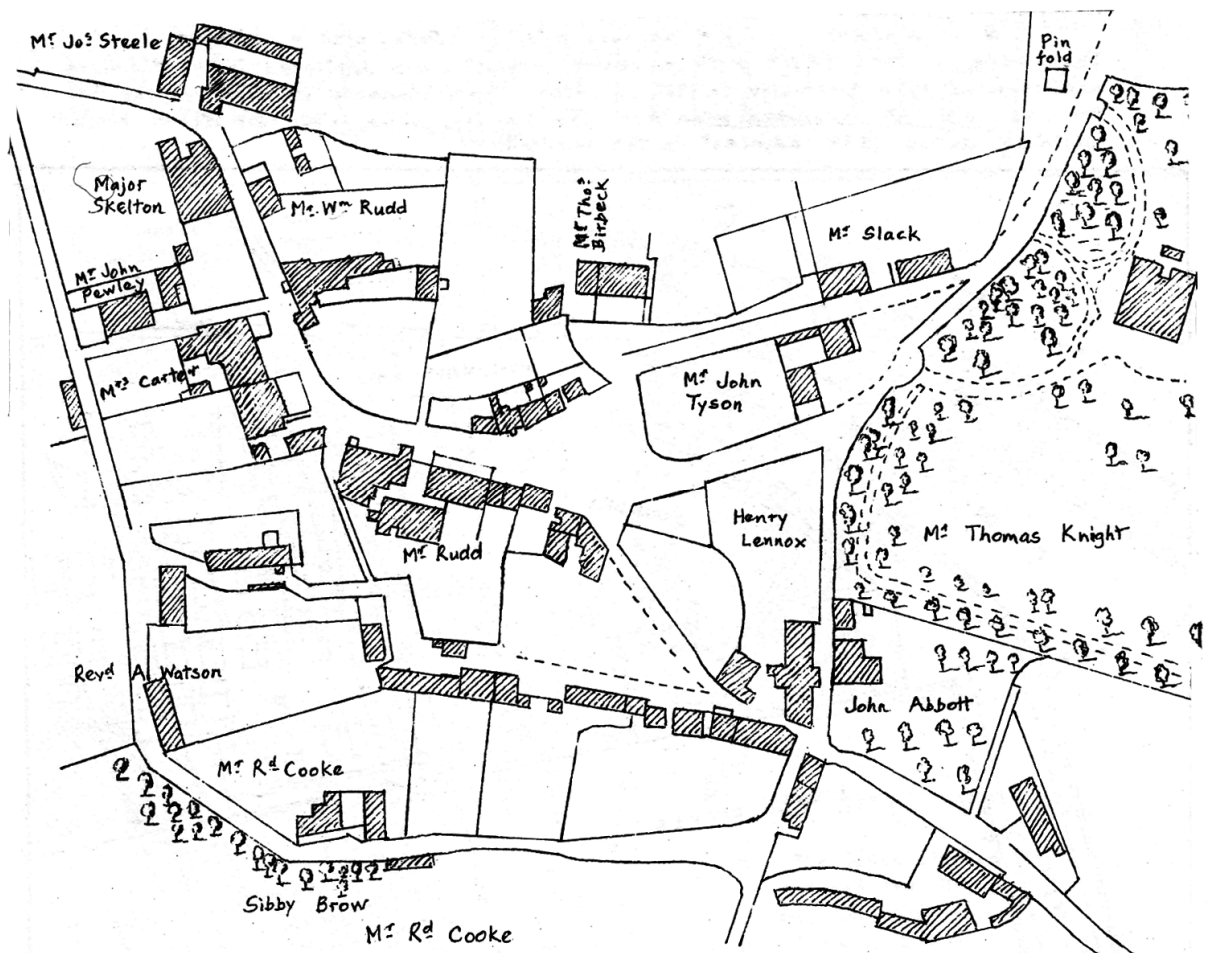
This map was one of the most important steps in the mapping of Cumberland. But there was no common code of practice among many surveyors working round the country, each having a preference for different aspects of the landscape. This means that little reliance can be placed on any detail shown, such as the scatter of houses in a village or town. [2]

Donald's map shows only 9 houses in Papcastle which cannot be right. (There were more than this). Probably these are the more substantial ones, leaving out the more humble cottages, but even so one cannot match them with known properties..

Unfortunately the minor roads are shown very faint on the reproduced map and are impossible to relate accurately with those of today.

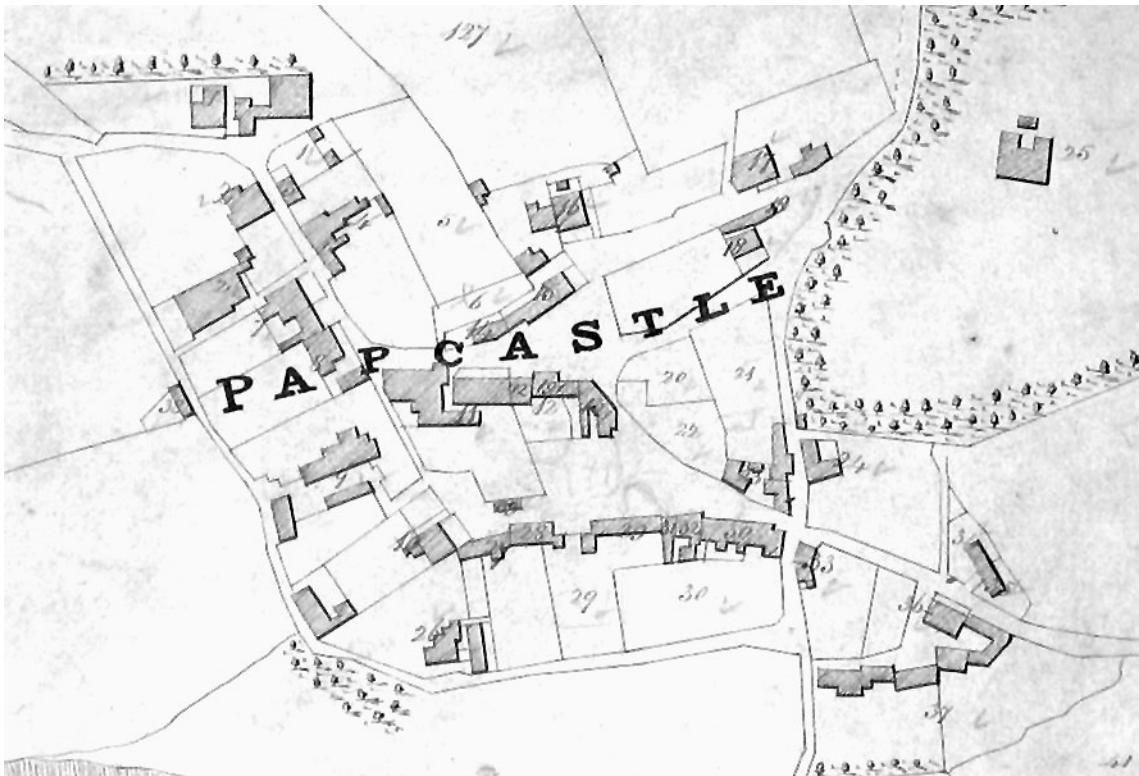
An interesting feature is the road from Carlisle which follows the old route to just above what is now Hames Hall; this was presumably built on the site of the place marked Hill Top. Hames Hill (a farm?) was then much further north , about on the line of the present main road. The fact that the map legends are on the skew, derives from the fact that the top of the original was North-West, not North.

1832: On John Wood's map of Cockermouth, there is an inset for Papcastle showing the names, presumably, of the owners of various properties. [3]



Inset from John Wood's map of 1832

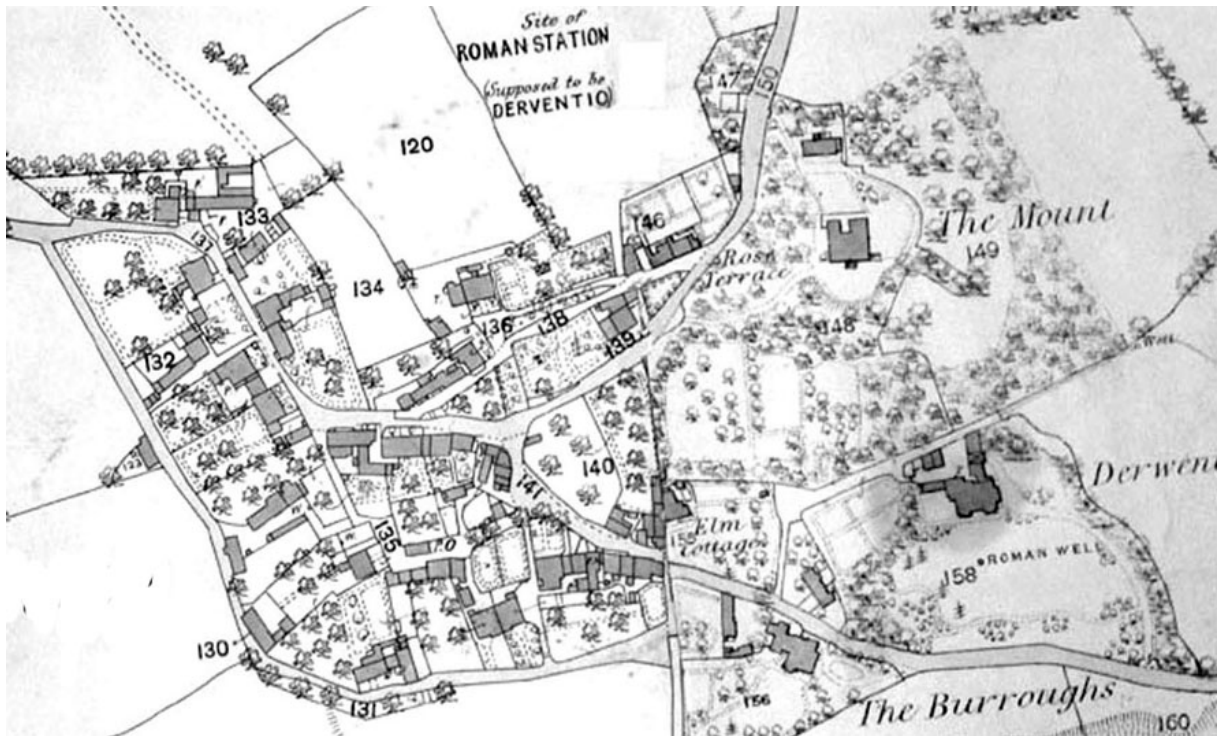
1838: The map accompanying the Tithe Commutation Agreement shows who owned what, and the schedule cross-links this as well as indicating the occupiers. [4]



Map from the Draft Tithe Commutation Agreement 1838

Large-scale maps did not show relief well if at all. The need for this arising from the worries of the Napoleonic era, and for consistency in the county maps led to the Trigonometrical Survey (later the Ordnance Survey), starting in 1791. The first published 1-inch map was of Kent in 1801. By 1854, the 25-inch [1:2500] survey was authorised and taken as standard. For Cumberland, this did not happen until 1863-4.

1874: So the first real map which can be relied on is the Ordnance Survey, surveyed in 1863-4 but not published until 1874. [5]. It was followed by a 1900-edition still based on this earlier survey.



Ordnance Survey 1863-4 printed 1874



Ordnance Survey 1900

Chapter 6 The Twentieth Century to the present

In the years before World War II, there were a number of houses built on the road from the village to Belle Vue (1930's), and the eight houses at Belle Vue built as Council Houses (1921), since sold off as private residences.

Then in the 1950's several more were built along Papcastle Road from the Gote and some on the Back Lane.

The sheltered housing accommodation of Castle Gardens, with 16 properties plus warden's accommodation had arrived in 1963.

The mansion which was The Mount, , was sold to Thomas Armstrong's (builders) in 1957. In the early 1960's, the house was demolished and a new estate, The Mount, commenced. Its first occupants moved in early in 1966; eventually there were 47 houses and later, two privately developed bungalows. Don't look for number 37 however, since the surveyors laying out the estate plainly got their measurements wrong and there was insufficient space for No. 37. The space intended for its back garden was sold off to neighbours for a song.

The Mount estate was marketed as an "executive" estate although it was a far cry from that title further south in the country. Nevertheless it filled with many professionals such as - head teachers, senior engineers and managers, bank managers, and individual businessmen. This trend also extended to the older part of the village so that dentists, doctors, hospital senior staff, veterinary surgeons, solicitors together with a significant number of retired people of comfortable means gave the village a non-typical social mix.

In 1974, Derwent Lodge was in use as a care home for the County Council's Social Services with 19 residents.

After this period, the local authority (Allerdale Borough Council) had to produce a Southern Allerdale Local plan. In doing so it established a policy of tightly drawn village limits for communities such as Papcastle which is regarded as special with a significant conservation area. Building in the village is therefore limited to in-fill, not outwards extension and there have been many such in-fill buildings.

By 1974, there was a total of 153 residences (excluding the outlying ones nearer to Bridekirk and Dovenby, and the old station appeared not to have been rescued at this time). The adult population was 350 - no information about children but from recollections, there were a fair number.

By 1990, there were 175 residences (again excluding the outliers). These held 356 electors. There were very few unoccupied properties so it appeared that the second-home fashion had not yet taken hold.

There is again no information about numbers of children but the feel of the village was very much that of a retired community with children in short supply.

There is no access to the occupations at this later stage but personal knowledge indicates a preponderance of people of professional standing, and retirees of similar standing (at least 58 households or 33%). By 2008, the village had increasingly become the

haunt of doctors and dentists with no fewer than nine households, some having both husband and wife, in these fields, so totalling 13 people, as well as two veterinary surgeons.

Interestingly in the early days of the Mount, it had felt much like a transit camp as people were often posted elsewhere by their companies. Yet a rough check of the electoral registers shows 32 properties still occupied by the same family in 2008, albeit a widow or widower. Of those here in 1990, there are still 68 the same (39%)

Summary of later building phases

Not in chronological order of building

1919-1939	1945-1965	1966 -1995	1995 -
Braehead	The Hawthorns	The whole of the Mount	Derventio Cottage
Hillrae	Grasmoor	Fairway	Quintana
Woodlea	Burtonwood	Bradstone	
Craiginvar	Warwick House*	Old Orchard	
Belle Mount	Ditton Lodge	Orchard Garth	
The Crofts	West Wind Cottage	Garthlea	
Belle Vue (8)	Cornerstones	Salmon Lodge	
	Cordova (now Mill Knock)	Manor Court	
	Fellbarrow	Avalon	
	Castle Gardens	Silverstones	
		Cedar Lodge (previously Bourne House)	

There are in addition several conversions of outbuildings.

* According to a photograph in the collection deposited by Bernard Bradbury in Cumbria Record Office, Whitehaven, the extension on the front of Warwick House was built with stones from Cockermouth Old Hall, demolished in 1973.

Chapter 7 The people of Papcastle

The first census was taken in 1801 but was limited to a head count only. This process continued every ten years until 1841, when the first detailed census was taken, recording people, household by household. Gender, age, occupation and a limited note of place of birth were required. In 1841, ages were recorded to the nearest multiple of five years. [1]

Later, the place of birth requirement was sharpened up and relationship to head-of-household included as well as condition (marital status). In 1851, it also asked whether blind or deaf-and-dumb; in 1861, this had extended to ask whether lunatic, imbecile or idiot ! In 1881, it was asking for how many rooms in the house if fewer than 5.

Monitoring sequential censuses, people were often very vague when they were born, and likewise their place of birth was likely to shift. And in every census, it recorded the people present, so that some might be found away from home, unless they were out of the country. The enumerators had to transcribe the official returns from drafts, supposedly filled in by the head of household, but where there was illiteracy or obstinacy to supplying the data, the enumerator had to guess and make the best of a bad job. So spellings of names and places of birth may be variable.

The census records have now been made available on-line once they are 100 years old, so that one can search for information between 1841 and 1901. There are limitations to these records but nevertheless they are a very valuable source of data. [1]

There is a major problem in that only the bigger dwellings seemed to have names, so that today's practice where every house can be identified, seems not to have evolved until well into the 20th century.

An analysis of the censuses for the village from 1841 to 1901 shows some interesting features. Note however that until 1894, Papcastle was just part of the ecclesiastical parish of Bridekirk, and the Gote (Goat) area was included with it. Since the Gote was transferred to Cockermouth Urban District Council in 1935, and is now regarded as 'town', it has been excluded here, although in the earlier years it probably had a majority of the population recorded for Papcastle.

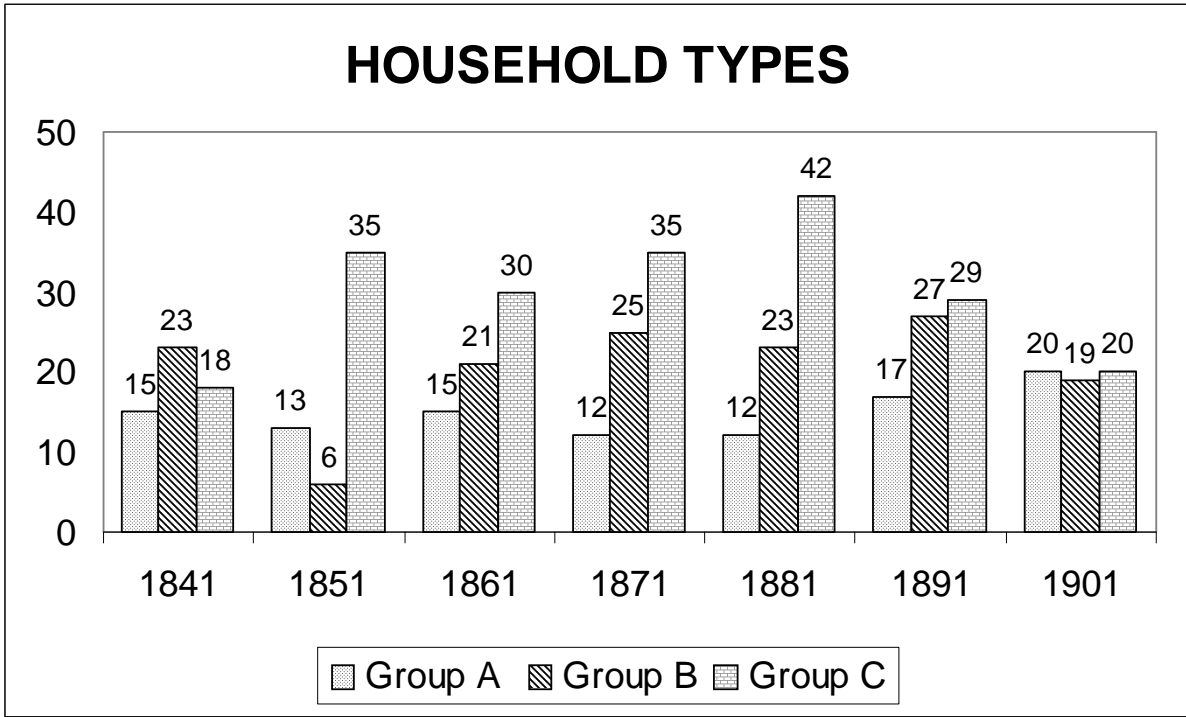
The first comparison is of the types of household. These have been classed in three groups.

Chart 1: Types of household

Group A: Landed proprietors, professionals (lawyers, army officers, medical men);

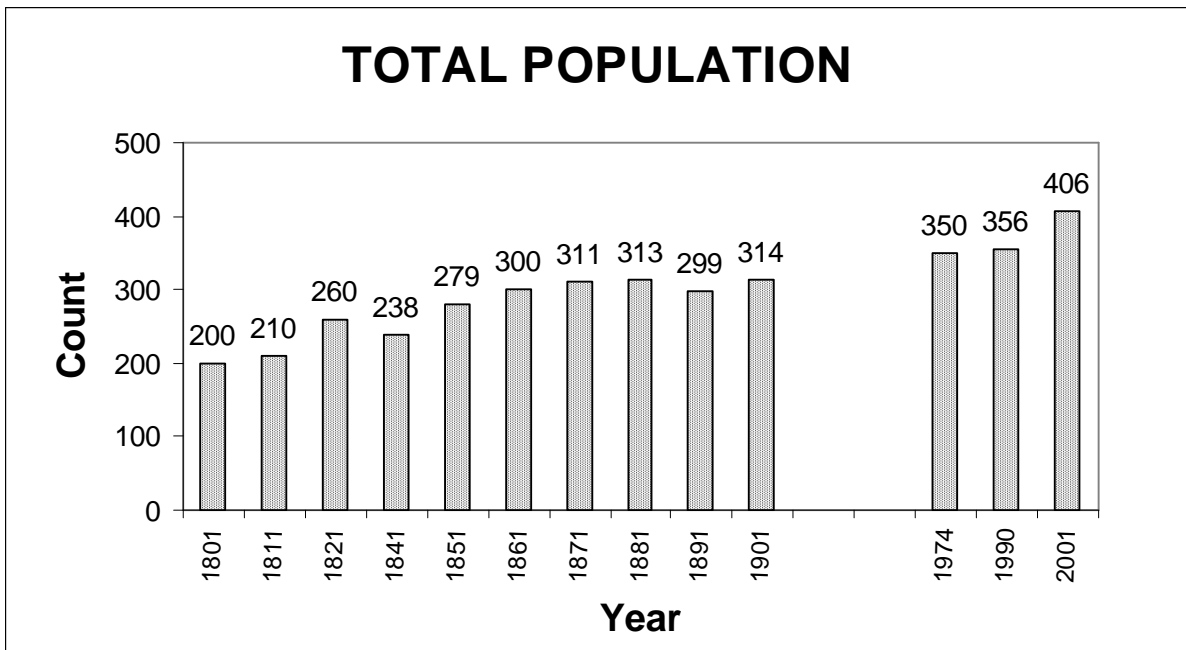
Group B: persons requiring education or apprenticed training to do their jobs - clergy, schoolmasters, craftsmen;

Group C: manual workers and the like- generally of little education.



As indicated elsewhere, Papcastle was a choice location among the affluent and this is shown by the steady rise in the number describing themselves as “landed proprietors” or living off “funds”, i.e. those who did not have to work for a living. Today leaving aside the retired of whom there are plenty, there are probably no landed proprietors and the range of professionals has widened to embrace a great many in the village. At the other end of the scale, those in manual occupations showed a steady rise until 1881 but after this a steady decline, leading to today’s situation where very few of the households will fall in this category.

Chart 2: Total population.

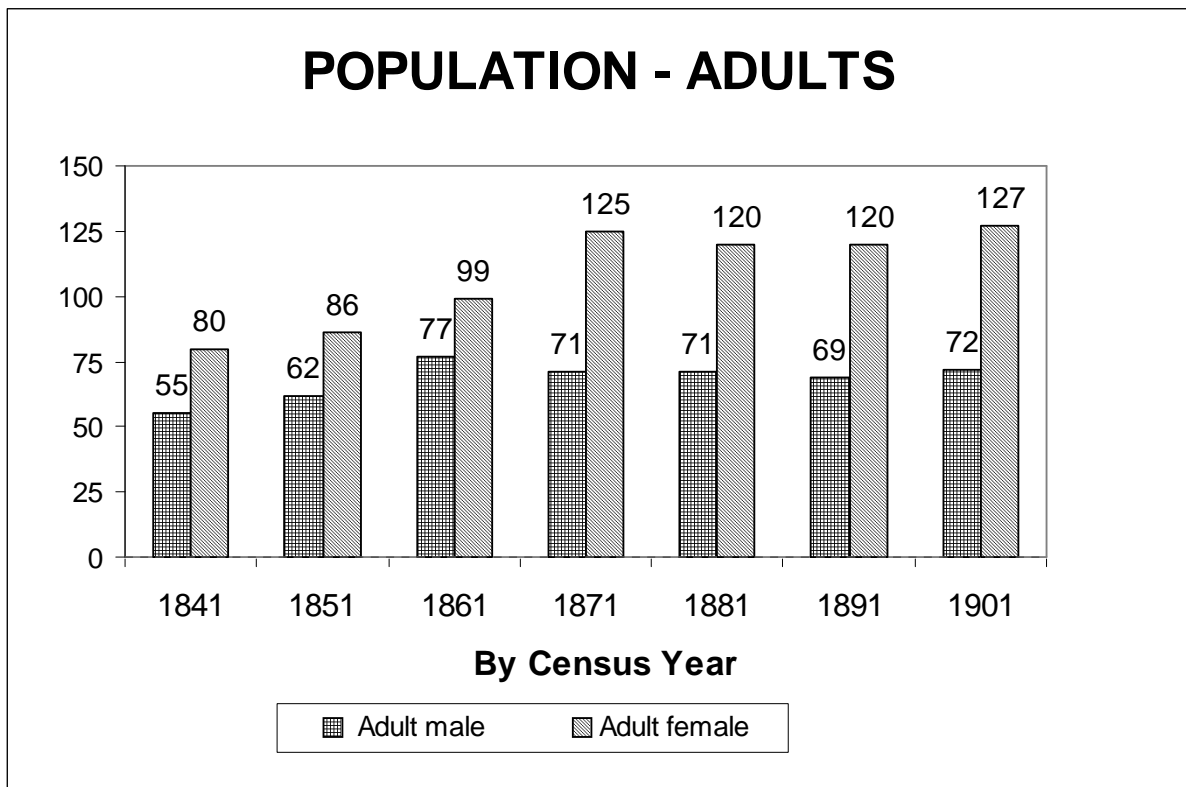


Data sources for 1801 to 1821 are given in Notes and References [2]

The total population crept up during the 19th century, not surprisingly as the number of larger houses increased, each with their need for servants. Before 1841, one can only estimate the populations of the village proper, since the figures available include the Gote, which actually had more people than Papcastle. The growth continued into the 20th century with some 9 houses built in the inter-war period (1919-1939), at least 10 in the post-war period, 1945-65, 49 properties on the Mount, 16 at Castle Gardens and another 16 scattered around the village, before the end of the 20th century. This omits a considerable number of conversions of outbuildings to dwellings.

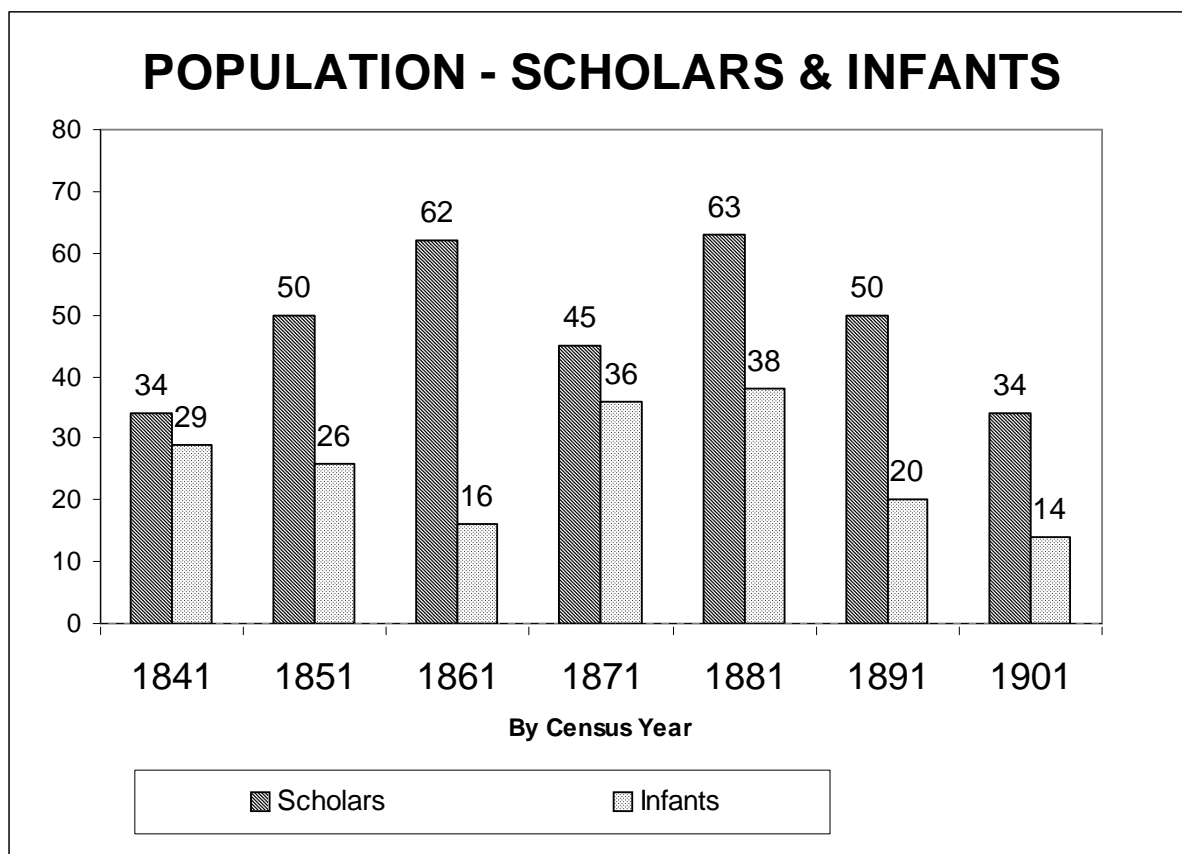
Note too that the figures for 1974 and 1990 do not include children.

Chart 3: Adult Population



The most significant feature is the great mismatch between male and female adults. One must presume that much of this is due to the numbers of female domestic servants.

Chart 4: Scholars and Infants [See also Appendix 2]

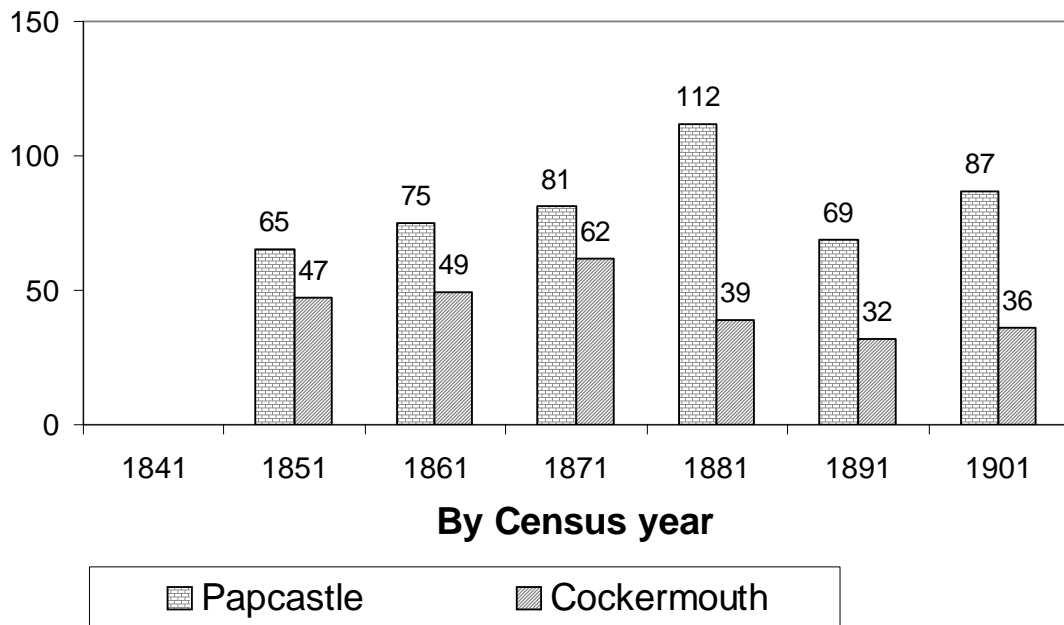


The number of scholars rose despite education not becoming compulsory until 1880. But after this there was a decline in the number of infants. Perhaps the large number of females was still here but aging beyond the child-bearing age.

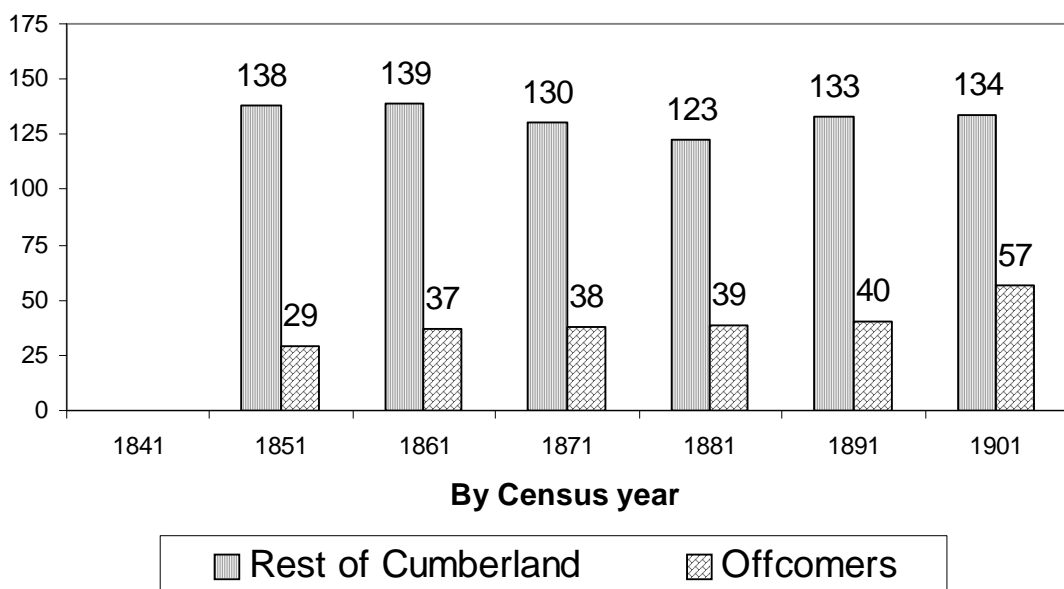
Chart 5: Place of birth

Chart 5 shows that less than one-third of the inhabitants had been born in the village, whilst Chart 6 shows the very regular movement in from other parts of the county. It also shows the steady growth of "off-comers", born elsewhere, a trend which is probably much more exaggerated by the end of the 20th century.

PLACE OF BIRTH - Local



PLACE OF BIRTH - Outsiders & Offcomers



Occupations

An attempt has been made to analyse the changing occupations of the villagers in the period 1841 to 1901. It is handicapped by a number of factors –

- the description given by the individuals themselves
- the possible effects of the enumerator, either prompting or writing down what he thought the answer should be
- genuine movement into and away from the village.

The numbers below might be of interest.

Occupation	Peak numbers
Mill workers	21 in 1851 but reducing to 2 by 1901
Gardeners	13 in 1891
Farm servants and labourers	19 in 1871
Farmers	11 in 1891
Solicitors	4 from 1881-1901
Independents (landed proprietors or persons living off own funds)	24 in 1901 (but none reported in 1891)
House staff	Male 8 in 1881 (including 7 coachmen) Female 46 in 1861 falling to 31 in 1901
Craftsmen	15 in 1871
Apprentices (all trades)	7 in 1881 but none in 1861
Postmaster/mistress	1 in 1871, 2 in 1901
Innkeeper	3 in 1861

CENSUS 2001

More recent information comes from this latest Census. [3]

POPULATION

	Papcastle	Cumbria
All people	406	487,607
Males	191	237,915
Female	215	249,692

AGE STRUCTURE

	Papcastle		Cumbria %
	Number	%	
0-4	16	3.9	5.2
5-15	36	8.9	13.7
16-24	33	8.1	9.1
25-44	74	18.2	27.2
45-64	144	35.5	26.5
65-74	53	13.1	9.8
75+	50	12.3	8.5

The mean age in Papcastle from the 2001 census was 47.9 years, whilst the median age was 52.

GENERAL HEALTH AND CARE GIVERS

62 people (15.3%), indicated that they have a long term illness that limits their daily activities or the work they can do. In Cumbria, the percentage of people with a limiting long term illness is 20%. 290, or 71.4% indicated that their general health was good. In Cumbria, 67.1% of the total population were enjoying good health.

HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

In Papcastle, there are 181 household spaces with residents. There are also a further 3 which are vacant, and 6 which are either second or holiday homes. The average household size in this parish is 2.24 people.

DWELLING TYPE

	Papcastle		Cumbria %
	Number	%	
Detached	98	51.6	25.4
Semi detached or terraced	77	40.5	63.3
Flat/mobile home/other	15	7.9	11.4

HOUSEHOLD TENURE

	Papcastle		Cumbria %
	Number	%	
Owner occupied	145	80.1	72.3
Social renting	19	10.5	16
Private renting	17	9.4	11.7

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

	Papcastle		Cumbria %
	Number	%	
Lone pensioners	29	15.9	15.8
Lone occupant – non-pensioner	17	9.3	14.2
Lone parent with dependent children	3	1.6	5.5
Pensioner Households	37	20.3	10.9
Couples no children	45	24.7	19.3
Couples with dependent children	29	15.9	22
Households with non dependent children	15	8.2	9.9
Other households	7	3.8	2.5

CAR OWNERSHIP

	Papcastle		Cumbria %
	Number	%	
No car or van	24	13.2	24.4
One car or van	79	43.4	47.1
Two cars or vans	56	30.8	22.9
Three cars or vans	22	12.1	5.6

And two snippets from an earlier Parish Profile [4]

POPULATION DENSITY (1995)

	Papcastle	Cumbria
Area (square hectares)	449	682,354
Population density (persons per hectare)	1	0.7
Sparsity banding #	Sparse	Sparse

NB: There are 3 sparsity groupings, defined as: urban (more than 4 persons per hectare); sparse (between 0.5 and 4 persons per hectare); and super sparse (under 0.5 persons per hectare).

SINGLE PARENTS

(1995)	Number	Papcastle %	Cumbria %
Single parents	0	0.0	6.7

Chapter 8 Papcastle Families

References to data found in the censuses are indicated for example by C1851. All ages must be approximate since individuals reporting to census enumerators tended not to be very accurate.

THE DYKES FAMILY [1]

The old histories of the county naturally gave great prominence to the landed gentry. Papcastle, although a manor in itself, belonged to the Dykes family, later the Ballantine-Dykes. So although the Dykes did not live in Papcastle, their control over the manor would have been substantial until well into the 20th century. It is suggested that the "del Dykes" name comes from Dykesfield on Hadrian's wall which was the ancient residence of the family. It is further suggested that the family were here before the Norman conquest, but after several marriages, moved to Wardhall. A deed, undated, conveys land at Burgh, and by deduction from the names is estimated to be about 1272. The long history of the family is traceable through to the present day. The change to Ballantine-Dykes came in 1764 when Lawson Dykes married Jane, daughter and heir of John Ballantine.



THE SKELTON FAMILY [2]

The Skeltons are traced back to Armathwaite Castle, with a deed of 1391. Richard Skelton sold that estate in 1712. A junior branch of the family were at Branthwaite, where the Hall eventually passed to Henry Skelton, a general and governor of Portsmouth in the early 1700's. Henry's life was saved by his aide-de-camp Captain James Jones. A grateful Henry left Branthwaite to James on condition that he adopted the name Skelton. A son of James was Arnoldus, born 1750 who assumed the surname Skelton in 1774. He married in 1775, Elizabeth Hicks, whose father William of Whitehaven owned the Camp Farm estate and Westworth in Papcastle. So Arnoldus and Elizabeth acquired Westworth. Arnoldus's son Daniel inherited but died in 1869 and his widow in 1876. Westworth then passed to Henry's widow, Maria who was also known as Betty. Maria lived in Papcastle until early 1870's [C1871 - she was 82] when Westworth was sold to Thomas Harris, 1876 [3]. So Skeltons were in the village for over 100 years.

THE HARRIS FAMILY [4],[5]

The Harris Thread business began around about 1800 when two cousins began a weaving shop in Eaglesfield: they were Jonathan (1783-1869) and William (1782-1829). It was a successful venture enabling them to take a big step and purchase the Low Gote Mill in Papcastle around 1808. In 1820 a building, later incorrectly known as the 'Hospice', was erected for drying the flax and in 1834 the Derwent Mill was built to accommodate the expanding linen business. Water was supplied to the mill from the Gote Mill Race, the course of which can still be traced today. Since it seems that all the family connected with the flax and thread industry chose to live in Papcastle, it is useful to chart their movements. Jonathan (I) 1729-? was the father of Jonathan II.

			Residences	Information Source	Notes
1 st generation	(1)	<p>JONATHAN (II) 1783-1869 Was at Low Gote Mill from 1808</p>	<p>Well House, Sunnyside</p> <p>Grey Abbey (originally Woodbank)</p>	<p>Tithe 1838</p> <p>C1851 Present here C1861 age 77</p>	<p>Ownership so presumed residence</p> <p>Daughters lived on here Esther until 1892, Mary 1902</p>
2 nd generation	(2)	<p>JONATHAN (III) 1808-1855</p>	LINDENSIDE	C 1851	Moved from Brigham C1841; sister Alice lived on here to 1923

	(3)	<p>JOSEPH 1813-1883</p> 	DERWENT LODGE	C1871 – but only two servants present	Widow Eliza here to C1891 then probably in with others at Grey Abbey
3 rd generation	(4)	<p>Jonathan JAMES 1841-1915; unmarried until 1893 aged 51</p>	LINDENSIDE GREY ABBEY	C1871 C1901	With wife Emma neé Henderson and brother in law James Henderson
	(5)	 <p>THOMAS Mason 1849-1935; MD from 1915</p>	WESTWORTH 1876 Sold 1934	Deeds	From Shatton Hall C 1871
4 th generation	(6)	<p>Thomas WILLIAM 1882-1955; MD from retirement of T.M.H</p>	SUNNYSIDE Then GREENBANK WEST CORNER COTTAGE	From son. ANGUS (b 1917 still in contact)	After 1901

A very full account of the Harris Enterprise appears on the Cockermouth Tourist Information Centre Official Website at www.cockermouth.org.uk under the title "Harris Mill and its History"

The Lindenside HARRISES



From l. to r.

Standing: Jonathan James (1841-1915) Alice Hall 1840-1923, Sarah Hall 1811-1891, Joseph Henry, Sarah Maria 1839-1920;
front: Mary Jane (Polly) Lucy Esther

THOMAS KNIGHT: (1775-1853) [6]

Huddleston & Boumphrey's *Cumberland Families and Heraldry* [7], p. 192 mentions that Thomas Knight, originating from Shropshire, settled first at Keswick and then at Papcastle, where in 1816 he was building the mansion to be called The Mount. The Keswick connection is confirmed as the birthplace in 1798 of Thomas and Isabella's first child, also named Thomas.

The extended Knight family had become rich, based on the profits of an iron foundry and owned several large properties. Among them was Henley Hall, near Bitterley in Shropshire, which was eventually inherited in 1852 by John Knight (b. 1803), the third son of "our" Thomas. But many of Thomas's family seem to have lived there before this date, as genealogical records give this as the address of all of the Knight children.

Thomas Knight is a forgotten figure, absent from biographical dictionaries and barely mentioned in works on the history of mathematics. Nevertheless, during 1809-18, he wrote a considerable number of papers on mathematics and its applications. In Cambridge, the “continental” calculus was not introduced into the Mathematical Tripos examinations until 1817, the year of Knight’s last published paper; and there is no knowledge of any contact between Knight and the Cambridge reformers. But Knight’s writings show that he was familiar with works of French analysis, then little-read in Britain, and that he was an accomplished practitioner of both analysis and geometry, with a particular liking for infinite series. (The reference quoted [6], contains some abstract mathematical statements which most readers will be glad have not been included here.)

Knight’s papers were quickly forgotten. In part, this was due to a lack of true originality, to his use of rather cumbersome notations, and to the apparent lack of utility (or absence of explanation of utility) of much of his work. But a more cogent reason was the sad lack of interest in analytical mathematics in England at this time. Most of the fellows of the Royal Society were hostile to the presentation of complicated calculations which few could understand. Knight lacked the power base of a university appointment; and his sending manuscripts from Cumberland was a far less effective way of making a mark than appearing in person in London to mingle with his mathematical peers. Yet Knight deserves to be remembered as one of very few English mathematicians of his day who was able and willing to engage with continental analytical mathematics, and to read the impressive but neglected analytical work of William Spence of Greenock.

The picture that emerges of Thomas Knight is of a well-to-do English country gentleman with an amateur interest in science and mathematics, a large estate and a large family. During the second decade of the nineteenth century, his mathematical attainments compared favourably with those of any of his compatriots, although his published work had little lasting impact. He was remarkably well-read in continental mathematical works; he tried to extend the work of the French analysts, especially Arbogast, and that of the Scot William Spence; and he was particularly interested in series expansions. His scientific interests led to papers on the theories of capillarity and gravitational attraction, and he seems to have possessed and used an astronomical telescope. There is an interesting letter from John Dalton in 1822, [8]; this indicates the difficulties of astronomical observing in West Cumbria. This is still a problem today, with frequent cloud cover, and now stray street lighting and also much more heating giving a disturbed atmosphere if trying to view over the town.

It is probably no coincidence that Thomas Knight’s mathematical activity ceased shortly after he moved to Papcastle: the management of the estate, and his already large and growing family, must have been major distractions. He must also have been discouraged by the Royal Society’s decision not to publish his manuscript papers of 1817-18. Thomas Knight lived into old age, and at least three of his children died before him. Robert (1804-1834) died quite young; the lawyer Thomas died in 1850; and Captain James Knight (1807-1836) “fell gloriously... heading the storm[ing] party against the enemy’s entrenchments on the heights of San Sebastian” in Spain, during the Carlist war. In his will, Thomas Knight left all his estate, apart from a small bequest to a servant, to two of his daughters, Henrietta Mansfield and Maria Knight, the former a widow and the latter unmarried.

MARIA DUNDAS, LADY CALLCOT [9]

Among the famous people who have been born in Papcastle, perhaps one of the most widely travelled was writer, illustrator and painter, Lady Callcot. She was born Maria Dundas in 1785, the daughter of George Dundas, a Rear-Admiral in the Royal Navy.

Like many distinguished "Papcastrians", Maria and her family were frequently on the move and it is uncertain how long she spent in the village. However, her love of nature, her artistic temperament and her sense of adventure must surely have been awakened by the invigorating environment of her birthplace!

She travelled the high seas with her father, who eventually secured a good shore job in India. There, in 1809, Maria married a Royal Navy captain, Thomas Graham. In the two years or so that she lived in India, she developed a great appreciation of its local culture, customs and language. This was recorded in her first book. *Journal of a Residence in India*, illustrated with her own sketches.

In 1822, her first husband died on board the ship he was captaining to Chile. She resolutely persevered alone in Valparaiso and later published her experiences in *Journal of a Residence in Chile* during the year 1822.

Her next foreign sojourn was in Brazil where she spent some three years and became tutor to the daughter of the ruling Emperor. Of course, a further Journal was one of the almost inevitable outcomes.

On returning to England in 1826 she soon found herself at ease with the artists and intellectuals of the period. This was in London rather than in Papcastle, the cultural renaissance of which perhaps has had to await the re-opening of the Village Reading Room!

In 1827 she married the Royal Academy painter, Augustus Callcott and it was as a consequence of his knighthood that Maria became Lady Callcott. However, sadly, happiness was not to be hers for long and she died in 1842 at the age of 57. The girl from Papcastle left a very extensive literary output and she succeeded in ensuring another claim to fame for the village. However, the question remains: in which house was she born ?

THE WAUGH FAMILY [10]

The Waugh family were associated with Papcastle for roughly 100 years at the Burroughs.

1851: Edward Waugh, age 34, so born about 1817 appears for the first time in C1851 as an Attorney at Law and assistant Clerk to the County Court, Cockermouth. He was born at Irthington near Brampton - C1841 does not locate him. He had a wife Mary Jane Liddell, six years younger than him from Drumburgh and one daughter Catherine, age 4 already at school. His mother-in-law and two servants are also listed. It is unclear when the Burroughs was built. There are buildings shown on this site in 1838, owned by Humphrey Senhouse, occupied by Joseph Clarke [11], but with a different configuration entirely so that sometime before 1864 [12] there seems to have been a major rebuild. Additionally there is a (damaged) date stone for 1875 over the present front doorway suggesting further

addition at this date.

1861: there are four more children, Edward (Lamb) b. 1852, Anna b. 1854, Charles b. 1858 and Alice (Miles) b. 1860. Catherine, now 14, is traced to a school in Abbey St., Carlisle, one of 13 pupils under a governess, two assistant governesses and four servants. [C1861]

1871: Catherine is now back home, but Edward, age 19, is away, traced to a cousin's in Wimbledon. [C1871]

1875: according to the date stone, some addition was made to the house.

1880: Edward (senior) was elected as MP for Cockermouth, (The borough had had two MP until 1868.)

1881: Edward is found at Queen Anne's Mansions, Westminster (though not listing himself as a Member of Parliament!); Mary Jane, Anna, Alice and Charles (now a mining engineer) are with him [C1881]; young Edward (age 29), in Papcastle, is now also recorded as a solicitor and Registrar of the County Court.

1885: The Redistribution of Seats Act meant that Cockermouth no longer had its own MP – the area was absorbed into a larger one which eventually became the Workington constituency.

1886: Edward L bought the field in Cockermouth on which the Drill Hall was built. [See also Chap 15 Charities]

1887: As a prominent citizen, though not now an M.P., Edward was often at the forefront of any activities. Thus he presided at the free dinner at the Drill Hall for the working people of Cockermouth, the Goat, Papcastle and Belle Vue to celebrate Queen Victoria's Jubilee. He was received with loud and continued cheers; in his speech he made much of the improvement of the social conditions of the working classes in the period 1837-1887, though this might not be seen by later historians as down to the Queen herself, so much as to the parliamentarians who fought for this. There were several other functions for the Jubilee and also the opening of the new bridges – "Waterloo"(or Brewery or Barrel) bridge, South St footbridge (or Cocker Lane or Quaker bridge), Victoria Bridge (Lorton Street), and planting of trees in the main thoroughfares. It is interesting to note that all these activities were funded by public subscriptions [13] (Note: *The bridge to the memorial gardens (Harris bridge) had been opened in 1875.*)



Edward L Waugh

1891: Edward died age 74, so leaving his widow (68), Edward L. and Alice still in residence with four servants. [C1891]

1893: Neddy

The Waugh Memorial Fund was opened to honour the town's solicitor and last M.P. and in January 1893 purchased land west of the Congregational Church, extending from Main

Street to the Derwent, for £450 and it was hoped the council would erect a library here. The library did not materialise until the turn of the century, (funded by Andrew Carnegie, the American philanthropist who provided many libraries throughout the UK). Meanwhile a scheme was put forward for a memorial clock. There were delays because of arguments about the site – should it be placed in the Market Place or at Station Street corner, where the council were concerned that it might interfere with the town sewer? In April, the committee decided to go ahead with the clock scheme, although the site was not yet fixed, ordering from W. Potts and Sons of Leeds “a 40 feet high column, the clock to have faces 4 feet by 3 feet and a 2 hundredweight bell to strike the hours, the whole to be in iron, bronze and gold.” A wooden structure was erected on the Main Street site to give some idea of the project. Eventually the memorial was erected here and ‘Neddy’ became one of Cockermouth’s most prominent features.

However, as the motor age advanced, Neddy became a traffic hazard, especially as it was not centrally placed in Main Street which made it more difficult for cars to get round it.

In May 1932, the Council decided the clock must come down and two months later suggested a new public clock. By late August, Neddy had gone, the dials and movement sold to a Leeds man for a mere £4..10s. The Council decided to fix the explanatory plaque from the clock to the front of the Court House and to place the bell and a large photograph of Neddy in the library. [14]

1901: Mary Jane has died, leaving just Edward and Alice.

1917: Edward L. died leaving just Alice. It seems he did not marry.

1918: Alice buys the Manor House [15]

1946: Alice died at age 85 so completing approximately 100 years of Waughs in the village.

The Burroughs was sold to J. H Slater and subsequently (probably 1969), split into two properties owned by the Yules and the Fergusons.

THE MOSES FAMILY [16]

This family, although of more humble origins, has also long association with the village.

William: born about 1812 in Stableton (*not identified – Stapleton is a parish N. of Brampton, next to (and S.W. of Bewcastle)*) was living in the village in 1838 in one of the cottages around Dover’s Lane corner. [17] His occupation was a slater, his wife, Mary had come from Workington. There were three sons, all starting life as slaters.

Joseph: born 1836, seemingly remained a bachelor and was still living in the village in 1901, having remained a slater all his life.

John (I): born 1839, married Jane in 1861 and had two sons and a daughter. Initially a slater, he was responsible for slating the roof of Dovenby School, Cockermouth Brewery, All Saints Church and “The Burroughs” in Papcastle (about 1880). He was infamously committed for trial in 1869 for the murder of Abraham Strike, whose body was found in the River Derwent. He was however acquitted. Later [C1891], he became Head Water Bailiff on the River Derwent.

William: born 1860 – no information

Joseph, born 1864

Mary Ann: born 1865, married a man named Fallows, about 1883 and had five children. Of these -

John (II): born 1884, started in the employ of Miss Waugh at the “Burroughs”, under the Head Gardener, a Mr Tom Hunter. He went to the USA in 1902 [18] where he met his future wife, Mary Gannon and married her in Boston in 1905. He returned to UK in December 1905 [19] They lived in Orchard Cottage, then Greenbank. He was a notable sportsman, - a commemorative cricket ball records his achievement of 69 wickets in 1910 at an average of 3.01. He died in 1975. [20]



John Moses (III): born 1910 in Lindenside Cottage, later lived at Dover's Lane, Derwent Cottage (c. 1955) and then Castle Gardens where he died in 1991. His son -

John Moses (IV): was born in 1941 in Lindenside Cottage, but moved from Papcastle in 1962. He became a Director of Millers Footwear at Derwent Mill in Cockermouth.

Chapter 9 – Modern Memories

Memories from six villagers provide an insight to various characters and life in the village during much of the twentieth century. Between them, these villagers, Lillian Barker, Molly Hayton, John Moses, Pat Redmond, Mary Strong and Eva Walker have some 450 years of village memories to recall.

Molly Hayton came to live in “Burroughs Cottage” in 1941. The “Burroughs Cottage” was demolished and the site redeveloped in 1984 where “Old Orchard” now stands. Molly married Ted Hayton in 1949 and they moved into “Perth Cottage” in 1954, where they still live. Molly believes that next door “Ashton Cottage” took its name from an ash pit which was in the vicinity and where the villagers used to deposit their ashes. She also



recalled that next door to “Kerria Cottage” there was a communal wash-house and the drying green was on the edge of the village where “Braeside” now stands.

Molly described the sweet shop at the corner of Dover's Lane, ran by Emily and Florrie Dover. Lillian Barker, who has also lived in the village all her life and in “Fern



Cottage” since 1969, remembered the sweet shop clearly. She thought it closed sometime in the 1970s. According to Molly, Florrie Dover originally worked in the Harris Mill in Cockermouth but took over the shop in Papcastle when her sister died.

Mollie and Ted recall their wedding reception in the Village Hall in June 1949 on Ted’s return from service with the navy. Some sixty guests enjoyed the catering provided by the Co-op but as the reception itself was a “dry” occasion, it was just as well that the Vicar at St Bridget’s had steadied Ted’s nerves with a nip of whisky!

John Moses remembered the “Bird in the Hand” (opposite Molly Hayton’s “Perth Cottage” home) becoming a shop run by Mrs. White after it ceased being a public house.

Molly Hayton recalled another public house across the road from the “Bird in the Hand”

named the "Mason's Arms". According to Molly it occupied one of the rooms of the building now known as "Kerria Cottage".

Next door to the "Bird in the Hand", Ralph Collis lived in "Oak Cottage". Molly recalled how Ralph had started work as a boot boy in the employ of Miss Waugh of the "Burroughs". Eventually Ralph worked his way up to becoming chauffeur and when Miss Waugh died, she apparently left him the row of terraced houses which included "Oak Cottage".

Older residents recall there once being a factory in Papcastle. Lillian Barker worked from 1938 to 1949 for the Rotherhams Engineering Company which was located on the site where "Jasmine Cottage" now stands. The firm employed four machinists and Lillian's duties included polishing telephone spindles with chromic oxide, fat wax and emery. These spindles were used for attaching the candlestick type telephone to the dialling mechanism.

Mary Strong, nee Jackson, has also lived all her life in the village. She was born in "Grove Cottage" in 1928 and her "Auntie and Uncle" - sister and brother, Elizabeth & Robert Fisher from St Bees, bought "Croft Farm" in 1913. As they



approached retirement, they built "The Crofts" on the westerly edge of the village and passed on the farm in 1930 to Mary's father, Robert Jackson.

The family started a milk business which Mary and her husband Joe Strong, operated continually thereafter until the Foot & Mouth epidemic in 2001.

Mary's school years were disrupted by World War II and Mary recalled how her school in Cockermouth had to be shared with evacuees from the Newcastle area. This meant she only attended school for half days whilst the other half day was allocated to the education of the evacuees.

Strict rationing was very much a part of

Mary's life in the post war years. Papcastle villagers would come to the farm door with empty jugs where Mary would carefully measure their rationed pint of milk, cream etc.

The milk was separated every day and the cream kept for a week to make butter which they sold throughout the war years along with margarine and lard. Each had to be strictly weighed before exchanging for ration coupons, which in turn had to be passed on to the Ministry of Food. Every Wednesday, without fail, the butter churn would be dragged into the yard and Mary tasked with its constant turning. In the hot summer months, Mary remembered collecting ice from the hospital to put under a slate on which their dairy produce stood - no refrigerators in Papcastle in the 1940s. Milk bottles were eventually introduced but the twice a day deliveries during this period were all on foot as petrol was still rationed too.

Lillian Barker also remembered that a horse and cart would deliver coal to the villagers, and for groceries; the villagers would either walk into town or give an order one week and have it delivered the next. Wilson Mounsey, a Cockermouth baker, provided the village with bread and cakes. Armstrong's delivered meat from their premises in Allerby and also provided provisions for the residents of Papcastle.

When Mary Jackson married Joe Strong in 1949, she still delivered the morning milk on her wedding day before going to church and the second delivery later on the day after the reception! Mary recalled how her family had "good connections" and, despite the food rationing, they were able to get all the ingredients for the wedding cake which she baked in a coal fired oven.

Eva Walker, (nee' Sharp), is another resident who has lived in the village all her life. She moved to one of the cottages attached to the Belle Vue pub in 1927. Her father, Harry Sharp was a miller, working at a flour mill on Gote Road. Papcastle's children attended school at Dovenby and Eva remembered sometimes getting a ride to school on a horse and cart, "accompanied by a few sheep". Lillian Barker remembered the walk to school in all weathers along the Cockermouth to Dovenby main road. She recalled how children would take packed lunches - as no school dinners were provided - and these would be eaten outside when fine and inside if inclement. The school consisted of seven classes which were divided into two rooms. This meant that three classes were in one room and four in the other. These were overseen by a master, matron and a teacher. Eva Walker remembered the school inspector, Mr Martin, who sported a waxed moustache and carried a silver tipped cane. School trips were by charabanc to Allonby where the races were organised. During the winter months Lillian Barker recalled how the children were allowed to skate and slide on the frozen Dovenby Mill Pond. Older children were sent out at lunchtime from school to test its suitability and great fun was had by all. In the early 1930's Colonel Dykes opened up his home, Dovenby Hall, to allow the local school children to play with the toys and use the nearby fields. Some of the activities included: top and whip; skipping and hop scotch.



Pat Redmond comes from a family with long associations with Papcastle. During World War II he moved with his family from Cockermouth to live with his grandmother in Belle Vue. Pat's father, Jack, was the area manager of the first Bradford and Bingley Building Society office in Cumbria.

Expert on county dialect

**Emily Redmond, writer,
of Papcastle, aged 81**

THE Cumbria dialect writer Emily Redmond, who is perhaps better known by her pen-name Rita Derwent, has died aged 81.

Mrs Redmond, of Papcastle, suffered a stroke at the weekend and died in the West Cumberland Hospital, Whitehaven, on Wednesday.

Her death comes two months after that of Jack, her husband of 58 years, whom she met when they both worked for a Cockermouth estate agent.

For many years Mrs Redmond was a regular contributor to *The Cumberland News* and its sister paper, *The Times and Star*.

Her work, which included broadcasts on television and radio, helped keep alive Cumbria dialect and local customs.

Mrs Redmond was born in Bridekirk. She attended the village school where she later worked as a cook.

During World War II she was



● **CUMBRIAN WRITER:** Emily Redmond, better known as Rita Derwent

secretary of the Cockermouth Home Guard detachment.

She was also a member of Cockermouth Inner Wheel and of Papcastle and Belle Vue WI,

of which she was a past president. Mrs Redmond is survived by her son Pat. A private family service will be held at Distington Crematorium on Monday.

His mother, Emily, worked as receptionist to Dr. Govan in South Street. She also wrote for the *Cumberland Star* - often in Cumbrian dialect - under the nom de plume of Rita Derwent, and frequently appeared on Border Television.

Pat remembered some of his neighbours in Belle Vue, including Joe Hetherington, a retired schoolmaster, Bobby and Renie Sinclair, and the Sedgwick family, including Basil and Jack.

The family eventually moved to "Woodlea" where their neighbours included Bill Sinclair. Bill was a beck watcher for Castle Fisheries on the lookout for Derwent river poachers and, according to Pat, "Lillian Barker's cockerel, which used to frequently visit Pat's bantams". Molly Hayton also remembered Josie Ellwood from "Holly Lodge" in Dover's Lane who bred bantams and fighting cocks which he kept in the wood which was beside "Derventio Cottage". Josie was a wheelwright and had his joinery business in the yard at the rear of his home.

Many Papcastle residents will remember Dorothy Jackson's post office opposite Castle Gardens. Eva Walker helped to run this shop for a while and also worked for a time in the offices of Miller's Shoe Factory. John Slater, the founder / owner of Miller's Footwear, relocated from Great Yarmouth to Cockermouth in 1940 and lived in "Lindenside" in Papcastle, next door to John Moses' parents, John & Gladys Moses at

“Lindenside Cottage”. The Slaters bought “The Burroughs” in 1946 after Miss Waugh died, where they lived until 1969. Their son, Philip Slater, still lived at “Tommy Gill” in Papcastle, until he died in 2009.

Another substantial mansion in Papcastle was demolished in the 1960s to make way for a new housing estate; this was “The Mount”. The grandfather of Eva Walker’s husband, Denis, was the gardener there and lived in a cottage at Belle Vue – now “Premier House”. Lillian Barker clearly remembered “The Mount” with its white cottages housing the servants that stand adjacent to the new estate. She also remembered the stables/groom’s accommodation where the post office used to be.

Lillian had very happy memories attending the children’s Christmas parties held in Papcastle’s Mission Room the 1930’s. The children would dress in costume and hold concerts accompanied by accordionist (and blacksmith), Jonty Carr, from Dovenby. The highlight of these parties was the receiving of presents from Miss Waugh. Lillian was also press-ganged into being the secretary of The Belle Vue and Papcastle Senior Citizens Association (originally entitled “Old Folks Association”) when she was a mere 35 years old. Mary Strong was treasurer (and she has some of the original accounts to prove it). This group, in addition to an annual Christmas party, organised outings to Morecambe, Dumfries Market, Dalemain, Moffat and other far-flung hotspots.

Some recollections of village life

Gooseberry Fair

This article is from a local newspaper we believe around 1930:

“Papcastle Gooseberry Fair was one of the great annual institutions of the social life of Cockermouth. The first three Sundays in August saw hundreds of people going in the afternoon and evening to Papcastle, baskets in hand, for gooseberries. Papcastle was to gooseberries what the Cheddar Gorge is for strawberries and the growers of the gooseberries set stalls out in front of their homes laden with great baskets of ripe gooseberries which were bought for eating right away or for making jam.”

How life has changed!

Coronation Mug, 1937



Coronation Day, 1953



Awaiting the Jubilee procession in 1977



Paul Harrison, Norman Harrison, Ann Harrison, Mr Spedding, May Spedding, Mrs Barker, Jimmy Barker, Mrs Glaister, Margaret Moses, Mrs Moses, John (III) Moses, Lillian Barker Mrs Rushton, Mr Rushton

A street party in 2006



Coach Outing Summer 2006 to Haverthwaite Railway and steamer on Windermere



Chapter 10 Parish Institutions

Reading Room (Village Hall)



In 1895, Mrs Honora Wybergh (living at The Mount) had a village reading room built, demolishing two probably ruinous cottages to do this. [1] This generous benefactor then transferred ownership to five trustees who were entrusted with responsibility of operating the premises as a library and reading room. It seems that the good lady was no ardent feminist, as among the basic conditions set out in the original deeds was that use of the room was to be confined to males over the age of thirteen! (no

women allowed to use it until 1932). [See Appendix 3] The general rules were set down - in particular, prohibition of use for political or religious purposes, for dancing, drama or musical performance. And so the gentlemen of the village enjoyed their leisure time relaxing with their newspapers and books, engaging in a game of billiards (apparently for a pound or two of sausage on occasions!) on the table which dominated the larger of the two rooms, refilling their pipes from time to time and debating the state of the nation. There must certainly have been much animated conversation as the Boer War was followed by World War I and then economic depression savaged the workforce. Then, as was to be repeated in later years, the use of the Reading Room declined. The solution, of course, was to hand it over to the ladies! In 1937 it was agreed by the trustees (who still included one of the original members, the Rev. Sutton, Vicar of Bridekirk) that facilities should be given for women to form a Guild for meetings and classes, and to have the use of a room for the purpose. **A Women's Institute (W.I.)** was formed at this time (see below) but it could only use the smaller (committee) room because the billiard table impeded other uses of the large room. However, not surprisingly, the women seized their chance and a year later the decision was taken to sell the billiard table and to convert the premises into a community centre for both male and female.

In 1940, after all the original trustees had died, a charity was established in its place and this charity scheme is still effective today. The trustees appointed in 1940 delegated the full responsibility for managing the Reading Room to the newly formed Women's Institute (possibly illegally), for a price of 1/- per year (now 5p!).

The Reading Room steps opposite Beech House were walled up in 1951 (at a cost of £5-10-6d) after complaint from the Parish Council about their dangerous condition, and that year too the WI were permitted to add a porch; electrical heating was installed in 1958.

But the W.I. found it difficult to raise funds to maintain the place. By 1974 matters were serious and the then Secretary of the W.I. managed to arrange a meeting conducted by the Cumberland Council for Social Services. At this meeting, the Charity Scheme was seen for the first time by some and it then became apparent that since the Trustees had not met for over five years, all the co-opted members had ceased to hold office. With the two representatives of the WI and the two appointed by the Parish Council, a new start was made. [See Appendix 4]

A newly-appointed parish councillor [2] took the initiative and a new trustee body was established; it raised funds by a general appeal for essential works such as improvements to heating, kitchen area, toilets, storage area (the appeal raised £1592). For a number of years, there was an increase in activity and the Village Hall was thriving. [3] A play group started to use it several days per week.

In 1991 grants were obtained allowing replastering of the main hall and replacement of the windows. However the user groups gradually ceased to be viable. The playgroup ceased partly by the dearth of youngsters of the right age in the village and also by the difficulties of recruiting qualified supervisors which was now a requirement. This time also saw the demise of the W.I. as its members aged and the next generation did not seem to value it. The hall did briefly become national news in 1998 when Tony Robinson and the Channel 4 Time Team used the hall for 3 days as its operational base. During this time they dug up various parts of the village, found fresh evidence of the great importance of Papcastle as a major Roman settlement, and then put all the ground together again. [4]

So again in 2000, there was a crisis meeting of the village under the banner of "Use it or Lose it". The Hall needed £500 per year, for insurance, background heating etc. just to stay alive, even without anyone using it. A lively public meeting produced a new surge of activities but this only lasted a few years. [5] The Queen's Jubilee in 2002 was royally celebrated with supper and sing-song, and the pre-Christmas mulled wine and mince pies evenings showed that there was still a strong spirit of jovial fellowship in the village.

Then in 2005, a resident, now retired from civil engineering [6], took an interest in the hall and steered through substantial physical improvements which have made the hall a very attractive venue. These included - the dividing wall was removed and replaced by movable partition doors, new heating and lighting installed, disabled toilet (and later renovation of the existing toilets) new kitchen, and floor renewal. The new setting led to a wide programme of activities and events. It was estimated in 2007 that a head count of persons passing through the door was no less than 5,500. Additionally from charges for these many activities and an even wider range of grants, the hall built up reserve funds to cover future maintenance needs.

(The programme of regular activities in 2007-8 is given in Notes and References Section. [7])

Newsletter

Associated with the surge of activity in the Hall, a quarterly Newsletter was started in Spring 2000 by David Bromley as Secretary to the Trustees, for free distribution to all the village. In 2006, an improved version entitled "The Villager" was introduced. Still produced quarterly, by Mike Apperley, this 8-page (later 12-page) professionally printed item attempted to give a full picture of what was happening and about to happen in the village. Not only that but there were several offers to sponsor it. [8]

The Women's Institute

The WI became the mainspring of village social activities - an early programme for 1939-40 appears in Notes and References.[9] Since its doors were opened to all-comers, the hall had become the venue for a wide variety of activities, primarily led by the W.I. and villagers retain many happy memories. **Mary Strong** retains a wealth of memories of following her mother's footsteps into the WI. Her collection of WI programmes, dating from 1939, reflects the wide range of interests of the members. Mary fondly recalls celebrating her twenty-first birthday, with some sixty guests, to the music of an accordionist. She also tells of social activities in the Mission Room, sports days by the river and real "barn" dances. **Elsie Mavir** remembers the knock on her door in 1957 (soon after her arrival in the village) when she was told by a WI representative: "At our meetings on Thursday night, your presence will be our delight". She never looked back and with countless others she certainly enjoyed the monthly Thursday evening meetings and the popular Christmas parties until membership dwindled in the 1990s. **Lillian Barker** recalls her mother, like Mary's, being a founder member of the WI (and she has a photo of her mother at the celebration of the 21st anniversary of the local WI's foundation).


Whist drives, dances and entertainment by local choirs and groups were all well supported and sounds of merriment frequently emanated from the hall on Saturday evenings. Classes included cake icing, sewing and tailoring. Such skills obviously assisted the ladies of the village in their efforts to make shirts and socks for the armed forces. The local Conservative Association also organised very successful social gatherings in the hall.

One of the few means of raising funds for upkeep of the Hall was by jumble sales. These were very popular and many came up from town, presumably to pick over the cast-offs of the "nobs" of Papcastle.

Winter 2008

The Villager Papcastle & Belle Vue Newsletter

WOW!! WHAT A NIGHT!!



Judging by the comments received, everyone had a thoroughly good time at the Mulled Wine and Mince Pie event on December 8th. We were pleased to welcome some newcomers to the Village, joining us for the first time.

After a very wet day the rain eased about 6.00pm, the evening commenced with a light-hearted game of Heads and Tails, which was won by Carol Burrows of The Mount. Before we started our carol singing we had a "warm up" singing Happy Birthday to Isobel; then followed an enthusiastic rendition of 12 of the most popular Carols, accompanied by Beryl on the Organ, (which incidentally she has kindly donated to the Village Hall).

Later in the evening there was some spontaneous singing by a group now referred to as "6 Tenors and 1 Soprano"; this was captured on camera and they are L - R, Jim Pickthall, John Lightfoot, David Halliwell (conducting), Elaine French, Bill Mavir, Brian Watson and Peter French. Hopefully next year we will have further renditions by this impromptu "Choir".

We were very grateful to all those who generously donated a wrapped prize for the Raffle, so THANK YOU. It means only basic costs of food, drink and necessary expenses come out of the profits, which amounted to a record total of £771. This was raised as follows: - Ticket Sales = £552, Raffle raised £187, Sale of drinks = £226, Heads and Tails = £33, less costs of £227.

The evening drew to a close about midnight, with remarks being heard from some who expressed their enjoyment, saying that in these days of commercialism at Christmas, it was nice to spend an evening recapturing some of the traditions of the Festive Season.

THANK YOU to all the helpers, who made this Event so successful and **THANKS TO YOU ALL** who support and use the Village Hall. Do make a note of this year's date for the Mulled Wine and Mince Pie event, December 6th 2008.

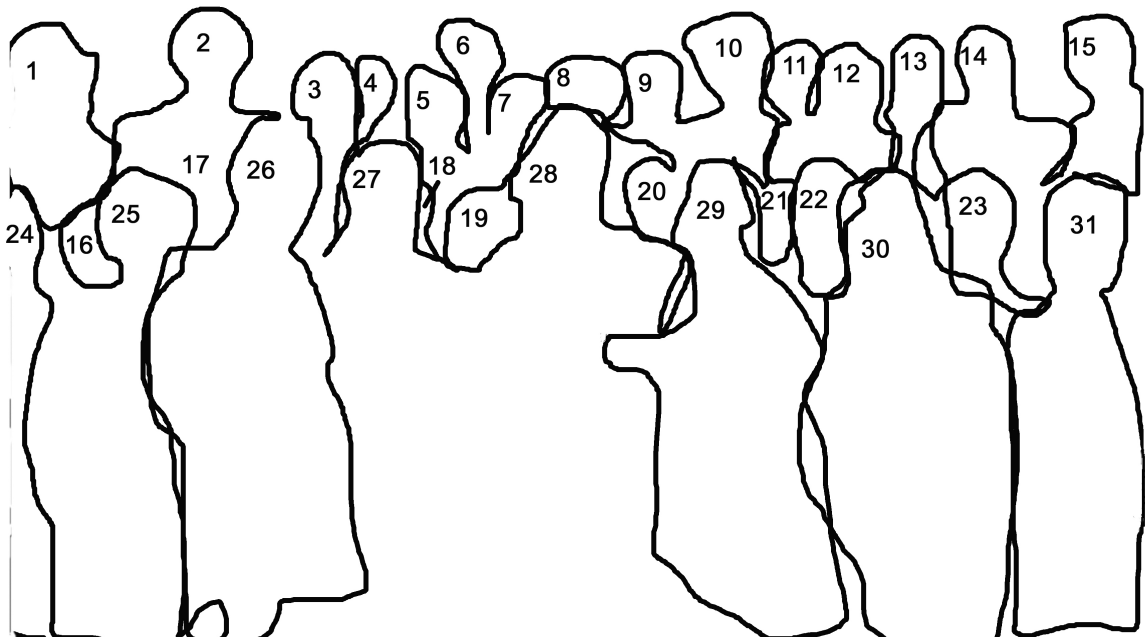
VIEW THE VILLAGER ON www.papcastle.org.uk - click on "NEWSLETTER"

Some memories of the W.I.



Papcastle & Belle Vue WI – Presentation of an embroidered tablecloth by Ellen Jackson to Dr and Mrs Mallery from Australia representing Country Women of the World, October 1951

1 Ruth Burns 2. Annie Graham 3. Gladys Hutchinson 4. Mollie Todd 5. Mary Jackson 6 Pamela Sharman 7 Doris Smithson 8. Mrs Dixon 9. Doreen Bell 10 Mrs Collis
11. Doris Bell 12. Mary Robinson 13. Kathleen Robinson 14. Olive Smithson 15. Gladys Moooses 16. Mrs Sinclair 18 Mrs Sharman 19 Miss Paytner



20 Mrs Hodgson 21. Mrs Chandler 22. Mrs Nelson 23 Marie Bateman 24. Ruth Todd 25. Polly Wakefield 26. Mrs Mallen 27 Dr Mallen 28 Emily Redmond 29 Ellen Jackson 30 Mrs Sharp 31 Ethel Nicholas



Guests from neighbouring Dean and Brigham Women's Institutes attended the 50th birthday party of Papcastle and Belle Vue WI in the village hall.

A founder member and former secretary Mrs Ethel Nicholas (second from left) of Bethany House, Whitehaven, was also welcomed

by president Miss Marion Appleby (second from right). Others in the group round the celebration cake are (from left): Mrs Jenny Boyes, president of

Brigham, Mrs Celia Langhorne, county chairman, from Alston and Mrs Audrey Fleming, president of Dean.

1997 60th Anniversary Lunch at Hunday Manor



Standing: Mary Strong, Eunice Hutchinson, Joan Brown, Joyce Jackson, May Spedding, Marion Appleby, Dorothy Hargreaves, Elsie Mavir, Nell Elliott, Betty Davidson, Dorothy Westcott
Sitting: Joan Riddell, Joan Carrington, Barbara Dickinson, Isabel Waite., Mary Letts, Elaine Leighton



Pat Apperley, Barbara Dickinson, Betty Davidson, Joyce Jackson, Mary Strong, Nell Elliott, Isobel Waite, Joan Carrington

Sadly within three more years the W.I has ceased to exist.

Village Website

Partly with the aim of allowing ex-pats from Papcastle the opportunity to keep in touch with events by seeing the Villager, a website was started in February 2007 and developed to give a wide range of information about the village. [www.papcastle.org.uk]

Sunday School/Mission

In 1873, a subscription was raised to establish a Sunday school. There was even a request to the Patron (Lord of the Manor) and the Vicar for it to be used as an elementary school during the week. However, as the cost of this would have fallen entirely on Papcastle itself, it appears never to have happened. The building also held church services. (The main church is at Bridekirk which is some way away.) Again by the 1990's, attendance at services was at a very low level and facing considerable upkeep costs, the Parochial Parish Council decided to close and sell it. The intention was to use funds to develop a social facility in Bridekirk or nearby. The Mission was sold in November 2004 for £112,000 and then had extensive conversion work to make it a dwelling.



Public Houses



rowdiness of Broughton people drinking there on their way home. The shop was run by a Mrs White.

The other still operating is at Belle Vue, originally called the Belle Vue Inn, then for a time the Roundabout and now back to its original name. Starting probably just from a cottage, in the 1960's it was a very small decrepit drinking room – by now it has been developed and provides a range of good food as well as a much more amenable ambience.



There was also the Mason's Arms – probably run by Thomas Stainton in 1847 [10], John Tyson in 1858 [11] and John Robinson in 1861. [C1861]. [See also Chapter 9 on Modern Memories.]

The Post Office

The post office has had many venues in the village. The 1864 Ordnance Survey map shows a building in the Mission close; censuses of 1871 and 1881 show John Fletcher as the subpostmaster; Bulmer's 1883 Directory records The Post Office at Jane Fletcher's. In 1889, Henry Hewitson bought Beech House and Beech Cottage, for which the deeds when they were sold in 1917, identified Henry as a postmaster. His second wife, Jane, seems to have taken over as the first sub-post mistress by the 1891 census in a part of Beech House, Henry having died in 1890. [12]

She was assisted by her step-daughter, Margaret, who soon became post-mistress. The post business was conducted in what is now the front room of Beech House, with a staircase leading to a bedroom upstairs; the position of the post box is still just visible in the wall on the roadside of this house.



Margaret Hewitson



Jane Richardson

After Margaret, the post-mistress was Jane Richardson, until 1946.

In 1946, Elizabeth (Lily) Ritson took it over in the cottage, now Derwenydd until she retired in 1979, a total of 33½ years service to the village.



Mrs Ritson, post mistress on her retirement with Mary Strong and Colin Ritson

Dorothy Jackson then took over, adding the post office to a shop at High Mount. In 1988, she received an award from Cumbria in Bloom for the best sub-post office in the county. However when she decided to retire in 2003, no one came forward to take on the post office business and this has been lost. In any event it may well have closed under the programme of the Post Office to reduce the number of non-viable post offices in 2008-9.



The School

Hutchinson, [1845] stated

“Dovenby Grammar School was founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Lamp1ugh, about the year 1620. Mrs. Dykes is patroness, as his representative. The endowment consists of a charge on the tithes of Burgh on Sands since commuted; land in Dovenby, and a small payment to the master in connection with the hospital charity of Dovenby. The number of scholars varies from sixty to eighty. The building is a picturesque and commodious one, erected in 1843, from a design sanctioned by the



Committee of Council on Education, who also granted £100 towards defraying the cost of building. The situation is pretty, sheltered as it is by the woods of Dovenby. Adjoining the school there is a playground, which was laid out at the time of the enclosure of the common.” [13]

Note: the map of 1774 (Chapter 5) shows a school, possibly in this position. The site was gifted by the Lord of the Manor in 1844 after the enclosure of waste land so maybe 1843 for the building is inaccurate.[14]

Now known as Bridekirk-Dovenby School, this is the original school for the church parish as a whole – Bridekirk, Dovenby, Tallentire and Papcastle (still a church-school); more recently it incorporated provision for Redmain, Blindcrake and Isel. In the past many children from Papcastle would have walked the mile-and-a-half there every day. Until 1880 Education was not compulsory although the census shows that quite a number of children were listed as scholars before this date. In 1888, Fairfield School was opened in Cockermouth and certainly nowadays, there is a straight choice. For secondary education, Cockermouth School is the natural choice, again at least 1½ miles walk. (This

opened in 1958 originally as Derwent School, a secondary-modern catering for those not up to Grammar School education requirements. In the 1970's the Grammar School and Derwent School were amalgamated as a single comprehensive school, initially on two sites.) It is understandable, certainly in inclement weather, that parents think in terms of driving children to and from school, creating even in Cockermouth a short-lived traffic problem due to the school run.

[See Appendix 2]

The Parish Council

As noted in Appendix 5, civil parish councils came into being in 1894. In 1974, local government was again restructured with the demise of Urban and Rural District Councils forming Allerdale District Council, subsequently redesignated as Allerdale Borough Council. This embraces areas as far apart as Wigton, Silloth, Keswick, Workington and Maryport. Papcastle Parish Council was unchanged in 1974 (upto 1894, the village had been a part of the ecclesiastical parish of Bridekirk, which it still is for church purposes). For most purposes, especially for the censuses, the Papcastle enumeration district included the Gote, which only transferred to Cockermouth Urban District Council in 1935. The parish then as now, included a number of outlying properties - Dovenby Craggs farm, South Lodge, Ann's Hill, Bonny Hill and the Railway station (now a dwelling named Paplava). For censuses, Hames Hall (previously Derwent Bank) was also included. Technically the parish council now comes under the supervision of Allerdale Borough Council, has nine members and meets every two months. [15]

Papcastle Parish Council has been notable for the continuity of its clerks - only three during its lifetime so far. James Wakefield started in 1894 and was only replaced by Cyril Dobson in 1945 after 51 years.

Cyril, in parallel with serving Camerton Parish Council for 38 years, clerked Papcastle until 1984, for 39 years. He was succeeded then by Barbara Creighton (now Mrs. Lamb), already in 2008, 24 years in post.



Presentation to Cyril Dobson on his retirement from Parish Council Clerk in 1984

Chapter 11 Other Parish businesses

Shops

Shops come and go, as they do with increasing frequency in Cockermouth town. The first record we have is of Dorothy Blackburn who is recorded in the 1841 census as a grocer (age 70). This was almost certainly in one of the two cottages which were eventually removed in the 1890's to make way for building the Reading Room (now Village Hall). From the various census listed, there are also

1861 Henry Bragg - butcher

1871 (and 1881) Jane Dodgson of Elm Cottage, age 59 and wife of a retired grocer, recorded as a Grocer and Tea Dealer

1881 Jane Wood, a widow of 66, listed as a bread baker

1891 John Pool, aged 40, butcher (and farmer) and still so in 1901 (at 4 Garden View?)

1934 Miss Dover (Emily and/or Florence, according to Mollie Hayton) is listed as a grocer in Kelly's Directory; (Emily was born 1883); the shop in later years was essentially confectionery, but also a mixture of haberdashery. It was still there in the late 1960s.

1968 Dorothy Jackson opened a small provisions shop at High Mount; this was a valuable asset for the people in Castle Gardens, a sheltered housing group set immediately opposite, and also for the newly developing estate on The Mount. In 1979 she also took on the Post Office business until she retired in 2003.

Buses

There is a limited bus service on the Cockermouth-Maryport route, providing 4 buses a day each way at approximately two-hourly intervals. One can also get the 600 Route to Carlisle at the Belle Vue road end - this runs at one-hourly intervals through much of the day (nine per day in 2008). One cannot pretend that these are well supported by the village, so long as a resident has a car. It must be said that a fair number do in fact walk to and from town and those that cannot, make good use of the taxis available from the town.

Industry

Gote Mills

Low Gote Mills, previously corn mills, were purchased in 1808 by Jonathan (II) Harris and William Harris (cousins), to expand their flax weaving business started about 1800 in Eaglesfield. (Before the advent of cotton growing on a large scale in America, flax fibre was the most important raw material for textiles.) By 1834, the success of these mills led to Jonathan lending money to his sons, Joseph and Jonathan (III) to build Derwent Mill, (not in the parish.)



The building in the centre of this full photograph was often identified as a hospice, but was in fact a flax drying building, now converted to a dwelling.



This attained even more success. The later census data shows that many of the workers there lived at the Gote, and some in Papcastle village. Jonathan and William continued at the Gote until 1847 when the businesses combined to form Jonathan Harris and Sons. The Harris family ran the business through successive generations until 1935 when it closed. The family members all chose to live in Papcastle, so that at one stage no fewer than five of the larger houses (mansions) were occupied by members of the family. The mills were derelict in the 1970's and were converted to dwellings in 1978/9

Rotherham's Factory Unit

Rotherham and Sons were clock and watch makers in Coventry, working in Spon St. there, adjacent to a GEC Telephone works factory. During World War II, they had a factory operating in High Sands Lane, Cockermouth. Additionally, a small unit was established in Papcastle in Mission Close opposite Orchard Cottage; this polished spindles for attaching telephone dials to the dialling mechanism of the candlestick telephone model.



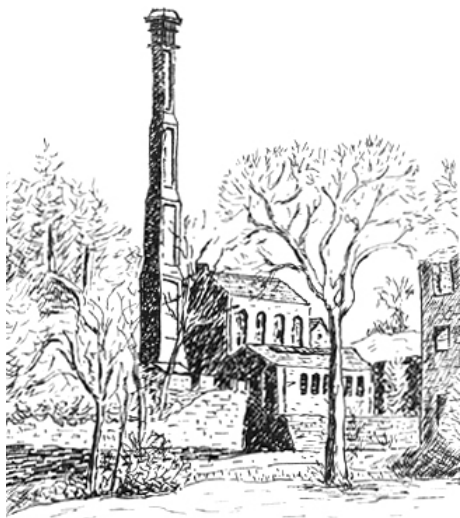
This process used chromic oxide, fat wax and emery. Lillian Barker (see Chapter 9) who worked there from 1938-1949 remembers this and her mother was the manager of this workshop which employed a total of four machinists. [1]



Farms

As essentially a farming community, one would hope to identify the farms around. However it seems that much of the land remained with the Lord of the Manor (Camp Farm not sold until 1981); additionally, there could have been much switching of parcels of land as tenancies changed. There are farms at Bonny Hill and Dovenby Craggs which generally we have left out of our discussion of the village. The number of people claiming to be farmers in the censuses varied and plainly tenancies changed quite frequently. In general there have been about 4 to 5 farms at any one time and this remains the picture today. There are farms at Croft House, Lynwood, Camp Farm (no longer attached to Camp Farm House), Rosemount, Bonny Hill and Dovenby Craggs.

Pump House



This was built in 1810, [2] to pump water from a well by the Derwent to a sand filter bed nearer Bridekirk, some 220 ft (67 m) higher allowing a gravity feed to Maryport. By 1970's, other arrangements were in place and the buildings were converted to dwellings with the chimney being demolished (1974). The beam engine had been scrapped in 1939. [3]

Roads

The original road from Wigton and Carlisle cut across just above Hames Hall – still obvious on the older OS maps. The present road met the Maryport road in an awkward T-junction until the 1960's when it is said, the first roundabout in Cumberland was constructed. (Hence the change of name of the pub.)

In 1991, the Papcastle diversion was opened primarily because Derwent Bridge at the Gote was not expected to stand the punishment of ever heavier goods vehicles for another ten years. Certainly as such vehicles became longer and longer, there were more and more mishaps at that corner. The diversion cost £4.2M and is 1.9 km long, together with 0.8 km of new road linking to existing roads.



There is a new major river bridge, Papcastle Bridge, and the overbridge carrying the road to Broughton, Crofts Bridge. Since the A66 by-pass of Cockermouth had been completed in 1976, it is often much easier to go round Cockermouth altogether by following the diversion and the by-pass. The effect on the village is that the part of the Maryport road beyond the pub became a dead end.



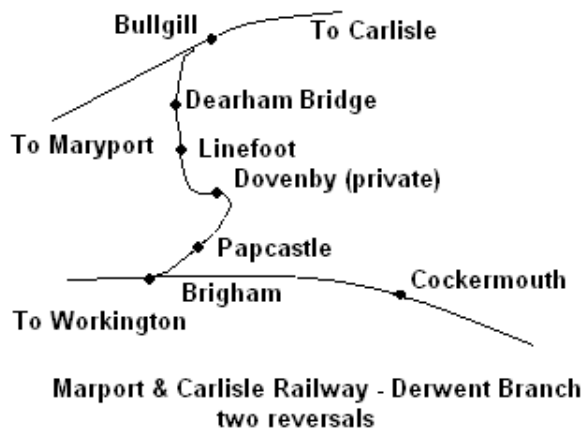
Papcastle Bridge 1991

The junction onto the main road (now A5086) was not well designed being on the inside of a curve. The shrubs planted to enhance the landscape are a perennial problem, obscuring visibility up the hill, whilst turning into Papcastle there at night is a frequent cause for complaint - by no means the easiest junction to see. The alternative route into and out of the village, at the bottom of Gote brow, opposite Walker's factory, is also not well sighted because of the railings, which give a blind spot against cars coming out of town faster than they should.

Railways

The Railway in Papcastle

This was a part of the Maryport & Carlisle Railway, which with a total route length of only 42¾ miles (69 km) ranked as one of the country's smallest systems. However, it was a profitable little concern; after 1856 dividends never fell below 4½ per cent and in 1873 they reached 13 per cent.



The main line was 28 miles (45km) long; there were two branches, one of which came through Papcastle. Traffic consisted largely of coal and iron, of which it carried enormous quantities.

The Papcastle station [4] stood on the Bullgill - Brigham branch; this formed a continuation northwards of the Whitehaven, Cleator & Egremont

extension opened in 1866 to Marron East Junction on the Cockermouth & Workington Railway. By running along 2 miles (3 km) of what was by then LNWR track to Brigham, the mineral traffic could then turn up the M&C branch to Bullgill and along the main line to Carlisle. From 1869, with the opening of the Solway Junction Railway, it could turn off again at Brayton beyond Aspatria and so across the Solway viaduct to reach Scotland.



Powers for construction of the Brigham, or Derwent, branch were obtained in 1865. Construction was rapid, and the 6-mile (10 km) line was opened in 1867. Although it passed through fairly hilly country and was steeply-graded, there was little heavy excavation and no major engineering apart from the girder bridge over the Derwent at Brigham. Stations were opened at Dearham Bridge, where there was a colliery, and Papcastle (albeit over a mile from the village).



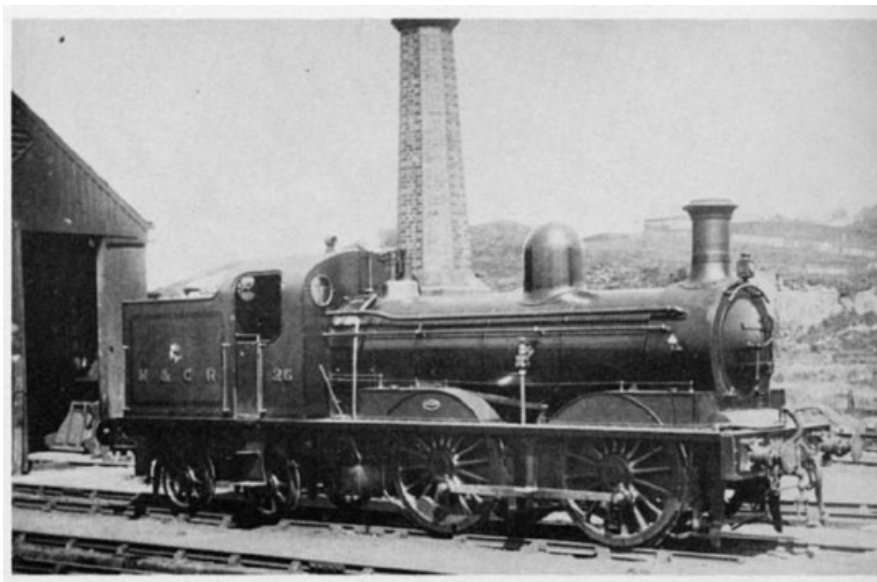
A passenger service of six trains weekdays and three on Sundays was run between Maryport and Cockermouth, which involved reversing the trains at Bullgill and Brigham. For this purpose the M&C obtained running powers over the LNWR between Brigham and Cockermouth. Papcastle was a 'signal stop', (i.e. on request).

There was also a private station at Dovenby Lodge between Papcastle and Dearham for the use of the occupants of Dovenby Hall, through whose land the line ran.



On the main line from Workington to Cockermouth, one resident [5] recalls seeing trains with many cattle trucks bringing substantial numbers of Irish cattle (possibly 1600 each auction day - Mondays). This would have been early 20th century. Freight traffic declined during the 1920's as on all the Cumbrian lines, but the passenger service survived until 1935 when the line was closed entirely. From a note in the *"History of the Maryport & Carlisle Railway"*, Jackson [6], the description of Papcastle is - "A halt. If you wished to leave the train here you informed the guard. If you wished to join the train you informed the wife of a platelayer who resided nearby and she put up the signal." Given the entries in successive later censuses, it seems doubtful if Papcastle actually merited a stationmaster or mistress.

When the river bridge was demolished later that century, a piece of it dropped and two men, thrown beyond a safety rope were drowned. [7]



Loco 0-4-4T No. 26, built at Maryport in 1897 for services on the Derwent branch, which involved two reversals.

There are notes of some staff at Papcastle recorded in Cumbrian Railways Association

database. [8.]

Surname	First names	Employment	Date	Notes	Source
Mann	Thomas	Station Master	16/03/1867	Appointed. Wage 20/- pw	RAIL 472/8
Mann	Thomas	Station Master	18/01/1868	Discharged from service for neglect of duty	RAIL 472/8
Cameron	Robert	Station Master	18/01/1868	Appointed. Was Booking Clerk, Mpt	RAIL 472/8
Ashworth	Mrs	Station Mistress	07/09/1891	Female. 12/- per fortnight	RAIL 472/50
Nicholson	Joseph	Station duties	07/09/1891	3/2 per fortnight	RAIL 472/50
Ashworth	Mary	Station Mistress	00/00/1894		Kelly 1894
Ashworth	Benjamin	Station Master but in census 1901 identified as platelayer	05/04/1902	Report of death. Buried @ Bridekirk. Lived Rose Terr ? but at Railway Cottage in Census	WCT p5
Carty	J.	Station Master	01/07/1915	Allocated Signal Hand Lamp No.246	WTT Appendix 1915
Carty	Mrs	Station Master	20/01/1919	Female Ref to	RAIL 472/12

According to Bailey's Guide 1900 [9], the first trains of the day were -

In the reverse direction

Cockermouth	8.15	Carlisle,	6.40
Papcastle (if requested)	8.25	Aspatria	7.26
Bullgill	8.39		
Maryport	8.51	Maryport	7.30
(or by changing at Bullgill)		Bullgill	7.40
Aspatria	9.00	Papcastle about	7.50
Carlisle .	9.50	Cockermouth	8.04

Chapter 12 Parliamentary Representation [1]

Voting rights before 1832

In early-19th-century Britain very few people had the right to vote. A survey conducted in 1780 revealed that the electorate in England and Wales consisted of just 214,000 people - less than 3% of the total population of approximately 8 million. Large industrial cities like Leeds, Birmingham and Manchester did not have a single MP between them, whereas 'rotten boroughs' such as Dunwich in Suffolk (which had a population of 32 in 1831), or Cockermouth (136) were still sending two MPs to Westminster (in Cockermouth's case by virtue of being a borough in 1295). At this stage, Papcastle would have been a part of the county constituency returning two members.

The right to vote (suffrage) in Parliamentary elections for county constituencies was uniform throughout the country, granting a vote to all those who owned the freehold of land to an annual rent of 40 shillings ('Forty-shilling Freeholders'). In the Boroughs, the franchise varied and individual boroughs had varying arrangements.

After 1832

Suffrage in the United Kingdom was slowly changed over the course of the 19th and 20th centuries to allow universal suffrage -

1832: Reform Act - extended voting rights to adult males who rented propertied land of a certain value, so allowing 1 in 7 males in the UK voting rights. Papcastle along with other villages was drawn into the Cockermouth Constituency to try to preserve the right to two MPs.

1841: the list of electors for the Town ship of Papcastle was 29, but only 7 actually lived in the village. [2] The National Archives record a letter about Election violence in Carlisle, 1841. This letter to Sir Charles Napier recounts the serious unrest in Carlisle during the canvassing of candidates for a forthcoming election.

1 July 1841. Carlisle¹⁸

My Dear Sir Charles Napier

The quiet of this part of your District in the past month was undisturbed until the excitement produced by the expectation of a General Election. During the canvassing for the Borough the Candidates were insulted and pelted, & on the day of nomination a riot took place, which however was confined principally to breaking windows in the two Inns in which the Candidates were lodged. At an earlier period, 3 or 4 of the police were beaten, one of whom has died of the injury received. Eventually the Troops being required by the Magistrates, marched into the town, when the crowd dispersed.

I am My Dear Sir Charles Napier
Very Truly Yours
E. C. Warrington

Napier was the military commander for the north of England, an area rife with Chartist activity. Although Napier sympathised with the Chartist cause he was firm in upholding the law against protests that often became violent. [3]

1867: Reform Act - enfranchised all male householders, so increasing male suffrage in the United Kingdom; boroughs up to 10,000 population dropped to one MP - Cockermouth included.

1872: Before the Ballot Act of this year, which introduced secret ballots, elections were a sordid affair with bribery, intimidation and the like commonplace. Bradbury [4] gives some examples of the shenanigans which went on.

1884: Representation of the People Act - amended the Reform Act of 1867 so that it would apply equally to the countryside; this brought the voting population to 5,500,000, although 40% of males were still disenfranchised, whilst women could not vote. Cockermouth was now merged with Workington.

1913: the village's electoral list showed 17 owners, only 9 living in the village; 101 occupiers qualified of whom 42 were in the village (others at the Goat and outlying premises) and 29 women qualified to vote for local authorities but not for parliamentary elections (16 in the village).[5]

1918: Representation of the People Act - the consequences of World War I convinced the government to expand the right to vote, not only for the many men who fought in the war who were disenfranchised, but also for the women who helped in the factories and elsewhere as part of the war effort. Property restrictions for voting were lifted for men, who could vote at 21; however women's votes were given with these property restrictions, and were limited to those over 30 years old. This raised the electorate from 7.7 million to 21.4 million with women making up 40% of the electorate. Seven percent of the electorate had more than one vote. The first election with this system was the United Kingdom general election, 1918

1928: Representation of the People Act - this made women's voting rights equal with men, with voting possible at 21 with no property restrictions

1975: Finally by comparison, the electoral roll for the Parish just after the major changes which saw both Cockermouth Urban District and Cockermouth Rural District absorbed into Allerdale District Council in 1974 totalled 354. [6]

Chapter 13 Footpaths [1]

Although the parish is extremely rural, there are only three recognised rights-of-way footpaths, under the 1976 Definitive Map. The Roman road path (247002) leads in a north-westerly direction from the west end of the village along the line of the Roman Road to Maryport, but only as far as the Dovenby Craggs-Broughton minor road. Its continuation through the Dovenby Hall estate is not a path and indeed is no longer visible. Unfortunately the first part of this path runs in a depression between the land on either side and as a consequence is almost a stream for much of the year. It appears never to have been taken into ownership and as waste land presumably belongs to the Lord of the Manor. In the 1990's this was a gentleman in Singapore who had bought the Lordship (such are frequently sold by the London auction houses but are purely decorative). There was correspondence between him and the Parish Council but nothing came of it.

The other very popular path is along the river bank, (247003) which runs from the back lane between Cedar Lodge and Braeside. The path continues to Great Broughton. The two paths can be linked by those on the other side of Broughton Beck which runs from the river through to Priest's Bridge, but falling in Broughton Parish for almost all of its length. (218025, 218026).

Finally the short grass path between Papcastle House corner and Lynwood is also a footpath (247005).

The Parish Council usually organise a parish boundary walk in June of each year, carrying necessary equipment such as secateurs to clear back excessive growth over the path.

There is no open access land in the parish under the The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, "Right-to-Roam".

Chapter 14 Charities

There are three charities specifically associated with Papcastle.

A) The Village Hall: (see also Chapter 10)

(Charity Commission Registration No: 520357)

This was built as a reading room for men only in 1895, gifted by local resident, Honora Wybergh, who lived at The Mount, the large house now demolished to make way for the Mount estate of modern houses.

Run by trustees originally, a new scheme was set up in 1940 by the Charity Commission and this is still the governing document. Two trustees are nominated by the Parish Council, up to four* others are co-opted. Apart from the Hall itself, there is no permanent endowment and all funds to cover running costs and maintenance must be raised locally. The Parish Council now gives a regular grant each year.

(The Charity now has the power to make amendments and so increase this number.)

B) Cockermouth and Papcastle Recreational Charity;

this is a replacement for the Cockermouth Drill Hall Trust.

(Charity Commission Registration No: 1040902)

Origins of the Charity

1886 E. L. Waugh (living at The Burroughs, Papcastle) as captain of the Cockermouth Company of Volunteers purchased leasehold a field to permit erection of Drill Hall and Gymnasium which were done by public subscription.

1907 [7th Jan] Deed of Trust/Indenture assigned all the field/parcel of land called Mawkin Close and building on it (more detail in deed) to Trustees for the residue of 999 years for use and benefit of the Company of Volunteers and for gymnastic and athletic purposes for such company and the inhabitants of Cockermouth and Papcastle. The Trustees (six) had power to sell field & hereditaments.

1923 [5th Feb] Board of Charity Commissioners Order (10 Nov 1922) authorised trustees to sell field & hereditaments for not less than £1120 to the Territorial Army Association. (£920 was a mortgage). Proceeds were invested in 3½% War Loan with interest to accumulate in the same.

1968 Property and land was purchased from the Territorial Army Association by Cockermouth Urban District Council (now subsumed into Allerdale Borough Council). This is for information only-- nothing to do with the charity.

1990 Charity Commission was preparing for the Charities Act of 1992 which included the disinvestment of charity funds by the Official Custodian of Charities. They wrote to Allerdale District Council who passed the matter to Cockermouth Town Council. There had been no scheme to regulate (or utilise) the funds, the trustees of the time had done nothing and all were long since dead.

1992 [28th May] Charity Commission appointed six new trustees with the instructions that they were to submit a new scheme for the regulation of this charity (the draft was prepared by the Charity Commission).

1994 [8th Aug] The new scheme was sealed and this became the controlling document for the affairs of the charity.

Its essential purpose is (Clause 22 of the scheme) the **provision of facilities for recreation or other leisure-time occupation for the benefit of the inhabitants of the area of benefit with the object of improving the conditions of life for the said inhabitants.**

Area of benefit is defined by clause 4 of the Scheme as **the Parishes of Cockermouth and Papcastle.**

2008 [31st March] The investment now stood at some £61,246 invested in M & G Charifund and had allowed some £3,000 a year to be made in grants to local organisations.

In the 13 years from April 1995 to April 2008, the Charity had awarded 135 grants to the value of £42,364. With very few organizations in the village (only the village hall and the groups which meet in it), applications from the village are usually successful, and of course there will be many inhabitants of the village who enjoy activities run by organisations in the town who have also benefited.

The Parish Council nominate two of the eight trustees. (Cockermouth Town Council four, and two others are co-opted members.)

C) Lamplugh Trust [1]

(officially Hospital of Dovenby of the Foundation of Sir Thomas Lamplugh)
(*Charity Commission Registration No. 257436*)

Founded by indenture by Sir Thomas Lamplugh 7th October 1628. Registered as a charity by a scheme dated 19th June 1946.

The endowment is now represented by 432 Income shares in the Charities Official Investment Fund (COIF) - managed by CCLA Investment Management; it generates some 32 p per share per year, i.e. of the order of £150, paid gross (no tax involved). The Trustees are

The Vicar of Bridekirk (ex-officio), one representative each from Town/Parish Councils of Bridekirk, Broughton, Broughton Moor, Papcastle, Camerton and Cockermouth.

The representative Trustees are appointed for a term of FOUR years. A quorum is THREE trustees.

The objective is to **apply the income in such way or ways as the Trustees think fit for the benefit of NOT MORE than SIX AGED, HONEST, and RELIGIOUS POOR persons of the Ancient Parish of Bridekirk, to be selected by the Trustees.**

Notes and References

Chapter 1 The Romans

1. "A Walk around Old-Time Cockermouth", Denwood, E.R. in *Cockermouth and District Advertiser*, 1946
2. "A Guide to the Interesting Places in and around Cockermouth" Askew, J, c. 1864, rev 1872
3. "Britannia", Camden, W, 1586
4. "Antonine Itinerary", Gale, 1709
5. "Iter Boreale", Stukeley, W. p.51, 1725
6. "Roman Roads in Britain", T. Codrington, 1903
7. Collingwood, R.G., CWAAS V2, (xiii), pp. 131-141, 1913
8. Birley, E., CWAAS NS63, pp. 96-125, 1961
9. Charlesworth, D. CWAAS NS65, pp102-114 1961-2
10. "Papcastle Vicus Excavation", 1984, A. C. H. Olivier, Centre for North West Regional Studies
11. *The Site Reports*, 1999 Time Team 99, Channel 4 Television
12. *Report on Archaeological Evaluation of land adjacent to Derwentio*, North Pennines Heritage Trust,
13. CWAAS Series 3, VII, 2007 p.215, 2007
14. "History of Cockermouth", Bradbury, J.B., 3rd ed. 2006

Chapter 2 After the Romans to the 17th Century

1. "Place-names of Cumberland", Armstrong et al., *English Place-name Society*, Vol XXI, p 308, 1942-3
2. E. Birley, *ibid*, p 98
3. E. Birley, *ibid*, p 98
4. *From History & Antiquities of Cumberland Vol 2 (1794-7)*, Hutchinson
5. According to long-time resident of Perth Cottage, Ted Hayton, this fragment came from Brigham.
6. Bishop Nicholson, quoted in Bradbury's "History of Cockermouth", p. 67,
7. Ashley Firn, owner at the time reported frequent voices heard in the early hours of the morning but checking round showed nothing.:
8. "Fate's Ingenuity", D. Bradbury, 2006, a collection of unusual deaths in Cumberland (Cockermouth Library)
9. From Marion Appleby, resident of Derwenydd next door in 2008- information obtained from Angela and Arnold Robinson now both deceased.
10. *Kerria Cottage: Plainly an early building but much modified. Peculiarly sited with other cottages surrounding it. The two ends of a truss which could be cruck roof support are visible and appear to be quite old, certainly in keeping with a 17thC date. The place is understood to have once housed a "jerry", a rough tavern, and in the 1861 census, John Robinson is listed a victualler, the third such in the village, so it may*

well be his place.[Shorter Oxford English Dictionary]

11. Westworth Cottages: the two cottages appear to have been acquired in 1824, with references to an earlier deed of title (1777); West Corner remained with Westworth until 1938, Westgarth 1952.

12. From Marion Appleby, resident of Derwenydd

Chapter 3 The Eighteenth Century

1. Camp Farm House which is shown as belonging to William Hicks the owner of Westworth in 1763 (see estate map in Chapter 5) apparently remained under the auspices of the Lord of the Manor and was not sold until 1981

2. Lynwood: unfortunately the deeds earlier than 1917 have been lost in recent times; judicious analysis of census records suggest occupiers back to 1841, but nothing before this.

3. Bird-in-Hand: for many years a public house. Reputedly built in 1720 (which appears about right), we have a series of victuallers/innkeepers showing in the directories and census returns from 1841 through to 1901 - Humphrey Archer 1841, Thos Goulding 1947, John Moncrief 1858, 1861, Joseph Moncrief 1871, Francis Smith 1881 to 1901.

Derwent Cottage: seemingly predating the building of Derwent Lodge, although Derwent Lodge Cottage next door is either later or a rebuild at a later date.

Chapter 4 The Nineteenth Century

1. From Jean Law, resident of Lindenside East in 2008.

2. Sale details for The Mount, in 1857

LAKE DISTRICT.—WEST CUMBERLAND.

TO be SOLD, by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the *Globe Hotel*, in COCKERMOUTH, all that excellent Residence, or MANSION HOUSE and GROUNDS, situate at PAPCASTLE, in the Parish of BRIDEKILK, about a mile from the Market Town of Cockermonth, and within the precincts of that Borough, with about Seven Acres of very valuable LAND, ornamentally planted, surrounding the same.

The Mansion, which was erected by the late THOMAS KNIGHT, Esq., about 1815, contains good Cellaring; and on the Ground Floor a good Breakfast Room, a Dining Room 24 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in., Drawing Room 24 ft. by 18 ft., an excellent Butler's Pantry, a large Kitchen 23 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft., Servants' Hall 18 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft., Sculleries and Pantries, with Wash-houses and every convenience for a large establishment.

On the Second Floor are a Library 23 ft. by 18 ft., Six large Bedrooms, Dressing Room, and Water Closet, with a wide Staircase communicating therewith. And on the next Floor are Five large Bedrooms, several Servants' Bedrooms, and Closets, with Two pairs of back Stairs communicating therewith.

The Premises are substantially built, covered with Slate, are well arranged, and in good repair.

The House is approached by a well-wooded Carriage Drive, and has a well-kept Lawn in front.

There are in the Grounds surrounding the House, some beautiful Forest Trees, also thriving Beech, Elm, Sycamore, Birch, Scotch, and Larch Fir Trees, and a number of valuable Shrubs. Also a quantity of Fruit Trees.

Papcastle is on the Banks of the Derwent, commands Scenery of unsurpassing beauty (including a splendid view of Skiddaw and the adjacent Mountains) and is about Six Miles from that noble expanse of water, the Lake of Bassenthwaite, and about Eight Miles from the more romantic Lakes of Buttermere, Crummock, and Loweswater, with excellent roads throughout.

There is a Post Office in the Village, and a daily delivery and despatch. A Pack of Foxhounds is kept about Eight Miles off, and good Shooting may be obtained in the immediate neighbourhood. The River Derwent abounds with Trout and Salmon.

The Railway from Cockermonth to Workington communicates with lines leading to all parts of the Kingdom, and the communication from Cockermonth to the South through the Lake Districts of Keswick, Grasmere, Rydal, Ambleside, and Windermere, is kept up by Mail Coaches, joining the Railway at Windermere.

If required, a small piece of Ground at a short and convenient distance, and suitable for any purpose, will be Sold at a reasonable price.

The Premises may be viewed on application to the Gardener, JAMES SCOTT, of Papcastle, and further particulars may be known on application to Mr. WALKER, Solicitor, Cockermonth.

Cockermonth. August 26th. 1857.

3. From Jack Sedgwick quoted by Graham Pratley

Chapter 5 Maps

1. Estate map with Camp Farm deeds
2. Extract from facsimile reproduction of Thomas Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1774
3. Extract from John Wood's map 1832
4. Draft Tithe Commutation Agreement 1838, Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle
5. Ordnance Survey 1863-4, updated for 1874, printed 1884; combined sheets to cover the whole parish; property of the Parish Council.
6. Ordnance Survey, 1900, still based on the 1863 survey
7. A major source for information here has been "Maps for Local History", B. P. Hindle, Batsford, 1988

Chapter 7 The People of Papcastle - census data

1. 1841-1901 Census details from ancestry.co.uk
2. 1801 to 1821: White Directory of Cumberland 1829
3. 2001 Parish Profile from Census 2001, Cumbria CC
4. 1995 Regional Trends, Office for National Statistics, Information & Intelligence, 1997

Chapter 8 Papcastle Families

1. Hutchinson, "The History and Antiquities of Cumberland, originally 1794-7, but this from the revised version about 1845. Ballantine- Dykes family archives are housed in the Cumbria Records Office, Carlisle Ref: DB
2. ditto
3. Westworth Deeds courtesy Dr. J Eldred
4. Cockermouth Website: www.cockermouth.org.uk
5. "The Harris Thread", Aline Elliott, Cockermouth (Kirkgate) Museum Group
6. "In search of Thomas Knight", Alex D D Craik and Gloria Edwards <http://www.dcs.warwick.ac.uk/bshm/archive/bulletin.html>
7. "Cumberland Families and Heraldry", Huddleston & Boumphrey
8. Letter from John Dalton, supplied by Gloria Edwards, found in Worcestershire Record Office.

COPY LETTER FROM JOHN DALTON TO THOMAS KNIGHT:
Manchester, April 3, 1822

Respected Friend

When I left Papcastle last summer I mentioned my intention of communicating some particulars respecting Mr Buchan's telescope, also of sending some of the numbers of the Annals of Philosophy with Mr Herapath's new mechanical notions. I have not hitherto done either, and you may justly surmise that I have been neglectful of my promise. I must however take the liberty to say that when once set down to business again I find but very few hours to spare from a perpetual round of engagements. Mr B resides two miles from me; if your atmosphere does not often favour you for day views, much less does ours. Celestial objects are what we look for. They are not often very resplendent here. The only time I have seen Mr B's glass was one Sunday evening about the middle of winter. The night was tolerably favourable. The objects were Jupiter and Saturn. Under the circumstances I can hardly form a comparison of the two glasses. We tried successively all or most of the powers. The largest magnifier only just took in the body of Saturn, and this so tremulously as to render the view not satisfactory; but one, two or three removed from this did well. With my two foot Reflector in town I can see one of Saturn's satellites: we saw 4 at Mr B's. I do not know whether he has ever seen more. (He lives on the outskirts of the town). The ring was beautiful, and the dark or shaded part where the division into two takes place was visible. His frame is a ponderous one, and was more I believe for another purpose, but I had no opportunity for inspection, as it was in the garden where it was fixed.

Possibly I may have an opportunity of seeing through it in the day as the season advances, but the uncertainty of our meeting at his house on a fine day is considerable. I meet him in town occasionally on business, when I learn something of his observations.

Mr Herapath's communications in the Annals have been so numerous that scarcely a month has elapsed without something pro or con having appeared. Some notice of them has been taken in Tilloch's magazine, which I think you occasionally see. Mr H has so blended his mechanical reasoning with abstract physical notions that I am afraid you would hardly think yourself required by wading through the whole.

With kind remembrance to Mrs Knight and the young ladies, I remain yours truly

John Dalton

9. *Extract from an Article in the Villager, (Papcastle Newsletter) by Peter Donaghy, Autumn 2006*
10. *Waugh Family: mainly recovered from Census data*
11. *Tithe Commutation Agreement*
12. *OS 25-inch map surveyed this year – not published until 1874*
13. *Jubilee pamphlet – courtesy of Kirkgate Museum Group*
14. *Bradbury's "History of Cockermouth"*
15. *Manor House deeds, courtesy of Frank Rushton*
16. *Family details from an interview by Greg Greenhalgh with John (IV) Moses, Nov 2007*
17. *Tithe Commutation Agreement, 1838; the only William Moses traced about this time is one born in Brigham, baptised 24 January 1813, with father Robert and mother Mary.*
18. *Manifest of Cunard Line SS Ivernia 30th September 1902, Liverpool to Boston*
19. *Married 29th November 1905; returned to UK on SS Saxonia, Boston to Liverpool in December 1905, with his wife Mary age 25 – Passenger manifest. Mary died 1956.*
20. *The little girl here with John II Moses, was Rachel Fleming from Orchard Cottage - 1971*


Chapter 10 Parish Institutions

1. *The deeds of the properties leading to the provision of the Reading Room have been transcribed – "The Origins of the Village Hall Papcastle, Cumbria" 1992, E. C. Apperley. The account book from the beginning and the Minute Book from about 1927 have been deposited in the County Records Office*
2. *Eric Apperley, a Village Hall Trustee 1973- 2000; chair 1973-1979, Secretary 1991-2000; resident at 21 The Mount from 1966.*
3. *A major contributor to this revival was Sydney Hutchinson, recently retired from being Managing Director of Millers Footwear (in the Derwent Mills factory).*
4. *Time Team was a popular archaeological TV programme on Channel 4, using a high-tech-supported approach to a three-day exploration with specific aims – never intended as a full project.*
5. *Hilary Halliwell co-ordinated a number of activity initiatives: embroidery group (Kathleen Scott-deceased 2003), computing (Eric Apperley); youth club (John Eldred); investment club (Brian Merris). Around the same time, David Bromley became secretary to the trustees and enhanced communications with the publication of the Papcastle & Belle Vue Village Hall Newsletter.*
6. *Mike Apperley, brother of Eric; resident at The Hawthorns from 1989.*
7. *Programme of activities in 2007-8*

ACTIVITY	GROUP LEADER	ACTIVITY TIME	COMMENTS
Mahjong	Liz Smith	Monday PM	All year ex public hol.
Keep fit	John McNamee	Monday Even	School term only
Life Art	Susan Fleming	Tuesday AM	Fortnightly All year
Parish Council	David Johnson	1st Tuesday Even	Bi Monthly
Investment	Brian Merris	2nd Tuesday Even	Monthly
Orchestra	Gill Greenhalgh	3rd Tuesday Even	Monthly School term
Book Club	Gill Hirst	4th Tuesday Even	Monthly
Tai Chi	Judith Brown	Wednesday PM	School term only
Lakeland Writers	Sarah Barnes	Wednesday Even	Monthly
Embroidery	Marilyn Pickthall	Thursday PM	Weekly
Kurling	Mike Apperley	Thursday Even	Weekly
Pop In	Janice Curr	Friday AM	Weekly
Local History	Eric Apperley	Wednesday Even	Bi monthly
Line Dancing	Carol Smith	Fridays 3.00 - 4.30	Weekly

8. *The latest four issues of the Newsletter were made available on the village website – www.papcastle.org.uk*

9. *Programme of W.I. 1939-40*

Cumberland Federation  of Women's Institutes.

PAPCASTLE & BELLE VUE

1939—40.

COMMITTEE :

President — Mrs. Cunningham. Vice-Presidents — Mrs Hayton, Mrs Macdonell and Mrs Wood,
 Hon. Sec. — Mrs White. Hon. Assist Sec. — Mrs Jackson, Mrs Johnston, Mrs Lindsay, Mrs Nelson, Mrs Simpson.
 Mrs Chandler, Mrs Collis, Mrs Jackson, Mrs Johnston, Mrs Lindsay, Mrs Nelson, Mrs Simpson.
 Pianist — Mrs Handley. Home & Country Distributor — Mrs Lindsay. Inst. Handicraft Advisor — Mrs Ellwood.

<p style="text-align: center;">NOVEMBER 9TH.</p> <p>W. I. Business. Birthday Party Talk — Miss E. Ray. Competition — 1st Aid Box Hostesses — Misses Burns, Gaythwaite, Mesdames Johnston, Nelson, Nicholas, and Todd. Social Half Hour — Mesdames Barker, Collis, Chandler, White, and Wood, jr.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DECEMBER 14TH.</p> <p>W. I. Business. Talk — Economical Xmas Fare, by Miss Sampson. Competition — Crepe Paper Cap Hostesses — Mesdames Barker, Bowes, Collis, Chandler, and Charlton. Social Half Hour — Mesdames Wakefield, B. Walker, Walker, Wood, and Miss R. Tyson.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JANUARY 11TH</p> <p>W. I. Business Demonstration — Theatrical Make-up, by Miss Cooper Competition — Nestle's Baking Competition. Hostesses — Mesdames Chambers, Ellwood, Faulder, Faulder, Faulder. Social Half Hour — Mesdames Thornton, Todd, Tyson, Misses S. Tyson and I. Tyson.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FEBRUARY 8TH.</p> <p>W. I. Business. Talk — Chiropodist, by Mr Nicholson Competition — Marmalade Hostesses — Mesdames Fox, Graham, Graves, Hayton, and Howe. Social Half Hour — Mesdames Slade, Stokoe, Sinclair, Simpson, and Nurse Smithson</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MARCH 14TH.</p> <p>W. I. Business Talk — Gardening, by Mr J. Hodgson Competition — Three Bulbs in a Bowl Hostesses — Mesdames Handley, Harrison, Jackson, Jackson, and Lindsay Social Half Hour — Mesdames Robinson, Rennick, J. Richardson, W. Richardson, and Pinckney</p> <p style="text-align: center;">APRIL 11TH.</p> <p>W. I. Business Talk — Poultry, by Mrs Lowes Competition — Three Eggs Hostesses — Mesdames Lowther, Macdonell, Moses, J. S. Pattinson, J. Pattinson Social Half Hour — Mesdames Pattinson, Nelson, Nicholas, Lindsay, and Johnston.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MAY 9TH.</p> <p>W. I. Business Demonstration — Soft Slippers, by Miss Payntor Competition — Knitted Garment from 4 oz. Wool Hostesses — Mesdames Pattinson, Pinckney, J. Richardson, W. Richardson, and Rennicks Social Half Hour — Mesdames J. S. Pattinson, J. Pattinson, Moses, Macdonell, and Lowther.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JUNE 13TH.</p> <p>W. I. Business. Demonstration — Horns, by Mrs Fisher. Competition — Decorative Salad Hostesses — Mesdames Robinson, Slade, Sinclair, Misses Stokoe and Smithson Social Half Hour — Mesdames Jackson, Harrison Handley, Howe and Miss Jackson.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JULY 11TH.</p> <p>W. I. Business. Demonstration — Quilting, by Miss Payntor. Competition — Rose. Hostesses — Mesdames Simpson, Thornton, Tyson, Misses S. Tyson, and I. Tyson. Social Half Hour — Mesdames Hayton, Graves, Graham, Fox, and Miss Gaythwaite.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUGUST. - NO MEETING.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SEPTEMBER 12TH.</p> <p>W. I. Business. Talk — Ups and Downs of a Concert Party, by Mrs G. Watson. Competition — Best Snapshot. Hostesses — Miss R. Tyson, Mesdames Wakefield, Walker, B. Walker, Social Half Hour — Mesdames Faulder, Faulder, Ellwood, Chambers, and Miss Faulder.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OCTOBER 10TH.</p> <p>ANNUAL MEETING. Competition — Autumn Foliage. Hostesses — Mesdames Wood, Wood, White, and New Members. Social Half Hour — Misses Charlton, Burns, Bowes and New Members</p>
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Monthly Meetings are held in the Village Hall on the 2nd. Thursday at 2-15 prompt. Hostesses to be present at 1-45. Hostesses unable to attend please obtain a substitute. Annual Subscription is 2/-. Members may bring a friend on payment of 6d. Please bring forward new ideas. Practical suggestions are welcomed by the Committee.

BAILEY & SONS, PRINTERS, COCKERMOUTH.

10. Mannix and Whelan, Directory of Cumberland, 1847 Post Office Directory of Cumberland, 1858 Women were only permitted to work in the Returned Letter office, under supervision from 1873; 1875 the Post Office imposed a marriage bar – single women only – on marriage they had to leave. “British Postal Museum and Archive website –History.”
11. Post Office Directory of Cumberland, 1858
12. Women were only permitted to work in the Returned Letter office, under supervision from 1873; 1875 the Post Office imposed a marriage bar – single women only – on marriage they had to leave. “British Postal Museum and Archive website –History.”
13. Extract from Hutchinson, “The History and Antiquities of Cumberland, originally 1794-7, but this from the revised version about 1845.
14. Site conveyed 1844, Ballentine-Dykes Estate DBD 8.7/2 Papers
15. Parish councillors in 2009 were (with date when first elected)

Mr. J. D. Johnson	(1983)	Chairman	Mr. J. Lightfoot	(2005)
Mrs. J. Day	(2005)		Mr. D. MacRae	(1999)
Mr. R. Henderson	(2003)		Mr. B. R. Merris	(1999)
Mr. R. B. Jackson	(1983)		Mr. D. Rushton	(1999)
			Mr. G. D. Wood	(2000)

Chapter 11 Other parish businesses

1. *Rotherham & Co: have an archive deposit in Coventry Record Office – not yet seen.*
2. *Pump House carries a plaque declaring its date as 1810.*
3. *Bradbury, op. cit p 96*
4. *Photo from Cumbrian Railways Association*
5. *John Jackson, as reported by Robert Jackson. Note: OS 1900 shows cattle pens at Papcastle station as well.*
6. *History of Maryport & Carlisle Railway, H & M Jackson, (undated) p 75*
7. *Stated by John Graham, in a discussion with Eric Apperley, September, 2007*
8. *From Cumbrian Railways Association Database*
9. *Bradbury, "Cockermouth in Pictures – 5 (Rail, Road & River)", p 9.*

Chapter 12 Parliamentary Representation

1. *Extracts from website: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffrage>*
2. *List of Papcastle electors ,1841*
3. *List of Papcastle electors, 1913*
4. *Bradbury, op.cit. Chapter 21*
5. *PRO Catalogue reference: HO 45/41, p. 48 (1 July 1841)*
6. *Electoral Roll for 1974.*

TOWNSHIP OF PAPCASTLE

Western Division
OF THE
COUNTY of CUMBERLAND.
(TO WIT.)

THE LIST of PERSONS entitled to Vote in the Election of a Knight or Knights of the Shire for the Western Division of the County of Cumberland, in respect of Property situate within the Township of Papcastle.

<i>Names of Voters.</i>	<i>Place of Abode.</i>	<i>Nature of Qualification.</i>	<i>Name of Tenant, or where situate.</i>
Allison, Richard	Cockermouth.	Four Freehold Houses,	William Mossop and others.
Brown, John	Papcastle,	Four Freehold Houses,	Joseph Reece and others.
Bell, Richard	Cockermouth,	Freehold Land,	Papcastle.
Bell, David	Goat,	Two Freehold Houses & Shop,	Joseph Johnston and others.
Cooke, Richard	Papcastle,	Freehold Land,	George Smith,
Cape, George	Cockermouth,	Freehold Houses,	Richard White and others.
Gibson, John	Egremont,	Four Freehold Houses,	William Adley and others.
Harris, Jonathan	Papcastle,	Freehold House & Land,	Goat.
Jenkinson, John	Cockermouth,	Freehold Houses,	Moses Mawson and others.
Kerruish, Robert	Cockermouth,	Freehold House & Garden,	Joseph Campbell.
Lennox, Henry	Papcastle,	Freehold House & Garden,	Papcastle.
Lamont William	Goat,	Freehold House & Garden,	Goat.
Mawson, Thomas	Hall Mills, Workington,	Mill and Land,	J. W. and J. Harris.
Poole, John	Papcastle,	Freehold Land,	George Burton.
Powe, John	Goat	Freehold Houses & Garden,	Joseph Campbell and self.
Robinson, Abraham	Cockermouth,	Freehold Land,	John Norman.
Robinson, Joseph Lancaster	Cockermouth,	Customary House & Land,	Henry Robinson.
Smithson, Joseph	Cockermouth,	Freehold House & Garden,	Mrs. Stamper.
Steel, Joseph	Cockermouth,	Freehold Land,	Jonathan Harris.
Steel, Edward Bowe	Cockermouth,	Freehold Houses,	Mary Strickland and others.
Senhouse, Humphrey	Fitz,	Undivided Field,	Papcastle.
Senhouse, William Ponsonby	Fitz,	Undivided Field,	Papcastle.
Senhouse, John	Papcastle,	Undivided Field,	Papcastle.
Strickett, William	Cockermouth,	Freehold Land,	Little Grave.
Smith, George	Greysouthen,	Sibby Brows,	Smith George.
Tinniswood, William		Freehold Houses & Garden,	John Hodgson and others.
Tyson, John	Papcastle,	Freehold House & Garden,	Papcastle.
Watson, Joseph	Goat,	Freehold House & Garden,	Goat.
Watson, Rev. Anthony	Holy Island,	Freehold Land,	Little Grave.

{ **Overseers of the Township**
of Papcastle.

JULY 30th, 1841.

Daniel Fidler, Printer, Cockermouth

Township of Papcastle.

OWNERSHIP ELECTORS

List of Persons entitled to be registered as Parliamentary Electors for the Cockermouth Division of the County of Cumberland, in respect of the Ownership (whether freehold, copyhold, or leasehold) of Property situate in whole or in part within this Township.

Name of each Elector at full length, the Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.
objected Fidler, John	Moorside	Dwelling house and garden	Moorside
Harkness, David	Goat Mills	Freehold mills and dwelling house	Goat mills
Harris, Jonathan James	Grey Abbey, Papcastle	Freehold tenement	Derwent flax thread mills
Harris, Thomas Mason	Westworth, Papcastle	Freehold house and garden	Papcastle
Hayton, Joseph	Papcastle	One fifth share customary house and land	Papcastle
Hayton, Frank	Papcastle	One fifth share customary house and land	Papcastle
Hayton, Sidney	Papcastle	One fifth share customary house and land	Papcastle
Hayton, Robert	Papcastle	One fifth share customary house and land	Papcastle
Harris, Thomas William	Sunnyside, Papcastle	Freehold dwelling house	Papcastle, in the occupation of J. Ellwood
Lacklinson, James	Workington	Freehold dwelling houses	Goat, in the occupation of Robert Graham and others
Lobb, Arthur Francis	Dunlaven, Elm road, New Malden, Surrey	Freehold house	Bridge end
Mawson, Harry Anthony Plevna	The Larches, Wetheral, Carlisle	Freehold dwelling house and land	The Ghyll and farm, Papcastle
Senhouse, Humphrey Patricius	The Fitz, Cockermouth	Freehold land	Thwaites, Papcastle, in the occupation of H. M. Dawson
Stamper, John	7 Lonsdale terrace, Penrith	Joint ownership of freehold houses	The Goat, in the occupation of R. Powes and others
Williamson, James	The Goat	Freehold dwelling houses	The Goat, Papcastle
Williamson, William	Crown street, Cockermouth	Freehold dwelling houses	Derwent place, Goat
Wilkinson, William	Davaar ash meadows, Kendal	Freehold dwelling houses	The Goat, in the occupation of Isaac Brewer and others

J. T. CAMPBELL,

J. H. RULE,

} Overseers of the Township
of
Papcastle.

July 31st, 1913.

Printed and Published by Brash Bros., Ltd., Cockermouth.

Chapter 13 Footpaths

1. A full description of the footpaths and maps appears on the village website.

Chapter 14 Charities

1. Extract from Hutchinson, *The History and Antiquities of Cumberland*, originally 1794-7, but this from the revised version about 1845.

“Hospital. – ..There is also an hospital which was endowed by Sir T. Lamplugh about the same time as the school, for “six poor aged persons of the religious poor.” It is endowed with the tithes of Redmain purchased from Leonard Dykes, Esq., of Warthole [Wardhall]. Mrs. Dykes is patroness. As regards “religious poor”, the patroness makes no distinction of sects, if poor, aged, and religiously disposed. The building itself has long since gone to decay, there being no funds for its restoration, and it is not of much consequence, that it is so, as helpless people, recipients of the stipends, live more conveniently with their friends than in an isolated building.”

APPENDIX 1

The decision to publish now means that many archival records have not been systematically searched. It seems highly likely that there will be specific material relevant to Papcastle buried in them. The research for this is assigned to the next generation of local history enthusiasts and possibly one day a much extended second edition of this book.

Potential sources to be searched include:-

- At Records Office, Carlisle
- Ballantyne-Dykes Records: Manor of Papcastle
- Dovenby School Records
- Papcastle Council records
- Bridekirk Parish Registers
- Enclosure Awards
- Land Tax Records 1910
- At Records Office, Whitehaven
- Archives of local newspapers
- Waugh & Musgrave (Solicitors) papers

There may also be other schedules for the county covering various taxes levied in the past.

APPENDIX 2

Some history of land ownership:

The Feudal system of the Normans, probably taken over from the Anglo-Saxons meant that the King held all the land; he granted occupation of some to tenants-in-chief, who then granted it to their supporters etc. Everyone bar the king was a tenant of someone else. The unit was the Manor, but the land in it was not necessarily in the parish.(The Manor of Papcastle had land at Ireby.) The Lord of the Manor let out strips of land in return for service, either as military obligation, work on the lord's land or rent; (the land retained by the Lord was the 'demesne'.)

Major changes started to happen with the Dissolution of the Monasteries, (started 1524) with lots of land being sold off to raise money for the king. Earlier tenants had found ways to escape their 'feudal' obligations by setting up trusts - the trustees did not have possession so could not deliver their service obligations. Consequently the Lord of the Manor and especially the Crown were big losers.

So the Statute of Uses in 1536 gave the beneficiaries of a trust the legal estate and they were then liable for the service obligations. '**Bargain and sale**' became the means to transfer uses from one party to another. Also in 1536, the Statute of Enrolment required each 'bargain and sale' to be enrolled at Quarter Sessions.

During the 17th century, lawyers again devised ways of getting round this, and there are frequently paired '**lease and release**' arrangements. A lease usually for one year at a peppercorn rent was drawn up - the recipient was not in possession of the property (just

allowed to use it) so there was no need to enrol. Then the following day a Release for a sum of money was done, removing the original lease and vesting freehold interest in the purchase.

The Land Registry was started in 1862, compulsory from 1897 but taking until about 1970 to apply throughout the country. There were no less than six Acts about property passed in 1925 – one resulted in no need to keep deeds, which either went to the owners, perhaps the County Records Office or just dumped. The other significant change was that which now allowed married women to own property in their own right (previously it all became their husband's when they married.)

Some history of state-sponsored education in England

[from Wikipedia]

The period before 1950

From medieval times, the Church (or chapel) provided education to all classes of society, in monasteries, at public schools, orphanages, charity schools, grammar schools, church foundations, or by the chaplains to private households. Until as late as the nineteenth century, all university fellows and many schoolmasters were expected or required to be in holy orders. Schoolmistresses typically taught "the three Rs" (reading, writing and 'rithmetic) in dame schools, charity schools, or informal village schools. The Church of England resisted early attempts for the state to provide secular education, and church schools still remained embedded in the state school system.

In August 1833, the UK parliament voted sums of money each year for the construction of schools for poor children, the first time the state had become involved with education in England and Wales, whereas the programme of universal education in Scotland began in 1561.

A meeting in Manchester in 1837, chaired by Mark Philips, led to the creation of the Lancashire Public Schools' Association. The association proposed that non-sectarian schools should be funded from local taxes.

In 1839 government grants for the construction and maintenance of schools were switched to voluntary bodies, and became conditional on a satisfactory inspection.

In 1840 the Grammar Schools Act expanded the Grammar School curriculum from classical studies to include science and literature.

Before 1870, education was largely a private affair, with wealthy parents sending their children to fee-paying schools, and others using whatever local teaching was made available.

The Forster Elementary Education Act 1870 required partially state funded board schools to be set up to provide primary (elementary) education in areas where existing provision was inadequate. Board schools were managed by elected school boards. The schools remained fee-paying. The previous government grant scheme established in 1833 ended on December 31, 1870.

Under the Elementary Education Act 1880, education became compulsory from the ages of 5 to 10.

The Free Education Act 1891 provided for the state payment of school fees up to ten shillings per week.

The Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act 1893 raised the school leaving age to 11 and later to 13. The Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act of the same year extended compulsory education to blind and deaf children, and made provision for the creation of special schools.

The Voluntary Schools Act 1897 provided grants to public elementary schools not funded by school boards (typically Church schools).

From April 1900 higher elementary schools were recognised, providing education from the age of 10 to 15.

The 'Balfour' Education Act 1902 created local education authorities (LEAs), who took over responsibility for board schools from the school boards. Grammar schools also became funded by the LEA. The act was of particular significance as it allowed for all schools, including denominational schools, to be funded through rates (local taxation).

The Fisher Education Act 1918 made secondary education compulsory up to age 14 and gave responsibility for secondary schools to the state. Under the Act, many higher elementary schools and endowed grammar school sought to become state funded central schools or secondary schools. However, most children attended primary (elementary) school up until age 14, rather than going to a separate school for secondary education.

After the passing of the 1929 Local Government Act, Poor Law schools became state funded elementary schools.

The Butler Education Act of 1944 established the Tripartite System, and defined the modern split between Primary and Secondary education at age 11.

Education was made compulsory up to age 15 in 1947.

The post-war period

Due to the perceived failures of the Tripartite system, the Labour government in 1965 requested proposals from all the UK's regions for them to move from the Tripartite system to the Comprehensive System. Note that this was an optional reform for the regions, and some regions still have the Tripartite System.

In 1972, education was made compulsory up to age 16. A generation of "ROSLA" (Raising Of the School Leaving Age) children caused significant problems for teachers

Appendix 3 Original Rules for the Reading Room 1895

THE PAPCASTLE VILLAGE READING ROOM.

EXTRACT FROM THE TRUST DEED.

"That the said Library and Reading Room shall be called 'THE PAPCASTLE VILLAGE READING ROOM,' and shall be for the exclusive use of persons of the male sex not being younger than 14 years of age, resident in Papcastle or Belle Vue, and of such other persons of the male sex as it shall be permissible for members of the said Village Reading Room to introduce as visitors in pursuance of Rules to be framed as hereinafter provided.

That the objects of the said Reading Room are to afford to its members the means of social intercourse, mental and moral improvement, and rational recreation.

That persons permitted to use the said Reading Room, as lastly hereinbefore mentioned, shall be allowed to do so irrespectively of any religious or denominational qualification, and that in any Rules to be framed as hereinafter provided, no reference to, nor restriction, nor requirement in respect of the religious belief of any member shall be made.

That membership of the said Reading Room shall not be in any way restricted or affected by political considerations, nor shall the officers, committee, or members, as such, identify themselves in any way with any political party.

That no gambling, betting, profane or offensive language or other misconduct shall be permitted in the said Reading Room, and that in the Rules to be framed as hereinafter provided, provision shall be made for the prohibition thereof on the part of any member or person using the Reading Room, whether within or without the Reading Room, and for the expulsion of any member or person so offending.

That the said Reading Room may be used for the purpose of lectures, but not for the purpose of dancing or dramatic or musical performances or political meetings, or for any meetings or classes connected with religious worship.

That a Committee of Management, consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and eight ordinary members, shall be elected by the members of the said Reading Room, and that the duties, terms of office, and eligibility for election and re-election of all officers and members of the Committee shall be such as shall be provided for in the said Rules.

That Rules providing for the proper use, maintenance and management of the said Village Reading Room shall be drawn up by the Committee of Management, and such Rules shall, among other things, provide for the maintenance of order in the said Village Reading Room, and for the preservation of quietness in the Reading Room thereof, and also for keeping the premises in a cleanly condition, and further, that no book, periodical, or paper shall be removed from the building, and that smoking may be permitted in the building, exclusive of the Committee Room, subject to proper and reasonable restrictions, and further, that the said Committee shall have power from time to time to alter and to suspend the operation of such Rules; provided always that such alteration shall not be in contravention of any of the trusts or provisions of these presents."

❧ RULES. ❧

1.--Persons of the male sex not younger than fourteen years of age, and having for not less than six months resided in Papcastle or Belle Vue, shall be admitted members of the Village Reading Room on application to the Secretary, and on payment of their subscriptions.

2.--No gambling, betting, bad language, spitting, or unclean behaviour or other misconduct shall be allowed. In case the conduct of any member in or out of the Reading Room, be in the opinion of the Committee injurious to the character and interests of the Reading Room, it shall be competent for the Committee, special notice having been first given to him, to expel such member by a majority of two-thirds of the Committee present, and to erase his name from the List of Members.

3.--Persons using the Reading Room of the said Village Reading Room shall preserve silence or shall only converse in a low tone in order not to disturb other persons using the Room.

4.--No book, periodical, or paper shall be removed from the building.

5.--Smoking shall be allowed in the building exclusive of the Committee Room thereof.

6.--The subscription shall be as follows:

For Life Members not less than a donation of Five Guineas.

Honorary Members not less than One Guinea per annum. Ordinary Members not less than Five Shillings per annum, or One Shilling and Sixpence per quarter, payable in advance. The quarter days shall be October 1st, January 1st, April 1st, and July 1st, in each year, and on these dates subscriptions shall fall due.

Temporary residents in Papcastle or Belle Vue shall be admitted and allowed the use of the Village Reading Room by paying One Shilling per month in advance.

7.--The Committee of Management shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and eight Ordinary Members. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and one-half the ordinary members shall retire annually, but shall be eligible for re-election. If more than the required number are nominated, election shall be by ballot. Four to form a quorum.

8.--The Annual Meeting of the members shall be held during October, at which meeting the Treasurer and Secretary shall present their Reports, officers and members of committee shall be elected and other business transacted.

9.--A General Meeting may be called by the Committee, or on presentation to the Secretary of a requisition signed by not less than one-fifth of the members of the Reading Room, the same to be posted on the notice board outside the Reading Room ten clear days before the holding of the meeting. Any member who may desire to bring forward a resolution or other matter for discussion must give notice in writing to the Secretary, at least seven clear days before such meeting.

10.--The Committee shall have power to frame, alter and suspend all Rules, subject to confirmation by the members, at a general meeting, and provided that such alteration shall not in anywise contravene the provisions of the Trust Deed.

11.--The Reading Room may be open daily from 8 a.m. to 9-30 p.m., except on Good Friday and Christmas Day (when it shall be open from 1-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m.), and except on any other days when it may be wholly or partially closed for reasons and at times approved of by the Committee.

12.--Each member shall have the privilege of introducing non-members not resident within a radius of two miles from the Reading Room, and shall pay the sum of one penny on behalf of each such non-member for each day. The member shall also write in a book provided for that purpose the name or names of the person or persons so introduced by him, for whose conduct during the time they are in the Reading Room such member shall be responsible. This Rule is intended to apply exclusively to visitors who wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the Reading Room.

13.--These Rules may be altered only at a General Meeting; any alteration shall require a majority of at least two-thirds of the members present at such meeting, and shall be subject to the proviso contained in Rule 10.

APPENDIX 4

Trustees of the Village Hall

1895:

Gordon Bateson, Bank Manager
John White, Manager of Iron & Steel Works
Rev. Alfred Sutton, Vicar of Bridekirk

James Thornley, Gentleman
Rev William Sharp, Vicar of Isel

The Deed setting up this trust included the essential rules for the use of the Reading Room (see Appendix 3 above)

1940: Charity Commission Scheme

Joseph Eden, Local Government Officer
Ralph Collis (chauffeur, to the Waughs)
George Nelson, Local Government Officer

James Wakefield, Rate Collector
Rev Alexander Hodges (of Chinnock, Papcastle)
Frank Kemp, Retired timekeeper

1975: Revival

Eric Apperley
Tom Burns
Dorothy Hargreaves
Jean Wilkinson
Alice Todhunter

Len Carrington
Sydney Hutchinson
Frank Stonehouse
Paul Duberry

2008:

Peter Broad (Chair),
Mike Apperley
Jim Pickthall
Robert Jackson
David Rushton

John Burrows
Carol Henderson
Jane Morgan
John Lightfoot
Debbie Rushton (minutes)

APPENDIX 5 Parish Administration

The main responsibilities of parishes had for long been looking after the poor and the parish roads.

Poor Relief: [Note 1]

1555: The first legislation about highways which placed responsibility for maintenance under the Parish and overseen by the local Justices of the Peace.

1601: Elizabeth's Poor Law consolidated a series of Acts over the last 37 years where the Church was authorised to levy a compulsory poor rate and for the creation of 'overseers' of relief, and provision for 'setting the poor on work'.

The parish remained the basic unit of administration. There was, however, no general mechanism through which this could be enforced, and the Poor Law's operation was inconsistent between areas.

1662 Settlement Laws. These laws were based on the recognised practice of returning paupers to the parish of their birth. Subsequent laws were variations on this theme. Residence of a year and a day was required for a person to qualify for relief.

The Elizabethan Poor Law, which had aimed to provide social stability, to alleviate discontent and distress and to prevent riots and disaffection through outdoor relief, actually created a vast and inefficient social welfare system. After 1750 more extensive adjustments were needed because of

- ▶ population increase
- ▶ greater mobility
- ▶ price changes.

The changes of the industrial revolution led to the development of the towns, rapid population growth, and the first experience of modern unemployment and the trade cycle. All this caused increasing poor rates. The parish as the unit of government, had only unpaid, non-professional administrators. Parishes were small and their finances were feeble. By the Napoleonic Wars, however, the select vestries, especially in urbanised areas, were beginning to administer huge amounts of money – in 1819 the rate levied in the aggregate exceeded £10 million a year (in real terms about a hundred times the amount precepted in 1966-67). Parishes had a more democratic tradition of life but by the 1820s this was breaking down. Since the ratepayers were the ones who provided the money for poor relief, they were able to change the rules. At the same time, the countryside was becoming transformed by inclosures and private ownership spread as commoners of the manor were compensated for their extinguished rights with small-holdings and allotments for food, stone and recreation

1834 Poor Law Amendment Act: Overseers, Justices of the Peace, contractors and Vestrymen might have been petty despots - this was remedied by the Act but the old Poor Law was more humane because those responsible for the administration of relief knew the recipients personally. The Poor Law Commission Report emphasised two principles:

- ▶ less eligibility: the position of the pauper must be 'less eligible' than that of the labourer
- ▶ the workhouse test: no relief outside the workhouse.

1868: The Church Rate was abolished, thus reducing parish administration to a minimum.

Parish Roads

Concerning the roads, we have some interesting accounts from the (Road) Surveyors for 1871-1872. One main labourer on township roads was Benjamin Ashworth who worked 33 days at 3s..0d per day

(15p) [Note 2] Others were paid less but the total expenditure for the year was £55. A labourer in 1871 had an average wage of 12s.1d per week.[Note 3] If we extrapolate to 2008, with a minimum wage of around £6 per hour or £240 per week, we can deduce a factor of roughly 400, making the equivalent cost of maintaining the roads of the village some £22,000 per year. This money had to be raised by the surveyor, most of it as a rate of 2d in the pound of rateable value. The accounts were examined and allowed at a public vestry meeting held in the Bird-in-Hand (the public house) on 24th March 1871 and signed by Jonathan James Harris as Chairman. There is an interesting episode concerning the sewers of the township in 1867-9 where the vestry meeting (the pre-cursor of the Parish Council) got in a real knot over expenditure for drainage, requiring a court ruling as to which decisions stood [Note 4]

New administrations

1888: Local Government was radically altered when County Councils were established.

1894: Urban and Rural District Councils were established, together with Parish Councils. Uproar was caused at the time by two simple principles contained in the latter Act. Firstly, the creation of institutions having a civil origin, status and affiliations – the Parish Meeting and the Parish Council; and secondly, the transfer of the civil functions of the older parish authorities to the new institutions. As a result the Church was excluded from formal participation in local government and the traditional functions of the parish, which had always had a ‘Christian’ complexion, were to be administered by laymen.

During the next 60 years, Parish Councils fell into obscurity. In 1894, the leaders of the village had been the squire, the parson and the schoolmaster. This influence was derived from their traditional prestige, superior education, relative wealth and in a hierarchical society, social standing.

The difficulties of Parish Councils at this time can be highlighted by a number of factors:- Parish Councils began their existence without the co-operation of the influential. On their creation, Parish Councils obtained their revenue mainly from rates on agricultural land. In the 1870s the long decline of agriculture, which only ended with the Second World War, began thus reducing revenue. It is interesting to note that within 18 months of their creation, agricultural land was de-rated by 50% without compensation.

1. Extracts from www.mdlp.co.uk/resources/general/poor_law.htm

2. *The Ashworths were around Papcastle for a long time. Benjamin was a tenant in the 1838 Tithe Agreement, and appears in the censuses from 1841 to 1871. Originally listed as a hatter, he was a labourer in 1851, but hatter again by 1861, 1871; by now he was age 61, a widower. From the census enumeration sequence we can postulate that he lived at what is now Sunnybrae. Of his children, another Benjamin was a platelayer, living at the railway station (in 1861 age 22, he was a flax thread finisher), whilst Moses (incorrectly recorded as Ashwood) was an engine cleaner and was still in the village in 1901.*

3. *Average weekly cash rates of ordinary labourers in agriculture; Source: Rates of Wages prepared by Labour Dept of Board of Trade 1908*

4. *Carlisle Journal 18th May 1869*

“On the 11th of October, 1867, a vestry meeting of the ratepayers of Papcastle and the Goat, near Cockermouth was held at which a committee, consisting of Messrs. Edward Waugh, George Smith, Henry Harper, George Mawson and Harris, was appointed for the purpose of ascertaining what steps were necessary for carrying out the more effectual drainage of the township, and for constructing waterworks, and also to ascertain the cost of such works and report to a future meeting.

In compliance with the resolution passed four members of the committee prepared a report as to what sewers were necessary for the drainage of the district and estimated the cost at £439 7s. Mr. Mawson declined to sign the report, which was submitted to another vestry meeting where it was rejected, and another committee was then appointed for the purpose of assisting Mr Geo. Smith, the road surveyor, to carry out such a system of drainage in Papcastle as they might think necessary.

The committee met several times after the vestry meeting, and ordered large number of the sewerage pipes; and good deal of discussion took place as to the mode in, which the drainage should be carried out. Eventualiy, Mr. Mawson declined to act any longer upon the committee, upon the ground that, the system of drainage proposed to be carried out was in direct opposition to the wishes of vestry meeting. The drainage was completed and a vestry meeting was called for the purpose of borrowing the money to defray the cost, but the meeting unanimously decided that the money should not be borrowed, and expressed its strong disapproval what had been done.

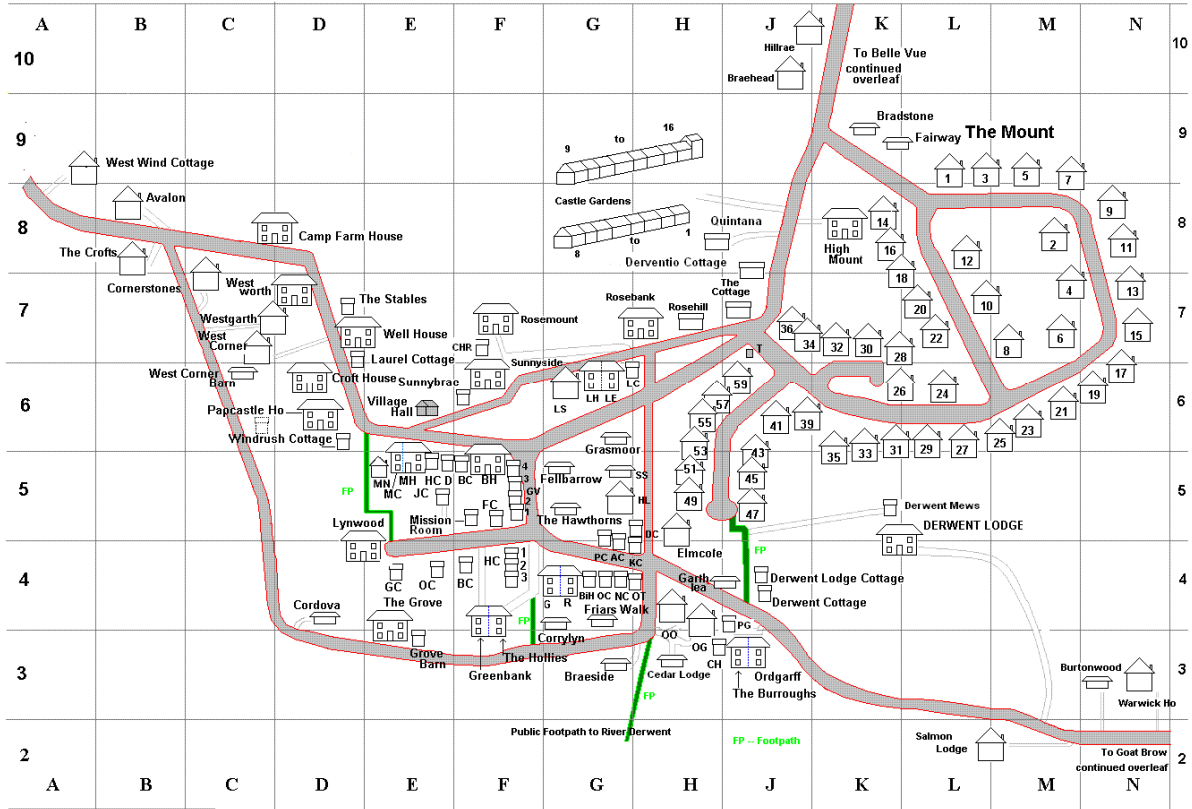
On Thursday, the 25th of June last, another vestry meeting was called for the purpose of issuing a precept to the overseers of the poor of the township of Papcastle, requiring them to pay over to the sewer authority, or other officer to be named in the precept; the sum of £155..15..2d., being the expenses incurred in carrying into effect the resolution of the said vestry passed on the 17th day of October 1867, authoring the committee therein mentioned to improve the drainage of the township, and to make new drains where required. After the precept had been read by Mr. Waugh, a ratepayer present moved, as an amendment, that no rate at all should be levied, which was duly seconded and adopted by a large majority of the persons present. Afterwards it was moved and seconded that a precept should be signed for the amount named, less £10, which sum was stated to be due for services rendered by Mr. Middlemiss, the surveyor to the Cockermouth Local Board of Health, although it had been expressly stipulated by the vestry that that gentleman should not be employed. The last proposition was, after some discussion, also adopted and the precept was signed by Mr. Smith, the chairman. There the matter rested for some time.

The overseers, Mr. George Mawson and Mr. James Irving, took no steps with regards to it, and a few days ago they received a notice, signed by Mr. George Smith, Mr. Wm. Thornburn, and Mr. Henry Harper, three members of the committee last appointed and dated the 4th day of May, requesting them within fourteen days to levy and' raise the sum of £145..15s..2d., the expenses incurred in carrying out the drainage of the township; otherwise application would be made to the Court of Queen's Bench to compel them to levy and pay the said sum without further notice. The overseers maintain that the drainage was carried out in a way which was directly opposed the expressed wish of the vestry; and that they are unable to decide which of the two resolutions adopted by, the vestry of the of the 25th June is binding – namely the one by which it was resolved that no rate at all should be levied; or the other, that the precept should be signed for the amount specified in it, less £10. They have, consequently resolved to take the opinion of counsel as to whether they are bound,, under the circumstances, to levy a rate."

Village Maps 2008

PAPCASTLE

2006



Property	Map Loc	Key	Property	Map Loc	Key	Property	Map Loc	Key
ASHTON COTTAGE	G4	AC	GLENGARRY	G4	G	THE HAWTHORNS	G5	
AVALON	B8		GRASMOOR	G6		THE HOLLIES	F4	F4
BEECH COTTAGE	F5	BC	GREENBANK	F4		THE MANOR HOUSE	E5	MH
BEECH GROVE	L13		GREY ABBEY	Q3		THE MISSION ROOM	F5	
BEECH HOUSE	F5	BH	GROVE BARN	E3		THE MOUNT	L9	
BELLE MOUNT	J11		GROVE COTTAGE	E4	GC	THE MOUNT	M8	
BELLE VUE INN	M14		HIGH MOUNT	K8		THE MOUNT	L9	
1 BELLE VUE	N14	1BV	HILL CREST	P14		THE MOUNT	M7	

3 BELLE VUE	N14	3BV	HILL HURST	L14		5	THE MOUNT	M9	
4 BELLE VUE	N14	4BV	HILLRAE	J10		6	THE MOUNT	M7	
5 BELLE VUE	P14	5BV	1 HOLLY CLOSE	F4	1H C	7	THE MOUNT	M8	
6 BELLE VUE	P14	6BV	2 HOLLY CLOSE	F4	2H C	8	THE MOUNT	M7	
7 BELLE VUE	P14	7BV	3 HOLLY CLOSE	F4	3H C	9	THE MOUNT	N8	
BIRD IN HAND	G4	BIH	HOLLY LODGE	G5	HL	10	THE MOUNT	L7	
BRADSTONE	K9		JASMINE COTTAGE	E5	JC	11	THE MOUNT	N8	
BRAEHEAD	J9		KERRIA COTTAGE	G4	KC	12	THE MOUNT	L8	
BRAESIDE	G3		LAUREL COTTAGE	D7		13	THE MOUNT	N7	
BURTONWOOD	N3		LINDEN HOUSE	G6	LH	14	THE MOUNT	K8	
CAMP FARM HOUSE	C8		LINDENSIDE	G6	LS	15	THE MOUNT	N7	
1 CASTLE GARDENS	H8		LINDENSIDE COTTAGE	G6	LC	16	THE MOUNT	K8	
2 CASTLE GARDENS	H8		LINDENSIDE EAST	G6	LE	17	THE MOUNT	N6	
3 CASTLE GARDENS	H8		LOW WOOD	L13		18	THE MOUNT	L7	
4 CASTLE GARDENS	H8		LYNWOOD	D4		19	THE MOUNT	N6	
5 CASTLE GARDENS	G8		MANOR COURT	E5	MN	20	THE MOUNT	L7	
6 CASTLE GARDENS	G8		MANOR COTTAGE	E5	MC	21	THE MOUNT	M6	
7 CASTLE GARDENS	G8		MILLKNOCK was Cordova	D4		22	THE MOUNT	L7	
8 CASTLE GARDENS	G8		MARIGARTH	L14	M	23	THE MOUNT	M6	
9 CASTLE GARDENS	G9		MISSION ROOM	F5		24	THE MOUNT	L6	
10 CASTLE GARDENS	G9		MOORSIDE	L13		25	THE MOUNT	M6	

11 CASTLE GARDENS	G9			NORTHDENE	M14	ND		26	THE MOUNT	K6	
12 CASTLE GARDENS	G9			NUTWOOD'S COTTAGE	G4	NC		27	THE MOUNT	L6	
13 CASTLE GARDENS	H9			1 OAKLEIGH TERR	H4	OT		28	THE MOUNT	K7	
14 CASTLE GARDENS	H9			OAK COTTAGE	G4	OK		29	THE MOUNT	L6	
15 CASTLE GARDENS	H9			OLD ORCHARD	H4	OO		30	THE MOUNT	K7	
16 CASTLE GARDENS	H9			1 OLD PUMP HOUSE	S1			31	THE MOUNT	K6	
CEDAR LODGE	H3			2 OLD PUMP HOUSE	S1			32	THE MOUNT	K7	
CLARE COTTAGE	L14	CC		3 OLD PUMP HOUSE	S1			33	THE MOUNT	K6	
CORNERSTONES	C7			4 OLD PUMP HOUSE	S1			34	THE MOUNT	J7	
CORRYLYN	G4			5 OLD PUMP HOUSE	S1			35	THE MOUNT	K5	
COTSWOLD	M13			ORCHARD COTTAGE	E4	OC		36	THE MOUNT	J7	
CRAIGINVAR	J11			ORCHARD GARTH	H4	OG		39	THE MOUNT	J6	
CROFT HOUSE	D6			ORDGARFF	J3			41	THE MOUNT	J5	
DERWENT COTTAGE	J4			PAPCASTLE HOUSE	D6			43	THE MOUNT	J5	
DERVENTIO COTTAGE	J8			PERTH COTTAGE	G5	PC		45	THE MOUNT	J5	
DERWENT HALL	K4			PILLAR HOUSE	M13	PH		47	THE MOUNT	J5	
DERWENT LODGE COTT	J4	H7		PREMIER HOUSE	M13			49	THE MOUNT	H5	
DERWENT MEWS	K5			QUINTANA	H8			51	THE MOUNT	H5	
DERWENYDD	E5	D		RIVERDENE	G4	R		53	THE MOUNT	H6	
DITTON LODGE	N3			ROBY COTTAGE	L14	RC		55	THE MOUNT	H6	
DOVERS COTTAGE	G5	DC		ROSE BANK	H7			57	THE MOUNT	H6	

ELMCOTE	H5			ROSE HILL	H7			59	THE MOUNT	J6	
ELMSIDE NOW PART OF INN	M14			ROSEMOUNT	F7				THE PIGGERY	J4	
FAIRWAY	K9			SALMON LODGE	L2				THE STABLES	D7	PG
FELLBARROW	G5			SILVER STONES	G5	SS			TOMMY GILL	R3	
FERN COTTAGE	F5	FC		SOUTHdene	N14				WARWICK HOUSE	N3	
FRIARS WALK	G4			SUNNYSIDE	F6				WELL HOUSE	D7	
1 GARDEN VIEW	F5	1G V		THE BURROUGHS	J3				WEST CORNER	C7	
2 GARDEN VIEW	F5	2G V		THE COACH HOUSE	J4	CH			WEST CORNER BARN	C6	
3 GARDEN VIEW	F5	3G V		THE COACH HOUSE ROSEMOUNT	F7	CH R			WEST GARTH	C7	
4 GARDEN VIEW	F5	4G V		THE COTTAGE	I7				WEST WIND COTTAGE	A9	
GARTH LEA	J4			THE COTTAGE BV	L14	TC			WESTWORTH	D7	
				THE CROFTS	B8				WINDRUSH COTTAGE	D6	
				THE GROVE	E4				WOODLEA	J11	
VILLAGE HALL	E6			TELEPHONE	J7	T					

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The following have allowed us to peruse the older deeds relating to their properties

Jane Berrill	The Grove	1774-1963	
Peter Donaghy	Oak & Nutwood's Cottages		1732-1987
John Eldred	Westworth	1775-1978	
Greg Greenhalgh	Cedar Lodge	1877-1985	
Robert Jackson	Lynwood	1841-1970	
Brian Watson	Papcastle House	1701-1868	
Frank Rushton	The Manor House	1759-1920	
Elsie Mavir	Beech House	1774-1978	

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