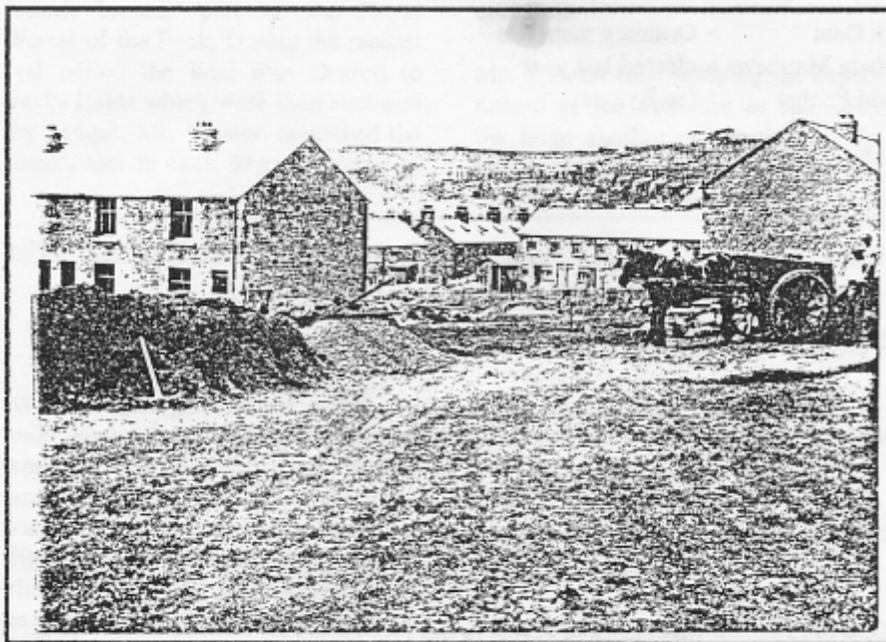


NEW MILLS LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

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Edition No. 11

Autumn 1993

New Mills Local History Society Committee 1993-94

Following the Annual General Meeting on May 14th, 1993 the following committee was elected

Chairman	Ron Weston
Vice-Chairman	Margaret Cooper
Hon. Secretary	John Humphreys
Hon. Treasurer	Barry Dent
Hon. Archivist	Roger Bryant
Hon. Editor	Ron Weston

Olive Bowyer	> Ordinary members
Derek Brumhead	> elected for
David Pitcher	> 2 years.

Kath Dent	> Ordinary members
Barbara Matthews	> elected last year
David Pitcher	> for 2 years.

Autumn Programme 1993

10 Sept 1993	- The Holy Land - Barbara Matthews
8 Oct 1993	- Calke Abbey - G.H.Sugden
12 Nov 1993	- The History of Castleton - Peter Harrison
10 Dec 1993	- Macclesfield Forest in the 14th Century - Paul Booth

All meetings to be held in Sett Valley House, starting at 7.45 pm.

The Making of the Thornsett Landscape

Ron Weston

8 January 1993

Before an extremely large audience our Chairman, Ron Weston, described the evolution of the Thornsett landscape from Domesday up to the 1840's. Thornsett, at 1900 acres, is the largest of the four hamlets of New Mills and stretches from Thornsett Road to Cown Edge, and from Shiloh Road to Lantern Pike.

In the Domesday book it is one of twelve manors in a district called Longendale. At this time it was mainly woodland and waste ground which became part of the Royal Forest of the Peak. During the medieval period the land was cleared to make fields which were then enclosed by hedges. Mr. Weston described the theory that in each 30 yard stretch of

hedge one species will appear each 100 years. Along one stretch Mr. Weston identified five species thus dating the hedge back to the 15th. century. By the 17th. century half of the area had been improved for cultivation. The uplands were divided into two parts, the Kings part and the tenants part but by the 18th. century the Kings part had been sold off and enclosed. The tenants part was then divided up by agreement and enclosed. Mr. Weston fully justified the expectations of the audience as shown by the large number of questions at the end of his talk.

Barry Dent

Railway Sound Film

Stuart Broome

12 February 1993

We had the sight and the sound, the only thing missing was the distinctive smell of those wonderful machines. I am, of course, referring to the great variety of steam trains shown to us on film by Stuart Broome. I am sure that the films brought back many happy memories to the people at the meeting, of exciting trips on steam trains. Mr. Broome showed us a variety of films which he had made over the

years including the famous Settle to Carlisle line. The engines filmed included Leander, Sir Nigel Gresley, City of Wells, Duchess of Hamilton and Evening Star, the last steam locomotive built by British Rail. We saw the sad sight of rusting loco's in Dai Woodham's famous scrap yard in Barry, South Wales. Fortunately when people started to think about preservation only two of

he engines had been dismantled. It was good news to hear that there are now none awaiting the blow torch, all

having been removed, some already back in running order, others in the process of being restored.

More than mere body covering

Anthea Jarvis

12 March 1993

Anthea Jarvis, from Platt Hall Costume Museum, gave us an extremely interesting talk on the history of clothing. She took us through each century describing how clothes were, at first, simply made of animal skins by primitive man becoming more complex as society evolved.

In the 16th. century clothes were used to show the wearers wealth, the grander one looked the more respect one gained. In the middle of the 17th. century clothing became closely aligned with religion and puritan dress was worn. After the restoration of Charles the second more elaborate

fashion again became evident.

The industrial revolution meant that fabrics became cheaper to manufacture so fashionable clothing became more affordable for many people. Many more changes in fashion were illustrated including the knee length skirts of the 1920's, the utility dresses of World War II, the youth fashion of the 1960's and 70's and present day dress.

Ms. Jarvis finished off her talk by telling us of the facilities available at the Museum which I'm sure left the members only too anxious to visit it.

The Arkwrights, Spinners of Fortune

Darrell Clarke

2 April 1993

Darrell Clarke from the Arkwright Society and also the Customer Services Manager came along on April 2nd to talk about "The Arkwrights, Spinners of Fortune".

He began with Richard Arkwrights association with John Kay the clockmaker, who together invented a

machine using rollers that was to revolutionise the spinning of cotton. Arkwright later moved to Nottingham and then Cromford, where he set up the first water powered mill in 1775 and eventually became master of the whole process of spinning. We heard how Arkwright was an excellent employer who built houses for his

workers and was the first to provide a free medical service for his employees, and how he rose from humble beginnings to the position of High Sheriff of Derby and was knighted in 1776.

Mr. Clarke continued with the next generation of this remarkable family, Richard Arkwright the second, who made a vast fortune from cotton and was associated with local entrepreneur Samuel Oldknow.

He dealt with the closure of the mill in 1846 and the disposal of what had been a huge empire, and eventually the founding of the Arkwright Society and their battle to acquire the mill and set up the museum.

Although Mr. Clarke unfortunately had technical difficulties with the projector, his knowledge and enthusiasm for his subject enabled him to give a very interesting talk without the aid of slides.

Barbara Matthews

New Mills, 1946 Onwards

Mr. J. Pearson

14 May 1993

Former Town Surveyor John Pearson could quite easily have held his audience for another hour or two with his memories of his time in New Mills. His affection for the town and its people were obvious to all his listeners.

He told of men shovelling snow into horse-pulled carts after heavy blizzards. Cinders from the local factories were used to help prevent skids. He also told of one of the first snow ploughs which was pulled by a wagon so the wagon had to go through the snow first ! But eventually New Mills acquired two snow ploughs which were fixed on the front of the wagons. We heard about the early morning monster which turned out to be a road

sweeper and about the steam roller which helped to earn its keep by being hired to neighbouring councils.

We were taken through the building of Highfield estate where the roads and sewers were prepared by two busloads of Italian prisoners of war.

He remembered that the first tenant on the estate in 1947 was Cohn Peel. We heard about the New Mills water supply and finally ended up in the midden (as one often does !).

There were numerous comments and anecdotes from the floor and I certainly hope that we get Mr. Pearson back for some more of his fascinating memories of New Mills.

KD

British Association for Local History

The Society is now a member of this association. Besides the benefits of group insurance, we receive the journal 'The Local Historian' published four times a year, which has authoritative articles on local history and its methodology, letters and very useful book reviews and lists of recent publications.

The contents of the November 1992 issue include articles on Hoskins's England, the 1891 census, rival administrations at the beginning of the English civil war, and a scheme for re-pewing (I) a parish church.

In addition, a substantial newsletter (30 pages) is published which gives news items on latest developments and events in local history, and regular features about societies, members, archives, libraries and museums, and recent research

The journals and newsletters are being placed in the local history section of New Mills Library. Two further issues of the journal have now been received and their contents are summarised below.

November 1992 (Vol 22, No 24)

Charles Phythian-Adams. 'Hoskins England : A local historian of genius and the realisation of his theme.'

Edward Higgs 'The 1891 census : continuity and change.'

Martyn Bennett 'Between Scylla and Charybdis : The creation of rival administrations at the beginning of the English Civil War.'

Nesta Evans 'A scheme for re-pewing the parish church of Chesham, Buckinghamshire, in 1606.'

February 1993 (Vol 23, No 1)

Doris Jones-Baker 'English medieval graffiti and the local historian.'

Stephen J. Page 'Research methods and techniques - researching local history : methodological issues and computer-assisted analysis.'

Peter Kingsford 'Policy making in Hertfordshire, 1889-1908 : social and economic influences.'

Peter J Jagger 'St. Deinol's residential library : Gladstone's "Temple of peace" in North Wales.'

May 1993 (Vol 23, No 2)

Betty Wilsher 'Scottish churchyard memorials in the eighteenth century.'

Margaret H. Williams 'Rothamstead and the correspondence of Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert.'

David Dougan "'Local Heroines" : the Fawcett library and women's history'.

Heather Forbes 'The survey of local authority archive services, 1992.'

Jeremy Black 'Eighteenth-century English political history : the local dimension.'

The Harassing of William Roubothum, a Mellor Farmer in the 1490's.

In the unsettled years following the Wars of the Roses, there was much land grabbing by powerful families, and the ownership of land in Mellor was disputed by the Pilkingtons and the Ainsworths, two branches of the old Mellor family, the de Meleurs. This resulted in complicated litigation, cattle stealing by bands of armed retainers, and the harassing by the Ainsworths of several Mellor tenants of the Pilkingtons. One of these unfortunate tenants was William Roubothum of Windleybothum (now Windybottom), and the following are extracts from the old story, 'The Narrative of Robert Pilkington'.

"Sir John Savage sent some gentlemen and his household servants with John Ainsworth to Mellor to William Roubothum's house to constrain William and his goods, and to take him from his old master, Thomas Legh of Adlington, to whom he was household servant, and force him to belong to Sir John Savage, and to pay all his rents to John Ainsworth. They harassed William so much that they loosed his plough, and took all his oxen and fourteen other beasts, and an in-foal mare, through which taking she cast her foal. They caused several other wrongs so that William was soon driven out of Derbyshire from his farm for a space of two years." This happened in the year 1492.

Then after a period of peace, another raid took place and twenty armed

persons came out of Cheshire into Mellor in Derbyshire, and took some goods from William Roubothum and John Heggynbothum. "But by the Grace of God and the help of their neighbours, they retrieved their goods and drove off their enemies, who left part of their clothes and horses behind."

This last incident resulted in a lot of trouble for William, and he was commanded to appear at the 'Court of Arches' in London. This was the Court of Appeal for the Province of Canterbury, held then in the Church of St.Mary-le-Bow.

William went to his landlord, Robert Pilkington at Rivington to seek his advice, and Robert wrote to the Earl of Derby explaining how his tenant was troubled, and besought him of help and good counsel in the matter. He wrote another letter to his cousin, William Croke, who was auditor to the Earl of Derby and to many other lords and ladies.

Then William went to London and arrived there on St.Hillory Day, and the Court sat next morning in the Bow Church in the Chep Syde. Here William declared that it was for ill will, and for no fault of his own that the complaint had been made, and he was told that if he had not come to the court it would have been his utter undoing. Proceedings would have

been taken against him, and he would have lain in prison until he had agreed with the parties and asked their forgiveness, and his goods would have been taken by the sheriff.

Then next morning William went to the Tower of London where the King lay at that time, and delivered the letter to the Earl of Derby which showed his lordship all the details of the matter. And the Earl asked William how his landlord stood in the matter, and said that the letter showed how one of his tenants had been accused. "If it be thou doubt ye not ye shall have help enough." And he sent his gentleman usher with William to the court with a special token to the Dean asking him to do what he could for the poor man who had come from afar and was the victim of ill will. And the Dean answered the servant of the Earl of Derby and said, "All his desire shall be served with all my heart, or any other service that lies in my power to do." Then the case was called against William, and he that cited him declared how William had slandered him before the people of Chester to his utter shaming because he was a great gentleman in his own county. And Mr. Robert Smyth spoke for William saying how he had "great wrong of the court and no suspicion against him". And William said that he that cited him would not tell him where the court was, and he had no time to make proper arrangements. He had no silver but five pence until he

had borrowed off his neighbours and friends, and no horse to ride on, but on foot as fast as he could go he came with all haste possible. And the Dean in the sight of all the court absolved William, and dismissed him from the court.

Then William set off homeward, and thought that he was through with all things, but he did not know that he needed a letter of absolution to take to his curate in his parish. And when he arrived at the Auditor's place, 25 miles from London, he told him how well he had done, and the Auditor agreed and asked to see his letter of absolution, but William said he was so glad to be absolved and dismissed by the court that he gave no thought to the matter. Then the Auditor replied, "Thou must go to London again and get an absolution under the official seal, and show it to thy curate, and make it known in thy county." And William went again to London and got his letter of absolution directed to his curate, and to all other curates within the power of Canterbury, which he took to the vicar of Glossop, but yet, after all this trouble, John Ainsworth went to Glossop to forbid William his rights. To which the vicar answered that William was as lawful as anyone in his parish, and bade John Ainsworth, "For shame, leave all such labourings contrary to law, right and good conscience."

Tom Oldham

Joseph Cooper and Eaves Knoll.

It is the 1871 census return that informs us that Joseph Cooper, the temperance poet, was a lace cap manufacturer, though by 1881 he is classified 'Author- Temperance'. He lived in Eaves Knoll from at least 1871 to 1890, and for most of that time was a widower as his wife Mary died in 1872, aged only 53. Life would not have been too lonely though, for Cooper had many neighbours, such as next door the household of a John and Elizabeth Higginbottom, with father-in-law and grown up sons. Perhaps it was with them that Aaron the cat lived, when not roaming at night, referred to in one of Cooper's poems. In the High Peak Reporter of June 28, 1890, the Derbyshire Poet's death is announced. According to the newspaper the poet, some two years before while taking a stroll toward Shaw Marsh, was seized with a fit from which he never really recovered. Cooper writes of such a fit in his poem - A Reprieve, 'written in bed, 8th September, 1888'; it is touching to know where it occurred, on a walk I have done now many times since moving up from Oxford a year ago, and a spot well loved by many in New Mills. In his last poems Cooper mentions his illness often, such as in his apologies for not being able to attend the Old Folks Christmas Retreat some months after the choking seizure, though he is not maudlin in his comments; 'It would be sinful to complain,

For I am almost free from pain, But short of breath'.
He is sad at the prospect of leaving 'the Knowl' and his 'small cot
Mid roses and forget-me-not'.
As he writes to the old folk, his cottage will soon be
"To Let",
And flowers withered that I set
Mid rain and sun'.
On June 26th, a Thursday evening at nine he died 'in the cottage in which he took such a pride, situate on the hill at Eaves Knoll.' Over his grave, at his funeral in July 1890 Samuel Laycock recited these words:
'His well-known cot on the brow of the hill,
The garden and posies are all there still;
But he has departed who graced those bowers,
And others must watch o'er the plants and flowers.'
Residents have taken on that responsibility in the past, as we do now, though whether any of Cooper's plants survive I am unsure. I cannot find the Ladslove Mary planted. As part of that debt to the cottage I am interested to find out what I can about Joseph Cooper and about the history of Eaves Knoll up to the present. Among other questions, I would be grateful if names could be put to the faces of the tenants of Poet's Cottage, Rose Cottage (demolished in 1956) and Moorland Cottage shown in Tho-

mas Livesley's photographs of 1903, of which the Local History Society has copies. Polly Mason is the only name suggested so far, though we know nothing about her. If society members, or members' friends, have any information about the cottage or

Eaves Knoll as a whole, I would be pleased to be in contact. Perhaps eventually a small Local History Society publication might come of these enquiries.

Peter Jenkins

Cotton Spinner to Coal Carrier

In his old age, William Froggatt of Stalybridge wrote down his memories of the few years he spent, in the early 1870's, in Drinkwater Row, Rowarth. One of his memories was of another inhabitant of the Row : "an elderly man who had two donkeys which he used to fetch coal for the villagers from Jordan Wall Nook Colliery; on top of the hill above Mellor... The donkeys were fitted with a kind of saddle and the bags of coal were hung on."

William does not name him, but the -1871 census report enables him to be identified as Samuel Hyde, and the occurrence of the name in earlier censuses provides an outline of his life from middle to old age. It not only illustrates the effects on one family, of the decline of the textile industry in Rowarth, but also provides an all-too-rare glimpse of the life and problems of one ordinary couple in the mid-19th century.

In 1871, Samuel Hyde was a coal carrier, aged 79, living with his wife Rachel, 76, and except for a farmer of 81 who, unlike Samuel, had retired,

they were the oldest people in the village. They had also lived longer in the Row than any previous tenants. Since the first full census in 1841 there had been many brief tenancies of the 9 cottages, and only 4 families are named as occupiers in two consecutive censuses; but Samuel was living there in 1851, 1861 and 1871. His age in 1851 was given as 56, Rachel's as 52.

They were local people, Samuel born in Hayfield and Rachel in Chisworth. In 1851 mills provided occupation; for him as a cotton spinner, for her as a reeler and their son Joseph, 22, as a blower tenter. A four year old grandson, William Hyde, was also living with, or visiting, them.

Ten years later, neither Samuel nor Rachel were employed as textile workers, and there was no mention of Joseph. The only family wage-earner listed for the cottage in 1861 was their granddaughter Rachel Waterhouse, aged 15 and a factory operative, but she may have been only a visitor on the night of the census. So Samuel and Rachel must have had at

least two children, Joseph and the mother of Rachel Waterhouse. The young William Hyde of the 1851 census may have been the son of Joseph (or the illegitimate offspring of a Hyde daughter). But there is a strong possibility that Joseph had a brother about seven years his senior. The only reference to a Samuel Hyde in the Hayfield Parish Registers is to the Baptism, on February 22nd 1822, of Samuel Hyde, son of Samuel and Rachel Hyde: the elder Samuel lived at Brookhouses and worked as a labourer.

Census records suggest the possibility that young Rachel's mother was called Betty and lived near her parents. In 1851 a Betty Waterhouse, aged 31, was living in the Row with her husband Samuel, 36: he worked as a blower tenter, she as a reeler. The third of their four children was then six years old and called Rachel. The name Rachel occurs only rarely in the Parish Registers, so the coincidence of the dates and names supports the hypothesis that Betty Waterhouse was the daughter of Samuel and Rachel. If so, they had at least three children and five grandchildren to support them in their declining years.

Samuel and Rachel, however, kept their independence into old age. By 1861, when their ages were given as 68 and 66, they had taken in a lodger,

Joseph Serrat, an agricultural labourer, and Samuel had set up as a coal carrier. The work cannot have been very lucrative in a village with a steadily declining population where, according to William Froggatt, the farmers fetched their own coal and Mr. Walton's heavy horses brought the coal for the Alma Mount Bleachworks. Nor were his customers appreciative: "I am afraid," wrote Mr. Froggatt, "the coal was not very good, and we used to look for dead wood of any sort to help to burn it."

Life cannot have been easy by 1871 when neither a lodger nor a relative was listed for the cottage; but Samuel was still a coal carrier, making several journeys a day to and from the mine, according to Mr. Froggatt.

In 1881 neither Samuel nor Rachel were listed in the census: not surprisingly as he would have been 89 and Rachel 86. They had either died of left the village where for over 30 years they must have been very familiar figures, especially Samuel trudging with his donkeys to and from Jordan Wall Nook. The records of the workhouse at Ollersett do not include their names as inmates, so it is to be hoped that their last years were spent restfully in the care of their children and grandchildren and that the donkeys too enjoyed a well-earned retirement.

Eileen Miller.

The New Mills Water Supply at the End of the Nineteenth Century

More information has been found recently in the town council's archives. In 1899 as a preliminary to purchase the Ollersett waterworks, the New Mills town council made a survey of the existing water supply in the town. The following details were obtained for New Mills (Beard, Ollersett, Thornset and Whitle)

Estimated population Feb. 1899	5850
Houses supplied by Mr. Sumner's waterworks	665
Houses supplied by other sources	614
Number of houses within the water supply area	
Occupied	1246
Unoccupied	33
Number of baths	84
Number of Wcs	57

New Mills Urban District
WATER BILL.

The Urban District Council of New Mills desire to submit to the Ratepayers of the District some particulars relative to the Scheme for a Water Supply.

It is an indisputable fact that the District has suffered to a very great extent in consequence of not having a proper and adequate supply of Water. The Council, under these circumstances, feel a growing desire to have control of the existing Waterworks, and of securing to the Inhabitants a thoroughly adequate and wholesome supply.

An Engineer (engaged by the Council) has prepared Plans for a Scheme (from Rowarth) to furnish a good supply for present requirements this Scheme will necessitate an expenditure from £30,000 to £35,000 inclusive of the sum of £7,000 agreed to be paid for the existing Waterworks belonging to Mr. Sumner.

The Council estimate that for the first few years the annual income from Water Rates, Ac., will be about £2000, and that this sum will increase considerably in later years. To meet the balance of the interest and Sinking Fund required each year on the borrowed Capital, it will necessitate the levying of a Rate of Sixpence or Eightpence in the Pound on the present rateable value of the district. No doubt in the near future considerable outlay will be required for extension of Works, Ac., but as the number of cottages increases the Council hope that they will then be able to meet it.

A MEETING OF RATEPAYERS will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday Evening, the 16th November, 1898, at 7-30 o'clock, to discuss the question.

ALL RATEPAYERS ARE REQUESTED TO BE PRESENT.
NONE BUT RATEPAYERS WILL BE ADMITTED.

E. W. Leigh, Printer, Market Street, New Mills.

In 1899, 1279 houses (out of a total of 1526) in New Mills were supplied with water, 761 of them inside the house and 518 outside. Only 84 had baths (1 in 15.22 or 6.56%) and there were 57 WCs - 9 houses had two (48 houses had WCs, i.e. 1 in 26.64 or 3.75%). It was decided that baths were to be charges at IOs per year and second WCs at 5s per year.

Derek Brumhead.

I Can Remember When ...

To dwell on the past is usually taken as a sign of old age. This being so, I must be getting on in years. Stuart Broome's marvellous evocation of the age of steam train at our February meeting was to send me home wallowing in nostalgia, and, judging by the comments from the audience, I was not the only one.

As a boy I lived in a house that backed onto one of the main lines from Birmingham's New Street station. Trains passed at all hours of the day and, during the war years, through the night-time too. For some unfathomable reason wagons heaped with coal passed before me along the high embankment in an endless stream in both directions! During the war households were rationed to a meagre and, sometimes uncertain supply of coal. "Stand in the garden and wave pleasantly" my mother would direct me, "Perhaps the fireman will throw us some coal". Sometimes he did and I would scramble over the fence (an illicit act adding to the thrill) to retrieve the black treasure from the foot of the bank and bear it home triumphantly.

But it was the expresses that punctuated our lives, rattling the window panes and drowning conversation. For a small boy the thunderous approach and ear-splitting whistle was pure excitement as I hastened to collect the engine's name and number.

Living next to the railway made me the envy of schoolfellows. My mother did not feel so privileged. For her, the trains were synonymous with dirt. When the wind blew from a certain direction she knew it would be folly to hang out the washing: within an hour it would be covered in specks of soot from the all-enveloping engine smoke. On such occasions we had to endure the misery of sheets drying indoors.

For weeks the carriages moved south, crammed with soldiers, leaning from open windows, waving cheerily. Then it was D-Day, after which the carriages moved North, full of wounded troops, clad now in blue uniform with white shirt and red tie, but waving just as cheerily.

With the end of the war winds of change ruffled the calm of my childhood days. At the time when I started

at the grammar school they began to withdraw the trams from Birmingham streets. We looked up from the school yard hoping to see the first "jet-propelled" aircraft. The Gloster Meteor was a fighter that could do over 500 mph. Such speeds were hard for a boy to contemplate. The railways were being nationalised. I stood in the garden with my grandfather, watching the trains go by. "They all belong to us now" he explained. That too was difficult to comprehend. But when they painted out L.M.S. and substituted the lion and wheel of British Railways, when they began to alter the numbers of locomotives I had known all my life, to me it seemed outrageous

Since those post-war years, we have lived a time of accelerating changes: in technology; in the landscapes; in our way of life. We should not be reluctant to describe and give voice to our feelings about these changes. This is not only sound mental therapy, it is also the very stuff of local history. So, if you find yourself numbered amongst the "chronologically disadvantaged", why not write your reminiscences for the Newsletter. No sphere of life has changed more dramatically than the world of work. What were your working conditions like thirty or forty years ago?. Write and tell us.

Ron Weston

All Previous Rules are Rescinded.

The Trade Society of Machine Calico Printers.

UNITED
TO
DEFEND,



NOT TO
INJURE.

❖ **RULES.** ❖

Name of the Society.

That this Society be called "The Trade Society of Machine Calico Printers," but it is understood to include all kinds of fabric.

Publications of New Mills Local History Society

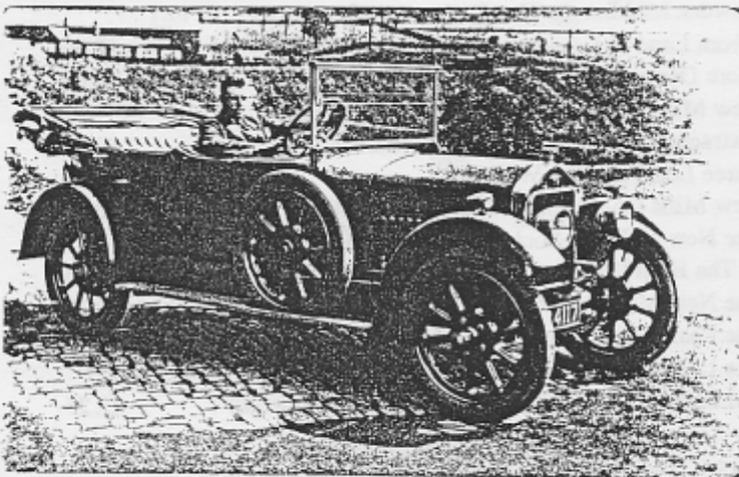
New Mills History Notes (A5 format)

No	1 New Mills in the 1820's: Part 1 (extracts from the Stockport Advertiser)	o/p
	2 New Mills in the 1820's: Part 2 (extracts from the Stockport Advertiser)	o/p
	3 Whittle Enclosure £0.60	
	4 The Mills of New Mills	o/p*
	5 New Mills (1830-35) (extracts from the Stockport Advertiser)	£0.60
	6 Railways of New Mills & District	o/p**
	7 Turnpike Roads and Riots	£2.25
	8 The Lost Mills of Rowarth	£0.60
	9 The New Mills Tithe Award (Central Area)	£1.00
	10 Deeds of New Mills and District	£0.60
	11 The Peak Forest Canal:Upper Level Towpath Guide	£3.25
	12 A History of the Providence Congregational (Independent) Church, New Mills	£0.60
	13 Memories of Strines	£0.60
	14 The Lost Chapel of Rowarth	£0.60
	15 The Coal Mines of New Mills	£1.25
	16 Bowden Middlecale-The Occupants of the Land (From Land Tax Assessments)	£0.60
	17 More Deeds of New Mills and District	£0.60
	18 New Mills 1835-39 (extracts from the Stockport Advertiser)	£0.60
	19 Three Local History Walks	£0.60
	20 New Mills Co-operative Society 1860-90	£0.90
	21 The New Mill and Some Other Corn Mills of The High Peak	£1.25
	22 The New Mills Air Raid:Friday 3 July 1942	£0.75
	23 The Peak Forest Canal:Lower Level Towpath Guide	£2.25
	24 The Living Past:New Mills People in Late Tudor and Early Stuart Times (from Probate Documents)	£2.25
* See OP 7.		
** Available as "Railways of New Mills and District: Their Development and Impact 1840-1902". Trans.Lancs. and Ches.Ant.Soc. Vol.86 (1990)		
		£1.50

Occasional Publications (A4 Format)

OP	1	Gravestone Inscriptions: St.Georges Road Methodist Cemetery	o/p
	2	New Mills and District: A Look Back	£2.75
	3	The Peak Forest Canal: Its Construction and Later Development	£3.25
	4	Church of the Annunciation, St.Mary's Catholic Church, New Mills, Graveyard Records	£1.00
	5	011erset in 1841: Land and People (Analysis of Census Returns and Tithe Award)	£2.95
	6	New Mills in 1851 and 1881 As Seen Through The Census Returns (Comparative Analysis of Data Using a Computer)	£2.95
	7	The Mills of New Mills (Revised and Greatly Expanded Edition of History Notes No 4)	£2.95
	8	The Enclosure of Thornsett	£2.95

For details or orders please contact Ron Weston, Editor,
New Mills Local History Society, The Thorns, Laneside Road, New Mills,
Stockport, Cheshire SK12 4LU



Ralf Hall