

NEW MILLS LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER



Hayfield Rugby Club ?

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Spring Programme 1994

14 Jan 1994	God's Wonderful Railway (G.W.R.) M.Burton
11 Feb 1994	Chapel-en-le-Frith - Then and Now David Ripley
11 Mar 1994	The Royal Forest of Peak Roger Bryant
8 Apr 1994	More Reminiscences of New Mills from 1946 Onwards John Pearson
13 May 1994	A.G.M. followed by Medieval Life Shown in Misericords Gerald Hallworth

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

A visit to Calke Abbey is planned for the summer. Also a walk around Strines, led by Rosemary Taylor, who will follow this with a talk in the Autumn. Details and dates for these trips will be announced later.

The Holy Land

Barbara Matthews

10 September 1993

One of our own members, Barbara Matthews, gave us an informed and interesting talk about her trip to the Holy Land. Illustrated by many lovely slides Barbara talked us through the fascinating history of the religion of the country.

We had a tour of Jerusalem seeing parts of the old city, the city walls, gates and streets, truly a place where East meets West. Important holy sites such as the Wailing Wall and the Dome of the Rock were featured

showing that Jerusalem is the religious capital of Christians, Jews and Moslems alike. We visited Bethlehem and the Judeian Desert and Herod's stronghold at Mossada. We finally journeyed up the Mediterranean coast, finishing on the shores of Lake Galilee.

Everyone enjoyed Barbara's talk and though the content was not local it was certainly historical !

KD

Calke Abbey

G.H.Sugden

8 October 1993

We had a well attended meeting when Mr. Sugden came to talk to us about the rescue of Calke Abbey. After talking us through the history of the Harper-Crewe family the story led up to the moment when Mr. Henry Harper-Crewe handed Calke over to the National Trust.

At this time the house was just as it had been left at the death of Sir Vauncey Harper-Crewe in 1924. There was a great accumulation of all manner of objects at Calke, many members of the family had been ar-

dent collectors. The cataloguing of these objects must have been a daunting task. We saw slides of Calke today with its collections of paintings, carriages and Natural History specimens, many now restored to their former glory.

Anyone who has not already been to Calke Abbey must have been encouraged to pay a visit after Mr. Sugdens most interesting talk.

KD

The History of Castleton

Peter Harrison

12 November 1993

Peter Harrison made a welcome return to the Society to give us a talk on the History of Castleton - "Through the Window of History and Beyond". The first occupants, who came from Northumbria, lived on top of Mam Tor. One of the landmarks of the area, Peveril Castle, was started sometime after 1086 when the land was given to William Peveril. The keep, which cost £135, was built in 1186 and the town ditch in 1196.

Mr.Harrison then gave us a potted history of the lead mining industry situated around Castleton, from early open-cast mines to later shafts and tunnels.

We then went on a tour of the village, seeing the various farms along Back

Street and the seven folds where cattle were kept. Looking over the fields signs of strip farming can still be seen. We also saw the sites of the various rope walks, including the most famous one in Peak Cavern. The corn and saw mill were built opposite each other in about 1400, using the stream which exits from the caves and hence never freezes. As a point of interest Mr.Harrison pointed out that Sam Longson

began his business here, taking corn from Chapel-en-le-Frith to Castleton for grinding.

Mr. Harrison ended his most enjoyable talk with a description of Castleton's festival, the Garland day.

BD

Macclesfield Forest in the Fourteenth Century

Paul Booth

10 December 1993

We had an excellent turnout for the last meeting before Christmas, despite the terrible weather. Paul Booth gave us a very interesting and informed lecture on Macclesfield Forest in the Fourteenth Century, one of the most documented forests in England.

We heard that the forests were originally deer preserves introduced by the Normans. They had their own 'Forest Law', the areas being under special legal provision with their own officers and courts. Their aim was to preserve the deer for hunting and also to preserve the verte, this being the preservation of the landscape, including

trees, woods, open pastures and glades. Clearance of woodland was forbidden, a modern-day conservationist's dream !

We heard how the Black Prince had a stud in Macclesfield Forest in the 1350's and, after the Black Death, a cattle ranch containing 700 head of cattle.

Much more intriguing information was delivered in a style that was both informative and enjoyable, and I, for one, would like to have Mr.Booth back to tell us more.

KD

Local Iron Furnaces and Forges Before the Industrial Revolution

It is not generally known that the New Mills area was important for iron smelting and iron casting using charcoal as a fuel before the industrial revolution. A reference from the

thirteenth century, first brought to our notice by Roger Bryant in his WEA class in local history last Autumn, started the hunt for more information.

"William de Horsyndon in the time when he was bailiff of Pek' built two iron forges without warrant and received from them 4½ marks for which his heirs should answer. Ralph Bugge in the time when he was bailiff of Pek', after the aforesaid William, maintained the aforesaid forge without warrant and received from them 50s, namely in the wood of Berde."

(Translated from the Latin by Roger Bryant).

It is clear from lists published between 1717 and 1750 that a fundamental characteristic of the eighteenth century iron industry was its scattered nature, depending as it did on the coincidence of a number of factors - the supply of iron, charcoal, and water power for the bellows in the furnaces and the drop hammers in the forges.

A forge producing up to, say 150-250 tons of iron per year would not have been insignificant yet no trace of physical remains is now known. These furnaces seem to have gone out of production around the middle or later part of the eighteenth century, when much larger coke-using works opened in the Derbyshire coalfield. John Farey writing in 1811 says that

"...until 40 years ago, small Furnaces and Bloomaries, heated by Charcoal of Wood, were alone used, for making of either Cast or Bar iron in these districts (Derbyshire and Yorkshire)". He goes on to give a *"List of 23 Places where I have observed the Slag and remains of old Bloomaries and Charcoal Furnaces."* The list includes *"Jow-Hole, near Beard in Glossop"*.

He continues *"Numerous as these Charcoal Iron Furnaces were at one period, before they had well nigh exterminated the Wood of the Country... in 1806 their number was so far decreased, that from returns made ... there were but 11 remaining in all England, at which iron was then made. Iron is now made in a and near to Derbyshire, only in tall Furnaces, heated with Coke of Pit Coal, and blown by Cylinder Bellows worked by Steam-engines..."*

Later, Farey gives a "*List of the Forges and Puddling Works where Bar-iron is made from the Pigs, in or near to Derbyshire*". The list includes "*Bugsworth, in Glossop*". Finally, when describing the Peak Forest Canal Farey says "*From near Jow-hole old Furnace, a Railway branch proceeds under the Turnpike road, nearly S.W., 1 m. to Diglee (or Whaley Moor) Colliery, with Tipples on the Wharf, for loading Carts as well as Boats with these coals*". It is clear from this description that he is referring to an old furnace at what is now Furness Vale, and it appears likely that it stood on or near the site of the brick and tile beehive furnace (R.E.Knowles, Refractory Manufacturers) recently demolished. It seems that it is the same furnace which was described in a 1957 article on 'Charcoal ironmasters of Cheshire and Lancashire' as follows: "Disley furnace was situated on land of the Jodrell family, on the boundary of Yeadsley Whaley. It is first noticed in the 1690's when small quantities of 'Jodrell pig' were being received at the south Yorkshire forges, but in 1702 some of its produce found its way as far as Carburton forge in Nottinghamshire. An estimate of the estate for 1737 shows it to have been worth a rent of £50 and then in the hands of Samuel Bagshaw, whilst in 1770, when the rent was the same, the tenant was Joseph Lowe."

There is a postscript about the Disley furnace. The site was investigated in the 1960's by a surveyor of the National Monument Record and the following note added: "The Jodrell family owned the narrow strip of land between the Peak Forest Canal and the road, on both sides of the county boundary from just west of Newtown (SJ 993846) to Furnace Vale (SK 008835)." Tithe Map 1851, BRS 11.4.62. "No trace of the iron furnace was found in Newtown and no information was obtained concerning it". T.P.Waggett 17.3.64.

Before the use of coke in iron furnaces, charcoal was the preferred fuel owing to contamination from impurities such as sulphur in the coal. The iron was found locally as nodules or bands in the black shales of the Coal Measures. It was a low grade phosphatic ore with less than 30 per cent metallic iron. In 1827 a report on local coal mines written for the Duchy of Lancaster ended with the observation

"I beg leave further to add, that Ironstone of good quality has been found with some of the Coal, which seems fit for the blasting furnace: if the ironstone should be found in quantities with the lower Seams, which is most probable, the value of the Coal would be considerably enhanced."

Charcoal furnaces in Cheshire also used imported high grade hematite ore from west Cumberland and a furnace at Vale Royal near Chester, not being near any Coal Measures, used only this ore. In 1696-97 the cost of purchasing and transporting 605 tons of hematite ore from Cumberland to Vale Royal was £984.10.2½.

Another source of metallic iron were deposits of 'cinders', the residue from the incomplete reduction of iron ore in the bloomery forge of the pre-blast furnace era. In the Forest of

Dean this was the principal basis of seventeenth century iron making, and it is possible that it was used locally as well.

The tradition of iron smelting and casting in the district continued into the industrial period and we know of at least four iron works in New Mills in the last hundred years - the Midland Iron Works which occupied the former cotton mill known as Barnes Mill in the Torrs; Victoria Foundry belonging to Higginbottoms on Hyde Bank Road (among their products were gas lamp posts for the town council); a small foundry in the building now occupied by Wilde's scrapyards, also on Hyde Bank Road; and the John Hawthorn Foundry, recently closed, on Albion Road. Many will have noticed its distinctive iron- framed door and lintel opposite Swizzels, while in the

Heritage Centre is a replica made by Hawthorn's of an iron plaque from the New Mills Gas Works. In addition, there was a brass foundry on Torr Top Street (a building which still stands with its chimney opposite Torr Top car park).

Finally, there is a tradition of iron smelting on Kinder. In an article in the High Peak Reporter in 1951 (quoted by Bill Williamson in 1980), James Garfield writes "*Near the confluence of the Kinder and William Clough streams, now submerged by Stockport waterworks, lie large mounds of iron slag, the remains of an iron forge which is the subject of one*

of Henry Redfern's poems written about 1860".

*"In Kinder's vale, where near proud
Dimpasse stands*

In a green lane that parts the neighbouring lands

*Mounds you may see, which seems
but mounds of earth,*

*Unnoticed and considered of no
worth; But dig you down and you
shall find there stow'd*

*Such as is left where furnaces once
glow'd."*

Peter and Gaynor Andrews and Eileen Miller kindly provided us with information and references from their work on Yeadsley Lane.

Derek Brumhead

Ron Weston

District Nursing in the 1950's

I was appointed District Nurse for New Mills in November, 1955. Richard and I were married in August that year, and lived with his parents on a small-holding between Hayfield and Chinley.

I hadn't any transport, and my area stretched from Furness Vale, all of New Mills, to Rowarth, Hayfield and Buxworth. We didn't have a telephone either, but quite undaunted, I bought a second-hand racing bike with dropped handlebars and thin walled tyres. Richard fixed a luggage carrier on the back for my black bag, which contained all my equipment. To get to New Mills from Chinley I accompanied Richard to Chapel, went by bus from Chapel to Newtown, then collected the bike. I left it in Mr. Tom Dodd's workshop in Chapel Street. He used to service and repair my bike free of charge !

It must have been frustrating for the doctors to contact me. I called at their Surgeries each day, and the Chemists' shops, where anyone could leave messages for me. Also I must have been easy to spot on the bike.

Dr. Millward was on the Council Housing Committee, and I know he pulled some strings to get us a Council house. In April 1956, we moved into 36 Beard Crescent. We soon had a telephone installed. It was much easier working from Beard Crescent. I started to have Driving lessons from George Edwards. The Suez crisis in 1957 did me a good turn, as Learner

Drivers could drive unaccompanied. I bought a 1932 Austin 10 for £40; it withstood a lot of minor bumps, I was always reversing into walls or gate-stumps (a bit of work by Richard with a hammer and you couldn't tell).

I still had all the equipment I ever needed in the black bag. We had nothing disposable. Syringes and needles had to be boiled at each person's house. One's heart sank if the only way of getting boiling water was a solid electric plate; it took so long. There were no incontinence pads, relatives provided draw sheets which were used over a red rubber sheet. Even so, the amount of washing and, worse still, drying was sometimes colossal.

Dressings for wounds were baked in the oven; a very hit and miss method of sterilisation. Many families didn't have a bathroom or even an inside lavatory, but most houses had electricity.

Dr. Millward had his Surgery in his house - "Redgate", at the bottom of St. Mary's Road. He had a small waiting room which held about six people, the filing cabinet and Mrs. Gotheridge, his receptionist. If there were more than six persons waiting, then they had to queue outside. When Dr. Andrew joined the Practice another small Consulting room was taken off part of the house.

Dr. Mulcahy had his Surgery at the bottom of Longlands Road. Patients waited in a hut in the garden there, as

they did at Dr. Bryson's in Hayfield. Twice a week in the afternoons, Dr. Millward had a Surgery in the Chemists shop in Hayfield.

Dr. Shubsachs lived next door to the North Western public house and he dispensed his own medicines which were unobtainable 'on the National Health'. The story goes that he had three colours of medicine, red, white and brown, if they didn't cure you then you were incurable.

Drs. Boyle, Titcombe and Higginbottom from Disley, held weekly afternoon or evening Surgeries in Newtown, opposite Mr. Burfoots shop, and in Furness Vale, opposite the primary school. These Surgeries were held in the householders' front rooms ! The Welfare Clinic was at High Lea Hall. There was only one Health Visitor cum School Nurse, Miss Fitzmau-

rice, who worked closely with the School Doctor, Dr. Kutner.

In the 1950's the Town Hall was a hive of industry; all the local services were organised from there. Mr. Bates was the Sanitary Inspector and Dr. Mary Sutcliffe was the Medical Officer of Health (she had her headquarters in Glossop).

As a child I lived in Chapel-en-le-Frith, but came to the Grammar School in New Mills (in Tommy Allen's chara). I used to say I'd never live in New Mills if it was the last place on earth. I can honestly say that my years in New Mills have been the happiest. The local people are the kindest, friendliest folk you could wish to meet.

Margaret Wood.

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Rail-Link To The Past

The half-hour journey from New Mills, Newtown to Buxton by train can become, for me, a journey into the long distance past.

Standing on the iron bridge (now a listed structure), I can see most of the town spread out before me. What I cannot see I can imagine, or see in my mind's eye. In the far distance is Ollersett Moor and the house in which I was born. I remember the early part of my childhood when the "wireless" played songs like "White Cliffs of Dover" sung by Vera Lynn and Glenn Miller's "Little Brown Jug". Trams then ran in Manchester and the "Spitfire" ruled the skies. Little boys wore short trousers and caps, little girls wore a 'liberty' bodice and long woollen stockings each winter.

Ollersett View Hospital in Low Leighton was the workhouse built in 1841 to serve New Mills, Mellor and Hayfield's poor. I well remember the lady who was a regular 'Houdini', escaping at every opportunity; she would be seen in flowing nightgown running along the road with Master and Matron in hot pursuit. In through the front door of one house and out at the back, in at the back door and out of the front, she made good her escape, doors were never locked in those days, Miss Tymmm knew it well. On my way to the station I pass the end of the street where my father was born in 1914, Wirksmoor Road. Once more the country was at war, fathers were away fighting and mothers were

left to cope alone. Little boys then wore sailor suits and had their photographs taken on rustic seats, to send to Daddy somewhere at the 'front'. They sang songs like "Goodbye Dolly Grey" and "There's a Long, Long Trail a Winding". Little girls were seen and not heard. Talk was all of Ypres, Somme and Armentieres, mustard gas, trenches, shell-shock and mud.

The spires of St. Mary and St. George remind me that my Irish ancestors are buried here in this town. Leaving behind the strange shape of Sligo's "Ben Bulbin" and the Isle of Inishfree. Driven from their homes by the great famine which devastated the land. I hope that, in the shape of Kinder Scout, they found some comfort to remind them of home.

When the train pulls slowly out of Furness Vale I glimpse the roadside cottages named "Shady Grove" where, in 1891, my grandfather was born. Little girls wore pinafores and skirts way past their knees. Great grandfather, born in 1844, inherited two of these cottages; his two brothers the other four. Left to them by their own father, my great, great grandfather born in 1820, who lived at Yeadsley Hall. Although I cannot see from my window in the train, I remember the family he brought up there and the little ones who died. Passing Bridgemont I see the house in which he died and the sad spectacle of Bottoms Hall now boarded and stripped

of roof, where his brother lived for a while.

Great, great, great grandfather lived at Cockyard which cannot be seen, nor his father in law's Roeside and his mother's birthplace in 1792, Bradshaw Hall. I can gaze in the general direction of these houses and remember that when his mother, my three times great grandmother died another war was raging and Florence Nightingale was hailed as "The Lady With The Lamp".

Onwards, ever onwards, the train is passing Combs, I see the house "Spire Hollin" and it's near neighbour "Thornilee". At the first of these my fifth great grandma was born in the year 1715. Her sister had an affair with a married man whose wife came from "Thornilee". I can imagine this family of four girls living at "Spire Hollin" and playing childhood games. The prayers they said in secret, being 'Dissenters' all. Oh, what a dance they led their poor father, three of these daughter's dear.

I have little time to think of this before Chapel-en-le-Frith comes into view, from my window I can now see the church there and know that beneath it's old floor many more of my ancestors were laid to rest from the houses close by the church in which

these families lived. My seven times great grandparents, who outlived all but three of their eight children, died in 1733 and 1734.

"Eaves" tunnel now is looming, in winter I can see the house so named, visible through the leafless trees. This was the home of the Kyrke family, related to my own, bearing the coat of arms above the door, proudly carved in stone.

Another minute and I shall see Hallsteads, Dove Holes, and seeing this remember that it was part of my seventh great grandfather's estate of "Martinside". Born in 1642, he died at the plough in 1710. A great friend of the man we remember as "The Apostle of The Peak", William Bagshawe of Ford.

I have just enough time to collect my thoughts and bring myself back to the 1990's, before alighting on the Buxton platform. My journey has transported me back in time some 350 years, all in the blinking of an eye it seems. What is more, on the return journey I can do it all again, this time in reverse. Go on then, let the train take the strain, just sit back and watch the past go by ! Who cares about being chronologically challenged anyway?

A.Wrinkly

Noah's Ark

During the spring of 1944 I was 2nd. Radio Officer on board a little Danish ship, the "Inger Toft", sailing from Tyneside down to London.

Most of the crew were Danish and there were only six gunmen, myself and my chief who were British, so we were left to ourselves.

One day we were in Tyneside and in the evening some of the Danes came back under the influence of Newcastle Brown ale and carrying a box with six young chickens in. They had bought these chicks at a market outside the pub they were in, and were having them racing along the bar until closing time. As the Danes were all drunk I did not know what would happen to the chickens so I bought them, hoping to take them home as soon as I could as my father had always kept hens and he would be glad to have them. I kept them up in a gun pit and we sailed down to Southhampton, then back up to Tyneside, then back down to the Thames, so several weeks had passed without being able to get leave. My chief was very worried about anyone from the Admiralty coming aboard the ship so I said "Tell him they must be French seagulls", but the next trip we went

to Hull and I got two days leave and brought the chickens to New Mills where my father kept them for several years.

On our next trip we were in Sunderland and as I came back to the Docks the policeman on the gate said that he had a young dog brought to him, obviously a stray, but he was going off duty and did not know what to do with the young dog. As my dog at home had died, I smuggled the dog aboard the ship with me to take it home at the first opportunity. I called it "Skippy" and it lived in my cabin and went on watch with me in the radio cabin. It lived like this for about eight weeks until the day we were down the Thames awaiting sailing orders. When they came we were bound for Iceland and, of course, being a foreign country "Skippy" would have to be quarantined. I did not know what to do when the pilot came to me and said that his little girl badly wanted a pup and he would like to take it home with him, So I had to let Skippy go to his new home and we set sail for Iceland.

Bill Barton.

Union Road in 1891

Before Union Road was built, the fields of Torr Top estate stretched from Market Street to the edge of the Torrs. Near where the Heritage Centre is now, there stood Torr Top Hall, which was demolished to make way for the road.

The 1891 census recently published is the first census to give us details of Union Road, and it is apparent that, surprisingly, seven years after the road was opened it was still relatively empty of buildings. There were only six houses, Jubilee Buildings (1887) at the top of the road, the Conservative Club Building (1887) and Hurst Lea House.

The six houses are now Barclays Bank, the former Lo-Cost building (two houses), the Britannia Building Society, Turner's shoe shop and

Oxfam. If you look at this group of buildings you can see that the top storeys, and what is left of their Victorian frontages are all the same. Below them i.e. downhill, there is a change of style.

In the census, the corresponding occupations of the head of households were: clothier and outfitter, designer to calico printer and smallware dealer, furniture and general dealer, outfitter and draper, draper, pork butcher. Twenty-eight persons lived in these six houses.

I should like to thank Marjorie Jones for providing me with photocopies of the relevant census pages.

Derek Brumhead.

This photograph of Union Road was taken between 1902 and 1912. By this time most of the road was built up. The first houses to be built (and listed on the 1891 census) are Jubilee Buildings on the left and it can be seen that the block consists of six identical houses. It also seems likely that they were built with shop fronts.



London Place, Watford Bridge

Anyone who lives in an old house must wonder how old the house is and who the previous inhabitants were. In older houses where the Title Deeds are extracts from other Deeds it is often difficult to ascertain the age of a house.

The first recorded information I obtained was from the enclosure map of Whittle Bank. This shows the three houses now known as 1, 3 and 5, and a small block of two houses, all on the site of London Place. The poor house, now known as 1, 2 and 3, Watford Mount, and Toll Bar House and Toll Gate, were all at the junction of Bridge Street, Batemill Road and Watford Road. We know, that at the time the enclosure award was made in 1828, the block outline of these houses was substantially the same as at present, other than the Toll Bar House which no longer exists.

Alterations to the interiors of 1, 2 and 3, London Place over the years have shown that these houses were not all built at the same time, but over a period. The first part was probably very much older than the final part: the end of the block near the road. The interior of this house was very different from the other two, (3 and 5), this gives some clue as to what may be the subsequent history.

The 1841 census shows that James Ingham, aged 40, his daughter Joan, aged 8, and two female servants as occupants of the whole of the block. Ingham at this time is a successful

mill owner, running the London Place Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works. To make a guess as to how he came to live here, we must go back to some of the business history of New Mills.

In 1824 Samuel Bridge, the owner of London Place Calico Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing Works died, leaving his widow, Alice Bridge and three daughters Mary, Hannah and Caroline. Alice Bridge, the widow, seems to have run the business for the next five years. It is not known why James Ingham first came to New Mills, or became involved in the printing business, but in 1829 he married Mary Ann Bridge, the eldest daughter. The fact that he married Mary, who would probably have a substantial dowry, shows that this young man, aged 28, was of some financial worth. A year later the business was sold, and it appears that Ingham must have bought out Alice Bridge.

It is probably about this period that I would guess that the extension or alterations were made to the houses at London Place. In the old part the exterior and interior walls are all of rubble stone construction, all at least two feet thick. The floors were flagstone, the ceilings were low, the windows small, the roof purlings are tree trunking, rafters and joists are axe cut and the plaster is lime and hair. The end rooms are bare stone.

The newer part is very different. The roof timbers, and all the joists, are

sawn timber. The suspended wood floors at ground level have elaborate skirting boards, and there are dado rails in all rooms. Here there are larger windows with built in wooden shutters. The interior walls are in single brickwork and smooth plaster - a modern layout in the style of the time. I would think that it is almost certain that James Ingham commissioned this work, and that he and his wife lived here whilst the servants lived in the older part.

So we may assume that around 1829 Ingham and his family started living in London Place. His daughter Joan was born in 1833. The next positive information we have is that in the first census of 1841, Ingham, his daughter, but not his wife, are in residence, presumably his wife had died (date unknown).

In the meantime, James Ingham and James Yates form a new partnership. In 1843 James Ingham and Martha Yates get married - Martha being the daughter of his partner, James Yates. Later, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth In-

gham, is born in 1844 (it is interesting to note she later became a well known New Mills person as Mrs. Mackie of Watford Villa).

The 1851 census shows James Ingham, Martha Ingham, Mary Elizabeth Ingham, Sara Welch (Governess), Eliza Joule (Servant Cook), Sara Ollerhead (housemaid), all at London Place. Note,

his eldest daughter Joan, by his first wife, Mary Ann Bridge, is not shown, and it is not known what happened to her. James Ingham must have been a rich man by now, for some time in the next ten years he built a large mansion nearby called Watford Villa and this is where the next census, in 1861, shows him to be living.

At this time the houses in London Place had been converted into three cottages and the small building into two cottages. They were then let to workers at the Print Works and the following census tables, up to 1891, show the houses are associated with the Works in some capacity.

1841 Census - London Place

James Ingham	40	H	Calico Printer
Joan Ingham	8	D	Scholar
Nancy Thorpe	30		Servant
Eliza Coop	20		Servant

1851 Census - London Place

James Ingham	50	H	Calico Printer
Martha Ingham	44	W	
Mary Elizabeth Ingham	7	D	Scholar
Sara Welch	41		Governess
Eliza Joule	26		Servant Cook
Sara Ollerhead	15		Housemaid

1861 Census - London Place

1) John Goddard 39 H Millwright - Print Works
Eliza Goddard 38 W
Emma Goddard 14 D Scholar
Joseph Goddard 12 S Scholar
Mary Goddard 10 D Scholar
John Goddard 8 S Scholar
Benjamin Goddard 4 S
Samuel Goddard 4 S

2) John Pennington 45 H Dyer & Printworker
Margaret Pennington 44 W

3) John Morris 54 H Master Dyer
Sarah Morris 53 W
Bethseba Morris 177 D
Daniel Morris 14 S
Joseph Morris 13 S
Eli Morris 11 S

4) Thomas Bowden 32 H Joiner - Print Works
Fanny Bowden 34 W
John Bowdon 8 S
Mary Jane Bowdon 5 D
Elizabeth Bowdon 2 D

5) Thomas Mosley 58 H Gardener
Mary Mosley 58 W

1871 Census - London Place

1) William Melling 41 H Block Printer
Mary Ann Melling 40 W
Elizabeth Melling 17 D Winder
Ellen Melling 5 D
James Melling 3 S
Sarah Jane Melling 9 months D
Jessie Melling 9 months D

2) John Pennington 54 H Dyer - Print Works
Margaret Pennington 53 W

3) Ellen Chadwick 44 W Block Printer
John Chadwick 17 S Block printer
Mary Chadwick 12 D Weaver cotton

4) Thomas Metcalfe 38 H Plumber gas fitter
? Metcalfe 16 D Plumbers drawer
? Metcalfe 13 D Scholar

5) Thomas Mosley 69 H Gardener
William Mason (Son-in-law) 50 Mason's Labourer

Sarah Ann Mason 41 D

1881 census - London Place

1) Joseph Weston 35 H Carter)
Ruth Weston 35 W
George Weston 6 S Scholar
Mary Ester Weston 3 D
Ben Hadfield 30 Calico bleacher
Joseph Hadfieldm 7 Scholar

2) James Higginbottom 54 H Engineer - Print Works
Ann Higginbottom 46 W
John M Higginbottom 22 S Grocers Assistant

3) James Keeling 41 H Carter
Elizabeth Keeling 39 W
James E Keeling 12 S Scholar
Harry Keeling 9 S Scholar
Mary E Keeling 7 D Scholar

4) Frances E Downes 23 H Farm servant
Mary E Downes 24 W
Sarah Downes 2 D
Ann Downes 00 D
)

5) William Mason 61 H Plasteres Labourer
Sarah Ann Mason 51 W

1891 Census - London PLace

1) Joseph Weston 49 H Farm labourer
Ruth Weston 49 W
George Weston 16 S Labourer - Print works
Mary Ester Weston 13 D Labourer - Print Works
Joseph Weston 8 S Scholar
Mary Oldfield (mpother-in-law) 74 Paris relief

2) Madder Lodge 79 H Living on own means
Mary Longe 73 W Living on own means

3) Joseph Conway 24 H Printer Print Works
Mary Conway 24 W
John Conway 1 S
Frederick Conway 3 months S

4) James Taylor 54 H Labourer Print Works
Mary Taylor 55 W
John Longden 19 Cotton Mill Worker

5) William Mason 70 H Labourer Print Works
Sarah Ann Mason 62 W

New Mills Local History Society Publications and Census Records were the source of much of this information, but some of the guesswork I have made may be in error.

W.F.Kelly (London Place)

The Local Historian

The August and November editions of 'The Local Historian' have been placed in the local history section of New Mills Library. Articles include:-

Norman Paul: 'English fonts and font covers; developments in styles and designs'.

J.D.Marshall: 'Industrial colonies and the local historian' (An essay by one of our leading social and economic historians on hamlets and villages which have grown up with industries in a rural location).

Timothy Baker: 'The Victoria County History of Middlesex'.

John Douch: 'William Wyatt (1782-1815): surgeon and man-midwife of Lydd'.

W.P.Hartley: 'Five Landed Estates in Yorkshire and the Development of Coal Mining During the Nineteenth Century

Stephen Porter: 'From Death to Burial in Seventeenth Century England'

John K.Walton & Cliff O'Neill: 'Numbering the Holidaymakers: The problems and Possibilities of the June Census of 1921 for Historians of Resorts'.

Patricia Preese: 'Some Eighteenth Century Chain Surveyors: The Work of the Beddings of Bucklebury, Berkshire'.

Plus the usual notes, reviews and a list of recent publications in local history.

Two further publications which members will find of great value are 'Derbyshire Booklist No.2', a list of new publications on Derbyshire (168 of them !) and 'Concise Index to The Local Historian, Volumes 1-21 (1952-1991)'.

Archive Workshops at the Derbyshire Record Office, County Offices, Matlock

12 May 1994,	6pm - 8pm,	Quarter Sessions Records for the Family and Community Historian
21 April 1994,	6pm - 8pm,	Interpreting Maps

The Downes Family, Husbandmen in the New Mylne 1571-1697, by Rowena Clarke.

Rowena Clarke was one of the prime movers behind our researches into local wills and inventories and is one of our most experienced family historians. As Editor of the Society's publications, I am very pleased to be able to put some of the fruits of her endeavours into print. Probate records can provide fascinating details about the life of a family in past times, but all too often they raise as many questions as they answer. If this incomplete evidence is to be expanded into anything like a full, coherent story, the writer must be capable of making valid deductions from the facts but must also be prepared to apply historical imagination.

In her book, "The Downes Family, Husbandmen of the New Mylne 1571-1697", Rowena certainly succeeds in bringing her subject to life in a most convincing way. She has researched her topic diligently and has presented it in a logical and thoughtful fashion. The story is complex, but with the aid

of annotated family trees Rowena guides the reader painlessly from one generation to the next. Faced with the problem of meagre information afforded by probate documents on women, Rowena uses the technique now fashionable in the teaching of history, that of seeking empathy with the subject. Rowena is at her best and most enthusiastic when dealing with a woman's lot in life.

The study of genealogy is immensely popular these days, not least in New Mills; yet so little of it is ever communicated outside the bounds of the family concerned. In this commendable book Rowena has demonstrated that a family history can augment local history and, by focusing on the details of the life of an individual person, can bring a place in its period setting to life.

Now that Rowena has pointed the way, I hope that others will follow.

Ron Weston.

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 Whitle 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 Cathoile Church, New Mills, Graveyard Records	£1.00
	5	Ollerset 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