

NEWS MAGAZINE

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The objects of the society shall be:-

- a) To advance education of the public by creating an awareness of and interest in the study of the history and heritage of Ramsbottom (as defined by the boundaries of the pre-1974 Ramsbottom Urban District Council.
 - b) To locate relevant documents, records and artefacts. To retain, catalogue and/or copy them where possible, and to operate an information centre.
 - c) To seek to protect the heritage of Ramsbottom
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PROGRAMME

2011:

November 16 Dr P Hindle – *Travel in Medieval England* - Part 2 (illustrated)

December 14 **Social Evening** – Christmas Festivities

2012:

January 18 Miss M. Curry - *Rivers and Reivers* (illustrated)

February 15 Mr M. Clark - *Canals in the North West* (illustrated)

March 21 **Photographic Competition** - Judge: Mr B. Aldous

April 18 Mrs K. Fishwick - *Non-Conformist Churches* (illustrated)

May 16 **Annual General Meeting and Members' Night**

**Unless otherwise stated, meetings are held at Ramsbottom Civic Hall,
Market Place Ramsbottom, commencing at 7.30pm.**

Entry by donation, please.

The Editors welcome articles for inclusion in the News Magazine. These may be handwritten, typed or on disc (in "Word") and sent to the Heritage Society. Please include your full address and a contact telephone number.

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Front cover:- Aerial view of New Jerusalem Church, Ramsbottom c1907 by John B Taylor 2007. [Plantation House is shown on the corner of Heys Street on James Terrace.]

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT - October 2011

At the outset of my first report I would like to acknowledge the achievements and hard work of Tony MURPHY, who has been such an exemplary chairman and will be a hard act to follow. During the last year of his tenure he succeeded in getting the Heritage Gallery up and running, which was a very fine achievement.

I must also mention the commitment and enthusiasm of all the members of the Ramsbottom Heritage Society, both past and present. I am so lucky to have taken over chairmanship of such a flourishing society. When reviewing our activities, I was amazed to find that around thirty of you (from octogenarians to our poster designer, Emily, who is still at school) currently undertake a variety of important tasks. Are there any other societies who have claim such an amazing membership? I shouldn't think so and I am certainly grateful to you all.

As you will be aware, long hours have recently been spent at Bury Archives recataloguing and storing all the society's documents, photographs, maps, artefacts and paintings. This activity was, of course, built on nearly 25 years of work by the previous RHS members, who collected items of interest to the town.

The Gallery with its exhibition '*Fabric Printing - Ramsbottom's Hidden History*' has opened up opportunities. Thursday September 8th during the Heritage Weekend, was probably the first occasion in recent times when we were able to display various aspects of our collection. We have recently had requests for a visit to the Gallery' from groups such as the cubs from St Andrew's, the local history' society from Prestwich and the new WI from Brookshottom and Summerseat. The work of cataloguing our collection is also paying dividends throughout the year. There is always a steady trickle of people who see the on-line catalogue on the Council and

RHS web-sites and who contact the society asking for documents, photographs and information. As well as the usual monthly meetings and summer walks, the gallery is often open twice a month. The regular date is on Ramsbottom Farmers' Market day, the second Sunday of the month and again I am grateful to the teams of people who make this possible. Each group staffs the Gallery three times a year, and has the fun of working as a team, whilst showcasing the RHS to the public. Coordinator Joan YOUNG will, of course, be more than happy for any further offers of help. Next May is the Society's 25th Anniversary. How would you like to celebrate it? We will consider this further at the Christmas meeting, but in the meantime, do get in touch if you have any ideas. Best wishes. Kate Slingsby

OBITUARIES

In June we learned of the death of **Frank WOODS**, who had been an active member of the Society from its earliest days, and we are grateful to his niece Hazel for the following details.

Frank was born on 23rd August 1923; he was the youngest of five children of Thomas and Martha WOODS. At this time his father was the local policeman in Edenfield, and they resided in a house on Market Street, where they had a holding cell for prisoners. Frank attended Edenfield Church of England School. Upon leaving he was employed in the local mill, Turnbull & Stockdale, in Stubbins. Following the death of his mother, on 21st October 1948, Frank and his father moved to live in Stubbins. His father remarried in 1953/4 to a lady named Jennie, whom Frank fondly referred to as his second MOTHER. His father died in 1964, and Frank continued to live with his mother, helping and supporting each other. Frank is now retired, and following the death of his mother he moved into 15 William Street, Stubbins, where he lived an independent life with the help of Ernest Topper and Tom his neighbour. They were local characters, often seen walking, and were known as LAST OF THE SUMMER WINE. Frank had a full social calendar. He was a member of Edenfield Local History Society, of Ramsbottom Heritage Society, and attended the monthly Jazz Night's at the Grant Arms, Ramsbottom. He was a sidesman at St Phillip's Church, Chatterton, and when he moved to Ash Cottage, Edenfield, in 2007, he started attending Edenfield Parish Church and was a sidesman there. He enjoyed catching a 'bus to various towns, Bolton, Rochdale, Bury. It was one of these outings when Frank missed the last connection from Rawtenstall to Stubbins; but Frank sorted himself out. He went to the Inspector's office, and they kindly offered him a lift home. A bus was arranged especially for him, with a driver to take him home. Needless to say, he made the headlines in the Rossendale Free Press. My grandfather, Frank's dad, instilled strong values and standards, and, if he were alive today, would have been extremely proud of him. Frank became a little celebrity in his own right. He always wore his Sunday suit and trilby for church, a sports jacket and flat cap for Saturday. Frank loved being part of the community activities and social events, as he

loved meeting people, and in turn everybody who knew Frank loved him. FRANK WAS A REAL GENTLEMAN.

Note: Frank was a very active man; when living in Stubbins, he could often be seen strolling into Ramsbottom for a walk-ab out, and, when living at Ash Cottage, striding along Market Street, Edenfield; he was also, as Hazel has intimated, a joiner-in; in addition to the jazz nights mentioned, he seldom missed the meetings and events of both Ramsbottom Heritage Society and Edenfield Local History Society; the records of attendance at the Heritage Centre show Frank to have been most regular, and when, for a year after its closure, the Society was allowed to use the north aisle in St Paul's church for displays, he continued attending, very often staying on for Evensong; later in life Frank relied on lifts to and from meetings; getting him out of the car at Stubbins and safely across the road to William Street was sometimes a challenge, especially when, having descended into the foot well, he had to be hauled out again, an activity always conducted with the greatest of good humour; I last saw him at Edenfield Fete in early June, where we shared a table, tea and cakes; I will miss him greatly. Tony Murphy

Joyce Turnbull 14th January 1924 - 5th April 2011. Joyce was the youngest of the three daughters of Benjamin and Maggie Turnbull. Her father was a son of William Turnbull, co- founder of Turnbull and Stockdale Ltd, which had a weaving mill at Chatterton. He died when Joyce was only six years old. For 49 years, Joyce lived at "Crossmoor" in Stubbins, moving up to Edenfield after the death of her mother. She attended St Philip's Church at Stubbins throughout her life; she was present at the consecration of the Church in 1927, and sat in the same pew at the 80th anniversary. She was involved with the Guide Movement; Edenfield & District Horticultural Society; Edenfield Community Centre; the WRVS; Ramsbottom Amateur Dramatic and Operatic Society; local Sunshine Clubs, Ramsbottom Old Peoples' Welfare Committee and much more. Joyce is survived by her sister Alice, and her nephews Andrew, Peter and Philip.

[A longer obituary, from which much information for this short article was taken, may be seen in ' Team Times, the Ramsbottom & Edenfield Team Ministry - October/November 2011.]

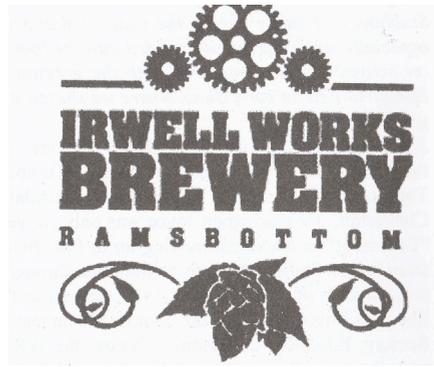
Our sympathy goes to the family of Margaret Tweedale, wife of Clyde Tweedale, former Chairman of Edenfield Local History Society. Margaret was well-known to many families in Edenfield as a "dinner lady" at Stubbins School.

RAMSBOTTOM MISCELLANEA - NEWS ITEMS

Ramsbottom - As Seen on TV - when BBC Television's *Antiques Road Trip* visited *Memories Antiques and Collectors Centre*, Bridge Street, two of *Memories* staff appeared on the programme: John Arthur ROBERTS and shop owner Gina BALL, who was shown selling two items to the *Road Trip* presenters. Apparently the programme (part of which was also filmed in *The Old Mill Hotel*, Springwood Street, Ramsbottom) has been excellent publicity. Passers by may have spotted the red Triumph Herald car, which the presenters were driving.

“No taste like home” on ITV1 - Tommy Topping, local butcher, cooked a traditional steak and cowwheel pie at Nutters Restaurant with chef Gino Diacampo. Ramsbottom had also provided film locations for *The Exile*, a compelling three-part BBC TV drama. There were several filming sessions which involved very impressive lighting equipment (on the scale of football ground lighting) which had to be set up in different areas of Ramsbottom town centre including Railway Street, the Grant Arms and Bridge Street. It starred well-known actors Jim BROADBENT and John SIMM (who seemed to expend a lot of energy walking up and down the street while the director tried to perfect his scene). *The Exile* received very favourable reviews when it was screened in April.

The Irwell Works Brewery in the former Bentex building on Square Street, Ramsbottom opened its first floor bar on 5th August 2011. The building, which dates from 1888, has been sympathetically restored. The microbrewery on the ground floor has been in production since Autumn 2010. There are encouraging signs that the brewery RAMSBOTTOM is becoming an important attraction in the town and not to be missed. Your editorial team promises to carry out further research and report back.



The Ramsbottom Festival provided music, interest and excitement on the weekend of 16th, 17th and 18th September. The outdoor venue was at Ramsbottom Cricket Club's pitch at Acre Bottom with the possibility of camping at *The Fisherman's Retreat*, Shuttleworth and park-and-ride facilities at Woodhey High School. Organised by a partnership led by David AGNEW, director of *Bury Met* and the Ramsbottom-based *Don't Panic Events* and *Ramsbottom Online* the event was a family 'extravaganza'. It featured performances by popular local bands and also big names such as *The Guillemots*, *The Waterboys* and *The Animals and Friends*. Ringing round the valley on the first night was the stirring and nostalgic *House of the Rising Sun* (first released as a 7" single on the Columbia label in 1964), which must have brought back many wonderful memories. Before 11pm all was quiet. The town was busy throughout the weekend but without disruption to local people. We congratulate the organisers and look forward to the second Ramsbottom 'boutique' festival next year.

Holcombe Moor Training Camp

On Sunday 25 September the new £5m Army Cadet Training Camp was officially opened by one of the UK's most senior soldiers, General Sir Nick PARKER, Commander-in-Chief Land Forces. The camp has accommodation for 202 cadets

who will now be able to stay on site while using the adventure training facilities. It is also the headquarters of the Greater Manchester Army Cadet Force, which has relocated from Manchester. The camp will be known as the *Colonel Mary CREAGH County Headquarters and Cadet Training Centre*. (Colonel Mary Creagh OBE, JP DL was High Sheriff of Merseyside from 1987 - 8.)

Holcombe Moor Heritage Group - a plea to all local people:

The group is keen to find any old photographs (preferably before the mid-1980s) of the buildings on the moor. Photographs of these farms still standing will help their research tremendously. They can be loaned/donated via the Ramsbottom Heritage Society who are members of the HMHG. However, we do recommend the group's website www.holcombemoor.org which is regularly updated with information about the history of the moor and the group's activities. Using their website the HMHG can be contacted directly.

Emmanuel Holcombe Church of England Primary School -Building Project

Work to extend the school began in earnest in January 2011 with the official opening date in October 2011.

St Paul's Church, Bridge Street, has launched a *Save our Spire* appeal. Soon, the top four metres of the 227 foot spire [sorry, mixed measurements!] and the golden cockerel at St Paul's will be removed and further work will follow on the next six metres before the whole structure is restored to its former glory. To ensure the church remains a well-loved focal point for local people and a dominant feature visible from all the surrounding hills, this fundraising drive needs to raise over £10,000.

Ramsbottom. What a great place to live! (from an article in the *Bury Times* 29.9.2011) *Family Investments'* first *Family Friendly Hotspots Report* has ranked our town the sixteenth best place to live for young families, out of 2400 postcodes in England and Wales. The company's research took account of statistics about the quality of education and childcare, crime, affordable housing and amenities including access to green spaces and parks, libraries, leisure centres, museums and theatres. We are proud of our town and delighted to end this news section on such a positive note.

NEWS FROM THE ARCHIVES

The rationale for and early progress regarding the re-cataloguing and repackaging of the Society's archive collection was set out in Newsletter Issue No 39 (Autumn/Winter 2010). This second article aims to record the progress made by the Archive Group from September 2010 to the point in May 2011 when the exercise was completed and the catalogue 'launched' at the Society's Annual General Meeting. In addition, some of the other issues that the Group has had to resolve will be explained so that members now and in the future will have a point of reference for the procedures undertaken.

CATALOGUING AND REPACKAGING - In September 2010, the Group started to catalogue the collection which, by then had been sorted into the new subject 'hierarchy'. The CALM Archive software purchased with the Heritage Lottery Fund

money had been loaded onto the laptop computer by Bury Archives Service. Unfortunately, apart from there being only one copy of this software available to the four members of the group, Bury Archives had also started to use CALM for additional, confidential purposes of their own. Because the laptop had to remain in Bury, a practical alternative had to be found to enable the group to catalogue the collection. Each member of the Group already had their own home computer with Microsoft Excel available and so Karen SAYERS, our dedicated archivist, devised a system whereby the Group members could individually record data onto Excel spreadsheets, which she would then be able to transfer onto CALM.

The spreadsheet which the Group had to complete was arranged into sections or 'fields'. Some of these were essential and contained information such as 'AltRefNo' which is the previous Heritage Society catalogue number, an essential aid for cross-referencing. In every case, the ownership of Ramsbottom Heritage Society is clearly stated. Non-essential fields were completed only when considered necessary. These might include the measurements of the item if it was too large to fit into a standard box, or issues such as Data Protection, fragility or confidentiality that might govern the accessibility of the item to the general public.

Each member of the Archive group indicated the part of the hierarchy in which they had a particular interest or knowledge. Supplies of packaging material together with boxes of individual series were then taken home and the cataloguing and packaging process commenced. A separate spreadsheet was opened for each series, and for each series, the first task was to decide how many sub-series and files would need to be created. Once the items had been sorted into these, the inputting of data could commence. Every item was examined, numbered and a described in the appropriate fields. In cases of doubt reference to the Society's earlier catalogues helped to identify items more precisely than mere inspection would allow. Each item was numbered in soft 2B pencil and depending on their bulk, up to ten items were placed in each acid-free folder, on which the range of item numbers included was also written. Small items were placed in acid-free envelopes in the folders. After securing these filled folders with unbleached tape, they were placed in Archive boxes, on the outside of which the range of item numbers had to be recorded, and returned to Bury Archives for storage. The completed spreadsheets were e-mailed to Karen SAYERS who transferred the data onto the CALM system. Thus, the whole document collection was catalogued and repackaged, and by the end of January 2011, the exercise was completed on schedule. This is a very flexible system of cataloguing documents as descriptions can easily be amended and more series, sub-series and files can be created as additional documents become available in the future.

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION - Unbeknown to the Archive Group, the Heritage Lottery Fund bid included the need to catalogue the Society's collection of photographs that was held at Bury Archives. When the implications of this became clear towards the end of 2010, additional volunteers were sought from within the Society and from other Groups whom we would train to undertake the cataloguing

process in the New Year with the aim of completing it by May 2011. A small number of members came forward, but none from elsewhere. In January 2011 however matters took on a new urgency as the Group was rocked by Karen SAYERS' resignation to take up a permanent post elsewhere. As if this was not enough, at around the same time, Bury Archives announced a modernisation programme that would restrict the Group's ability to use their facilities until April 2011 when the new Local and Family History' and Archives centre would re-open in the museum.

So in order to overcome these unforeseen problems, a decision was taken to catalogue the photographs in a different way to the rest of the collection. Photographs are different to documents because unlike with the latter whose content is usually self-evident, a cataloguer needs some basic knowledge of the subject in order to describe a photograph: e.g. place; occasion; date. Thankfully, there already existed a comprehensive description of the photograph collection with categories that corresponded closely to the new catalogue hierarchy, so it was a relatively straightforward, albeit time-consuming, task to reconcile the photographs by number, resort them into subjects and then retype the description onto the new spreadsheets. The photographs have been placed in numbered transparent archival-quality polyester sleeves.

POLICIES - The process of cataloguing all the documents and photographs was successfully completed by around the end of February' 2011. By this time, also, two new deposit agreement forms had been designed to replace the one already in use. These reflect the different circumstances between items that are donated and those that are loaned to the society' and the greater detail requested will facilitate the accurate recording of the provenance of future acquisitions. These forms are now available at the Heritage Gallery. Furthermore, the original Statement of Understanding for the Partnership with Bury Archives Service required the Society to produce a formal Collection Policy, This needed to show what the Society's Collection priorities would be, the processes involved, and the way in which the Society would co-operate with other organisations including Bury Archives. Although we have to acknowledge that constraints on space do limit what we can accept, the policy is drawn in the widest possible terms with the views of the depositor regarding where the item is stored being paramount. The Group prepared a formal Collection Policy, which has now been approved by the Society's Management Committee.

FUTURE CATALOGUING - The Group now has ample stocks of acid free folders and envelopes, tape and paper clips, and storage boxes. There is also a variety of sizes of polyester sleeves for photographs together with labels and tissue paper. These supplies ought to be enough to cover the Society's requirements for several years to come and there is an understanding between the Society and Bury Archives regarding future additions to the Collection. The Society will be able to deposit one small Archive Box per year, which ought to be sufficient for its normal requirements. Bury Archives have agreed that if, in any one year, this proves inadequate to accommodate additional important documents, then a request to deposit such additional items will be given sympathetic consideration.

Mention has been made previously of a laptop which was purchased with Heritage Lottery Funds at the start of the project. Once it became apparent that the Group would not be able to use this, either for the cataloguing process, or for future use by the Society in the Heritage Gallery, Joanne FITTON, the Project Manager suggested that an additional laptop could be purchased. Pressures on Archive space will be alleviated by the Society adopting the Project Manager's suggestion that rather than deposit photocopies of documents, where possible, such items will be scanned onto the laptop with a copy stored in Bury Archives on MAM 700MB Archive Hub Gold Recordable Compact Discs. This of course necessitated the purchase of a scanner, justifiable on the grounds that not only would it be of benefit to the future sustainability of the cataloguing process but along with the computer, it could also be used to involve Heritage Gallery visitors with the Collection.

The purchase of these items was delayed due to the resignation of Joanne FITTON who left Bury Archives in mid-April 2011. This was another blow' to the Group as a number of other outstanding issues were about to be drawn together. However, a Samsung laptop computer and Canon multi-function printer/scanner/copier have now been provided for the Society's sole use.

OTHER MATTERS - In accordance with the bid schedule, during the cataloguing process, a small number of items were identified as requiring special conservation due to their importance or fragility. These items were appraised by Cyril FORMBY and agreement reached regarding the conservation measures to be taken. All the items have now been returned to Bury Archives after completion of the work and the Group is particularly pleased with what has been done.

Four printed copies of the entire catalogue as at May 2011 have been professionally-bound. One copy is available in Ramsbottom Heritage Gallery, one copy has been given to Ramsbottom Library for their local collection, one copy has been catalogued and placed in the Ramsbottom Heritage Society Collection at Bury' Archives and the fourth copy is for Bury Archive's use. The volume extends to some 595 pages and includes details of all of the catalogued items as at May 2011.

The Society has within its Collection many publications such as magazines, brochures and pamphlets. During the cataloguing process, it became apparent that the Collection does not contain a copy of all publications produced by the Society and so it is hoped that eventually, a copy of every one of these will be traced and catalogued as appropriate. The process of cataloguing also enabled the Group to make a start on a detailed list of the Society's book collection and this work also is ongoing.

CONCLUSION - Following the formal launch of the Archive Collection at the Society's recent Annual general meeting, it is perhaps appropriate just to summarise what the Group has achieved during the last two years.

There is now an easily accessible fully detailed catalogue of the Society's collection of documents and photographs. This is available to all via the internet through the link to Bury Archives on the Society's website or in paper format at the Heritage Gallery, Ramsbottom Library and Bury Local and Family History Centre.

The opportunity has been taken to bring into the Collection numerous items that had been held by individuals and elsewhere while uncertainty' regarding the Society's future home prevailed. The Collection has been packaged in archival-quality materials in a secure and controlled environment at Bury Archives where it is accessible to all. The Society has enough packaging material to cover its anticipated future needs. Agreement has been reached with Bury Archives relating to the future deposit of items in the Collection. Some important items that were at risk of deteriorating have been conserved. The Society now has the necessary computer equipment to facilitate future cataloguing of paper records, to digitise others and to make it easier for additional volunteers to help in the process.

So, although at times somewhat frustrating, this has undoubtedly been a worthwhile and successful exercise from which both the Society and Bury Archives have benefitted greatly. Thanks must be given to the Heritage Lottery Fund whose finance paid for the dedicated Archivist, materials and equipment and without which this would not have been possible. The Society's contribution has been the persistence, dedication and time of a small group of volunteers who have catalogued and repackaged over 6000 documents and 2000 photographs in a process which has cumulatively taken over 1000 hours. There is now, once again, a sound basis upon which to move forward.

Dave Haddock *August 2011*

NEWS OF KIBBOTH CREW

OPEN GARDEN EVENT AT KIBBOTH CREW - John and Gill WILD, owners of Kibboth Crew, held an Open Garden event from 5th to 10th June 2011 with all proceeds to go towards this summer's Bury Hospice Art Week. In previous years the garden has been passed twice for the National Garden Scheme but there have always been worries about the traffic and the road access. Obviously, the emphasis for visitors was on the garden's development, layout and planting but those who expressed interest in the history of the site were directed to display panels featuring historical information which had been researched by Ramsbottom Heritage Society members. Having worked on the display, we have now collected some of the information together for publication in this issue. Photographs, documents and other material from the Society's 2007 archaeological dig were also on view at the event.

(In June 1990 News Magazine Number 1, Clyde TWEEDALE's article 'The Historical Seeds of the Local Horticultural Societies ' was published. We have had no contributions about this popular pastime since, even though many interesting gardening events have been taking place. Our next issue will appear after the growing season is under way so we hope to publish a 'gardening' item. We would welcome information from local groups about their activities and events. Editor)

FULLING AT KIBBOTH CREW - When fulling (the final processes of changing raw wool into cloth) was being moved from farms to mills with the introduction of water-powered machinery the Kibboth Crew site was ideal. It had the necessary good flowing water and also south facing land where the cloth could be stretched out to dry

(tentering). The earliest documented evidence of fulling there, so far found, was in 1627 when a mill and other buildings were let by Edward ROTHWELL to Samuel SCHOFIELD, a woollen dealer. He probably sublet the mill to an independent fuller. In 1764, the site was acquired by John ROSTRON of Holcombe. By 1778 an additional perching mill had been built for the hanging and inspection of the cloth and it was leased to Thomas WALLWORK and family. Both mills had their own waterwheel. It is uncertain which of the two mills was the earlier - the one closer to the road or the one on the site of the 2007 archaeological dig.

During the early 1800s the mills fell into disrepair and in 1837 they were acquired by William GRANT & Bros, when they were described as 'in a very ruinous and dilapidated state altogether unfit for occupation'. The GRANTS let the mills to Joseph PORRITT & Sons who, by 1848, had rebuilt them and introduced engine power. Both mills continued with fulling and its associated processes. The PORRITTS also leased the nearby Springwood Mill. The end of over 250 years of 'woollen fulling' at Kibboth Crew came around 1870 when the PORRITTS moved their business. Some of the buildings continued to be used for other purposes e.g. by a chemist, a shuttle maker, a machine broker, but the site was always subject to flooding. Cottages below the bottom mill existed into the 20th century.

On 9 July 1881 the force of storm water running down the hillside caused severe damage at Kibboth Crew's Topwood Mill and badly affected many houses and businesses in Ramsbottom. (Details of the event appear in the *Accrington Times*.) Personal accounts published in the *Ramsbottom Observer* on Friday 23rd March 1894 describe the tragic death of Mary HILL in another notable flood:

THE BURSTING OF A LODGE IN RAMSBOTTOM - The inquest was held on Saturday noon, 17th March 1894 at The Grants Arms Hotel by Mr BARLOW, Deputy Coroner. Death of a Woman - 1st Witness, William TAYLOR, Master Mechanic of Kibboth Crew. "She was my housekeeper for the past 18 years and a distant relative. She died at the house of Mr WARBURTON, Top Wood Farm. She was ailing from heart disease and consumption for about the past three years. She had a stroke about seven weeks ago and was in Manchester Infirmary until three weeks ago. She was in a weakened condition but better of her stroke."

He awoke about quarter past five on Friday morning and all was right. Shortly afterwards, as he was making a fire in the bedroom, he heard a loud noise such as the falling of a building followed by a rushing of water. He concluded the lodge had burst and he told the deceased, who was in the same room, to follow him downstairs. They found downstairs flooded. As they were going out the front door, the back door gave way and the water closed the front door onto his fingers and he could not free himself. He held the deceased by his other hand and was like this for about quarter of an hour. When the water subsided he let go of her, to rescue his fingers. No sooner had he let go of her than the door panels burst and she was washed away into a mechanic's shop which joined up to the front door of the house,

the door of which had also burst open. He got free shortly afterwards with the assistance of John STACEY and he went to look for her and found her in the mechanic's shop, laid on the floor. They carried her to the house of Mr WARBURTON, Top Wood Farm. There they enveloped her in warm blankets - she being cold from being lying in water. She seemed to be quite conscious and spoke to them. They called for the Doctor to come and Dr LAWRELL came. She did not seem to mend any and died about 8.30 a.m. as the doctor said from 'shock to the system'.

2nd Witness - John STACEY, labourer of Kibboth Crew. He was awakened about 5.20 a.m. by Mr TAYLOR shouting for help. He saw Mr TAYLOR and Mrs HILL out of his bedroom window. He ran downstairs but there was about four feet of water there, so he went back upstairs and out of the window. Mr TAYLOR and Mrs HILL were gone. He found her in the mechanics shop with her head under a lathe. He helped to take her to Top Wood Farm. Mr TAYLOR told him to go to Mr GRANT'S agent and on his return she was dead.

The bottom lodge, which is behind their houses, was not capable of holding the additional water, which was caused by the bursting of the middle lodge. The size of the lodge behind the houses is about 15 yards by 25 yards. The bank surface of this lodge stands about 13 feet above Mr TAYLOR's doorstep. Further up there is another lodge and a building stands between the two lodges. The middle lodge is called Top Wood lodge and is 20 yards by 12 yards. He saw the place on Friday after the flood and found that the building, which stood between the two bottom lodges had fallen and that the middle lodge bank had given way and so released water into the bottom lodge which overflowed and flooded the houses. The owner of the lodge was Mr GRANT. Witness had never expected anything of this kind but had given the agent of Mr GRANT notice of the water coming through the wall of the backyard.

A verdict of misadventure was recorded. The Jury decided to call the attention of the Local Board and the landowners to the situation with a view to render impossible a second such catastrophe.

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF 18th CENTURY WATER-POWERED TEXTILE MILLS

Early, upland, water-powered textile mills such as High Walk Mill at Kibboth Crew, Ramsbottom form an important but under-studied part of the textile industry of north-west England. Though less numerous than the better known and better studied steam-powered textile mills of the 19th Century, the impact of the hundreds of cotton and woollen water-powered factories established in the upland valleys of the region, particularly to the north and east of Manchester during the 18th and early 19th centuries, was no less dramatic. Streams were dammed, reservoirs and weirs built, leats were cut or dug, and multi-storey factories erected in wild and remote country' that in many cases had not seen any industry before the 18th Century, and often had not witnessed such intensive human activity since the hunter-gatherers of the Mesolithic age roamed the Pennine uplands 6,000 years earlier.

Particularly after 1769 much capital was spent by the emerging textile tenantry in a flurry' of factory building that is reflected in the archaeological record today. Tracing the location and development of these mill sites is not straight forward (Palmer & Neaverson 1998). Often these mills are dominated by the standing remains relating to the final phases of the textile site's activity, as at the Calprina Print Works at Carrbrook in Stalybridge, which completely mask the earliest industrial phases of such sites. Sometimes archaeological investigation of the standing remains of a mill, such as Albion Mill in Hollingworth and Dry' Mill in Mottram, or excavation of a long demolished site as at Carr Mill at Carrbrook or Moss Mill in Broadbottom can reveal the true 18th Century origins of such textile sites. Hence the importance of investigations on a water-powered textile site such as that Kibboth Crew. Since 1992, when the book on the cotton spinning mills of Greater Manchester was published (Williams with Farnie 1992) there has been an upsurge in the number of archaeological surveys of mill buildings, 54 by the end of 2006, and in the excavation of mill sites, 24 by the end of 2006, in Greater Manchester, a significant number of which, 20 sites, have now been shown to have an 18th Century origin.

Such fieldwork is labour-intensive and time-consuming and often documentary evidence in the form of land tax returns, estate rentals, insurance records, newspaper adverts, and more rarely deeds, combined with map evidence and landscape analysis, can be used to show an 18th Century water-powered origin for what at first may appear to be an early 20th Century steam-powered mill site.

In the past, attempts to quantify the numbers of textile mills built in the market centres and uplands of south-east Lancashire and north-east Cheshire have been confined to the identification of the Arkwright mill type-site both as a water-powered cotton spinning mill from 1771 and as a water-powered wool spinning mill from 1785 onwards. Analysis by John Chapman of a contemporary census of Arkwright patented mills from 1788 suggested 44 textile mill sites for Lancashire and 15 for Cheshire of which four were located in the Greater Manchester area (Chapman 1982) whilst a recently published study of Arkwright-type mills in the North West, which also included an analysis of other contemporary documentary material such as newspaper adverts and deeds, suggested 36 such mills were built in and around Manchester. However, when this documentary' approach is extended to all textile mill sites built in the 18th Century the numbers rise considerably. Through such analysis at least 387 water and steam powered textile mills have been identified as operating in Greater Manchester (the old areas of south-east Lancashire and north-east Cheshire) between 1700 and 1800. These figures are themselves a substantial increase from the figure of 154 textile sites for Greater Manchester published in 2003 and reflect the growing archaeological and historical research in this area in recent years.

Consequently, there is now a sufficiently large database to characterise the physical remains of the first generation of textile mills in the valleys around Manchester. The

387 18th Century textile sites identified in south-east Lancashire and north-east Cheshire (now known as Greater Manchester) can be divided into five types of mill structure (wool fulling, wool scribbling, silk, cotton spinning, and finishing), two of which can be found at the Kibboth Crew site.

Fulling Mills - The earliest water-powered textile mills in the Manchester region were for the fulling of woollen cloth. Woollen production was of particular importance in the Oldham, Rochdale, Saddleworth, and Tameside areas. By the 16th Century Lancashire already had a well-established textile industry whose two main staples were linens and woollens. In the later 17th Century these older branches were largely replaced by the introduction and spread of cotton, at this period in the form of fustians. By 1700 woollen production was almost entirely confined to the eastern border of the county and in the Rochdale and Saddleworth districts woollen manufacturers retained a monopoly as late as the early 19th Century. Bury was also a strong wool producing area in the 18th Century and the earliest mills at Kibboth were for fulling.

Fulling was the first process within the textile industry to which water power was applied. It had two purposes; to remove natural oil and grease from woven woollen cloth, a necessary step before dyeing could be carried out, and to tighten and thicken the fabric. In the fulling mill this was achieved by pounding the cloth with water-powered hammers, or stocks, while soaking it in water mixed with a cleaning agent (for which fuller's earth and stale urine were used). Before the application of water power to the process, fulling was carried out by treading, or walking, the cloth, which led to fulling mills also being known as walk mills. In the 18th Century a separate part of this process was the perching, that is the examination and rectification of finished cloth after the fulling process, in order to check for imperfections and to remove any knots or lumps. Sometimes this process, which involved pulling the cloth over two rollers spaced parallel to each other, was done in a separate mill structure and this appears to be the case at Kibboth Crew.

Of the 36 fulling mills recorded in Greater Manchester during the 18th Century, 31 were built between 1750 and 1800, mostly after 1780. These new fulling mills were concentrated in Littleborough, Rochdale, and Saddleworth, though the Mossley area of Tameside had three such mills by 1800 and Bury several more. The upsurge in the pattern of site development and change of use was common for many 18th Century mills around Manchester and is one of the reasons why so little standing fabric from 18th Century textile mills survives. The two fulling mills at Kibboth Crew, however, appear to have retained their primary function until they closed in 1870s.

This was built as a fulling mill in 1761, but rebuilt as a cotton spinning mill around 1829 and further altered in 1886 by which date it had returned to wool production although it was spinning wool rather than fulling. Such a construction of fulling mills in the later 18th Century probably reflects the increasing demand for all forms of textiles during this period. Few of these 18th Century fulling mills survive and

none is complete, one of the best examples being the five storey, stone-built, Crimble Mill at Bamford in Rochdale.

Dr Michael Nevell (University of Manchester Archaeological Unit)

FABRIC PRINTING

Visitors to the exhibition now on show at Ramsbottom Heritage Gallery may well have been inspired by the display of beautiful examples of locally produced fabrics and other textile printing artefacts and want to seek more information. Extensive research by RHS members on two Ramsbottom fabric printing companies whose factories were built in the 19th and 20th centuries is recorded in a number of past issues of our magazines (see below). The majority of townspeople are unaware that textile printing businesses are still operating here - at Turnbull Prints Ltd (UK) and JSH Laser Ltd. Society members wish to credit and acknowledge the contributions of the two companies who were very kind in helping Society members to play a key part in mounting the exhibition. We are also very grateful to Helen RAYNERD, granddaughter of Turnbull and Stockdale block printer J E RAYNERD and to Mr C R ECCLES who was their chief designer. Reference copies of Ramsbottom Heritage Society news magazines can be accessed by request at Ramsbottom Library.

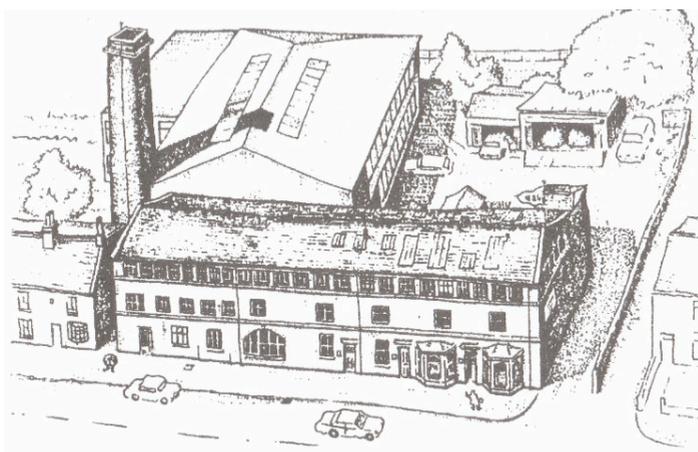
Andrew TODD, John Spencer's Hazelhurst Engineering Works (News Magazine number 3 Summer 1991)

Barbara PALMER, The Spencers of Hazelhurst (News Magazine number 5 Summer 1992)

Clyde TWEED A LE, The Stockdale Saga (News Magazine number 5 Summer 1992)

Clyde TWEEDALE, The Turnbull Tale (News Magazine number 7 Summer 1993)

*W J SMITH, Hazelhurst Engineering Works, 258 - 264, Bolton Road West - A Survey (News Magazine number 7 Summer 1993) **



Hazelhurst Engraving
Works

by
John B Taylor 1993

(now JSH Laser Ltd)

THE HISTORY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH IN RAMSBOTTOM

(For the past three years the RHS has wanted to put up an interpretation board to mark the site of the Church on the corner of Ramsbottom Lane and Factory Street. This has been delayed as we felt the site needed upgrading, but despite the good will of the Council and our Society we still have not managed to raise the necessary monies. We have decided to compromise for the moment and plan to just put up interpretation board and repaint our bench at the back of the site.)

From the late 1700s there was considerable interest in the interpretation of Christianity by Emanuel SWEDENBORG (1688-1772). A noted scientist, philosopher and theologian, 'he is best known for his later writings, in which he presents ideas both Christian and ecumenical, for a new spiritual era or 'new church' to be known as the 'New Jerusalem'. He did not launch a new religious movement himself, but in 1787 a Society of the New Church was established in England.

From 1806 onwards Ramsbottom people listened to these teachings at the New Church on Stand Lane, Radcliffe. They were so impressed that in 1812 a local Society was formed and meetings held on the third floor of Ramsbottom Mill at the end of Crow Lane. After 3 years the Ramsbottom group united with others from Cannrow, Tottington to meet in Holcombe Brook. Here support was so great that in 1816 when a missionary Rev. Joseph PROUD came, the chapel's 500 seats were quickly filled and a simultaneous meeting for a further 300 people had to be held at a local inn.

In 1819 they returned to Ramsbottom, meeting in an upper room of a cottage on Ramsbottom Lane. The congregation grew in number despite strong opposition around 1824 from Rev. PARTINGTON, the minister at Park Congregational Chapel. This was countered by a robust and effective defence of the Swedenborgians' beliefs given by one of the New Church's national leaders, the Rev. Robert HINDMARSH. He delivered his speech standing on a wagon in a factory' yard because no building was big enough to accommodate the crowd that gathered to hear him.

Although a large number of their followers emigrated to America in the depression year of 1826, the New Jerusalem still had sufficient members to build a small place of worship. It was built in 1831 in Ramsbottom Lane on land given by Samuel ASHTON, co-owner of Ramsbottom Mill, and cost £273.

Such was the strength of religious rivalries in those days that antagonism to the New Jerusalem continued. A few years later it was fuelled by the arrival of the first Anglicans in the centre of Ramsbottom. The curate of St. Paul's, the Rev George GIBBON, is even said to have 'threatened to annihilate them'. The curate was encouraged in his opposition by the 'owners of one of the largest mills in the district'. The owners' name is not stated but it is known that the second generation of the ASHTON family changed their religious allegiance to Anglicanism. Also we know a considerable number of New Jerusalem members who were employed in Ramsbottom Mill left the church for fear of losing their jobs. A few, however, including Thomas BERRY, the mill manager, remained steadfast and 'suffered much through long years'. Despite all, the church prospered under the care of the leader Charles

COFFEY and later Rev. Samuel PILKINGTON. In 1864 the Church opened the first government-funded school in Ramsbottom, which was attended by children from around Ramsbottom including Nuttall Village. A new larger church was erected beside their older building in 1874-6, with a hall beneath accessed from Factory Street. In 1905 the church was damaged by subsidence caused by 'the process of sand and water purification which was carried on nearby'. For the next 27 years the well-attended anniversary services had to be held in local non-conformist churches.

At its reopening in 1932 Rev. Charles NEWALL described the church as a 'pleasant sight, with its primrose walls, its varnished oak beams in the roof, and the varnished pews. The illuminated texts at either side of the choir gallery are a splash of colour in uniformly tinted surrounds'. They had also built new steps to the main entrance.

The Church was well attended and the Church Hall regularly used. Many Ramsbottom people still remember events held there like socials, dances, pantomimes badminton and table tennis. We are also told soldiers were billeted at the church during World War II. The church was demolished in 1971 because it had dry rot.

(There is still a New Church College on Radcliffe New Road Radcliffe but most of their Churches around Lancashire have now closed)

See front cover drawing of New Jerusalem Church.

Brenda Richards

PLANTATION HOUSE, 61, RAMSBOTTOM LANE

James Terrace and the neighbouring Carleton Terrace were built by a well respected millowner called Henry HEYS. Plantation House, 61, Stubbins Lane was his home and the 1881 census for 61 and 59 James Terrace lists Henry HEYS, his wife Sophia Lord HEYS and domestic servant Fanny HULBERT who had been born in Wales. Henry HEYS' mother, Betty HEYS, lived next door at 63, Stubbins Lane. He is also listed in 1871 in Worrall's Trades Directory' as a cotton spinner and manufacturer at Victoria Mill, Stubbins Lane. (Fire gutted Victoria Mill after World War IT. It stood on the site of the fire station.) Henry HEYS' initials are on the 1881 Carleton Place datestone at 51, Ramsbottom Lane.

From 1884-5 Henry HEYS was Chairman of Ramsbottom Local Board and around 1890 he was a magistrate. On 14th August 1890, a Ramsbottom woman, Catherine MARSDEN of Return Street, which was very close to James Terrace, had been summoned to appear before the magistrates 'for using obscene language'. Apparently the MARSDEN family attended Bury Police Court on a regular basis. On this occasion there was a choice of 14 days or a five shilling fine plus costs. She paid up with half a sovereign with the extra to go to 'our Jim's fine'. Under the title 'A Curse to the Place' in the court report in the *Ramsbottom Observer* Henry HEYS, who might have experienced Mrs MARSDEN's strong language near his home, is quoted

I tell you what, Mrs MARSDEN, I wish you and your husband would go out of Ramsbottom for really you are a curse to the place. I would give something towards your going.

Henry HEYS also held office at St. Paul's Church for 49 years (churchwarden for 32 years from 1874 to 1906) and the alabaster reredos in the church was erected by subscription in 1909 in his memory. There are memorial windows in the church to Sarah HEYS, William Randle HEYS and James HEYS, organist from 1850 until his death aged 22 years in 1862. Also within St Paul's are communion rails and panelling in the chancel which were provided by Mr H. Randle HEYS who was churchwarden from 1941- 1945. The Heys family vault is in the churchyard.

The illustration on our front cover shows Plantation House (which has no house name on it). It is the end house of James Terrace and stands at the corner of Ramsbottom Lane and Heatherside Road which is a road of mainly modern houses leading to an estate. On the 1908 OS map the very short street called Heys Street is shown, renamed and extended to become Heatherside Road when the modern houses were built.

The front of James Terrace, is made of pitch faced stone and there an 1862 datestone on 65, Ramsbottom Lane. The terrace stands high above Ramsbottom Lane and apart from Plantation House where the front door is accessed by a short path up from near the corner of Heatherside Road, the rest of the terrace has its own front path running right along it parallel to the street pavement but at a higher level. The back of all the houses is of rough stone. Unlike all the other houses in James Terrace, Plantation House is double-fronted. On either side of the front door it has a window. One of these is an impressive bay window with a first floor bay window above it. On the side wall (on Heatherside Road) is a long, narrow arched window which appears to retain its original stained glass. At the back the layout of the openings is the same as the other James Terrace houses but Plantation House has two back doors, one of which has been blocked up, so that it looks like two houses from that side.

The Society has not yet been able to confirm that in the early 1900s Plantation House was occupied by the YOUNG family about whom James YOUNG has provided us with family history information. Later, we believe that at some time before 1940, Derek and Norah ROSTRON had lived there. *(We are always interested in extra information about any of the material we cover and would be pleased to hear from our readers - Editor.)*

In about August 1940 John William and Eleanor CHAMBERS moved from Newchurch to live at Plantation House. Mr CHAMBERS had worked at Cloughfold Gas Works and had been transferred to Stubbins Gas Works (though he was soon transferred back to Cloughfold but he travelled there daily). Mr and Mrs CHAMBERS collected the ground rents for the terrace and that these were paid to Randle HEYS. Mrs Lorna McINTOSH (their daughter) remembers;

We used the bay-windowed room at the front of the house only on special occasions in summer and in winter, because it was a warmer room and not as draughty as the other front room (which we called the dining room). There were wooden floors in both front rooms and stone flag floors in the back rooms. All the rooms have high ceilings and the

front downstairs rooms had picture rails. (Nowhere was there any decorative plasterwork.) There was an impressive white marble fireplace with blue tiles in the bay-windowed room and a wooden fireplace in the dining room. The front bedrooms, of the same plan as the rooms below, had fireplaces directly above. The hall staircase had a left turn in it towards the top and under it a flight of steps led to the cellar which was beneath the bay windowed room. The cellar was used for coal which was put in there via the access under the bay window. The 'big kitchen' had a black-leaded kitchen range with an open fire and oven(s).

In 1940 number 61 was the only house in James Terrace with an indoor toilet which was in the large upstairs bathroom (above the whole of the kitchen) where I remember a bath with feet and the tall arched stained glass window. In the back bedroom (right along the party wall to 63, Ramsbottom Lane) ran a passageway which was the width of a doorway and was reached only through a door from the front bedroom. My father and I used this area as a darkroom but never knew its original purpose.

Outside the back door across the communal path which accessed the back doors of all the James Terrace houses was a dilapidated outhouse. I was told that it had been the wash house for all the houses in the terrace. I remember the front gate to have been right next to the wall corner of Ramsbottom Lane and Keys Street (which has been renamed Heatherside Road).

Plantation House was my family's home until about until about 1968 and until this year had only one more occupier. Recently (2010-11) it was completely refurbished. While we were there five large trees were removed from the front garden and the conservatory, with doors to the street and to the interior of the house was demolished because it was in a dangerous state. The railings and gate were removed, possibly for the War effort. Inside, the flags in the 'big kitchen' were replaced by terracotta tiles. Picture rails were taken down from the downstairs front rooms and layers of dark wallpaper were removed. The marble and tile fireplace in the bay- windowed room was replaced by a modern tiled fireplace and the old mantelpiece was reused at the house on the opposite side of Heys Street. Also a new' bathroom suite was installed. The outhouse was rebuilt as a garage.

MEMORIES OF A LAND ARMY GIRL IN SHUTTLEWORTH

As the prospect of War became increasingly likely the government wanted to increase food production within Britain. Help was needed on Britain's farms so in 1939 the Women's Land Army was set up under the governance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food At first it was staffed by volunteers and later supplemented by conscription. The majority of Land Girls already lived in the countryside but more than a third came from London and northern industrial cities. By 1944 there were over 80,000 members. It was officially disbanded in 1950. In 2010 Land Girl Ruby Smith received her Land Army Medal and in 2011 she received a 'thank you' letter signed by the Prime Minister for her war work on the

land. Ruby and her family came on a nostalgic visit to Ramsbottom at the end of May 20JO. By chance it coincided with the ELR War Weekend and they met members of the Society who were selling our Ramsbottom War News. Ruby's son George offered to give us information for inclusion in a future issue. He has now passed on to the Society the following memories of his mother's life as a Land Army girl and has kindly given us permission to publish it in this news magazine.

A local recruiting drive had prompted Mam to apply to the Women's Land Army and shortly afterwards she was behind a tractor steering wheel at a WLA training centre at Preston. The farm where Mam worked during the war was near to the village of Shuttleworth, on land now just a couple of miles from the M66 - although isolated from the rest of the world by steep hills and gushing mountain streams. There had been two land girls recruited to work the farm initially, both sharing a tiny timber beamed cottage nearby, but two weeks after they arrived the other girl left, citing Mam's moans in her sleep as the reason for going. Mam was not built for heavy farm work: she weighed less than seven stone and is just under five feet one. When Farmer S saw her coming up the lane, lost in her baggy brown dungarees and Land Army issue brown felt hat, he reputedly said to his wife, "My God, look what they've sent me."

For the next four years Farmer S and Mam were locked in battle. Since she had no previous experience of farm work the early mornings and heavy labour took some adjusting to. Nevertheless she not only coped but grew to love the work and in particular the dairy cows. She also grew to love the farmer's wife and her three small children but never grew to love the farmer. He had the habit of withholding her weekly allowance until she made to leave - and she was always 'going to leave' though the nearest she got was an abortive moonlight flit, late one winter's night, when she knotted together sheets and lowered the improvised rope from her bedroom window. When she emerged backwards from the window, she suddenly heard a voice from below, saying, "Ruby, if you want to leave, feel free to use the front door." Farmer S had only been watching the 'great escape' the whole time from the yard.

By today's standards Green Hill Farm was very small. There were fifteen or so dairy cows and little else in the way of livestock. Mam's main responsibility therefore was to milk the cows and then deliver the milk using the farmer's horse and cart. Mam recalled that the cows always knew their own way back to the milking parlour when called - each having their own stall they wouldn't allow the others to use. She enjoyed milking but she hated washing out the stalls; the cows, according to Mam, seemed to take pleasure in relieving themselves just as she finished cleaning the byres. Mam's response was to hit the errant cow on the backside whenever it raised its tail, provoking a worse outcome than if she had left well alone.

The barn that housed the dairy has now been converted into another home but the milking shed still remains as a lean-to on the side of the house. Inside the former barn, on one of the original oak beams, is a crude image of a German bomber made by

the family's eldest son, Trevor, carved while he watched the nightly procession over the roof of the farm towards the flickering fires at Manchester.

Trevor, although in his 70s, still farms two of the fields in the valley below and arranged to meet Mam again recently when she visited Green Hill Farm. He told us that, following the end of the war, German POWs helped out at the farm and it was a POW who saved Mam's life. She was leading cows in from the field for milking when she slipped in front of one. Startled by her sudden appearance, it attacked her and continued butting and goring her until the POW, who had been working nearby, ran over to rescue her. That was the end of Mam's Land Army Career. Following convalescence at a rest hospital in Edinburgh she handed in her uniform, went back to the North East, met my Dad, and the rest is history (well my history at least).

Before we left the area we visited nearby Ramsbottom where, fittingly, a Second World War re-enactment weekend was in progress. We stood on the station platform surrounded by men and women in old service uniforms. In the jostle around us there were army, navy and air force representatives from both sides of the war - but no Land Army girls.

George Smith 2010

THE MANGO ORCHARD: TRAVELLING BACK TO THE SECRET HEART OF MEXICO

An extract from this book by Robin Bayley:

“Something I’ve always wanted to know: How do you pronounce our surname?”

Not only had they been abandoned, they’d been abandoned with a surname they couldn’t even say properly. Then again, the name “Greenhalgh” would probably be unpronounceable to anyone outside Lancashire, let alone a people in whose language the letter H is always silent and the TH sound doesn’t exist. “Greenjalce” - was as close as grandson Enrigne would ever get...

The Mango Orchard is Robin BAYLEY's account of his eventful and fascinating journey around Latin America in the footsteps of his great grandfather, Arthur GREENHALGH. Arthur was born in Ramsbottom and brought up in Tottington. In Mexico he became known as Arturo GREENHAL. Mr BAYLEY's own journey began in the early 1990s. It was inspired by the fabulous stories about her father's adventures which had been told to him by his grandmother. Dedicated to her, the book, with its strange and surprising ending, is now available in paperback and a Radcliffe Library lending copy can be ordered at Ramsbottom.

(RHS members are asked for information about Waterside Mill, Ramsbottom. We have been given copies of documents which show that Arthur GREENHALGH's father Henry was in business there, prior to 1885, as a manufacturer in partnership with Mr T LONSDALE and Mr S HARRISON)

LOCAL RESEARCH

The Heritage Society has no staff, and cannot offer a research or query service. The following institutions could be approached:

Bury Museum and Archive, Moss Street, Bury, BL9 0DG tel: 0161 253 6782

Email: archives@bury.gov.uk Website: www.bury.gov.uk/archives

Opening Hours:

Tuesday	1pm - 4pm	2nd Saturday of the month 10am - 4pm
Wednesday	1pm - 4pm	
Thursday	10am - 4pm	
Friday	10am - 4pm	

(We ask that people get in touch to make an appointment in advance of any visit to the archives as these opening hours could be restricted at short notice due to staffing levels)

Our new searchroom features large reading tables, computer and internet access, microfiche readers and access to Picture Memories. Paper catalogues are available in the searchroom and in Reference and Information Services, Bury Library. We run an enquiry service, offering 15 minutes staff time, and we hold details of researchers in the area who offer fee based services. The building has lift and ramp access, lockers and public toilets. The Ramsbottom Heritage Society's Collection, including photographs, is on permanent loan.

Bury Central Library (Reference and Information Services), Manchester Road, Bury, BL9 0DG – tel 0161 253 5871 has publications on local history, historical printed works of local interest such as trade directories, older OS maps for the whole of Bury MBC, including Ramsbottom, copies of local newspapers, thematic collections of news cuttings worth pursuing for local biographies, census returns and parish registers on microfilm.

Lancashire Family History and Heraldry Society; membership secretary David Burgess, 10, St Andrew's Drive, Alwoodley, Leeds, LS17 7TR –tel 01132695512, email membership@lfhhs.org.uk. Ordinary membership is £12 per year (concessions £9.50) and this entitles you to 4 magazine issues, an opportunity to publish your research queries and findings, and 14 monthly meetings with speakers at venues all over the county, including Bury and Rawtenstall. More information is available on www.lfhhs.org.uk.

**Ramsbottom Library and Adult Learning Centre, Carr Street BL0 9AE
tel 0161 253 5352 (IT -tel 0161 253 5354) email Ramsbottom.lib@bury.gov.uk**

The library boasts a brand new Ramsbottom Heritage Gallery (see details overleaf), a state-of-the-art IT suite, with a visually impaired and disabled friendly workstation and a microfiche reader. Back copies of the *Ramsbottom Observer* 1890-1950 are available on film. Much of the Ramsbottom local collection of the late Rev R R Carmyllie, local census returns and several filing drawers of local newscuttings and booklets and Hume Elliot's history can be accessed on request.

Ramsbottom Heritage Gallery

***A NEW exhibition in the Gallery at
Ramsbottom Library and Adult Learning Centre
Open to the public until July 2012***

Ramsbottom's Hidden History: Textile Printing

Featuring:

- The first known (early 19th century) painting of Ramsbottom centre
- Striking and beautiful examples of locally produced handblock, roller and screen-printed fabrics
- Present day screen manufacture and fabric design in Ramsbottom

Location:

Ramsbottom Library and Adult Learning Centre, Carr Street,
Ramsbottom, BLO 9AE. Tel: 0161 253 5352

Opening Times:

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 9.30am – 7.30pm
Saturday from 9.30am – 1pm

(check press and website for further details)

Ramsbottom Heritage Society:

www.ramsbottomheritage.org.uk



Bury
COUNCIL