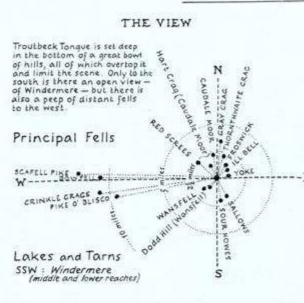


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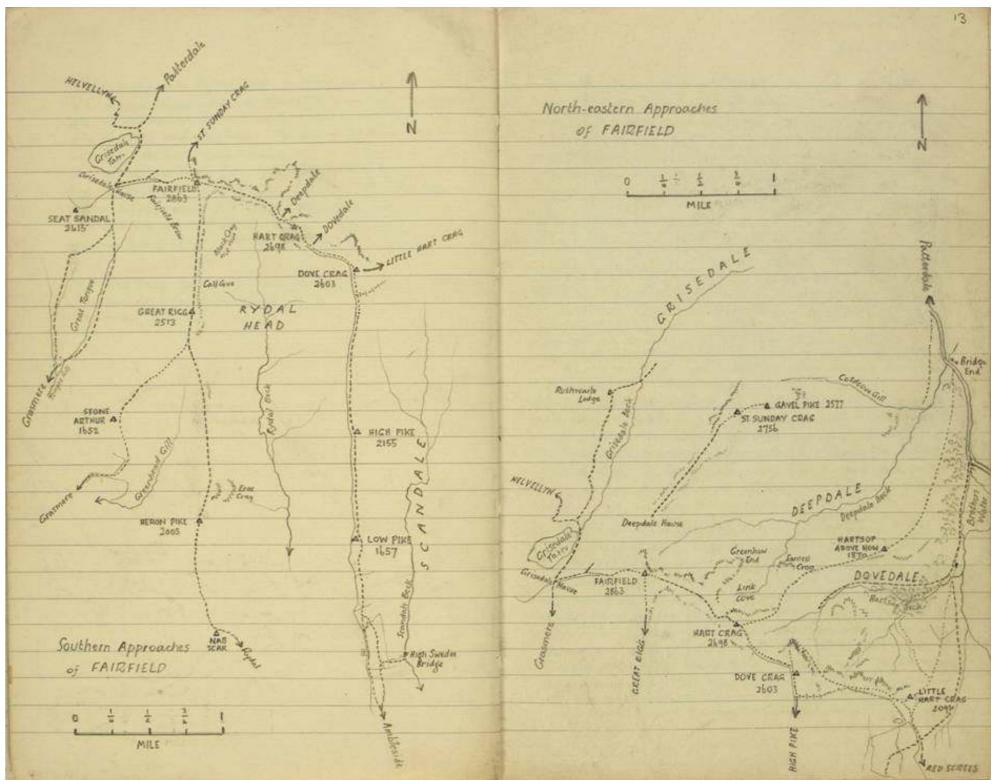
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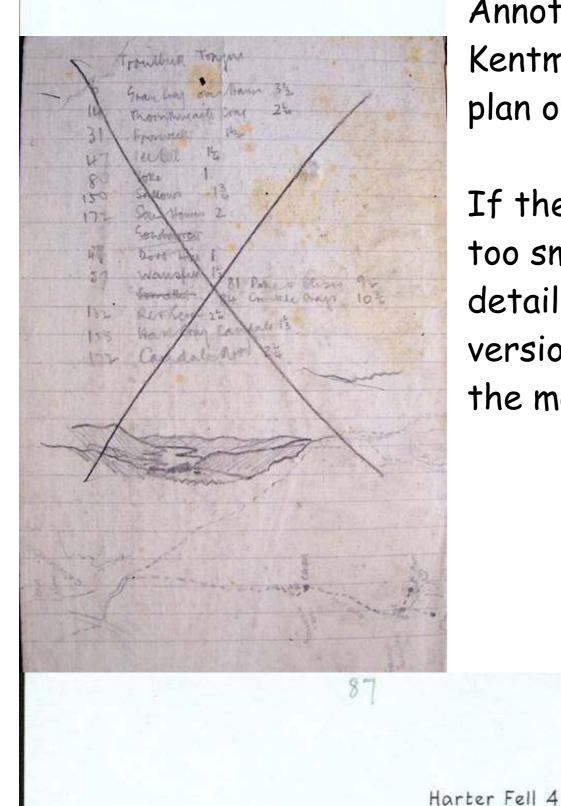


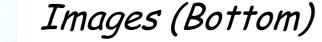
Image 1 and 2 (left)

Notebook page showing the view of Windermere from Troutbeck Tongue. The list of visible fells, with their direction and distance, was used to compile the view spectrum diagram seen in the corresponding print-ready page for *A Pictorial Guide to the Lakeland Fells Book One*.

Field Work



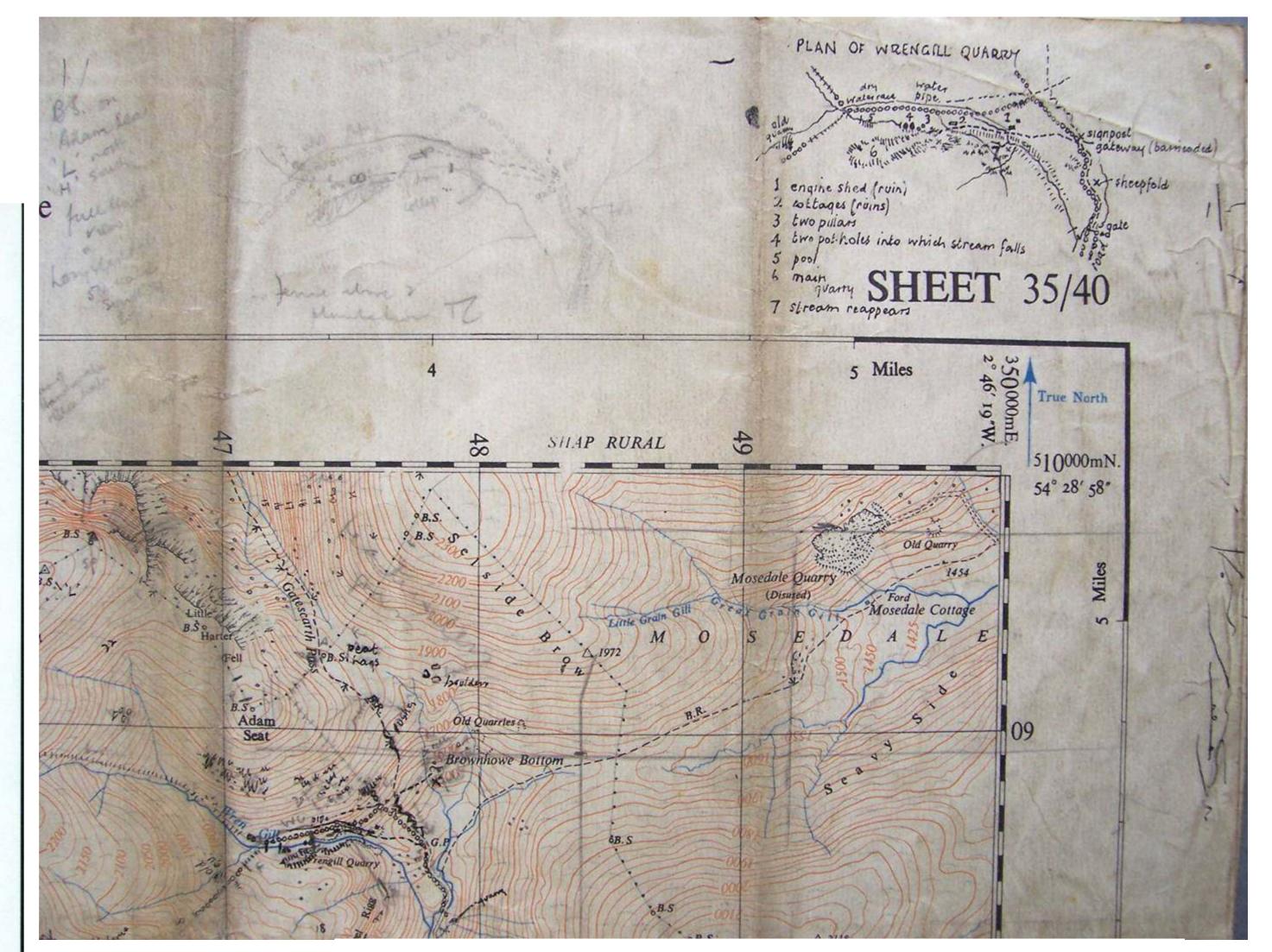


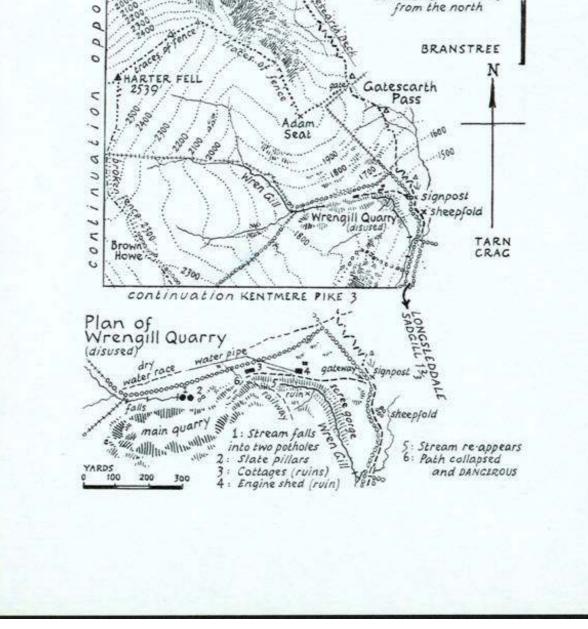


Annotated Ordnance Survey map of Kentmere showing a detailed sketch plan of Wrengill Quarry.

If the scale of the original map was too small to record sufficient detail, he would draw his own version, as here in the top margin of the map.

Notebook of the Eastern Fells showing a sketch Map of Fairfield. Purchased by the Wainwright Society and donated to Cumbria Archive Centre, Kendal.





MAP

rdale

Ull Stone



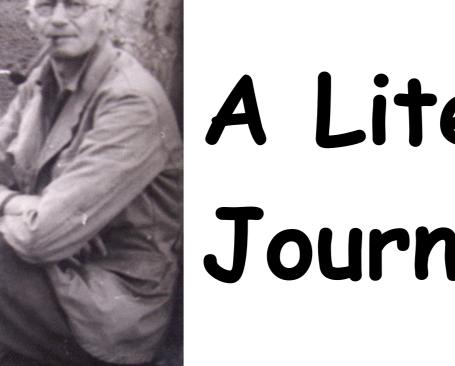




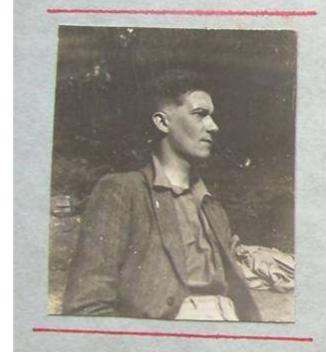




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A Literary Journey



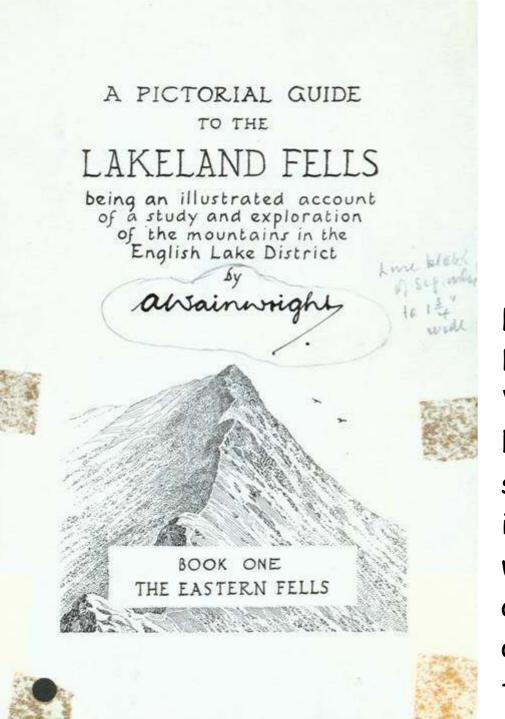
HIS collection of photographs is intended to serve as an introduction to Mr. Wainwright's latest book :

PENNINE CAMPAIGN

A stirring tale of fearless adventure amongst the High Pennines and along the Roman Wall.

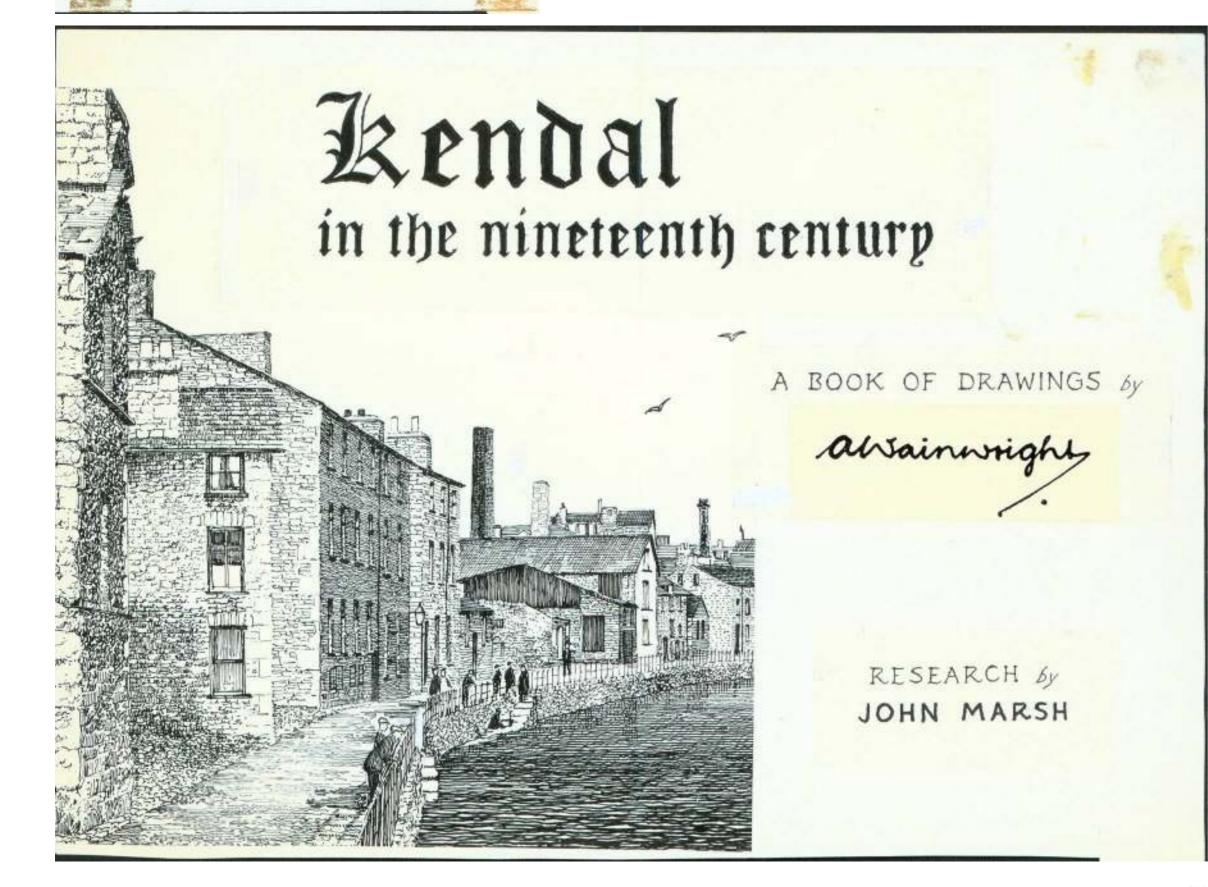
Full details of this publication are given later in this volume.

"In due course I came to live within sight of the



hills, and I was content...Then came a restlessness and the feeling that it was not enough to take their gifts and do nothing in return. I must dedicate something of myself, the best part of me, to them. I started to write about them, and to draw pictures of them."

Having realised his long-held ambition of moving to the Lake District from Blackburn in 1941, by 1952 Alfred Wainwright's plan for A Pictorial Guide to the Lakeland Fells had taken shape. Over the next 13 years his weekends were spent walking and collecting information which he recorded in notebooks and in annotations on Ordnance Survey maps, while his evenings were taken up with drafting detailed maps and diagrams, drawing the views from his own photographs, and compiling these, along with his hand-written text, into finished pages.



VERYONE has heard of the Roman Wall; some have	-
even a rough idea of its situation, up in the North	
somewhere; but few indeed know anything about it.	
For those who take the trouble to understand its signif-	2
icance there can be no more fascinating study. To these,	
a journey along the Wall then becomes an ambition which	1
simply must be realised, and early ; there grows an incessan	ŧ.
desire to go and see. The Wall becomes a place of pilgrin	n-
age, and poor in imagination is he for whom it holds no	
message.	
The Wall is a part only of the extensive military fortific-	
ations constructed along the northern frontier of the territo	ry
conquered by the Romans in the first century A.D., and was	5
in fact built as an afterthought after the other operations	
were completed.	
First a series of EOPTS was associed in a line at four	

first, a series of fukis was effected in a line, at fourmile intervals, between the Solway Firth and the North Sea. These forts were each about 5 acres in extent, and garrisoned 500 to 1000 men. They have all been located, and two, Cilurnum and Borcovicium, completely excavated. Next, the earthwork known as the VALLUM was constructed. This was a flat-bottomed ditch. 7 feet deep and 30 feet wide, and continued in an unbroken line from sea to sea, skirting the forts on their south sides. The Vallum probably had no military significance, but merely indicated the frontier or limit of Roman rule. The Vallum is still clearly to be seen in its entire length, except where building operations have hidden or destroyed it, and presents in places a spectacle scarcely less impressive than the Wall itself. The WALL was constructed several decades later, and was designed to present an unbroken barrier to the raiders from the North. It stretched from sea to sea, following the highest points of land and linking together all the forts. It was 75 feet thick, and probably 15 feet high excluding the battlemented parapet; its length was 73 miles. At intervals of Roman miles (7 furlongs), MILE-CASTLES were erected, projecting from the south side of the Wall, to serve as quarters

Pennine Campaign (1938) is essentially a travelogue, a type-written text whose few illustrations are a single map and a scattering of photographs. It does however include a 'Special Pictorial Supplement' on the subject of The Roman Wall which, like the later Guide, is carefully written out by hand with obvious care taken over presentation. He also provided a spoof publisher's advertisement for the amusement of his friends to whom he circulated the manuscript. Interestingly this work was not published until nearly 50 years later in 1986.

Although Alfred Wainwright is best remembered for his *Pictorial Guides*, he also took a keen interest in local history. Kendal in the 19th Century was published in 1977.



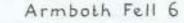








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HIGH TOVE

heather

ARMBOTH FELL

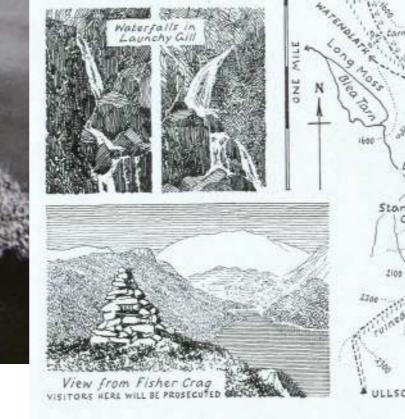
RIDGE ROUTES

TO HIGH TOVE, 1665' 1 mile : W. then N Depression at 1475 200 feet of ascent Dreariness and desolation The tempting beeline cannot be

done because of bog. Aim west for the ridge-path, such as it is.

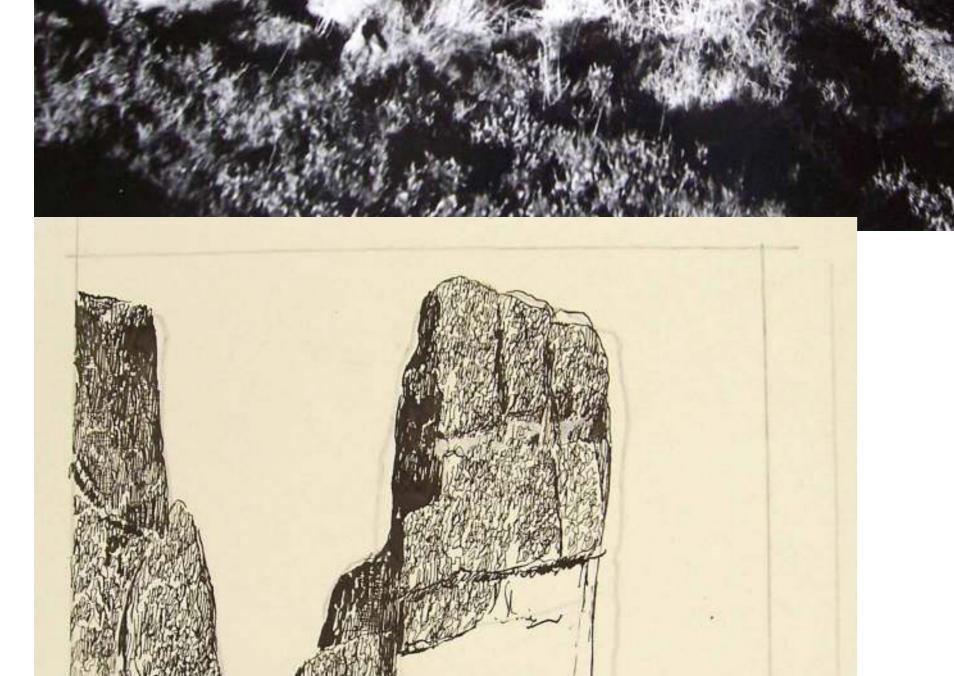
To ULLSCARF, 2370': 3 miles SW, then S, SW and S Sundry depressions, all marshy 950 feet of ascent Squelch, squeich, squeich all the way.

A wet and weary trudge along the swampiest ridge in the district. A path may be joined 200 yards short of Shivery Knott (indistinct just here



Landscape In Sketches

Apart from a few small rough sketches in his notebooks or in the margins of Ordnance Survey maps, Wainwright did all his landscape drawings from photographs.

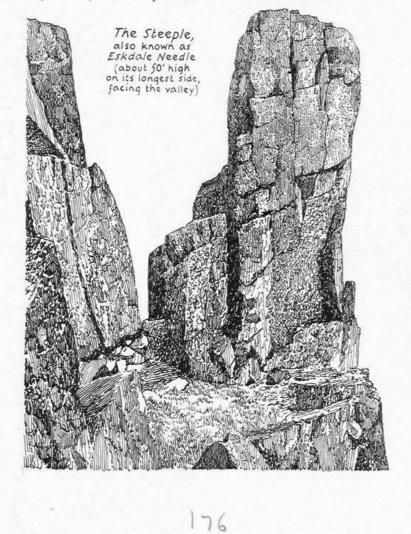


"There is no form of excitement quite like that of going into a shop for your prints. You have been told they will be ready at a certain hour; you have managed to curb your impatience in the meantime, but now the hour has struck and you are seething with anticipation..." Pennine Campaign



Hard Knott 5

ASCENT FROM HARDKNOTT PASS 550 feet of ascent: ³/₄ mile This short climb hardly calls for a diagram. Leave the road exactly at the cairn on the highest point of the Pass — not from the rocky defile to the west, where crags bar the way. From the cairn a grass track slants up to the right, then left to outcrops, and followed to the summit along an indefinite ridge. (There is a view of the Steeple, down on the left, at one place on the ridge). Memorise the position of the scree run, if returning to the road : it is elusive when sought from above. While on the outcrops prospect of Eskdale.

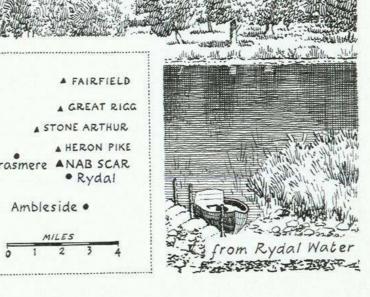


Images

Book Three, Armboth Fell, view from Fisher Crag

Book Four, The Steeple, also known as Eskdale Needle

Book One, Nab Scar from Rydal Water





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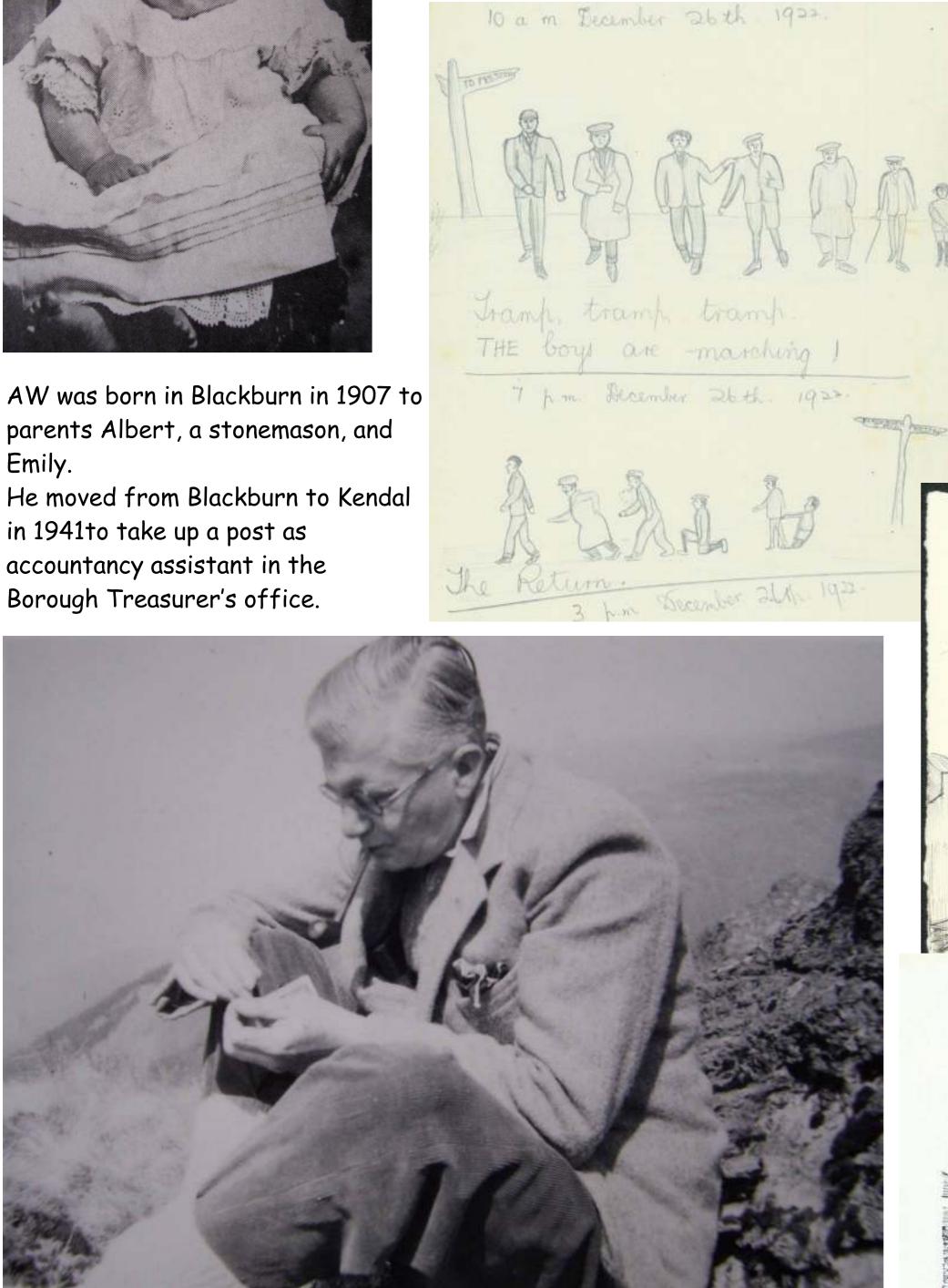




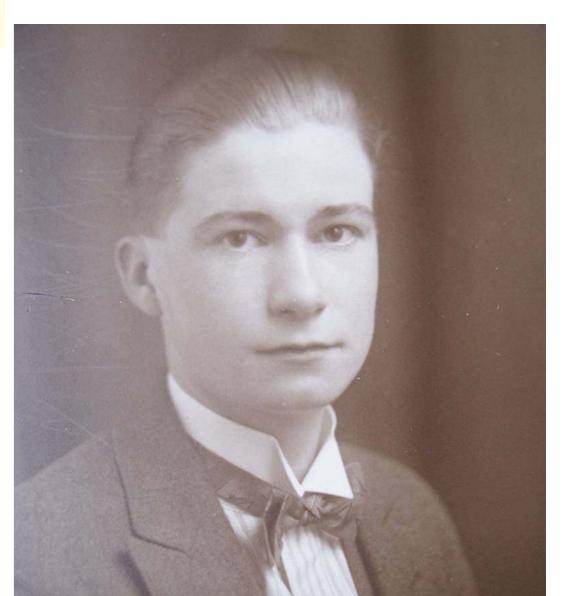
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A life in pictures







AW was born in Blackburn in 1907 to parents Albert, a stonemason, and Emily.

EXPRESSIONS WE HAVE SEEN -DETERMINATION

aw 23.

RELIJOIT.

Early sketches

Cartoons and caricatures were a favourite subject, and he continued to enjoy creating these through later life.



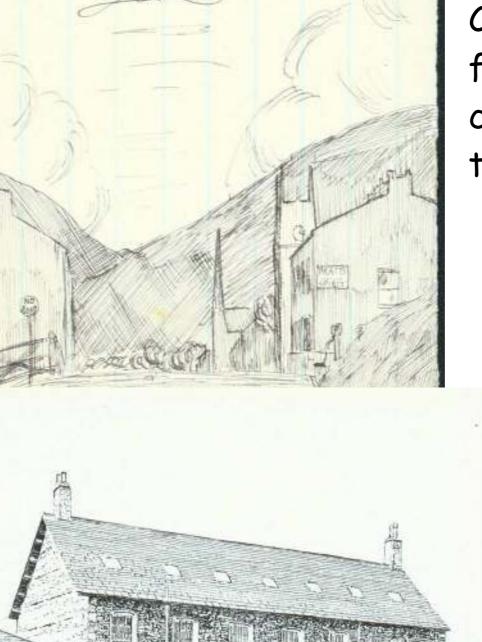
Kendal

It was an inspired idea, a few years ago, to convert the disused Highgate Brewery into a Community Centre for the Arts and Sciences, an object since achieved, mainly by private subscriptions.



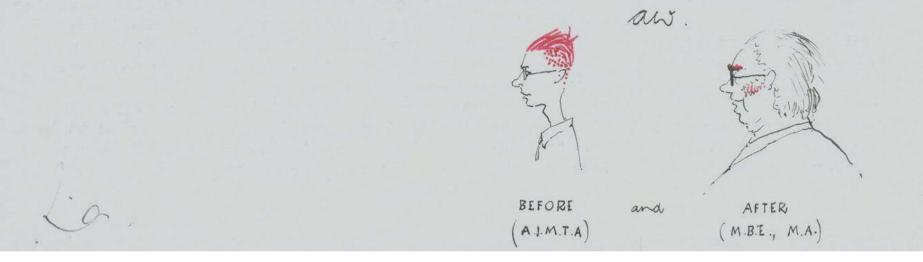
On the fells in the 1950s

I am pleased to learn of your success as a superb photographer and lecturer. You ought to get up to Glencoe or Torridon or Sutherland with your camera. These are now my favourite stamping grounds since inundating the Lake District with fellwalkers: the mountains here have become crawling ant-hills. Caledonia stern and wild - this is the place to be. It is distressing to find you still belly-aching about Great End 8. I intend to make the necessary alteration the last thing I do before I lay down my pen for good, in about twenty years time.



Tell your missus to let me know when you die. I might be able to attend the funeral, but doubt it. I fear I will be much too busy, but at least I will be reminded of Great End 8.

If there's any of the old gang left, apart from Maudsley and you and me and possibly Arnold Haworth, do please give them my regards if you see them.



Letter to friend and former Blackburn work colleague Bob Alker, 22 Oct 1975

a display of natural history specimens and exhibits unrivalled in the provinces, the collections of birds and animals being unusually complete and attributable to the gifts of two dedicated benefactors, Colonel E.G. Harrison and Dr. W.R. Parker. Additionally the Museum houses a wide miscellary of interesting objects, also donated, comprising archaeological and Roman relics, Lakeland geology, and items relating to the social history of Kendal.

Behind the rather grim facade of a former wool warehouse, the Borough Museum has

The sketches above show how Wainwright developed his style of sketching. The image of Belmont dates from 1922 when AW was a teenager, The image above of the Brewery, above, was published in 1977.



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