

NEW MILLS LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

*Give all the rest of my personal estate not disposed of before I give bequeath
to my son Matthew Walker; and of this my last will and Testament I
make and ordain my loving friend Samuel Kyte of Whitehough and my
son Matthew Walker Executors, and I do hereby revoke all former wills by
me at any time heretofore made, In witness whereof I have hereunto set
my hand and seal this second day of November in the tenth year of the
Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the second 4 of year of our Lord 1736*

*Signed, sealed, published and delivered
to be the last will of Mrs Mary Barker
and according to her mind in the presence
of us whose names are underwritten.*

*Nicholas Croftwell
James Clegg M.D.*

Mary  *Barker*

The will of Mary Barker showing the signature of James Clegg.

PROGRAMME FROM SEPTEMBER 1996

Fri. 13th SEPTEMBER

BARRY JOYCE (Principal Planning Officer for Derbyshire)

"DERBYSHIRE: DETAIL AND CHARACTER - A Celebration of its Towns and Villages."

Fri. 11th OCTOBER

ALBERT HILL

"MEMORIES OF NEW MILLS"

Fri. 8th NOVEMBER

GWYNETH MITCHELL

"CHRISTMAS IN THE COUNTRY HOUSE IN THE LAST CENTURY"

Fri. 13th DECEMBER

SOCIAL EVENING

COMMITTEE 1996-97

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SHEILA RICHARDSON; JOHN SYMONDS; RICHARD WOOD

Embroidering New Mills. Val Copestake, 12 January 1996

It all began as long ago as 1990 at Val's WEA class when a group of local women began to construct a tapestry in the form of a montage, each member's picture depicting her favourite part of the town. Not surprisingly, such an enterprise could not be completed in a few meetings and the class stayed together and met weekly at Val's house over the next four years. Val described the determination and difficult techniques by which the group set about finishing its task, slowly putting together the individual embroideries inside a six-foot frame. Even then the work was not finished, since the final stretching took another year. Tragically, two young members of the group did not live to see its completion and the tapestry is also a memorial to them. Liz Holstead was killed in a car crash and Maureen Jeffrey died suddenly only days after the final panel on which she worked was finished. Val's lively talk was illustrated with slides.

In September 1996, at a special reception. New Mills Heritage Centre was honoured by having this tapestry presented to it for permanent display. A magnificent frame was made by the firm of Sandra McKnight's', husband, who also made a separate plaque to the two women who died. A coloured postcard is being printed for sale at the heritage centre, and Derek Jones, who took all the photographs, has arranged for a framed print to be available for sale.

Derek Brumhead

The Church of the Annunciation, St. Mary's, New Mills, Agnes Shirt, 9th February 1996

Our speaker in February was Mrs. Agnes Shirt, who came along to inform us about the recently published booklet, "Church of the Annunciation, 1845-1995" (St. Mary's). She explained that the idea of the booklet originally came from Fr. Don Bowdren in 1987, but was not carried out until 1994. Ness (Mrs. Shirt) and her assistants, Moyra Lawson and Keith Mastin, then set about many hours of research in order to publish in time for the Church's 150th year celebrations in 1995.

Ness gave us a brief resume of each priest from Father Collins in 1839, who instigated the building of the church, to the present priest, Father James O'Hanlon. We also learned of the great mystery in 1923 when Father McKenna disappeared, never to be seen or heard of again, after speaking to a parishioner on London Road Station Manchester.

After the talk a folder containing photographs of New Mills people and events at the Church was produced, which created a great deal of interest amongst our members.

Barbara Matthews

Marples Upper Crust Anne Hearle

The subject of Anne Hearles latest talk to the Society was Marples Upper Crust. The most interesting part of this talk was the comparison she drew between these few influential families and the ordinary working people of the district. The prominent families controlled almost every aspect of the daily lives of their employees and their families, from their school days throughout their working life. It was clear from Anne's talk that there was a vast difference between the lives of the 'upper crust' and the ordinary working people of the day, and I was left wanting to find out more about their life styles.

Trafford Park 1896-1996, David George. 12 April 1996

The opening of the Manchester Ship Canal in 1894 was a stimulus to the creation of what became the largest industrial estate in Europe. It took its name from the 1200 acre estate of woods, pastures, lakes and deer owned by the de Trafford family, and before it was purchased by the Trafford Park Estates Company under the guidance of Marshall Stevens, many had hoped it would be purchased by Manchester City Council for public recreation. Strategically located adjacent to the Manchester Ship Canal, the Park was laid out into suitable plots and soon became the home of many famous industrial concerns, such as the Ford Motor Company (who produced 250,000 "Model Ts"). Westinghouse of America, later Metropolitan - Vickers, (electrical engineers) the steel works of Taylor Brothers, Royce Electrical who manufactured cranes, Thomas Hedley (soap), Geigy the chemical firm, and, later, Kelloggs, who right up to the 1970s brought in their corn by barges via the Manchester ship Canal and the Bridgewater Canal. At least 35,000 people were employed in the Park and this grew to 70,000 during the second world war as the Park became a centre for the production of armaments, chemicals, aero engines, and the assembly of the Lancaster bomber from parts made at Chadderton.

One of the astonishing sights to see in Trafford Park was the operation of the railways to serve the industry. Sidings served all the works and lines ran down the side of the roads, crossing them at various intervals. At any one point one could see an amazing mixture of pedestrians, cyclists, lorries, trams, and steam locomotives with a train of wagons in tow.

Although Trafford Park was the workplace for thousands of Manchester people, many of the workers lived in the village specially constructed for the purpose, with six hundred houses, shops, schools, churches, pubs, and a swimming bath and library. Most of the village has now been demolished but the streets and their names remain - First Street, Second Street, etc, First Avenue, Second Avenue, etc, all in a grid iron pattern. By the 1970s, however, the decline of the port of Liverpool and the Manchester Ship Canal, the growing motorway network, and the demise of manufacturing industry were bringing problems for the economic well-being of the Park. Rationalisation and mergers resulted in closures and cutbacks, while many of the buildings were becoming obsolescent for modern use. Dereliction began to set in. As part of the government's urban aid programme, over the past ten years, redevelopment has taken place under the aegis of the Trafford Park Development Corporation, aided by derelict land grants and other grants, and the granting of Enterprise Zone status. Old firms and factories have

been closed, new buildings and new roads built, the village cleared and replaced with retail premises, shops, business and industry. Even the rail network has been revived. There is still much to see of historical interest in Trafford Park, and David George with his usual succinct and informative approach, supported by, a mixture of slides old and new, brought out the importance and position of this unique industrial area and its contribution to industrial history and industrial archaeology.

Derek Brumhead

The Diaries of James Clegg, Dr. John Smith, 10th May 1996

John Smith has been an invaluable friend of our society from its inception, and this together with his great reputation as a tutor in local history ensured a large and attentive audience.

He explained that James Clegg (1679-1755) was a dissenting minister whose congregation came from the scattered hamlets and farms around Chapel-en-le-Frith. He began his ministry in 1702 at Malcoff in succession to James Bagshaw, the "Apostle of the Peak," and lived for a time at Ford Hall. With the building of Chinley Chapel in 1711, he became minister there. In 1713 he became the tenant at Stoddart Farm, where he raised a large family, working as a farmer to supplement the rather precarious income of a dissenting minister. Because his income remained insufficient, he apprenticed himself to a doctor in Macclesfield, eventually obtaining a medical degree in 1729.

A devout preacher, hardworking doctor and farmer and an indefatigable traveller, Clegg still found time to make daily entries in his diary from 1727 until his death in 1755. It is now regarded as a treasure-house of historical information on our area. Our speaker concentrated on the religious beliefs of Clegg, explaining that this was by far the most important aspect of the minister's life as far as Clegg himself was concerned. As a Presbyterian Clegg believed in the Calvinist theory of predestination, the notion that "The Elect" alone are predestined by God to enjoy eternal salvation after death. Those not chosen cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven however blameless their lives. But Clegg, a scholar with an open and enquiring mind, became influenced by some of the then-revolutionary ideas of the Methodists, who rated good works and a sinless life as the true Christian virtues. He lived through a period of great religious turmoil, but kept his own counsel and adopted a calm and moderate stance. Gradually, under Clegg's guidance, the Chinley congregation moved from Presbyterianism to "Independency."

Time did not permit John Smith to deal with other aspects of Clegg's full and lengthy life, but promised to return to give us a further talk on this subject. We shall hold him to that pledge and he will be sure of a warm welcome.

Ron Weston

Visit to Ellesmere Port and Port Sunlight, Sunday 9th June

A day out by coach is now a well-established tradition and a popular summer event in the Society's calendar. This year our destination was the Wirral, where we visited the Boat Museum at Ellesmere Port, toured Port Sunlight and ended our day at the Lady Lever Art Gallery.

During the last century a busy complex of docks grew up at Ellesmere, where the Shropshire Union Canal joins the Manchester Ship Canal and the river Mersey, enabling cargoes to be transferred to and from coastal vessels and boats of the inland waterways. During the present century the docks have been in steady decline and many of the former buildings and installations demolished. Fortunately, the establishment of a boat museum there has rescued this important site for posterity: the surviving buildings have been restored and the visitor is prompted to understand something of its former activities and imagine what it must have been like to live and work at the port or on the canals a century or more ago.

Port Sunlight is a nineteenth century garden village built by William H. Lever for the workers in his soap factory. Our short tour of its streets and visit to the very informative heritage centre left us with a vivid impression of this important early experiment in social engineering. Our visit to Saltaire last year invited intriguing comparisons.

The Lady Lever Art Gallery is in itself an architectural gem and contains many priceless sculptures, paintings and ceramics, including works by Turner, a world-famous collection of Pre-Raphaelite paintings, an impressive array of pieces of early Wedgewood and a number of period rooms.

Our thanks go to Mary Edge, Barbara Matthews and Sheila Richardson for organising a varied and stimulating day.

Ron Weston

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, Fri. 14th. June

A visit to the Friends' Meeting House at Low Leighton certainly appealed to our members, who turned out in force to view the interior of the building.

The Holmes family, who now live and work in the old meeting house, cordially opened their doors to the Society. Tim displayed many documents and newspaper cuttings and gave a short talk on the history of the Quakers and the building. Our members' interest in the subject was shown by the many questions put to Tim.

We are very grateful to the Holmes family and thank them heartily for their generous hospitality.

Barbara Matthews

A NOTE ON THE GROWTH OF NEWTOWN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

In the mid-nineteenth century, when it was known as Warksmoor, the district of Newtown remained a mostly rural area of wooded slopes and pasture leading down to the river Goyt, despite the arrival of the Peak Forest Canal, two turnpike roads and the railway. This area was then part of Cheshire, the river Goyt being the county boundary. The Peak Forest Canal opened in 1797, which runs through Newtown, was built primarily to develop the lime trade between the Peak District and the Manchester region, but it also brought about the development of canal side industries. The chief effect at Newtown was the construction of five new cotton mills between 1850 and 1872, forming a quite separate complex of mills from those in the Torrs. The mills in the Torrs originated as water-powered mills, but the Newtown mills were steam powered from the outset. They represent the resurgence of the cotton industry following the depression of the 1840s and the advances in steam power technology.

By the end of the nineteenth century, Newtown had grown into a substantial industrial hamlet with five cotton mills and an emery mill, a rope walk, an iron foundry, a Wesleyan chapel, and a public house. Terraced houses had been built along Buxton Road and Albion Road, and development had started on the triangle of land between Warksmoor Road, Albion Road and the river Goyt. By the end of the century, Newtown had become a contiguous suburb of New Mills. Although geographically in Cheshire, it was incorporated into the local board district of New Mills (Derbyshire) in 1876.

NEWTOWN 1851-1891

	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
Total number of inhabited houses	27	59	132	232	251
Total population	125	269	554	1173	1163

Source: Census returns

Recently, the Heritage Centre has made arrangements with Alan Godfrey Maps to reprint the 1896 Ordnance Survey large-scale map of Newtown and part of New Mills (including the Torrs). On a scale of 25 inch to one mile (reduced), it is on sale at the Heritage Centre and at Society meetings, priced £1.85.

Derek Brumhead

Another Chapter From My Middleton Family History

Just as all the best novels have their hero and heroine, fair maiden and black-hearted villain, so must a family history have its share of these characters. The good, bad, strong, weak, rich and poor. All are part of life's rich tapestry and one without the other makes a boring history indeed. Fact is often far more fascinating than fiction and if, like me, you are truly interested in what makes people tick, then from the very start you hope to find this rich brew of men and women within the framework of your ancestry. Believe me, the excitement of finding a transported felon, is every bit as great as finding a Duke or a Bishop. It is, however, human nature to prefer the latter, but one must not be tempted to gloss over the misdeeds of one ancestor, or attach too much importance to the achievements of another. After all, how can we take credit, or blame, for their actions of so long ago? This being so, it is perhaps as well I was guided by my own advice and began by telling you something about the lives of my less illustrious forebears, the Giblin's of "Spout Gutter".

Once a family tree has been established there is an ever increasing number of people whose lives, like that of the Giblin family, are open to the most minute scrutiny. (All without their knowledge or permission) So, Genealogist, tread carefully, please!

My family chart now contains some twelve generations of the Middleton family, many hundreds of people, any of whom could provide yet another chapter for this newsletter. To illustrate the first paragraph I have chosen to tell you something about my seven times great grandfather who was ROBERT MIDDLETON of Chapel-en-le-Frith for a greater contrast between this man, and James Giblin would be very hard to find .

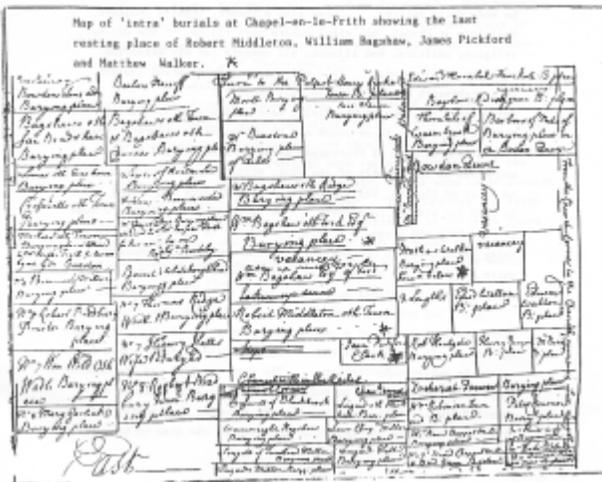
ROBERT MIDDLETON lived in the market town of Chapel-en-le-Frith in Derbyshire during the late seventeenth, and early eighteenth century He was a wealthy merchant, describing himself in his will of 1733 as "Mercer". He was a literate, well educated man who involved himself with local affairs.

For most family historians an element of luck is required to add to their perseverance and sheer hard work. Luck came to me, in respect of this man, by way of a diary. This was the diary of James Clegg of Chapel-en-le-Frith 1703 - 1755. For anyone not yet familiar with this diary I can only say, if you were born, or have lived in this area for any length of time, you really must read it. Who knows? you may well find your ancestors hidden away within its pages. Briefly, James Clegg was the minister of Chinley Independent Chapel which is situated at Wash. A non-conformist who to subsidise his meagre income, also became the local doctor. His diary is entered spasmodically for the first few years but after 1727 he made daily entries. Being also a farmer, leasing Stoddard Hall Farm at Chapel, his diary covers many topics. The weather, religion,

politics, and illness, all compete for his attention with the local gossip. It's all there; a fascinating insight into eighteenth century life in this locality. James Clegg was born at Shawfield, near Rochdale in 1679, and in 1702 when he was twenty three years old, he was asked to preach at Malcoff to the congregation of Protestant Dissenters established by the man known as The Apostle of the Peak; William Bagshaw of Ford Hall. As vicar of Glossop, William had been ejected from his living there in 1662 for his non-conformity. He returned to his father's home at Ford Hall and began to preach from there, to like-minded people. Using their homes to conduct secret prayer meetings, he founded quite a substantial circuit with many influential followers. The meeting place at Malcoff was a barn owned by the Barber family. James had not long been minister in this area when a problem arose and he had need of a new meeting place, for the Malcoff congregation. It was decided that a chapel should be built using money raised by public subscription. The year was 1714, and the land on which this chapel was to be built was owned by John Hadfield of Chapel Milton. This land was already occupied by a smithy and this, when moved to its new location, created the area we know today as New Smithy. The land was purchased in the names of William Bagshaw of Ford, James Carrington of Chinley, and Robert Middleton of Chapel, for the sum of £10.

William Bagshaw and Robert Middleton were friends for many years. Robert acted as his financial advisor, it seems, (William also left a diary) and was almost certainly amongst his close friends who visited when he was on his death-bed. The pair are buried side by side beneath the chancel of Chapel's old church. Proof of this can be seen in the map I have reproduced below. It shows the internal burials at this date and was printed by W.B. Bunting the Chapel

historian, in his book about this church. Being also closely allied with the non-conformist movement from its inception, it is not surprising to find that Robert was one of the first Trustees of Chinley's 'New' Chapel, or that his descendants still have a close association with it today, almost three hundred years later.



Robert's name also appears in the books written about Chapel by W.B.Bunting. He states that Robert once owned the building which is now the "Roebuck Inn" (once the hall of the Yeveley family).

Robert also owned other land and property in the town. A house close to the church, facing westwards and then overlooking fields and gardens. This house had his, and Mary's initials carved over the door, along with the date of 1690. He had a shop and from this he traded in tobacco for at Matlock Record Office there exists a bill for this. It was supplied by Robert for the funeral of John Waterhouse of Hayfield in 1704 (Kyrke Estate Deeds).

Bunting also mentioned the fact that Robert kept what he called a 'Parish Book', a volume from which he frequently quoted. It would appear to have been similar to a churchwarden's account book, entries authenticated by the signature of Arnold Kyrke (another wealthy landowner, and another chapter in my family history). Since these books were published, some fifty years ago, this book has vanished (unless somebody knows its whereabouts?) I should love to see and read it for myself.

Robert and his wife Mary, had eight surviving children who were born and baptised at Chapel-en-le-Frith between the years 1677 and 1694. Their last child, Septimus, was born and died in 1698.

For his seat in the church Robert paid a rent of one shilling. Like his last resting place, this was situated in the chancel.

By the time James Clegg moved to this area, Robert would have been about fifty-two years old. An age many historians would consider old, given the date and relevant mortality rates. However, Robert and his wife jointly outlived all but three of their children, he surviving Mary by only six months at which time he must have been at least eighty three years old, (having not yet found his exact date of birth, this calculation is based on his being at least twenty six when his daughter Ellen was baptised in 1677)

Ellen died at the age of 24, a few years after her marriage to John Warwick. Her brother, Ebenezer, an Innkeeper in Chapel, died in 1723 aged only 31. Robert's eldest son, John, lived in Wirksworth with his wife Ellen and two children, Mary and Robert. John died in 1724 at the age of 42. His son, born in 1710, was destined to become his grandfather's heir.

This left Robert and Mary with three sons, and two daughters who were Richard, Robert, William, Mary and Ann.

Mary, who was twice married and twice widowed, is also featured in Clegg's diary for several reasons. Firstly he attended her second husband, William Barker, during his last illness. Secondly, he attended Mary herself when she suffered from what he called 'gravel', and when she passed a kidney stone of some 1". Ouch! IIII Lastly, she is mentioned as being present

many times when Clegg visited her father. Mary had one son from each of her marriages. Matthew Walker and Richard Barker were their names.

Richard Middleton, Robert's second son, born in 1684, was my six-times great grandfather. He was married to Grace, the daughter of William Ward of Brownside, Plumber. It was Richard who set this pattern of trade in my own branch of the family, that of Plumbing and Glazing, a trade they were to follow for many generations.

Like his younger brother, Robert, and several of their children he is buried beneath Manchester cathedral. As is his wife Grace, who died in 1726, and after whose death, Richard married twice more before his own death from a fever in 1733.

Ann Middleton married a local Blacksmith named James Pickford, he was also the parish clerk at Chapel and according to W.B. Bunting this man left his initials carved on a beam within the roof of the church. An eighteenth century vandal who sickened on September 7th 1729 and was dead by the 10th leaving Ann a widow with five children.

Two months after this death in the family Clegg was called to yet another member. This was Arminal, wife of Robert's youngest son William. She too died and was buried December 21st that year. William Middleton was undoubtedly the black sheep of this family for Clegg recorded that in November 1728, a year before Arminal's death, he had absconded for debt. James Clegg and 'old' Robert were left to sort out this wayward son's financial affairs. About six months later it was stated to be 'all settled'. However, by June 21st. 1731 he was in trouble yet again and once more his poor, sick, old father is required to settle his affairs, aided once more by James Clegg.

The diary leaves the reader in no doubt as to the frailty of this old man. He was, from about the year 1728, confined to his house by illness and old age. He was visited regularly by James Clegg who would call and sit with him for an hour, or two, often in the evenings. His expertise as a doctor was called upon too, being called to attend him at night by his daughter Mary Barker, and in April of 1733 he records the fact that Mary, Robert's wife of at least 56 years, has breast cancer, and that this must soon put an end to her life. Clegg calls often to see them and to pray with them but it was not until December that Mary finally died, and having lost yet another of her sons the previous month: (Richard). On Dec. 24th James Clegg visited her for the last time, for she died an hour before his arrival the following day, Christmas Day, 1733. She was buried two days later and on January 2nd Clegg called to read to Robert the sermon he had preached for her at Chinley.

Death came to Robert Middleton in the afternoon of July 27th 1734, six months after the death of his wife, and after much suffering. Mary Barker asked James Clegg to help her with the funeral arrangements and on the 29th

he attended the funeral, along with a great many others. In the following days he mentions William Middleton and his affairs very often, even being approached by Mary Barker on her brother's behalf. Being the only remaining son perhaps he thought to be his father's heir. Whatever else Robert may have been in his old age, he was not a fool. He made his grandson, Robert, his heir and left to William, more cash than I feel he deserved.

These final entries in the diary, coupled with the inventory of Robert Middleton's goods taken a few days after his death, complete for me the picture of his last years. It begins as all these documents do, with the value of his purse and his clothing, his shop goods and continues " Goodes in His Room". Thus showing exactly what this room, in which he and his wife sickened and died, actually contained. The very bed on which they lay, a feather bed for which they had blankets, coverlet, and eight pairs of sheets. The close—stool (comode) their table and seven chairs, the very glasses from which they drank the wine and medicines prescribed for them to ease their passing. The cloth and fourteen napkins, surely a reminder of their better days. The household of a once wealthy, religious man who was cared for in his last days by his two remaining daughters, (although it is Mary who is more often mentioned as being there when Clegg called).

Old age, and death, are never easy. For Robert and Mary Middleton their last years were to be worse than anyone today would imagine. Confined to their house, then to one room, both so ill and frail. Hardly had they time to grieve for one member of their family when another one was taken. During the last ten years of their lives they lost five of their eight children, countless grandchildren, sons-in-law, daughter's-in-law, and other relatives or friends. They must have wondered why they themselves were spared. and the children were not. Yet their faith seems to have remained constant, and strong. For Robert there was almost a year of watching his wife of more than fifty years dying of cancer. No modern drugs to ease her pain. Nor was it easy to be a known non-conformist, even fifty years after the death of William Bagshaw his followers were still persecuted. James recorded one evening spent with 'old' Robert when they spoke of their enemies being as bigoted as ever.

Mary Barker survived her father by only two years, dying in 1736 after long suffering. Attended by James Clegg who also witnessed her will. The inventory showing the household and lifestyle of a reasonably wealthy widow.

William Middleton and his wife Arminal, had four children before her death in 1729. The eldest of these was a son named Thomas. Like his grandfather, he too became a trustee of Chinley chapel, and he traded tobacco from a shop in Chapel-en-le-Frith.

In 1745 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of James Clegg, and this marriage was arranged for him by his mother's brother; Thomas Heggibottom of Mot-

tram-in-Longdendale. (His own father, William having died the previous year 1744). Thomas Middleton was very well liked by his father-in-law. Clegg had recorded the fact that William and Arminal lived a high life, and had fallen away from worship some years prior to her death. I wonder, did Robert have a hand in bringing up this grandson whose own father regularly absconded for debt? He certainly seems to have followed his beliefs. It was to this Middleton family that the diary of James Clegg passed sometime after his death in 1755. They kept it safe until a member of the Bagshaw family placed it into the hands of the Ryland Library.

'Old' Robert's heir, his grandson Robert of Wirksworth, also inherited the gene of longevity from his grandfather. He was, according to an old family pedigree, a schoolmaster and an exciseman during his long life. Like his grandfather he too married a woman named Mary, and amongst their descendants was the man who became the first vicar of Codnor & Loscoe, The Revd. Henry Middleton.

My own line, from Richard and Grace (shown below) continued to follow the plumbing and glazing trades. Each generation working on various churches in this area. Before his death in 1755, James Clegg also recorded one more generation of my family, that of Richard the 'Rakish Glazier', but that, as they say, is another story!

ROBERT & MARY MIDDLETON

Children:-

Ellen

Mary

John

RICHARD

RICHARD, RICHARD, WILLIAM, GEORGE, SAMUEL, SAMUEL.L, JAMES.S, ROWENA
(1713) (1750) (1789) (1820) (1844) (1891) (1914) (1939)

Robert

Ann

Ebenezer

William

Septimus

Rowena Clarke January 1996

NEW MILLS LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

New Mills History Notes (A5)

1. and 2. New Mills in the 1820s	O\p
3. Whittle Enclosure	60p
4. Mills of New Mills (see O.P.7)	O\p
5. New Mills 1830 - 35	60p
6. Railways of New Mills and District (see below*)	O\p
7. Turnpike Roads and Riots	£2-25p
8. The Lost Mills of Rowarth	60p
9. The New Mills Tithe Award (central area only, inc.map)	£2-95
10. Deeds of New Mills and District	60p
11. The Peak Forest Canal Upper Level: Towpath Guide	£3-25
12. A History of Providence Congregational Church New Mills	60p
13. Memories of Strines	£1-50
14. The Lost Chapel of Rowarth	60p
15. The Coal Mines of New Mills	£3-25
16. Bowden Middlecale - occupants of the land 1778-1811	O\p
17. More Deeds of New Mills and District	60p
18. New Mills 1835-39	60p
19. Three Local History Walks	60p
20. New Mills Co-operative Society 1860-90	90p
21. The New Mill and some other Corn Mills of High Peak	£1-25
22. The New Mills Air Raid; Fri. 3rd. July 1942	75p
23. The Peak Forest Canal Lower Level: Towpath Guide	£3-25
24. The Living Past: New Mills People in late Tudor and early Stuart times	£2-25
25. The Downes Family, Husbandmen of the New Mylne, 1571-1679	£2-25

Occasional Publications (A4)

OP 1. Gravestone Inscriptions; St. George's Rd. Methodist Cemetery	O\p
OP 2. New Mills and District, a look back (old photos)	£3-75
OP 3. The Peak Forest Canal, its construction and later development (A5)	£3-25
OP 4. Church of the Annunciation St. Mary's Catholic Church New Mills; graveyard records	£1-00
OP 5. Ollersett in 1841: land and people	£2-95
OP 6. New Mills in 1851 and 1881 as seen through the census returns	O\p
OP 7. The Mills of New Mills (revised edn. of No.4 above)	£2-95
OP 8. The Enclosure of Thornsett	£2-95
OP 9. Thornsett in 1841: Land and People	£3-25
* Available as Railways of New Mills and District: their development and impact 1840-1902, Trans Lanc and Ches Ant Soc offprint	£1-50

Probate Transcription Series

Wills and Inventories of New Mills People (general title)	
Book One 1540-1571	£3-25
Book Two 1571-1582	£3-25

Most publications are available at a discount if purchased at the Society's meetings. They are also on sale at the Heritage Centre.

For further details or orders please contact Ron Weston, Editor New Mills Local History Society, "The Thorns", Laneside Rd., New Mills, STOCKPORT, SK12 4LU. Tel. 01663 744838.