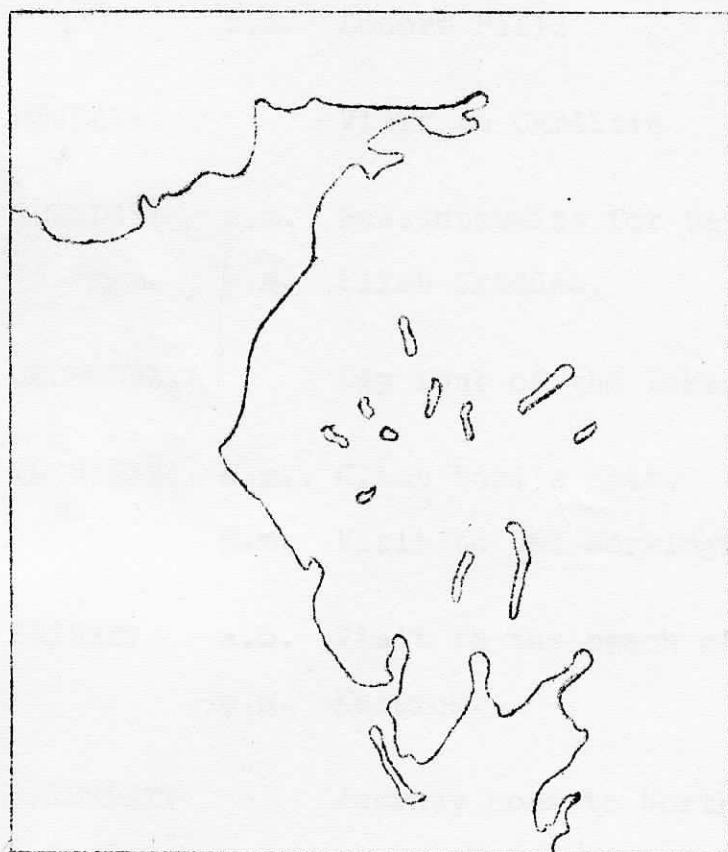


NORTHAMPTON  
TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL.

SCHOOL JOURNEY



BASSENTHWAITE

6<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> JULY

1957

## WEEK'S PROGRAMME

SATURDAY: Journey to Bassenthwaite.

SUNDAY: a.m. Church

p.m. Lodore Falls

MONDAY: Visit to Carlisle

TUESDAY: a.m. Bassenthwaite for bathing and rowing.

p.m. Climb Skiddaw.

WEDNESDAY: Day tour of the lakes.

THURSDAY: a.m.. Climb Lord's Seat.

p.m. Visit to the Workington Iron & Steel Co.

FRIDAY: a.m. Visit to the beach at St. Bees.

p.m. Keswick.

SATURDAY: Journey home to Northampton.

### DAILY ROUTINE.

7.30 a.m. Rising Bell.  
8.15 a.m. Roll Call.  
8.30 a.m. Breakfast.  
9.15 a.m. Inspection of Dormitories.  
9.30 a.m. Issue of pocket money by Group Masters.  
9.45 a.m. Assembly for Morning programme.

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1.00 p.m. Lunch.  
2.00 p.m. Assembly for Afternoon Programme.  
4.30 p.m. Tea.  
7.30 p.m. Supper.  
9.30 p.m. Roll Call and Assembly for Evening Prayers.  
Bed.  
10.30 p.m. Lights out. Silence.

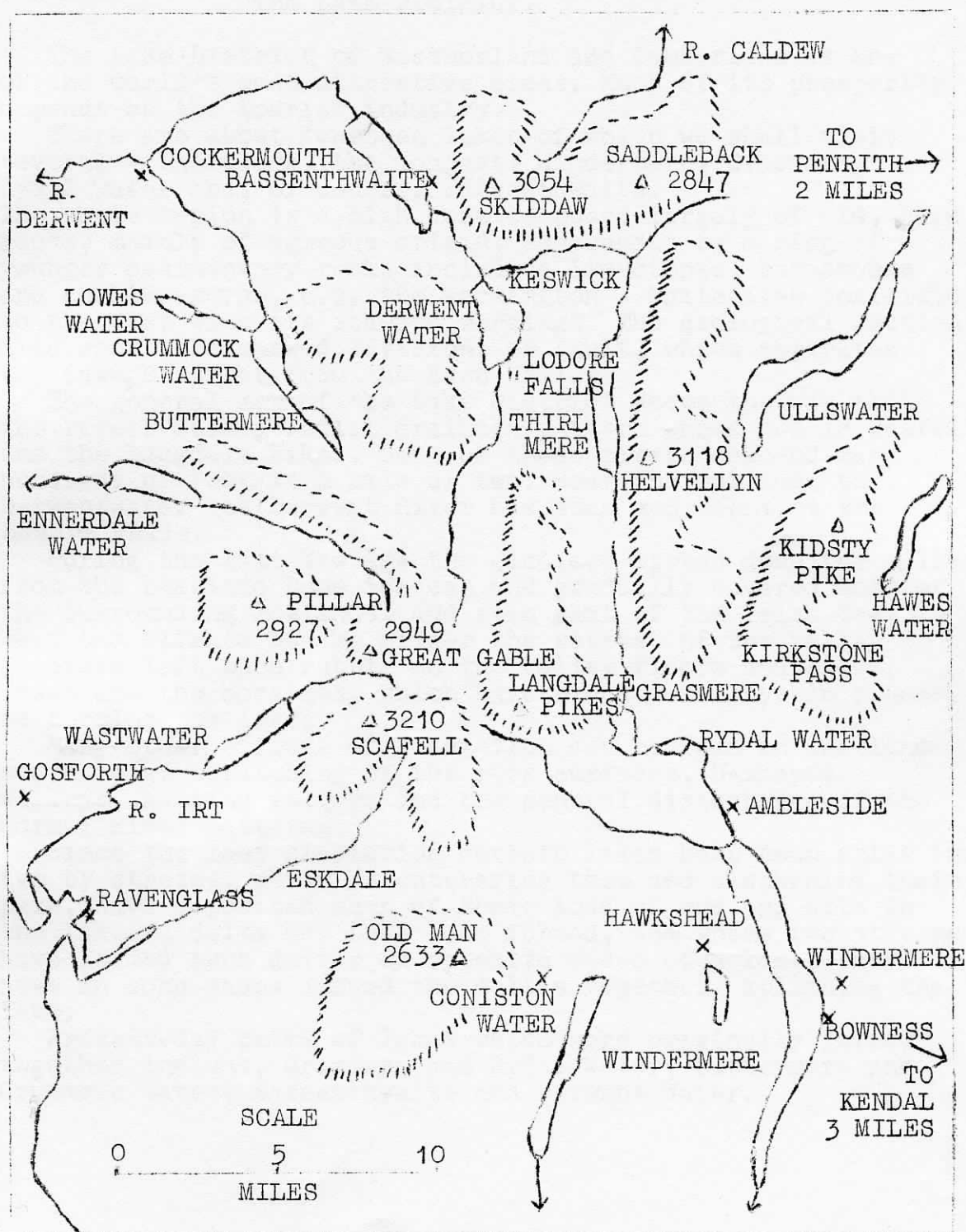
School Journey to Bassenthwaite, July 1957.

The Staff Members accompanying the party :-

Mr. S. Guffogg.  
Mr. H. Bamber.  
Mr. G. C. Grimshaw.

| GROUP I.     | GROUP II.   | GROUP III.    |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Mr. Guffogg. | Mr. Bamber. | Mr. Grimshaw. |
| Hobson, D.   | Bason.      | Campin.       |
| Hobson, G.   | Betts.      | Dale.         |
| Johnson.     | Montier.    | Gooseman.     |
| Young.       | Worrall.    | Tew.          |
| Thompson.    | French.     | Warnes.       |
| Grassby.     | Soloman.    | Plester.      |
| Pearson.     | Blundell.   | Merchant.     |
| Kingdon.     | Brown.      | Thorpe.       |
| Wade.        | Paul.       | Jones.        |
| Austin.      | Green.      | Kightley.     |
| Headland, D. | Hames.      | Frost.        |
| Headland, J. | Chivers.    | Sharman.      |
| Alcock.      | Tremlett.   | Osborne.      |
| Battison.    | Green.      | Pittams.      |
| Hope.        | Church.     | Redley.       |
| Daniels.     | Sullivan.   | Chambers.     |
| Northover.   | Ives.       | Holmes.       |
| Munton.      | Eales.      | Westley.      |
|              | Brown.      |               |

# GENERAL MAP OF THE LAKE DISTRICT.



## THE LAKE DISTRICT.

The Lake District of Westmorland and Cumberland is one of the world's most attractive areas. Much of its prosperity depends on the tourist industry.

There are about fourteen lakes of which we shall visit several - including, the longest, Windermere, Grasmere, Rydal Water and, of course, Bassenthwaite.

The whole region is a high dome composed largely of old, hard rocks, mainly of igneous origin, surrounded by a ring of younger sedimentary rocks including limestones, sandstones and coal-measures, e.g. the Workington - Whitehaven coalfield to the West with its seaward workings. The geological section also shows the marked division, or fault, which separates the Lake District from the Eden Valley.

The general map of the Lake District shows the way that the rivers form a radial drainage pattern whose hub is Scafell and the Langdale Pikes. Some of these rivers descend many hundreds of feet in a mile or two. Near the entrance to Derwentwater the Derwent River has such a descent at the Lodore Falls.

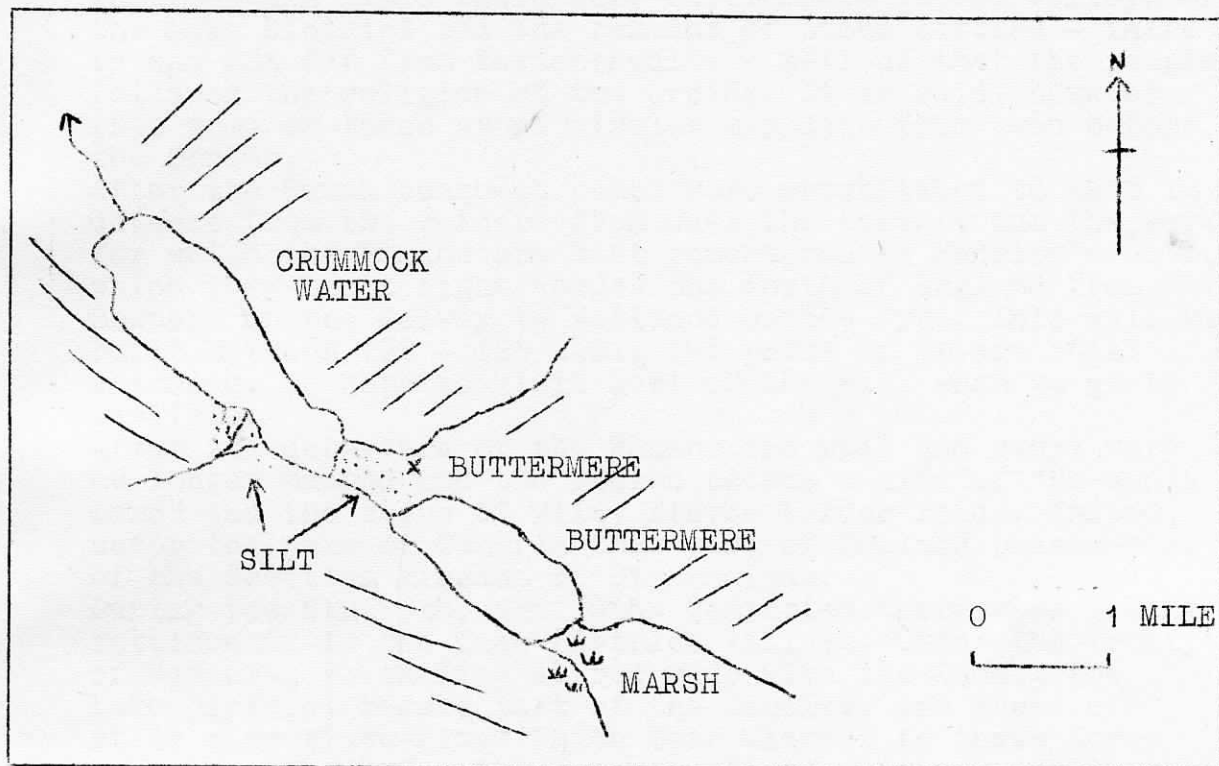
During the last Ice Age the glaciers spread down the valleys from the Lakeland Dome ice-cap and gradually covered much of the surrounding lowlands, and even part of the Irish Sea. When the climate became milder the retreat of the valley glaciers left much rubble on the valley floors and sides. These are the moraines, which have blocked valleys in places, so forming the lakes.

Many other effects of glaciation can be seen on the landscape, e.g. scratching of the rock surfaces, U-shaped valleys, hanging valleys and the general disturbance of the normal river pattern.

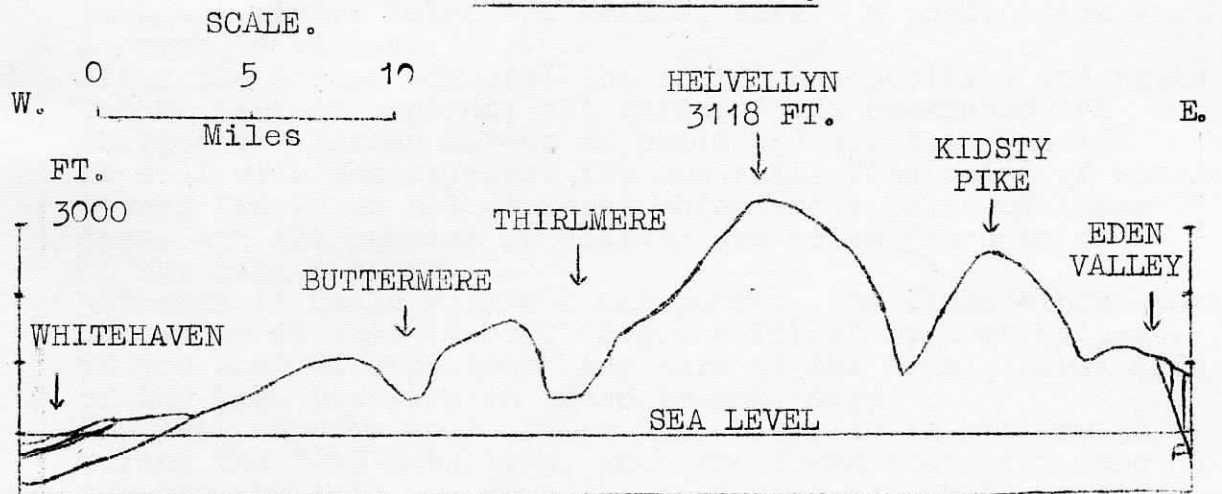
Since the last glaciation certain lakes have been split into two by streams, which on entering them and slackening their pace, have deposited much of their load of mud and silt in the lake. A delta has thus been formed, and where two streams have formed such deltas on opposite sides of a lake, they have in some cases joined the deltas together, splitting the lake.

Present-day pairs of lakes which were originally joined together include; Grasmere and Rydal Water; Buttermere and Crummock Water; Bassenthwaite and Derwent Water.

TWO LAKES FORMED FROM ONE BY SILTING.



THE CUMBRIAN DOME.



GRANITES  
SLATES



TRIASSIC

COAL



CARBONIFEROUS

This is a wild and rugged region and because of that, perhaps, the Lake District was unaffected by the main movements of History.

In pre-Roman times there were settlements in the valleys of the Lake District and the remains of stone circles - there is one not far from Bassenthwaite - tell us that the people followed the religion of the Druids. It is said, however, that some of these stone circles may date from even before the Druids.

After the Roman conquest camps were established to help in defence from the raiders from over the border; but the work for which the Romans are best remembered is Hadrian's Wall, which they built right across the North of England from Bowness on the Solway to Wallsend on the Tyne. This wall was built between 122 - 126 A.D., but parts of it are still standing. We hope to visit part of the wall when we go to Carlisle.

After the departure of the Romans the wall and camps were no longer manned and the region became a kind of "No-man's Land" and the scene of wild, fierce border raids. Indeed, under the name of Cambria this part of England became part of the Scottish kingdom of Strathclyde.

During the 8th, 9th. and 10th. Centuries there were Viking settlements in the Lake District valleys. Under the Treaty of Wedmore, which King Alfred made with the Danes, the Lake District became part of the Danelaw, and there are still many place-names which bear witness to these Norse ancestors. Look for these name-endings when you are in the Lake District. They are all words of Norse origin. Thorpe - a village; thwaite - a piece of cleared and enclosed land; beck - a river; holme - a meadow; tarn - a pool; -wick - a creek, a village.

After the Norman Conquest the region was pacified and again became part of England; but border-raids continued and obliged the Norman barons to build and maintain castles to deal with the raiders. You can still find ruins of watch-towers (known as pele-towers) which are a relic of those days, and the remains of castles are to be found in most of the larger towns.

Although it deals with a later period, the Elizabethan period, you would do well to read "Rogue Herries" by Hugh Walpole, if you want to know something more of the cruel, harsh life of the Lake District in those by-gone days.

The next time we hear of the Lake District in History is during the 1745 Rebellion, when the Young Pretender came through Carlisle and down the road over Shap Fell on his almost successful attempt to topple the Hanoverians from the throne of England.

Finally, towards the beginning of the 19th. Century, the Lake District began to occupy that place in English life which it occupies in the minds of most people today - a magnificent panorama of mountains, rivers, lakes and valleys

which every year attracts thousands of visitors, not only from the British Isles but from all over the world. It began when people's attention was first drawn to this region through the poetry of the "Lake Poets" - Wordsworth, Southey and Coleridge to name only three. We hope to visit Wordsworth's cottage at Grasmere during our tour of the Lake District. Today, it is amusing for us to read how people over a hundred years ago organised expeditions to the Lake District and how, with picks, ropes, pack-mules and guides, they bravely ascended the mountains which the modern hiker takes in his daily stride. But do not treat the mountains of the Lake District with contempt! There are some climbs which should never be attempted without the help of an experienced climber and even the easier climbs can be very dangerous in winter and even in summer when a sudden storm breaks or the mists come down. Every year the mountains exact their toll from the foolhardy.

### The Lake District in Modern Times

This region is one of the wettest in the British Isles - over 120 inches of rain were recorded in one year at Seatoller! Compare this with the annual average of 24 inches in Northampton.

Perhaps we should include water as one of the products of the Lake District, as some of the lakes are now used as reservoirs for the supplying of water to the industrial towns of Lancashire. Manchester, for example, draws its water from Thirlmere and Hawes Water, some ninety miles away.

Another strange "export" from Cumberland is turf. The springy turf of the fells is renowned and many golf clubs and football clubs buy turf from the Lake District. The famous ground at Wembley was originally covered with turf from Cumberland.

Because of its damp climate, its severe winters and the nature of the terrain, the Lake District is not an agricultural area. Some agriculture and dairy-farming is carried on in the valleys, but the main activity is sheep-farming. Usually, the sheep are left on the mountains throughout the year and are only brought in twice a year, in Spring and early Autumn. Then it is a fine sight to see the shepherds and their well-trained dogs driving thousands of sheep over the mountain-sides and down to the farms so that the young lambs may be marked, the old sheep may be clipped and all may be dipped in strong disinfectant to rid them of the parasites that they have picked up since the last dipping.

The influence of sheep-farming is so great that it even makes its mark on the local sports and entertainments. Each year sheep-dog trials are held throughout the Lake District. There is also a particular kind of fell-coursing in which the dogs follow a trail of aniseed over miles of fells; and for the human athletes there are exceptionally severe "cross-country" fell races which are a test of both stamina and nerve.

### Industries.

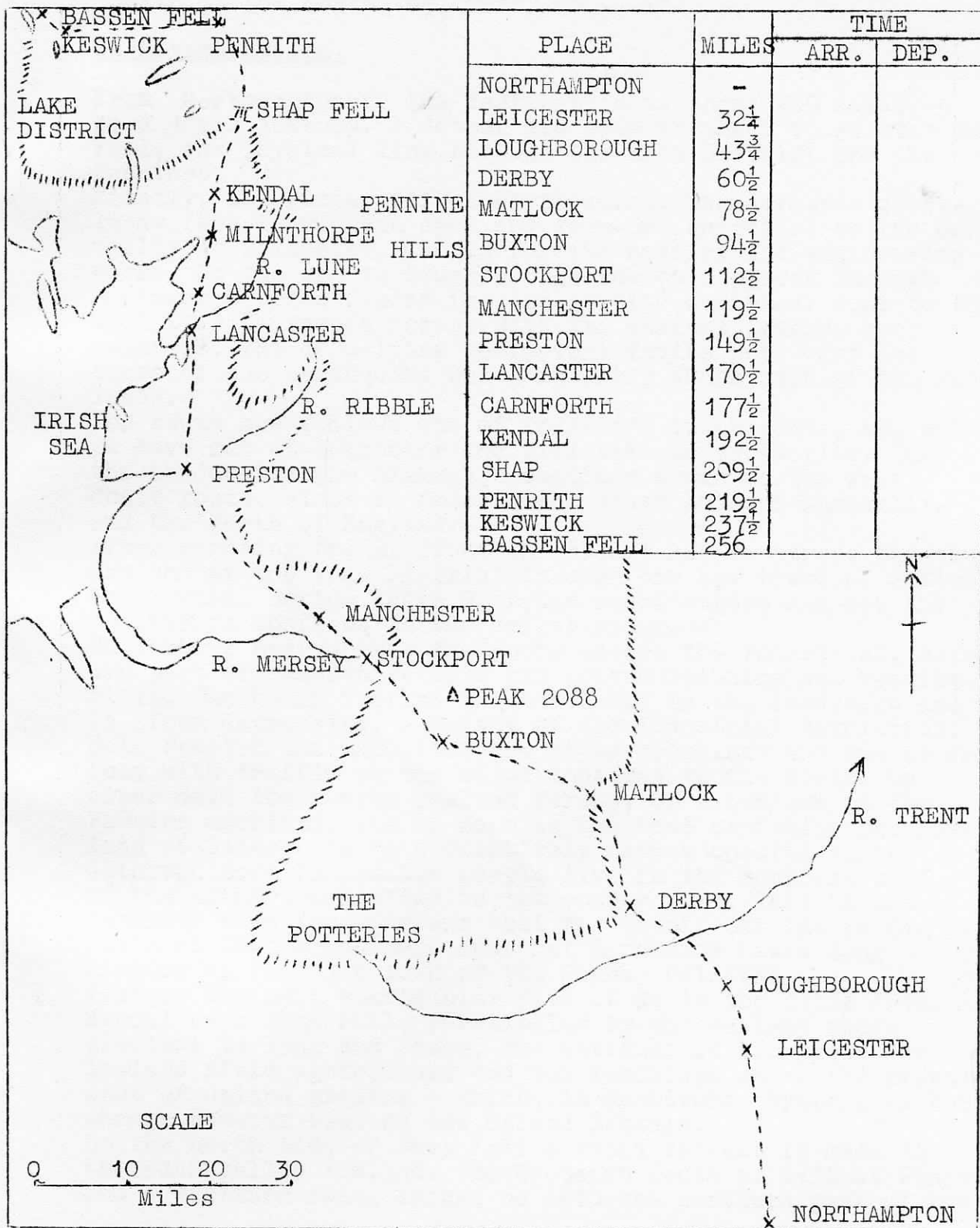
On the coastal plain to the west and south-west there are deposits of coal and iron. The iron is of good quality but not large in quantity and most of it is smelted and used locally. We are hoping to visit a foundry and an iron-mine near Workington.

Some of the coal deposits stretch out under the sea. At the famous Haig Pit at Whitehaven some of the workings extend as much as two miles out under the Irish Sea.

Formerly, in the more central areas of the Lake District, there were deposits of lead and graphite. Because of the latter, Keswick became one of England's centres for pencil-making. The deposits have now been worked out, but the famous "Lakeland" brand of pencils are still made at Keswick, though with imported graphite.

As so many sheep can be maintained on the mountains, the woollen industry is important, although not on so large a scale as in Yorkshire. There are quite a few mills in Carlisle which specialise in the manufacture of the famous Cheviot tweed. We had hoped to visit one of these mills but, unfortunately, the week of our visit coincides with the local holiday week. In conclusion, we must not forget that Britain's first power-station driven by atomic energy is situated in Cumberland. Since the war a dam has been built at Ennerdale, one of the lesser-known lakes, so that enormous quantities of water are available for the power-station at Calder Hall.

# THE JOURNEY TO BASSEN FELL.



## THERE AND BACK.

"Begin at the beginning, carry on ...."

### To Bassenthwaite.

From Northampton to the destination is about 250 miles, a good day's journey. A detour has been arranged to go over Shap Fell, the physical link between the Lake District and the Pennines.

Firstly, the route strikes North across the Jurassic scarp-lands (see if you can spot any iron-ore quarries) to the Soar valley at Leicester, famous for its hosiery and engineering works. On the way, to Loughborough the road passes through Montsorrel, once famous for its granite quarries. Just to the West lies Charnwood Forest with its ancient igneous rock outcrops. The deep-lying geological faults here were the cause of the earthquake which recently shook much of the Midlands.

The route now follows one of England's trunk-roads, A6, which we have met at Leicester and will take us to Penrith. This is the London-Glasgow highway, sometimes known as the West Coast route, since it follows the coast through Lancashire and the North of England.

After crossing the R. Trent the road takes us across the southern end of the Peak District through the spa towns of Matlock and Buxton. Notice their Georgian architecture and how the roadway is confined to the valley-sides.

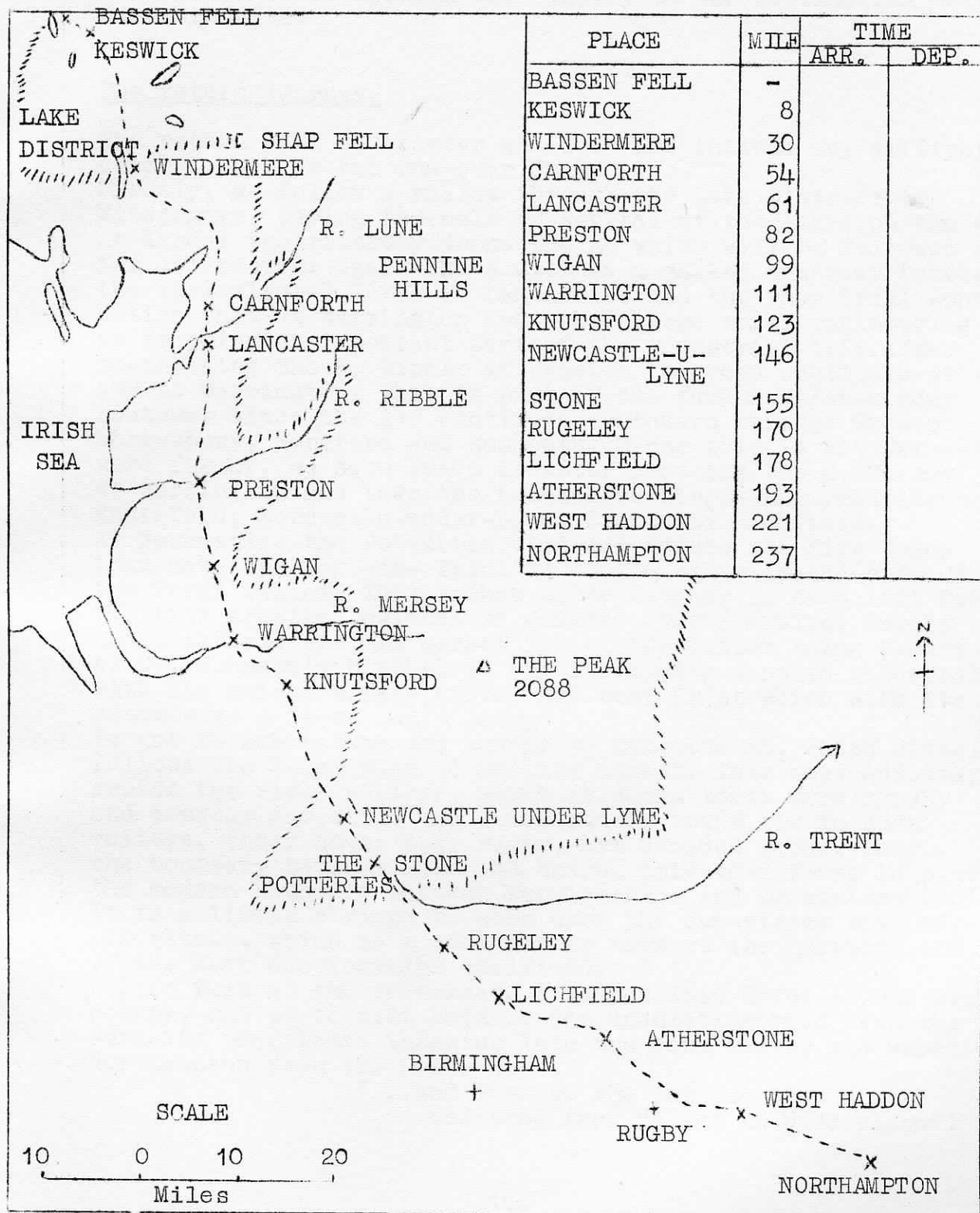
On leaving Derbyshire, the route enters the industrial, southern part of Lancashire with its cotton spinning and weaving mills. The human imprint is noticeable on the landscape and is often depressing, a legacy of the Industrial Revolution. Both Preston and Lancaster are river crossings and can be very busy with traffic on the major routeway to the North. On clear days the nearby Bowland Forest, an extension of the Pennine moorland, can be seen in the East confining the lowland of Lancashire to a relatively narrow coastal strip.

Although most Lancashire people live in the southern part of the county, Lancaster is the county town. This is not so peculiar when you consider that the county extends as far north as Lake Windermere and that Lancaster has a long history as the main town of the County Palatine.

Perhaps the most spectacular part of A6 is the climb from Kendal over Shap Fell, paralleled by the railway whose gradient is long and steep. The altitude is too great for lowland field agriculture and the landscape shows the prevalence of upland grazing - which, in miniature, symbolises the change between Lowland and Upland Britain.

On the north side of Shap Fell a rapid descent is made to the Eden valley lowland. The Scottish route is left at Penrith and a westward swing brings us into the northern part of the

# THE RETURN JOURNEY.



Lake District to Keswick and finally to our destination near Bassenthwaite.

### The return journey.

The return will be shorter and does not include any difficult climbs, such as the one over Shap.

Firstly, we follow a valley through the Lake District to Windermere, saying farewell to several of the lakes on the way. At Kendal the routeway joins the A6 which will be followed as far as Preston. Again there will be a marked contrast between the agricultural North of Lancashire and the industrial South. Notice that at Warrington and other large towns engineering is becoming an important part of the industrial life. After re-crossing the R. Ribble at Preston the road continues as A49 to Warrington. This is part of the famous Welsh-border routeway since the A49 continues southward through Chester, Shrewsbury, Hereford and Monmouth. Since this is too far westward for us, we soon leave it after crossing the R. Mersey at Warrington and take the Lancashire-Birmingham road through Knutsford, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stone and Lichfield.

At Newcastle, the Potteries district around the Five Towns that make up Stoke-on-Trent is on the other (East) side of the Trent valley. This rather hilly country is soon left for the rich grazing lowlands of central Staffordshire. Rugely and Lichfield are old market towns, the latter being famous as Dr. Johnson's birthplace and for having a noted cathedral with its unique triple spires and West front which with its statues is a "poor man's Bible".

To get to Atherstone and beyond we take the A5, which closely follows the Roman road of Watling Street. This road adroitly avoids the river valleys, which in Roman times were marshy and densely forested; and since modern towns lie in such valleys, these towns e.g. Rugby, are avoided today. Once the boundary between Dane and Saxon, this road forms in places the modern boundary between Warwickshire and Leicestershire. It is a little strange to come upon the one-street town of Atherstone, which is a coal-mining town at the northern end of the East Warwickshire coalfield.

A left turn at the crossroads takes us into Crick in our own county, and so to West Haddon. The undulating road over the Jurassic scarplands takes us into the Nene valley and we enter Northampton from the North-West.

"...and come to the end and then stop."

(adapted from "Alice in Wonderland")

Carlisle is a city and the county-town of Cumberland. It is often known as the "Gateway to the North". The West Coast route to Scotland, the A6, passes through Carlisle. The former L.M.S. railway-line from Euston to Glasgow also passes through here. Textiles are the town's chief industry. It has a cathedral and a castle which date from Norman times. Population; 68,000

Whitehaven is a municipal borough and sea-port. Coal-mining and iron-mining are the chief activities. Population; 25,000.

Workington is situated where the R. Derwent flows into the Irish Sea. It is a municipal borough and sea-port. Engineering-works and collieries are the most important factor in the life of the town. Population; 29,000.

Keswick is an important market-town and tourist centre near the North-East shore of Derwentwater. Population; 5,000.

Cockermouth is about 6 miles from Bassenthwaite on the road to Whitehaven. It is renowned as the birthplace of Wordsworth. "Wordsworth House", (a National Trust Property) where the poet spent his early boyhood, is in the main street.

Grasmere is situated on the shores of Grasmere Lake. Here Wordsworth lived in "Dove Cottage" 1799-1808, and his grave is in Grasmere churchyard. The Grasmere Sports are held here in August and include the guides' race up and down Butter Crag, Cumberland wrestling and hound trails. Over 10,000 people usually attend these sports. Population; about 1,100.

Windermere Town and Bowness are really two towns forming one. They form one of the most important centres for the tourist trade as they are very well served by both road and rail. Population; 5,700.

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#### Heights of some mountains

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| Scafell Pike | 3,210 ft. |
| Scafell      | 3,162 ft. |
| Helvellyn    | 3,118 ft. |
| Skiddaw      | 3,053 ft. |
| Saddleback   | 2,847 ft. |

There are some sixty mountains over 1,100 ft. in height.

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### Measurements of some Lakes.

|               |                 |       |    |                |        |         |       |     |     |
|---------------|-----------------|-------|----|----------------|--------|---------|-------|-----|-----|
| Windermere,   | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | miles | by | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | miles, | maximum | depth | 219 | ft. |
| Ullswater,    | $7\frac{1}{2}$  | "     | "  | $\frac{3}{4}$  | "      | "       | "     | 205 | "   |
| Coniston,     | $5\frac{1}{4}$  | "     | "  | $\frac{1}{2}$  | "      | "       | "     | 184 | "   |
| Bassenthwaite | 4               | "     | "  | $\frac{3}{4}$  | "      | "       | "     | 70  | "   |
| Thirlmere     | $3\frac{5}{8}$  | "     | "  | $\frac{1}{2}$  | "      | "       | "     | 158 | "   |
| Haweswater    | 4               | "     | "  | $\frac{1}{2}$  | "      | "       | "     | 198 | "   |
| Derwentwater  | 3               | "     | "  | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | "      | "       | "     | 72  | "   |

There are sixteen lakes altogether.

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### BEHAVIOUR IN THE COUNTRYSIDE.

Our countryside is a place of beauty and is the result of centuries of Man's labour. It behoves us, therefore, to treat it with respect and when we are walking over the hills, or visiting historic buildings, never let us be guilty of leaving litter around, damaging trees and shrubs or doing harm of any kind.

When local people are with us, ask sensible questions and act with courtesy for this will be repaid a hundredfold and we shall leave behind a feeling that the Northampton Technical High School stands for all that is good in Education.

## SOME LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS OF THE LAKE DISTRICT.

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The Lake "School" of poets is the name given to the group of poets of whom WILLIAM WORDSWORTH was the acknowledged head and founder, and so called because his home for sixty years was among the English Lakes. He was born (1770) at Cockermouth eight miles from the Bassenthwaite Lake and after university and a period on the Continent settled in 1800 with his sister Dorothy at Grasmere, a short distance from the northern end of Windermere. There he lived under the patronage of Lord Lonsdale until 1850, having become Poet Laureate in 1843. His poem on the daffodils beginning

"I wander'd lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,"

must be familiar to you all. We are not visiting the Lakes in daffodil time, but we shall no doubt carry away with us similiar memories that will "flash upon our inward eye" while we in after years are in vacant or in pensive mood.

Robert Southey, Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Thomas De Quincey were chief of the group of disciples of Wordsworth. The first named whom the poet succeeded in the Laureateship settled in 1803 at Greta Hall, Keswick to which neighbourhood Coleridge had also come. Southey's works are now little read except his poem "The Battle of Blenheim" and the vigorous prose of his classic "Life of Nelson." Coleridge and Southey were married to two sisters and for some years lived together. Schoolboys will have read Coleridge's "Kubla Khan" and his "Rime of the Ancient Mariner." With Wordsworth he wrote "Lyrical Ballads" which had a profound influence on subsequent English poetry. Thomas De Quincey, like Coleridge a slave to drugs but more addicted, after various visits to the Lakes during the years 1807-9 settled at Townend, Grasmere where Wordsworth had previously lived. His "English Mail Coach" is likely to be the work best known to younger readers.

Shelley, Scott, Carlyle, Mrs. Hemans, Mathew Arnold, Edward Fitzgerald, Tennyson, Gray and Charles Lamb, although not directly associated with the Lake School, were connected with the district.

There are here many beautiful waterfalls most of which are at their best after the rain. The poet Southey thus describes one near Borrowdale:-

The Cataract of Lodore.  
(by Robert Southey)

Gleaming and steaming and streaming  
 And rushing and flushing and brushing  
 And flapping and rapping and clapping  
 And curling and Whirling and purling  
 Retreating and beating and meeting  
 Delaying and straying and playing  
 Advancing and prancing and glancing  
 Recoiling, turmoiling and toiling  
 And thumping and flumping and bumping  
 And dashing and flashing and splashing  
 And so never ending, but always  
 Sound and motions for ever and ever are  
 All at once and all o'er, with a mighty  
 And this way the water comes down at  
 Lodore.