

Saddleworth Historical Society Bulletin



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OF THE

SADDLEWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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BERNARD BARNES - a tribute by the Chairman of the Society.

Mr. Bernard Barnes, M.A., B.Phil., died suddenly on May 10th at the age of 46. He leaves a widow Jean, a son Matthew and four stepchildren.

As our newly appointed Publications Officer, he produced the first Saddleworth Historical Society Bulletin in March 1971. It has appeared every quarter since. The Spring issue this year was his 49th

Shortly after that came off the press he told our Committee that, when he had completed the 50th, he would be glad if someone else would take on the responsibility of editing the Bulletins. Tragically he was unable to attain this objective.

Bernard was awarded his M.A. in Geography by Manchester University in 1957. He was Senior Lecturer in this subject at the City of Manchester College of Higher Education.

He gained a Distinction in 1978 at Liverpool University for his B.Phil dissertation on Prehistoric Archaeology. This was a rare honour for the University to bestow. From this thesis he produced 'Man and the Changing Landscape - a Study of Occupation and Palaeo Environment in the Central Pennines' which was published by Liverpool University with financial assistance from Lord Leverhulme. It is an invaluable vade macum on this area for the amateur and professional archaeologist. It will serve as a source of information concerning the Central Pennines for decades to come.

His main interest was the development of the landscape not only in the Pennines but throughout Britain.

He had a love of the Central Pennines, particularly of Saddleworth and he wanted to ensure that others got as much pleasure as he did from his study of it.

His evening courses, his lectures, his publications - they all reflected this feeling of his for the area.

He studied its geology, its history, its people, its settlement, its industry. The Bulletins became the vehicle for disseminating some of the results of his research and studies and that of other scholars too.

The walks he led in Saddleworth and elsewhere were always well attended. He produced the 'Saddleworth Local Interest Trails' so that more people could share this enjoyment.

His first book for the Society was 'Saddleworth Heritage' produced for the 1975 Saddleworth Festival and greatly prized by those fortunate enough to have a copy. In 1981 he gave us 'Passage through Time', a history of the evolution of trackways and roads through Saddleworth. For the 1983 Festival he collaborated with three other Society members to produce 'Saddleworth Surveyed - Selected maps of the Township 1625 - 1851' and he and Miss Dorothy Schofield co-edited 'Saddleworth - The Australia Connection' also for the Festival.

He had prepared with Mr. Sam Seville an illustrated book 'With Amnon Wrigley Through Saddleworth' which is nearly ready for the printers and, as he indicated in the bibliography for his article in February's Local

Historian, another publication 'Early Woollen Mills in a Pennine Parish: Saddleworth and the Upper Tame Valley' was forthcoming.

He was on the editorial staff of Pennine Magazine: he was on the Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society.

His was a caring family. He liked to take them with him on his field trips.

He suffered from asthma - how much, his friends never knew, because he never mentioned it and he did not let it deflect him from his pursuits.

He had many friends and he liked to keep in touch with them. In the few weeks prior to his death he had been to Wessex with the archaeology students of the Manchester College; to Whitby with his geography students; he had spent a weekend in the Furness area with his old geography students and had been on a field trip to Wessex with the Liverpool first year students.

Modest and unassuming, Bernard was a most unusual man in that he combined tremendous enthusiasm with common sense; an immense capacity for hard work with a sense of fun; research on local limited areas with deep knowledge in many wide fields.

His scholarship was characterised by integrity and his lectures were enthralling but never flamboyant - quiet, scholarly and prepared with meticulous care.

He was generous with his time and thought and as a close friend observed: "I have never heard him make a derogatory remark about friend, colleague or student".

He meant a great deal to the many organisations and individuals who now mourn his passing and we of the Saddleworth Historical Society will remember him with lasting affection and esteem. He gave us so much of himself. He will not merely be missed. He is irreplaceable.

John Murray

The Bernard Barnes Memorial Fund

The Committee of the Saddleworth Historical Society has decided to establish a memorial fund which will enable us to commemorate in an appropriate manner the exceptional contribution that Bernard Barnes has made for so many years to the Society's success. This 50th issue of the Society's Bulletin is devoted to him. It contains Bernard's authoritative article "Early Woollen Mills in a Pennine Parish: Saddleworth and the Upper Tame Valley", a much condensed version of which appeared recently in the Local Historian. It illustrates the enormous volume of research which Bernard undertook and also the value of a local publication like the Bulletin which can present the evidence which has necessarily to be edited out of an article for a national audience.

A proposal is under consideration that some of the proceeds of the Memorial Fund should be devoted to enlarged issues of the Bulletin for major articles and to specially printed illustrations and supplements. The precise terms of the Fund have yet to be agreed, but I am sure that many of our members will want to make an early contribution to ensure the successful launch of this potentially important project.

Please address any donations to me, John Murray, 134, Oldham Road, Denshaw, nr. Oldham, OL3 5RP. Please make cheques payable to Saddleworth Historical Society (Bernard Barnes Memorial Fund).

EARLY WOOLLEN MILLS IN A PENNINE PARISH

SADDLEWORTH AND THE UPPER TAME VALLEY

In recent years a number of studies have been made of the formation and development of fixed capital and the transition to the factory system in both the cotton and the woollen textile industries of West Yorkshire and Lancashire (1). In particular, the use of insurance valuations, especially the very large collections of the Sun and Royal Exchange Companies in the Guildhall Library, London, has been pioneered as an important source for tracing the development of the early mills. In the case of the Pennine woollen industry particular attention has been paid to the foundation of scribbling mills, in reality the first 'factories' in this industry, augmenting the longer established fulling mills, for one of the main problems here has always been the fragmentary nature of the evidence. One of the main weaknesses in the use of the insurance valuations, however, is that the 'earliest date recorded' of the existence of a mill is not necessarily the date of its establishment. In this paper an attempt is made to pinpoint the dates of the foundation of the eighteenth century woollen mills in a Pennine valley, using in particular the vast store of papers in the West Yorkshire Registry of Deeds at Wakefield. The area chosen is the upper Tame valley in the parish of Saddleworth, formerly an outlying part of the West Riding located to the west of the main Pennine ridge, but now incorporated into Greater Manchester.

The deeds registered at Wakefield offer a complementary source to the insurance policies. Besides recording leases, sales and details of mortgages, the deeds often give partnership agreements and allow a greater precision in dating the establishment of the early mills. After a good deal of patient searching, invaluable information can be unearthed relating to land transactions connected with water rights and mill construction, while the identity of the men involved in these transactions and in the financing of this early industry is also revealed. The information can be augmented by further sources: the Quarter Sessions Order Books contain annual lists of the fulling mills working in the West Riding between 1740 and 1819; the Land Tax Returns, from 1781 onwards, list the owners and occupiers of mills and 'engines' (a reference in the woollen industry to buildings housing scribbling engines); and other sources such as the Parish Registers. In this way a detailed record can be built up of the early development of mills, their sites and the involvement of local

clothiers in their establishment.

The records held at the Wakefield Registry of Deeds, however, only go back to 1704, but fortunately in the case of the upper Tame Valley - and indeed many of the other 'remote' Pennine valleys - this is not too serious a drawback as the area was a comparatively late starter so far as the woollen industry was concerned. The main reason for this arises from its position, almost surrounded by the uplands of the Pennines and separated physically from the foothill areas of both Yorkshire and Lancashire. However, the domestic woollen industry did expand rapidly here during the course of the eighteenth century, assuming an importance in this region of unrewarding agriculture of greater significance than in many other Pennine parishes. Evidence for this can be gained from the admirable parish records of St.Chad's, Saddleworth (2), which have been analysed by M.T. Wild. (3). He has demonstrated how the 'acute specialisation' in textile working increased during the eighteenth century until the 1770s when nearly 90% of the local working population was involved in some way in this industry (4). Over 90% of the textiles-working occupations came under the heading of 'clothier', and Wild points out that here we have an indication that "almost all of the woollen cloth woven in Saddleworth was produced by small clothiers ... who rarely employed any persons from outside the confines of their own family units", and that the putting-out system did not emerge here until the early nineteenth century (5).

Needless to say, the growth of such a woollen industry of necessity involved the establishment and expansion of fulling facilities, and as many of the water rights along the Tame and its tributaries were in the hands of the Lords of the Manor, the Farrers of Ewood near Mytholmroyd in the Calder valley, it was they who provided several of the first fulling mills in the area, 'public mills' tenanted by cloth millers who undertook and obtained a commission from the processing of the cloth pieces manufactured by the neighbouring clothiers. That this provision of fulling mills was not beyond the financial capabilities of some of the farmer-weavers, however, is illustrated by what happened in Friarmere, the district comprising the northern part of Saddleworth which from the Middle Ages had formed part of the estates of Roche Abbey and which was therefore outside the jurisdiction of the Manorial land owners. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the abbey lands in Friarmere were sold off in 1543, and subsequently, particularly during the seventeenth century, came into the ownership of the various tenants (6) and, as will be described later, it was they who very often erected the first mills in this part of Saddleworth.

One of the most significant factors in the expansion of the woollen industry and in the growth of fulling and scribbling mills in the valley was the shift in emphasis from the production of traditional coarse narrow cloths to the manufacture of finer quality broadcloths. This occurred during the last four decades of the eighteenth century, and was closely associated with the introduction of the fly shuttle and the spinning jenny into the cottage industry. Aikin writing in 1795 noted this development (7): "The trade of Saddleworth has increased in a very rapid degree. In 1740 there were not more than about 8640 cloths manufactured here, and those of a very coarse kind. In 1791 the number was 35,639; and in 1792, 36,637, which at an average were worth £7 each in an unfinished state, as sold at Huddersfield market, nearly double the value of cloths made in 1740 ... Many of the superfine broads made here vie with those of the West of England". He comments elsewhere that "the finest broads in Yorkshire are made in Saddleworth" (8).

Associated with these changes was the sharp take-off in Saddleworth's population growth after about 1750 (9). The 1665 Hearth Tax returns suggest that the population of the parish may have been between 1200 and 1400, and the parish registers indicate that a relatively slow increase occurred before 1750, there being around 2500 inhabitants in the 1720s and just over 4000 in the 1740s. Yet by 1801 the total population of Saddleworth had increased to 10,665.

Hence in the last few decades of the eighteenth century there was, firstly, a great increase in the production of woollen cloth, especially broadcloths which required a considerably greater amount of fulling, and thereby a demand for the construction of more and more fulling mills throughout the area. Secondly, by this time many parts of Saddleworth were occupied by freeholders or by tenants with very long leases and their holdings often contained valuable water rights 'ripe for development'. Thirdly, James Farrer, the Lord of the Manor, was experiencing increasing financial difficulties, and there was a long series of mortgages of his estates in Saddleworth from 1758 onwards, ultimately amounting to £16,000 which was paid off by his trustees after the sale of the manor lands in 1791 (10). Thus it is not surprising that during that period Farrer gave longer leases at increased rents or, more importantly so far as mill construction is concerned, sold off sections of his estates including potential water power sites. Thus the disposal of significant parts of the manorial lands in Saddleworth occurred at a time when pressure on the water rights was becoming extreme, with the demand for increased fulling facilities and the advent of the new scribbling mills (not to mention the need for dyeing and finishing works and the intrusion of the cotton industry into the area). All these changes are also reflected in the vernacular architecture of the period. Large numbers of weavers' cottages were built after 1760, existing houses were altered and enlarged to hold more looms for the more lucrative broadcloth weaving, and settlement spread to higher and higher altitudes on to land which was very marginal so far as agriculture was concerned (11).

Fulling Mills

Fulling was initially the only process not carried out in the home, the cloth being taken to a water-powered fulling mill. Here the cloth was first scoured to remove grease and oil using lant or fuller's earth. Next it was soaked in hot water and beaten under the fulling hammers for up to twenty hours, the result being to felt and thicken the cloth.

Five fulling mills had been established in Saddleworth before 1740, the year in which the annual lists first occur in the Quarter Sessions Records, and three of these were probably in existence before the registration of deeds began at Wakefield. Thus the precise date of foundation of the first fulling mill is difficult to establish. The Buckley family of Grasscroft owned a fulling mill as early as 1639 (12), but this almost certainly was not in Saddleworth and must have been on their Lancashire estates. The earliest reference to a fulling mill in Saddleworth is the will of Richard Lawton, fuller of Walk Mill, dated 1669. This mill was one of the three manorial fulling mills and was located in the valley bottom below the ancient hillside settlement of Dobcross. The other manorial mill was at Frenches, Greenfield, and from the evidence of a datestone (IMF 1715) formerly existing here (13) has usually been considered to have been erected by John Mallalieu in 1715, as a tenant of the Lord of the Manor. The parish registers refer

to a Thomas Mallalieu of Frenches Mill in 1722. However, a problem is posed by a reference to John Malalew of Shaw Mill in Saddleworth in 1673 (14). No further reference to such a mill has been uncovered, and whether it indicates a fulling mill or was in fact a reference to the corn mill in Uppermill is difficult to say. Significantly, however, one of the divisions or meres of Saddleworth was Shawmere, and Shaw Mill may in fact be synonymous with Frenches Mill which was located in this mere.

References in deeds and registers indicate that two other fulling mills had been established by the early years of the eighteenth century, at Quick and at Delph. William Kenworthy, another tenant of the Farrers, had established a fulling mill on his estate at Quickwood (now part of Mossley) by 1712, in which year he is referred to in the registers as a "clothier of Quick Mill". The mill was often known subsequently as Kenworthy Mill. The mill at Delph poses another problem. As has been seen, the abbey lands in Friarmere had been sold off in 1543, and the Delph estate had come into the ownership of the Whitehead family, the previous tenants, in 1617 (15). A deed dated 1716 (K 671) mentions the "messuage called the Delf ... together with its appurtenances" which included "milns and kilns". A few years later in 1733 another deed (FF 690) referred to the same messuage which was in the occupation of Robert Whitehead and included a water corn mill and a water fulling mill at Delph. Thus it would appear that the Whiteheads probably established a corn mill and a fulling mill on their freehold lands prior to 1716. Robert Whitehead, a fuller at Delph, is recorded in the parish registers in 1722.

These four mills in existence by 1720 were either on or close to the main river, the Tame, adjacent to the most densely populated hillsides in the area. Three were owned by the Lord of the Manor, and the fourth by a freeholder in that part of Saddleworth outside Manorial control. Each of the Manorial mills was eventually sold to the sitting tenants on the sale of the Manor estates in 1791: Frenches Mill to Higginbottom & Co. for £1000, Quick Mill to William Kenworthy and Daniel Woolley for £1100, and Walk Mill to Samuel Higginbottom for £1100 (16).

Table 1 summarises the information concerning the fulling mills which is given in more detail in the Appendix, and shows the situation regarding ownership of the mills in 1800 and their relative size. The table indicates that a further seventeen fulling mills were established in the upper Tame valley section of Saddleworth between 1720 and 1800. Ten of these were erected by landowners - seven of whom were also occupiers of the land - and of the ten, four seemingly were built for letting. Two mills, (both in Friarmere) were erected by groups of local clothiers who leased the land and water rights, while two more were established by groups of manufacturers who were not all clothiers, in once case on land leased from the Lord of the Manor and in the other on land leased from a freeholder in Diggle. Two of the fulling mills had had earlier origins: one started life as a cotton spinning mill in 1787 but turned over to fulling in 1789, while the other was established in 1781 as a scribbling mill, the fulling process being added in 1789. The originators of Mytholm Mill, between Uppermill and Dobcross, are uncertain, but it was probably built on land leased by local clothiers. Nearly all these mills were intended solely for fulling: only three had dual purposes, and significantly these were among the last to be built in the eighteenth century. Two were established for scribbling as well, and one (Tamewater Mill) carried on both fulling and dyewood grinding. Thus the great majority of the fulling mills in Saddleworth were erected and worked by local landowners, and these men were invariably clothiers themselves.

The increase in the rate of fulling mill construction as the eighteenth century proceeded is very marked. The four mills in existence in 1720 were joined by only three more over the next forty years, but four more were added during the succeeding two decades, 1760-1780. In 1780 therefore eleven fulling mills were in existence in the upper Tame valley, nine of them on or close to the main river and two in tributary valleys. Between 1780 and 1800 a further ten mills were built, coinciding with the great expansion in the local woollen industry which has already been referred to; a number of these were constructed with the intention of carrying on the scribbling process as well, or soon added it to the fulling of woollen cloth. These later mills also widened the distribution of fulling facilities in the area, several of them being located in the upper reaches of the valleys.

The Appendix gives details of mortgage transactions involved in the construction of the mills. One can safely assume that the mortgaging of land and partly-built mills was a means of acquiring finance for the establishment of fixed capital, while in most cases the mortgaging of a mill shortly after its establishment is indicative of the provision of circulating capital for the mill's occupants (17). Thus of the seventeen mills erected specifically for fulling, only five apparently involved mortgage transactions, four during the construction of the mill and the other shortly afterwards, a much smaller proportion when compared with the scribbling mills. Of the total of twenty-one fulling mills erected by 1800 at least eleven were carrying on scribbling as well by 1805, including those which had been built for this dual purpose.

Scribbling Mills

Whereas the date of the establishment of most of the fulling mills can be firmly fixed by means of the Quarter Sessions records, in the case of the scribbling mills deeds may record the purchase of land and water rights and thereby the intent to construct a mill, but it does not necessarily follow that the mill was built immediately, though in most cases it is possible to pinpoint the date fairly accurately. Great care has been taken here in the interpretation of the documentary evidence, and in particular an attempt has been made to unearth subsequent deeds referring to the same site which may refer to the existence of a mill, often "recently constructed". The use of the Land Tax Returns and parish registers helps to confirm these dates. To overcome the difficulty in deciding whether such a "mill" or "engine" was in fact truly a mill and not a reference to hand-powered scribbling machines an attempt has also been made to establish whether water rights were included in the transactions. Thus some of the earliest references in the deeds are to Willy Mills or Teazing Mills. These may well have been hand-powered in some cases, and are not therefore included in the list of scribbling mills (Table 2). The existence of 'hand-powered factories' in the area is known, exemplified by Shepherds Green, Greenfield (18).

Before scribbling could be carried out, the raw wool has to be opened up, the matted fibres loosened, and dust and other particles removed. Prior to the development of water-powered machinery, these operations were carried out by clothiers in their own homes, using rods or flails to beat the wool - 'swinging fleaks' as they are referred to in contemporary inventories. This was the first process to be mechanically powered, simple machines called 'willeys' being used to loosen and part the wool. A similar operation was performed by the 'teazing engine' which loosened the

matted wool still further before it was scribbled and carded, although early references to these two machines use the terms 'willeying' and 'teazing' interchangeably. It is interesting that 'teazing mills' came into existence several years before the first scribbling mill was established in Saddleworth.

Willeying was almost certainly a manual process: early rotary action machines were in use and were probably hand-driven (19). Thus in 1778 (CB 493) John Buckley mortgaged his messuage at Carrcote, near Delph, together with "that new erection part whereof is made use of for a Willow Mill ... in the occupation of John Buckley and one chamber over the said Willow Mill now used as a cottage ...". The same willow mill was referred to in later deeds in the early nineteenth century (e.g. EM 521). The building had a hillside location, and subsequently became a steam-powered cloth dressing mill. A 1782 deed (CM 179) referred to another 'willey mill' in Delph (Shore Mill). By 1788 this was being used for cotton, when it was known as Shore Engine (CX.548), standing astride the water race leading to Rasping Mill. Willeys were sometimes known as teasers (as well as devils etc.), and teasing mills probably carried out processes preparatory to carding the wool, though the term may also refer to the raising process, that is to the gig mill. Thus in 1772 Joseph Lawton of Dobcross, gentleman, John Winterbottom of Bridgehouse, Dobcross, clothier, and John Smith of Dobcross, drysalter, were granted permission by James Farrer to erect a "plank or board" across Diggle Brook and to construct a mill race, the water "to be used for the purpose of turning an engine or machine for Teazing Wool" at Brownhill Bridge on land tenanted by Winterbottom (20). The parish registers refer to a mill here in 1781, and, though it is uncertain when scribbling engines were installed, this had probably occurred before 1800. Because of this uncertainty, however, the mill is not included in Table 2 or the Appendix.

The term 'scribbling', a stage in the carding of wool, appears to have come into use in West Yorkshire in the early years of the eighteenth century. The process included the blending of different sorts of wool.(21).

The purpose of the scribbling machine was to disentangle woollen fibres completely, and to arrange them into slivers of similar thickness and weight, a process which was finally completed by the carding engine. Scribbling was another process to be mechanically powered at an early date, scribbling engines coming into use at about the same time - during the 1770s - as the willeys and teasing machines. But it was the scribbling engine which heralded the widespread introduction of rudimentary factory organisation and water power in the woollen industry. (22).

Various kinds of scribbling and carding engines had been tried out from the middle years of the eighteenth century, though they were hand-powered and could be used in the clothiers' own homes. The application of water power to these machines resulted in purpose-built structures, although sometimes pre-existing fulling or even corn mills were used, where water power was already available. It is the establishment of purpose-built scribbling mills which will be examined in detail here. Some commentators have maintained that the early scribbling mills fitted into the existing organisation of the industry, and like the early fulling mills provided a public service for domestic manufacturers; but once these mills began to handle the wool of their owners, they tended to assume a new function and to have a revolutionary effect. (23). Many of these clothier-mill owners soon realised that they were operating from a position of strength and began to extend their entrepreneurial activities. They significantly

described themselves, or were recognised by others, as chapmen, merchants or woollen dealers. Others followed their example and created a minor stampede in the 1780s and 1790s to obtain mills or mill sites. This was illustrated very well in Saddleworth, where clothiers, local tradesmen and a few from outside the district, joined the rush to seek stream-sites. This may help to explain why several firms in the parish appear first as owners or occupiers of a scribbling mill.

Soon, scribbling mills also began to carry out the 'slubbing' process, the final preparation for the spinning of yarn. In this way, four different machines were eventually housed in these mills: the willy or teaser, the scribbler, the carding engine and the slubbing 'billy' (24).

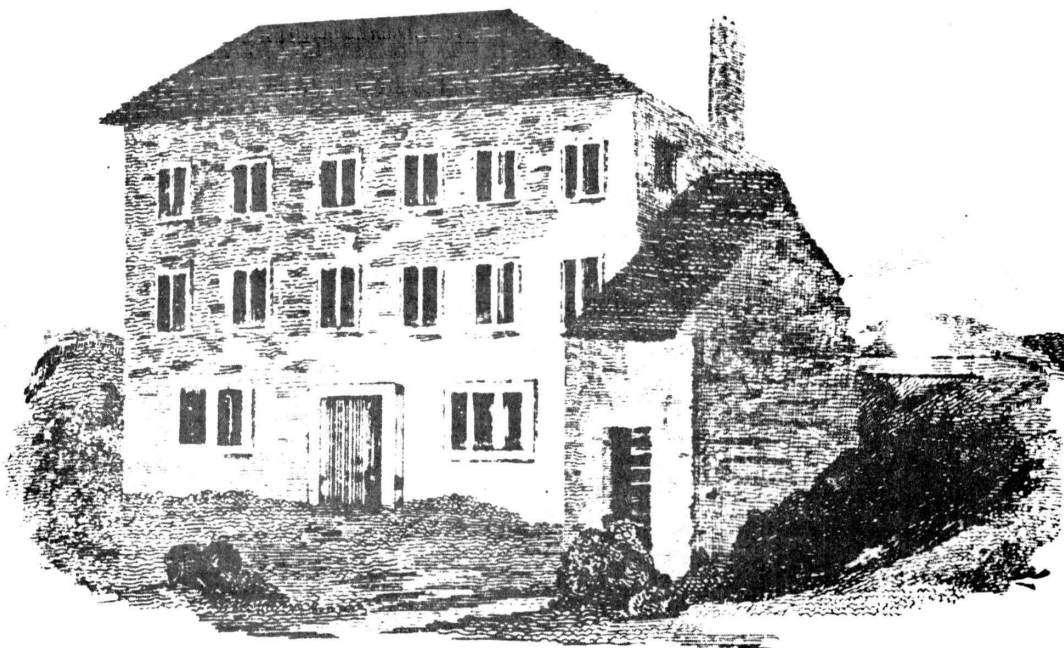
The scribbling mills which had been established in the area by 1800 are listed in Table 2. The earliest were at Tunstead Clough, Greenfield, at Slackcote, near Denshaw, and at High Grove, Grasscroft, all of which were in existence in 1781, and besides these it should also be noted that some of the fulling mills also had scribbling engines installed about this time. These were quickly followed by other purpose-built scribbling mills throughout the area. Of the total of some forty-one established by 1800, only seven were on the river Tame. The other thirty-four were located in tributary valleys, nearly half of them in the two main ones, Chew Brook and Diggle Brook or their side valleys. Thus the scribbling mills had a wider distribution than even the fulling mills, few of even the tiniest tributary valleys in the area being without their representatives by the close of the eighteenth century. The Appendix includes details of three other mills which had turned over to scribbling by 1800. Two of these had started life as logwood grinding and rasping mills, and one as a corn mill.

It is interesting to note that it has been suggested that the earliest scribbling mill in Yorkshire was almost certainly established by 1778 at Baildon (25): the Saddleworth woollen manufacturers were not slow therefore in realising the potential of these new mills. The enormous growth of scribbling mills and fulling mills in the valley during the last two decades of the century was probably one of the reasons why cotton carding and spinning mills failed to establish a foothold in any significant numbers in the early years, despite the area's water power reserves and its proximity to the mushrooming cotton towns such as Oldham, four miles to the west.

Mill Buildings

Most of the scribbling and fulling mills built during this period were very small buildings, not unlike the traditional weavers' cottages of the area, two or three storeys high with mullioned windows. The number of machines housed in these tiny buildings was very small, and they also provided domestic quarters in many cases. This may be illustrated by a deed dated 1786 (CS 1038) referring to New Years Bridge Mill, Denshaw, "part of which is converted into and used as a dwelling house and in other parts whereof are put and set up two machines for the scribbling of wool commonly called Scribbling Engines and one other Engine for the teasing of wool commonly called a Teazing Mill otherwise a Willy for the Teazing of wool ..." The local historian, Ammon Wrigley, describing Shore Mill, Delph, mentioned that "there was a home in the mill, with living room, parlour and kitchen" (26). These two examples may provide an explanation for the non-appearance of most of these early

Saddleworth mills in the insurance records housed in the Guildhall Library. In fact only two of the mills in the Upper Tame Valley were represented before 1800 (27).



Waters Mill, Castleshaw, about 1816

The Mill Builders

Much of the finance for the building of these eighteenth century mills seems to have come from the pockets of the entrepreneurs themselves and their families and friends, and possibly from the liquidation of other assets. Surprisingly infrequently at this time did the undertaking involve the mortgaging of property and estates, details of which are included in the Appendix, though it is distinctly possible that further examination of the documentary evidence at the Registry of Deeds may indicate that a number of mill-builders were mortgaging lands other than those on which they were constructing their mills.

Deeds give details of mortgage transactions which sometimes financed the construction of these mills. One can safely assume that the mortgaging of land and a partly built mill was a means of acquiring capital. This can be illustrated by an example which, although occurring outside the period covered by this paper, does mirror activities which prevailed during the later years of the eighteenth century. In his will dated 11 January 1836, John Gartside, a yeoman living at Cherry Clough, near Denshaw, mentioned that he had begun the construction of a building "intended for a factory." He went on to say that he desired his executors and trustees to "complete the same, and if my personal estate is insufficient then I give my trustees power to mortgage the whole or any part thereof of my real estate to raise a sufficient sum to complete the same." Deeds also indicate that mills were sometimes mortgaged after their completion, and this can be taken in

many cases to suggest the provision of circulating capital for their occupants. (28). What is more difficult to establish with any degree of certainty from the evidence of deeds is where a mill builder was borrowing money using land held elsewhere as security, although on occasions illuminating details can be uncovered. One such case may be mentioned here. In 1792, John Mallalieu, a clothier of Haybottom, Greenfield, was mortgaging the building later known as Oak View Mill, which had just been erected on the close called the Lee and intended when finished to be used as a mill for scribbling and carding wool, to George Lloyd of Manchester and William Brown of York. At the same time, Mallalieu was raising further capital by mortgaging his family estates at Wickens, a mile or two away on the hillside above Uppermill, and it might be inferred from this that he was intending to use this money to equip the building. The mortgage was renewed in 1795, by which time the mill was in full operation (DI 393 and DQ 378).

Most of these mills were built by small, independent domestic clothiers, but it is significant how a number of local names recur in several cases, prominent individuals or families often being involved in the establishment of several mills. Thus John Smith of Dobcross (described originally as a shopkeeper, later as a drysalter), besides building himself a rasping mill at Diggle Bridge, was also involved in the establishment of the teasing mill at Brownhill Bridge, Dobcross, the fulling mills at Warth (Diggle) and Mytholm (near Uppermill), and the fulling and scribbling mill at Royal George (near Grasscroft), while he was also connected with the early stages in the acquisition of land for the scribbling mill at Haybottom, Greenfield. An interesting aspect is that, although there was comparatively little 'outside' finance directly involved in mill construction (finance from mortgages being considered as indirect), where this did occur a good number of the men providing the capital were drysalters (Appendix).

Other local names which occur several times include Joseph Lawton of Dobcross, gentleman, the father-in-law of William Hardman, drysalter of Manchester, who was also to become involved in helping to finance several of the Saddleworth mills; Henry Whitehead of Dobcross, clothier, Abraham Rhodes of Uppermill, clothier, and Joseph Lawton of Delph, shopkeeper. Local families prominent in the establishment and financing of mills were the Buckleys of Tunstead, Greenfield, the Platts of Heathfields, Uppermill, the Shaws of Furlane, Greenfield, and the Harrops of Tamewater, Dobcross and Grasscroft.

Examination of the Minute Books of the Huddersfield Canal Company, the Turnpike Roads records, the list of the proprietors of the common lands of Saddleworth after the sale of the Manor in 1791, all reveal the same names cropping up again and again. Furthermore, several of these individuals were also involved in the establishment of the early banks in Saddleworth (at Dobcross). The impression, therefore, is of much capital circulating within Saddleworth, generated locally to a large extent, particularly in the part of the parish which had formerly been included within the Manor. Friarmere - the area north of Delph - continued in many respects to be a separate entity, and attracted a smaller proportion of its capital from the rest of Saddleworth, at least in the years prior to 1800.

Of the forty-one scribbling mills in existence by 1800, twenty-seven were established by landowners. Of these, twenty were local men - in a

number of cases they had purchased the land with an eye to water rights shortly before the construction of the mill. The remaining seven lived outside the area, some of these, too, having newly acquired the land. The other fourteen mills were erected by local men who had taken out leases on the millsteads and water rights. Only eleven of forty-one cases involved more than one person. Four of these were groups of clothiers, the remainder being 'mixed' groups, including both clothiers and manufacturers in other industries. 'Drysalters' were prominent among the latter, an occupation closely linked to textile finishing.

Evidence from the Registry of Deeds indicates that at least eighteen of the forty-one mills involved mortgages either during, or soon after, their construction. Only four of these were 'local' transactions, and in each the capital came from Saddleworth clothiers. It is significant that two of the latter were involved soon afterwards in the founding of two local banks. The other fourteen mortgages involved men outside the Saddleworth area, although, not surprisingly, the vast majority of these lived within the textile districts of either Lancashire or West Yorkshire.

Conclusion

It has been seen, then, that the expansion of the woollen industry in Saddleworth during the eighteenth century is reflected in the spread of fulling mills throughout the area, evidence for which can be gleaned from the Quarter Sessions records as well as from the Registry of Deeds at Wakefield. These mills were mostly established by small entrepreneurs - weaver/farmers and local clothiers - quick to take advantage of the changing nature of the woollen industry. This same class of independent clothiers were responsible for the great and early expansion of the factory industry, in the form of small, water-powered scribbling mills. The nature and magnitude of this development during the last two decades of the eighteenth century would not be apparent from the study of insurance records alone - indeed, they might give a very misleading picture - and much more reliable evidence for their construction may be derived from the Registry of Deeds and from Land Tax returns. Although new deeds may come to light and give more details of individual mills, the overall picture that has emerged is unlikely to be affected.

Map 1 Fulling Mills in the Upper Tame Valley by 1800

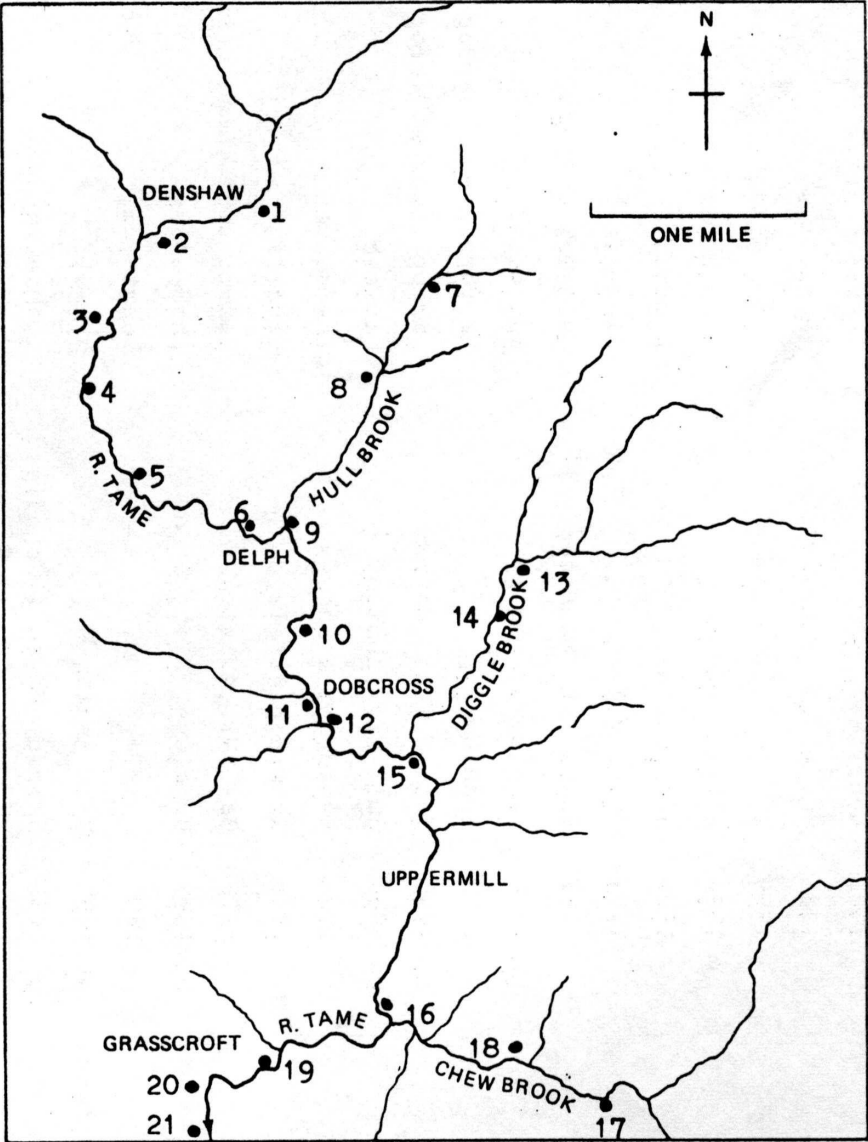


Table 1 Fulling Mills in the Upper Tame Valley by 1800

Map No.	Mill	Date	Owner	Occupier	Tax s d
1	Longroyd	by 1795	Abm. & Sml. Gartside	Shaw, Whitehead & Millns	3-3
2	Denshaw	1776	Henry Kelsall	Thomas & James Shaw	2-9 $\frac{3}{4}$
3	Old Tame	1781	Jn. & Jas. Schofield	themselves	3-7
4	Slackcote	1789	I. & G. Worthington	James Wilde & Co.	4-6 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	Linfitts	by 1754	William Hardman	John Roberts	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	Woodhouse	1745	Joseph Shaw	himself	3-11
7	Wood	1784	James Millns	himself	2-8 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	Moorcroft	1787	Exors. Mr. Mashiter	Gartside & Rhodes	4-8 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	Delph	by 1716	George Walmersley	Whitehead, Wild & Co.	12-3 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	Gatehead	1789	John Harrop	Harrop, Lees & Harrop	9-11 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	Tamewater	by 1795	Jas. & Thos. Harrop	Harrop, Lees & Harrop	10-3 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	Walk	by 1669	Sml. Higginbottom	himself	6-8 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	Warth	1786	Broadbent & Rhodes	themselves	4-8 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	Wrigley	1766	Jonathan Wrigley	himself	6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	Mytholm	1779	Rev. Mr. Armstead	Harrop, Whitehead & Smith	5-6 $\frac{3}{4}$
16	Frenches	by 1673	Buckleys, Platt & Co.	themselves	4-8 $\frac{3}{4}$
17	Greenfield	by 1800	Buckley & Co.	themselves	14-0
18	Andrew (Greenfield)	by 1738	John Andrew	himself	9-6
19	Royal George	by 1788	Harrop, Smith & Schofield	themselves	8-2
20	Quick	by 1712	Exors. D. Woolley	Exors. John Wright	9-5
21	Andrew (Roughtown)	1764	Widow Andrew	Hilton & Woolley	7-2

(From Land Tax Returns 1800)

Map 2 Scribbling Mills in the Upper Tame Valley by 1800

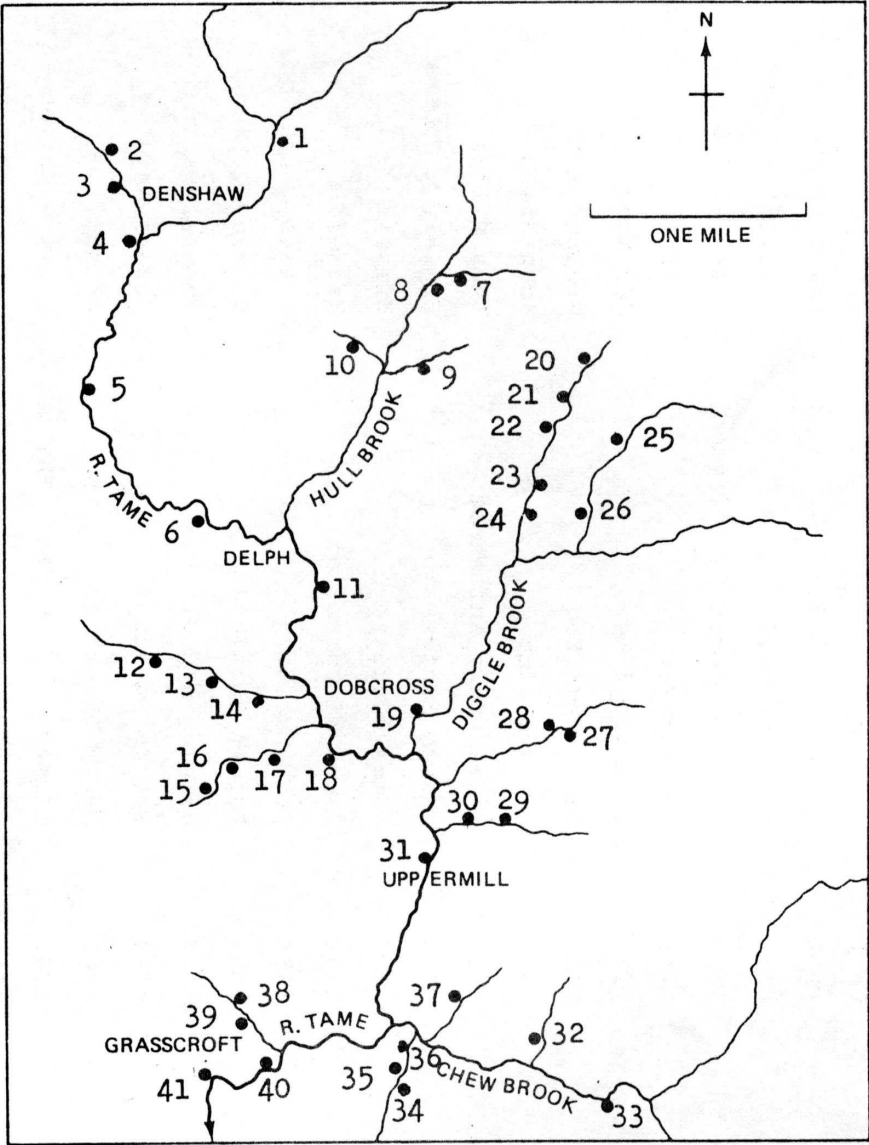


Table 2 Scribbling Mills in the Upper Tame Valley in 1800

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Mill</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Occupier</u>	<u>Tax</u>
1	New Years Bridge	1786	James Millns	Himself Millns & Whitehead	1-7½
2	Marshbottom	1785	-	-	-
3	Lumb Holes	1786	Exors John Mills	Themselves	1-5½
4	Calf Hey	1790	Benjm Gartside	Himself	2-0¾
5	Slackcote	1781	Isaac & George Worthington	James Wild & Co.	4-6¾
6	Pingle	1782	Jno Roberts	Himself & Jno Farrand	3-3
7	Castleshaw	1787	Gaml Lloyd Esq	Jno Wood	2-4½
8	Broadhead	1783	Gaml Lloyd Esq	Wrigley & Co.	2-11½
9	Waters	1794	Mr. Armitage	John Nield	2-3½
10	Moorcroft Wood	1795	Exors Henry Whitehead	Thos Millns	2-0½
11	Lumb Mill	1793	Joseph Lawton	Himself & Others	1-7½
12	Thurston Clough	1791	James Buckley	Himself	2-0½
13	Knarr	1792	James Winterbottom	Himself	2-3½
14	Temple Bar	1784	John Gartside	Greave & Radcliffe	2-3½
15	Wall Hill	1783	Robert Buckley	Buckley & Lees	2-3½
16	Shelter	1794	Wrigley & Woolley	Themselves	2-3½
17	Husteads	1788	Mr. Wm Hardman	Joseph Wrigley	2-5½
18	Tamebridge	1782	Henry Whitehead	Himself	1-11½
19	Stonebottom	1791	Thomas Platt & Henry Whitehead	Platt & Whitehead	3-11
20	Deanhead	1798	James Bradshaw Esq	Abram Rhodes	1-11½
21	Warrock Hill Upper	1784)	(Thomas Rhodes	Himself	3-1
22	Warrock Hill Lower	1787)	(John Rhodes	Thomas Rhodes	1-11½

23	Yewtree	1793	John Wood	Himself	2-9
24	Thornscrough	1783	Henry Preston Esq	Jonathan Shaw	2-3 $\frac{1}{4}$
25	Bakestone Pit	1792	James Hobson	Platt & Bradbury	2-9 $\frac{1}{4}$
26	Mitchell	1791	James Wood	Broadbent & Whitehead	2-3 $\frac{1}{4}$
27	Churchbanks Higher	1783	Robert Bradbury	Platt & Bradbury	1-7 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	Churchbanks Lower	1798	Ralph Royle	H Platt, I Platt & Bradbury	2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$
29	Heathfields	1799	John Platt		3-6
30	Damhead Mill	1786	Abram Rhodes	Himself	2-9
31	Giles	1783	Giles Shaw & Sons	Themselves	7-0 $\frac{3}{4}$
32	Tunstead Clough	1781	John Buckley	Himself & others	2-11 $\frac{1}{4}$
33	Greenfield	1799	Buckley & Co.		14-0
34	Boltmeadow	1782	Isaac & George Worthington	Buckley & Mellor	2-11 $\frac{1}{4}$
35	Oak View	1792	John Mallalieu	Himself	3-0
36	Haybottom	1779	Mr Wm Hardman	John Mallalieu	2-11 $\frac{1}{4}$
37	Kinders	1792	? Ralph Bradbury	Himself	2-11 $\frac{1}{4}$
38	Throstle Nest	1791	James Harrop	Henry Buckley	2-5 $\frac{1}{4}$
39	High Grove	1781	James Wright	Himself	1-11 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	Royal George	1787	Harrop Smith & Scholefield	Harrop & Scholefield	8-2
41	Hob Hole	1791	Exors James Lees		2-3 $\frac{1}{4}$

(From Land Tax Returns, 1800)

APPENDIX

FULLING MILLS

Denshaw area

<u>1. LONGROYD MILL</u>	G.R. SD 982104	R. Tame
1791 (DG 1036)	Land and water rights leased by James Whitehead of Denshaw, John Shaw of Dumfries, Denshaw, James Mills of Wood and John Whitehead of Denshaw, all clothiers.	
1795 Land Tax:	owner Exors James Gartside; occupiers Whiteheads, Shaw and Mills.	
1800 Land Tax:	owners Abraham and Samuel Gartside; occupiers Whiteheads, Shaw and Mills.	
	Scribbling carried on by 1803 (EP 230).	

<u>2. DENSHAW MILL</u>	G.R. SD 977103	R. Tame
1775 (EC 244-245)	Land and water rights bought by William and Henry Kelsall who lived in the Mottram-on-Longdendale area, Cheshire. Mill built by 1776 and leased out.	
1782 Land Tax:	owner Henry Kelsall; occupier ?	
1790 Land Tax:	owner Henry Kelsall; occupier Robert Bradbury.	
1795 Land Tax:	owner Henry Kelsall; occupier John Shaw.	
1800 Land Tax:	owner Henry Kelsall; occupiers Thomas and James Shaw.	

<u>3. OLD TAME MILL</u>	G.R. SD 971094	R. Tame
1781 (LK 444)	Built by John Schofield.	
1785 Land Tax:	John Schofield owner and occupier.	
1790-1800 Land Tax:	John and James Schofield owners and occupiers.	

Delph area

<u>4. SLACKCOTE MILL</u>	G.R. SD 970092	R. Tame
Built 1781 as a scribbling mill. See list of scribbling mills.		
1789 Quarter Sessions Records: fulling began.		

<u>5. LINFITTS MILL</u>	G.R. SD 974083	R. Tame
Built early 1750s (by Joseph Lawton of Dobcross? - he was owner in 1768(BH 193)		
1754 Registers:	John Farrand, fuller of Lawton Mill.	
1756 Registers:	John Farrand, fuller of Swainscoft (original name of Linfitts).	
1759 Quarter Sessions Records: first reference to fulling mill here.		
1781-1800 Land Tax:	owner Mr. Hardman; occupier John Roberts.	

<u>6. WOODHOUSE MILL</u>	(Greave Mill; Song Mill)	G.R. SD 983079	R. Tame
Built 1745 (Quarter Sessions Records) probably by Joseph Greave of Woodhouse who as owner of the mill turned it over to his nephew Joseph Shaw of Woodhouse, clothier, in 1775. According to the Registers, Greave Mill had various occupiers up to 1780.			
1781-1800 Land Tax: owner and occupier Joseph Shaw.			

<u>7. WOOD MILL</u>	G.R. SD 994097	Hull Brook
1783 (CN 526) Joseph Milns of Wood, clothier, mortgaged his		

estate at Wood to Benjamin Walker of Bayhall,
Huddersfield, gentleman.

1784 Quarter Sessions Records: fulling mill here.

1790-1800 Land Tax: owner and occupier of mill Joseph Milns.
Dyeing carried on by 1790, scribbling by 1799.

8. MOORCROFT MILL (Johnny Mill) G.R. SD 992092 Hull Brook

1786 (CU 399) Rev. James Mashiter of Shaw Lane, Crompton,
Lancs. became mortgagee of land; deed refers to
intended mill.

1786 (CU 749) He leased water rights to John Kenworthy of
Castleshaw, clothier. In turn, Kenworthy in
partnership with James Rhodes of Castlehill,
clothier, and Abraham Gartside of Water Cote,
clothier, built mill.

1787 Quarter Sessions Records: fulling mill here.

1788 Kenworthy turned his share over to Gartside and
Rhodes, and in 1794 they mortgaged it to William
Stables of Hemsworth, gentleman (DN 725).

1790-1800 Land Tax. owner Mr. Mashiter; occupiers Gartside and
Rhodes.

This mill may have been built for carding as
well as fulling.

9. DELPH MILL (Eagle Mill) G.R. SD 985081 Hull Brook

1716 (K 671) reference to "milns and kilns" occupied by Henry
Whitehead.

1722 Registers: Robert Whitehead, fuller of Delph.

1733 (FF 690) reference to fulling mill in occupation of
Robert Whitehead.

1779 (CE 478) mortgage turned over to George Walmsley of
Rochdale; mill occupied by Jonathan Lees of
Thurston Clough, near Delph, but late in the
occupation of John Farrand.

1782-5 Land Tax: owner George Walmsley; occupier Whitehead and Shaw.

1797 (EB 996) owner George Walmsley; occupiers late Thomas Shaw
and Abraham Whitehead.

1800 Land Tax: owner Messrs. Walmsley; occupiers Whitehead, Wild & Co.
Scribbling carried on by 1797 (EB 996) - three
scribbling engines, one wool teaser or willow.

10. GATEHEAD MILL G.R. SD 986072 R. Tame

1789 Quarter Sessions Records: fulling began. Mill built earlier as cotton
spinning mill.

1795 Land Tax: John Harrop owner and occupier.

1800 Land Tax: John Harrop owner; occupiers Harrop, Lees & Harrop.

Dobcross area

11. TAMEWATER MILL G.R. SD 986066 R. Tame

1792 (DK 501) James Harrop of Tamewater, drysalter, mortgaged land
and mill "now erecting" to Martha Armitage and
Hannah Scholefield both of Longroyd Bridge,
Huddersfield. Mill probably built as a fulling
and rasping mill.

1795 Land Tax: James Harrop owner; occupiers James Harrop & Co.

- 1796 Quarter Sessions Records: fulling carried on.
1796 (DU 214) James Harrop turned over a half share in the mill to Thomas Harrop of Dobcross, merchant; mill in occupation of Thomas Harrop & Co., and Messrs. John Harrop, James and Joseph Lees (latter of Clarksfield, Oldham).
1800 Land Tax: owners James and Thomas Harrop; occupiers Harrop, Lees and Harrop.

12. WALK MILL

G.R. SD 989064

R. Tame

- 1669 Will of Richard Lawton, fuller of Walk Mill in Saddleworth.
1693 James Farrer leased Fulling Mill to George Lawton for 21 years.
1710 Will of George Lawton of Walk Mill, fuller: leaves mill to son John. James Farrer, Lord of the Manor, owner until 1791, when it was sold to the tenant.
1727 Will of John Wood of Dobcross, chapman: refers to fuller miln.
1782-90 Land Tax: owner James Farrer; occupier Samuel Higginbottom.
1795-1800 Land Tax: owner and occupier Samuel Higginbottom. Scribbling by 1782 (Land Tax)

Diggle area

13. WARTH MILL

G.R. SE 004078

Diggle Brook

- 1785 (CR 363) James Farrer leased land and water rights to James Broadbent of Carrhead, clothier, John Smith of Dobcross, dry salter, and John Rhodes of Green, clothier. Land already in the occupation of James Broadbent. Farrer had a one-third share in mill.
1786 Quarter Sessions Records: mill used for fulling.
1788 Smith turned over his share to William Rhodes of Warrockhill Foot.
1790 Land Tax: owner James Farrer; occupiers Broadbent and Rhodes.
1791 (DI 360) Farrer turned over his share to James Broadbent of Carr, clothier, William Broadbent of Carr, clothier, and Elias Broadbent the elder of Lee, clothier, (together with a one third share in messuages, land etc. including dyehouse at Carr); mill in occupation of James and William Broadbent, William, John and Samuel Rhodes.
1795-1800 Land Tax: owners and occupiers Broadbent and Rhodes.

14. WRIGLEY MILL

G.R. SE 001073

Diggle Brook

- 1766 Quarter Sessions Records: fulling carried on. Owner and occupier probably John Wrigley of Hollingreave, a freeholder who had most likely built the mill.
1776 Will of John Wrigley: his mill at Hollingreave was bequeathed to his sons James and Jonathan Wrigley.
1781-1800 Land Tax: owner and occupier Jonathan Wrigley.

Uppermill area

15. MYTHOLM MILL

G.R. SD 995062

R. Tame

- 1779 Quarter Sessions Records: fulling carried on. James Byrom, fuller of Mytholm Mill mentioned in Registers (tenant?); builders uncertain - possibly Whitehead & Co.

1781-82 Land Tax: owner Rev. Mr. Armstead of Meltham Chapel;
not listed.
1790-1800 Land Tax: owner Rev. Mr. Armstead; occupiers Harrop,
Whitehead and Smith.

Greenfield area

16. FRENCHES MILL G.R. SD 993047 R. Tame
1673 Letter of Adminstration referred to John Malalew of Shaw Mill
(this mill?).
1715 Datestone referred to John Mallalieu.
1722 Registers: Thomas Mallalieu of Frenches Mill, fuller.
Numerous later references to fulling at Frenches
Mill in Registers.
1782-85 Land Tax: owner James Farrer; occupier Samuel Higginbottom.
1788 Farrer leased mill to James Heginbottom of
Dobcross, clothier, John Platt of Uppermill,
clothier, Giles Shaw of Furlane (Greenfield),
clothier, and Robert Buckley of Boarshurst
(Greenfield), clothier; mill in occupation of
Heginbottom.
1790 Land Tax: owner James Farrer; occupiers Buckley, Platt & Co.
1791 James Farrer turned mill over to James Heginbottom
of Dobcross, John Platt of Heathfields (Uppermill),
Giles Shaw of Furlane, Robert Buckley of Boarshurst
and John Buckley of Tunstead (Greenfield), all
clothiers - mill in their occupation already.
1795-1800 Land Tax: owners and occupiers Buckley, Platt & Co.
1796 (DX 130) Heginbottom turned his one fifth share over to
Robert Buckley of Boarshurst, John Buckley late
of Tunstead now of Uppermill, John Platt of
Heathfields and Giles Shaw of Furlane.

17. GREENFIELD MILL G.R. SE 009037 Chew Brook
Built by 1800 as a fulling and scribbling mill.
For details see list of scribbling mills.

18. ANDREW MILL G.R. SD 999041 Chew Brook
Built c 1736. 1738 (MM 204) reference to "new building called
a Count of Walk Mill lately erected by John Andrew"
of Boarshurst (Greenfield), yeoman. He was mort-
gaging it to William Bagshaw of Ford near
Chapel-en-le-Frith in Derbyshire. The mortgage
passed to Catherine Buckley of Grotton Head,
Saddleworth, in 1742 (RR 402), and in turn back to
John Andrew of Boarshurst, yeoman, in 1770.
1781-1800 Land Tax: owner and occupier John Andrew.
By 1791 scribbling carried on as well (Registers;
see also DT 803).

19. ROYAL GEORGE MILL G.R. SD 983040 R. Tame
Built by 1788 as a fulling and scribbling mill.
For details see list of scribbling mills.

20. QUICK MILL (Kenworthy Mill, Wright Mill) G.R. SD 979037 R. Tame
1712 Registers: William Kenworthy of Quick Mill.
1732 Will of James Kenworthy of Quickwood leaves fulling mill to eldest
son William.

- 1741 Quarter Sessions Records: fulling carried on at Kenworthy Mill.
 1757 Will of William Kenworthy: turned his right in fulling mills held under lease from James Farrer to his son William Kenworthy.
 1768 (CK974) reference to two fulling mills with two water wheels in the occupation of William Kenworthy of Quickwood, clothier.
 1771 (BZ 813) lease passed to John Wright of Quick Mill, clothier.
 1782-91 Land Tax: owner James Farrer; occupiers Executors of John Wright and James Lees.
 1792-98 Land Tax: owner Daniel Woolley; occupier Executors of John Wright and James Lees.
 1798 Manchester Mercury July 24: mills let to William Shaw of Grasscroft.

21. ANDREW MILL (Roughtown Mill) G.R. SD 979029 R. Tame

- 1764 (AZ 122) John Andrew owner of a "fulling mill now erecting and nearly finished" - under mortgage to John Banks of Leeds, cloth dresser; mortgage turned over by this deed to Ralph Elmsall of Thornhill, gentleman. In 1769 another fulling mill, nearly finished, was in the occupation of John Andrew of Quickwood, cloth dresser; Edward Elmsall of Thornhill, gentleman, was turning the mortgage over to others.
 1781-85 Land Tax: owner and occupier John Andrew.
 1790 Land Tax: owner and occupier Ottiwell Andrew.
 1795-97 Land Tax: owner Widow Andrew; she occupied half of the mill while the other half was occupied by Daniel Woolley.
 1798-1800 Land Tax: owner Widow Andrew; occupiers half Daniel Woolley, half John Hilton.
 Scribbling carried on by 1781 (Registers).

SCRIBBLING MILLS

Denshaw area

1. NEW YEARS BRIDGE MILL G.R. SD 984105 R. Tame

- 1785 (CS 984) The holders of common land on Oxhey granted James Milns (Mills) of Wood land and water rights, and permission to "erect a mill and to place therein a scribbling engine and teasing mill or other machines or engines for the manufacture of sheep's wool and woollen cloth."
 1786 (CS 1038) James Milns of Wood, clothier, mortgaged "the new erection, part of which is used as a dwelling house and in other parts whereof are put and set up two machines for the scribbling of wool commonly called Scribbling Engines and one other Engine for the Teazing of Wool commonly called a Teazing Mill otherwise a Willy for the Teazing of Wool ... in the tenure of James Milns." The mortgagee was Richard Collingwood of Bayhall, Huddersfield, gentleman.
 1798-1800 Land Tax: owner James Mills; occupiers Mills & Whitehead.
 1804 Manchester Mercury Oct 9: Sale by auction (estate of James Mills, bankrupt) machinery in New Years Bridge Mill: 1 Willow, 2 large scribblers, 1 carding engine, 1, billy. Advertisement also mentioned water wheel.

2. MARSHBOTTOM MILL

G.R. SD 972110

Brimmy Clough

1785 (CS 560)

Lease for 999 years, Amor Ainsworth of Wickinholme to John Milns of Brimecroft of land 16½ yds by 8 yds at bottom of field called Marsh or Marshbottom to erect and build a mill or engine ...

1814 (FX 814)

James Milnes of Heyhouse grants to his younger son James Milnes of Junction Inn, publican, his half share in plot of land called Marsh or Marshbottom and cottages erected there formerly used as a scribbling mill ...

3. LUMB HOLES MILL

G.R. SD 973108

Lumb Holes Brook

1786 (CS 990)

James Hobson of Oldham, weaver, leased land, part of the Boothsteads estate, to John Milns of the neighbouring Brimmycroft estate for the erection of a mill.

1790-95 Land Tax:

John Milns owner and occupier of "engine".

1797 Will of John Milnes

of Brimmycroft, clothier, leaves leasehold Building now used as a scribbling mill and the new goits dam reservoir at Lumphole now in the occupation of John Higginbottom to his sons James Joseph and Benjamin.

1800 Land Tax:

owners of "engine" executors of John Milns; occupiers not listed.

4. CALF HEY MILL (Denshaw Vale Works) G.R. SD 974103 R. Tame

1784 Will of James Gartside of Denshaw; he bequeathed messuage called

Calf Hey Barn to his son Benjamin Gartside (CS 172).

1790-95 Land Tax:

owner of "engine" executors of James Gartside; occupier Benjamin Gartside.

1800 Land Tax:

owner of "engine" Benjamin Gartside; occupier not listed.

1802 (EL 986)

Benjamin Gartside late of Calf Hey Barn now of Broad Meadow (Denshaw), yeoman, mortgaged "water mill called Calf Hey Mill ... built by Benjamin Gartside and in the occupation of John Ogden" to William Hall of Halifax, gentleman.

1808 (FE 860)

Mortgage transferred to John Taylor or Chorlton Row, Manchester, Esq. In this deed Benjamin Gartside was described as a cotton spinner. Was this mill built for cotton?

Delph area

5. SLACKCOTE MILL

G.R. SD 970092

R. Tame

1781 (CL 159)

Thomas Taylor of Ashton, gentleman (owner of the land), in partnership with Robert Ellison of Stalybridge, drysalter, Robert Buckley of Boarshurst, Greenfield, clothier, Isaac Platt of Mantley Yate, near Slackcote, clothier, John Mallalieu of Old Tame, near Slackcote, clothier, and John Wrigley of Fox Hall, Oldham, clothier, were all in possession of a "building now nearly finished and intended as a mill at Slackcote." (See also Boltmeadow Mill, No.34).

1782 (CL 345)

Mill described as "now finished and used as a scribbling mill ..." Subsequent references suggest that Isaac Platt was working the mill.

1785 Land Tax: owner Mr. Taylor; occupiers Ellison, Platt & Co. of "engine".
 1789 Quarter Sessions Records: first mention of fulling.
 1790 Land Tax: owner Mr. Taylor; occupiers Mallalieu & Co. of "mill".
 1795 Land Tax: owner Mr. Taylor; occupier John Mallalieu.
 1800 Land Tax: owners I & G Worthington (mortgagees) of Altrincham; occupiers James Wild & Co. mill "now unlet and unoccupied".
 1804 (ES 208)
 1805-10 Land Tax: owners I & G Worthington; occupiers Beswick and Haigh.

6. PINGLE MILL (Farrands Mill) G.R. SD 979081 R. Tame

1780 (CH 132) John Farrand of Delph, yeoman, purchased land and water rights.
 1782 Land Tax: owner of new mill Executors of John Gartside; occupier John Farrand.
 1785 Land Tax: owner Mr. Roberts; occupier John Farrand.
 1790 Land Tax: owner Mr. Starky; occupier John Farrand.
 1791 (private deed): Farrand mortgaged land and "mill used as a rasping, scribbling, carding and roving mill" to John Roberts of Delph, clothier.
 1795 Land Tax: owner John Roberts; occupier John Farrand.
 1800 Land Tax: owner John Roberts; occupiers himself and John Farrand.

7. CASTLESHAW MILL (Higher Broadhead Mill) G.R. SD 998100 Hull Brook

1758 (AQ 278) Benjamin Wrigley of Broadhead, yeoman, mortgaged his estates to George Lloyd of Hulme Hall, Manchester, Esq.
 1790-1800 Land Tax: owner of "engine" Gamaliel Lloyd (son of George Lloyd); occupier John Wood.

8. BROADHEAD MILL G.R. SD 996099 Hull Brook

1785 Land Tax: "engine" owned by Benjamin Wrigley of Broadhead, yeoman; occupiers himself and his son, James Wrigley.
 1790 (DC 672) James Wrigley, clothier of Broadhead, eldest son of Benjamin Wrigley deceased, mortgaged "water mill of three bays used for carding wool in the occupation of John Broadbent" to the trustees of George Lloyd late of Barrowby, Yorks., and formerly of Hulme Hall, Manchester.
 1795 Land Tax: owner Gamaliel Lloyd; occupier James Wrigley of "engine".
 1800 Land Tax: owner Gamaliel Lloyd; occupiers Wrigley & Co. of "mill".

9. WATERS MILL (Nield Mill) G.R. SD 996093 Waters Clough

1794-1800 Land Tax: owner of "engine" Mr. Armitage; occupier John Nield.
 1798 Registers: reference to Jesse Broadbent of Waters Mill.

10. MOORCROFT WOOD MILL G.R. SD 992094 Fed by springs

1795 Benjamin Taylor of Ogden, yeoman, and Henry Whitehead of Moorcroft Wood, clothier, lease to James and Thomas Millns of Wood, clothiers, a messuage and land at Moorcroft Wood "with the Mill or Building standing ... in a close at

1800	Land Tax:	Moorcroft Wood aforesaid called the Panstail in the occupation of Robert Buckley...." for 21 years at a rent of £40 p.a. James and Thomas Millns were to complete the Water Wheel floors doors feners troughs and other necessary appurtenances to the said Mill belonging.."(29) owner Exors. Hy Whitehead; occupier Thos. Millns engine.
11.	<u>LUMB MILL</u>	G.R. SD 988076 R. Tame
1792	(DJ 609)	Joseph Lawton of Delph, shopkeeper, mortgaged his estates (including Midgreave Meadow) to Richard Wilsford of Pontefract, Esq.
1794	(DP 552)	Wilsford and others released land with building or mill on part of the Midgreave Meadow together with water rights to Joseph Lawton and Henry Buckley of Hillend, clothier and merchant. The mill was built on Lawton's land and the dam etc. were on Buckley's estate.
1795.	Land Tax:	owner Joseph Lawton; occupiers Haigh & Beswick.
1796	(DW 232)	The mortgagees of Henry Buckley released to Joseph Lawton the former's half share in the mill and water rights. The deed mentions that the mill had been erected at the joint expense of Lawton and Buckley.
1800	Land Tax:	owner Joseph Lawton; occupiers Lawton and others.
1801	(EI 147)	Joseph Lawton the elder of Delph, shopkeeper, mortgaged the mill "used for fulling, carding and scribbling wool called Lumb Mill in a field called the Midgreave Meadow" in the occupation of James Beswick. William Haigh and James Lawton to Benjamin Ingham, Joshua Ingham and Silvester Sykes, Bankers in Huddersfield.
(NB there is no reference to fulling here in the Quarter Sessions Records before 1800).		
12.	<u>THURSTON CLOUGH MILL</u>	Location uncertain. Thurston Clough
1791	Land Tax:	owner Jas Buckley; occupier himself engine.
1800	Land Tax:	owner Jas Buckley; occupier himself engine.
13.	<u>KNARR MILL</u>	G.R. SD 981068 Thurston Clough (Knarr Clough).
1791	(DI 378)	On the sale of the Manor John and James Winterbottom, clothiers, purchased the estates and water rights' they already tenanted at Knarr.
1791	(DO 117)	James Winterbottom mortgaged land and water rights to James Ogden of Bridgehouse, Dobcross, clothier, and James Seville of New, Strinesdale, clothier.
1794	(DO 266)	Mortgage renewed; deed referred to water mill in the occupation of James Winterbottom.
1793-1800	Land Tax:	owner and occupier of "engine" James Winterbottom.
1799	(EC 993)	Ogden transferred mortgage to John and Stephen Wilkins of Cirencester, woolstaplers.
14.	<u>TEMPLE BAR MILL</u>	(Last Shift Mill) G.R. SD 983067 Knarr Clough
1782	Land Tax:	no reference.

1784	(CO 462)	James Farrer released land to John Gartside of Wallhill, including "new erection used as a scribbling mill lately erected" on land in Gartside's occupation near Wallhill.
1785-95	Land Tax:	owner and occupier John Gartside.
1786	(CS 504)	Gartside mortgaged mill to John Wood of Ashton, merchant. Mill in occupation of Gartside and Joseph Greave, another local clothier.
1800-10	Land Tax:	owner John Gartside; occupiers Greave and Radcliffe.

Dobcross area

15.	<u>WALL HILL MILL</u>	G.R. SD 980061	Wall Hill Clough
1783		Robert Buckley of Wall Hill, yeoman, mortgages his messuage and land at Wall Hill to Benjamin Walker of Bayhall, Huddersfield, gentleman, including "one new erection or building standing and being at Wall Hill aforesaid in which a scribbling mill now or is intended to be set up" (30)	
1790	Land Tax:	owner Robt. Buckley; occupiers Buckley & Lees for engine.	
1800	Land Tax:	owner Rt. Buckley; occupiers Buckley & Lees engine.	

16.	<u>SHELTER MILL</u>	G.R. SD 982063	Wall Hill Clough
1791	(DH 202)	James Farrer sold John Harrop of Dobcross clothier and James Harrop of Tamewater drysalter a messuage at Wadehill with a mill lately built on the New Field.	
1794	(DO 359)	John Harrop of Dobcross, merchant, and George Harrop of Tamewater, clothier, released to James Harrop of Tamewater, drysalter, and Thomas Harrop of Dobcross, merchant, a "newly erected water mill" in the occupation of Joseph Wrigley of Doctor House, Samuel Wrigley of Newhouses and Joseph Wooley of Crawshaw Bent.	
1795	Land Tax:	owner James Harrop; occupiers Wrigley and Wooley of "engine".	
1800	Land Tax:	Wrigley and Woolley owners and occupiers of "engine".	

17.	<u>HUSTEADS MILL</u>	G.R. SD 985063	Wall Hill Clough
1787	(CT 610)	James Farrer leased water rights on Wadehill Brook to James Kenworthy of Quickwood for a dyehouse.	
1789	(CZ 847)	James Buckley of Husteads, clothier, granted land and water rights to James Kenworthy of Wadehill, dyer.	
1789	Land Tax:	"engine and dyehouse" in occupation of James Kenworthy; owner Mr. Buckley.	
1792	(DK 315)	Deed referred to release of land on which mill reservoir had been built to James Kenworthy of Quick, clothier.	
1793	(DO 388)	Kenworthy mortgaged "the large mill for carding, roving, scribbling and spinning wool" together with a dyehouse, etc. to William Hardman of Manchester, drysalter. Hardman had married Mary Lawton, only daughter of Joseph Lawton of Dobcross, yeoman, on May 12, 1768 (Registers). She was a wealthy	

heiress, commanding a fortune of £3000. Hardman resided in Quay St., Manchester, and died on Jan. 15, 1813.

1800 Land Tax: owner Mr. William Hardman; occupier of "dyehouse and engine" Joseph Wrigley.

18. TAMEBRIDGE MILL (Moorgreen Mill) G.R. SD 988063 Supplied by springs

1781 (CI 907) Water rights conveyed to John Harrop of Dobcross, clothier, and Henry Whitehead of Dobcross, clothier.

1782 Land Tax: Henry Whitehead owner and occupier of scribbling mill.

1801 Will of Henry Whitehead of Dobcross, clothier, referred to his water mill at Moorgreen.

19. STONEBOTTOM MILL (Platt Mill, Woolroad Mill) G.R. SD 996066 Diggle Brook

1791 (DS 714) Thomas Platt the elder of Woolroad, yeoman, and William Radcliffe of Cross, clothier, conveyed to Thomas Platt, junior, and Henry Whitehead of Dobcross a "building lately erected for a fulling, cleansing, scribbling, carding and roving mill" together with water rights (November 21).

1791 (DI 367) On the sale of the Manor, Thomas Platt, clothier, purchased the Woolroad estate on which the mill was built (November 25).

1791 (DI 389) Thomas Platt mortgaged lands (not including mill) to William Harrison of Doncaster, clerk (December 1).

1801 (PB 1068) Will of Henry Whitehead the elder of Dobcross, clothier - he bequeathed Woolroad Mill (and Mytholm Mill and Moorgreen Mill) to his son, Henry.

1825 Will of Thomas Platt of Woolroad: bequeathed his fulling and scribbling mill at Woolroad to his grandson Thomas Platt and his sons-in-law Robert Winterbottom and William Bottomley.

NB: no reference to fulling in the Quarter Sessions Records before 1800.

Diggle area

20. DEANHEAD MILL G.R. SE 008093 Thorns Clough

1798 Land Tax: owner Abm Rhodes senior; occupier himself mill.

1800 Land Tax: owner Jas Bradshaw; occupier Abm Rhodes mill.

21. WARROCK HILL (OVER) MILL G.R. SE 006091 Thorns Clough

22. WARROCK HILL (LOWER) MILL G.R. SE 005089 Thorns Clough

1785 Land Tax: Thomas Rhodes owner and occupier of "engines".

1790 Land Tax: Thomas Rhodes owner and occupier of "engine": John Rhodes owner and occupier of "engine".

1795 Land Tax: Thomas Rhodes owner and occupier of "engine"; John Rhodes owner and Thomas Rhodes occupier of "engine".

1800 Will of Thomas Rhodes of Warrock Hill, yeoman, mentioned his two mills with engines and water rights, called the Lower Mill and the Over Mill at Warrock Hill.

<u>23. YEWTREE MILL</u>		G.R. SE 004085	Thorns Clough
1793	(DM 340)	John Wood of Yewtree mortgaged to James Milns of Wakefield, Esq. "the mill and other erection already built and finished or now in a state of erection", and in the occupation of John Wood and others.	
1795-1800	Land Tax:	John Wood owner and occupier of "engine".	
1798	(DZ 974)	reference to mill lately erected at Yewtree with machinery, drying vessels, tenters etc.	
<u>24. THORNSCLOUGH MILL</u>		G.R. SE 003082	Thorns Clough
1785	(CQ 868)	Henry Preston of Crosshill, Batley, Esq. leased land and "sough already made" with permission to build a weir to George Platt of Weakey, clothier, James Buckley of Hollingreave, clothier, George and Jonathan Shaw of Bank Gap, clothiers.	
1785	Land Tax:	Mr. Preston owner of "engine"; George and Jonathan Shaw & Co. occupiers.	
1788-91	Registers:	B. Haigh, scribbler, of Thornsclough. Before c 1790 mill mortgaged to James Hobson of Oldham, shopkeeper (later of Newton, Lancs. merchants).	
1795-1800	Land Tax:	owner Mr. Preston; occupier Jonathan Shaw.	
1805	Land Tax:	owner Henry Preston; occupier George Platt, Jonathan Shaw & Co.	
<u>25. BAKESTONE PIT MILL</u>		G.R. SE 011087	Brun Clough
1792	(DI 673)	James Hobson of Oldham, mercer and linen draper, had erected a "new mill for the cleansing, scribbling, carding and slubbing of sheep's wool and the dressing of cloth on a Close of land called the Intake at or near Thurstons".	
1800	Land Tax:	owner James Hobson; occupiers Platt and Bradbury of an "engine".	
<u>26. MITCHELL MILL</u>		G.R. SE 007082	Brun Clough
1791	(DI 671)	William Broadbent of Harrop Green, clothier, mortgaged the land on which Joseph Broadbent of Harrop Cote, clothier, James and John Broadbent of Harrop Green, clothiers, and Ralph Whitehead of Lee Cross, clothier, had erected a "mill for scouring, scribbling and carding sheep's wool", with water rights.	
1795	Land Tax:	owner Hezekiah Shepherd; occupiers Broadbent and Whitehead.	
1800	Land Tax:	owner James Wood; occupiers Broadbent and Whitehead.	

Uppermill area

<u>27. CHURCHBANKS HIGHER MILL</u>		G.R. SE 006065	Churchbanks Clough
1785	Land Tax:	owner James Farrer; occupiers Platt and Bradbury of "engine". Platt lived at Dobcross, and Robert Bradbury was a clothier of Castle Hill Cote near Delph.	
1797	deed referred to	water rights, and the field names in subsequent deeds indicate that this was the mill in question.	
1800	Land Tax:	Robert Bradbury owner; occupiers Platt and Bradbury.	

28. CHURCHBANKS LOWER MILL . G.R. SE 005065 Churchbanks Clough

1797 deed referred to water rights (but not to mill).
 1800 Land Tax: Ralph Royle owner of "engine"; occupiers Platt, Platt and Bradbury.
 1802 (EI 738) mill occupied by Henry Platt of Dobcross, joiner, and John Platt of Bridgehouse, Dobcross, joiner - ancestors of Platt Bros., textile machinery makers.

29. HEATHFIELDS MILL G.R. SE 001057 White Brook

1791 (Schofield Papers, Manchester Central Library): John Platt of Heathfields, clothier, mortgaged his estate to the executors of Robert Nuttall of Bury, Esq. (No reference to mill).
 1796 (DS 671) The mortgagees released the land to John Platt. (No reference to mill).
 1799 (EA 820) John Platt released to his son John a share in his mill "lately erected" at Heathfields.
 1800 Land Tax: John Platt owner and occupier of a "new mill".

30. DAMHEAD MILL G.R. SD 998057 White Brook

1785 (CY 357) James Farrer released land to Abraham Rhodes of Brownhill, Uppermill, clothier.
 1788 (CY 357) Rhodes mortgaged land and "mill lately built" to Henry Hall of Leeds, merchant, and Thomas Coupland of Leeds, distiller.
 1791 (DH 160) Mill referred to as a scribbling mill; further mortgage granted to Abraham and William Rhodes of Uppermill, clothiers, by James Armitage of Hunslet, Leeds, Esq.
 1795-1800 Land Tax: Abraham Rhodes owner and occupier of "engine".

31. GILES MILL G.R. SD 996055 R. Tame

1785 Land Tax: Giles and Thomas Shaw owners and occupiers of "new mill". This was built on their own land in Uppermill. The Factory Commissioners' Report of 1834 also mentions that this mill was built in 1783, and extended in 1793.

Greenfield area

32. TUNSTEAD CLOUGH MILL G.R. SE 004043 Tunstead Clough

1781-84 Land Tax: James Buckley owner of a scribbling mill; John Buckley occupier. This mill was erected on the Buckley estates at Tunstead.
 1785-1800 Land Tax: John Buckley owner and occupier of mill.
 1792 Manor Records: reference to "John Buckley's engine" in Tunstead Clough. (Mss Saddleworth Museum, Uppermill).

33. GREENFIELD MILL G.R. SE 009037 Chew Brook

1791 On the sale of the Manorial estates, John Whitehead, a cotton manufacturer at Garrett Mill, Manchester, and a native of Saddleworth, purchased several estates in Greenfield.
 1794 Whitehead began the erection of a mill at Greenfield "in the close called the Stannery"

for scribbling, carding and fulling. A datestone W J + M 1794 was originally set into the west wall of the mill, the old mill being demolished in 1920.

- 1799 Whitehead sold his Greenfield estates, including "that large building used as and for a scribbling, carding and fulling mill, lately erected and built by the said John Whitehead..." Despite the wording, the mill had probably not yet begun to operate.
- 1800 Land Tax: Buckley & Co. owners and occupiers of "dyehouse, stove and new mill".

34. BOLTMEADOW MILL

G.R. SD 995041

Fed by springs

- 1781 (CL 875) Lease for 999 years by Thomas Taylor of Ashton, gentleman, to Robert Ellison of Stalybridge, drysalter, and Robert Buckley of Boarshurst, clothier, of land and water rights for a mill to be built at the joint expense of all three (see also Slackcote Mill, No. 5 above).
- 1782 (CK 983) Robert Ellison mortgaged his share in the land and the "new erected building used as a mill for the working and scribbling of wool with the engines and instruments thereunto belonging at Whitelee called the Boulth Meadow..." to James Hobson of Aldersgate St., London, merchant.
- 1782 Land Tax: owner of "mill" Mr. Taylor; occupiers himself & Co.
- 1783 (CN 920) reference to Boulth Meadow and the carding mill built there: by this deed Ellison was mortgaging his share to James Simondson of Stockport, officer of exise.
- 1784 (CQ 221) Taylor leased his share to Benjamin Mellor of Micklehurst, clothier.
- 1785-97 Land Tax: owner Mr. Taylor; occupiers Buckley and Mellor.
- 1798-1800 Land Tax: owners I & G Worthington; occupiers Buckley and Mellor.

35. OAK VIEW MILL

G.R. SD 994040

Warlow Brook

- 1792 (DI 393) John Mallalieu of Haybottom, clothier, mortgages to George Lloyd of Manchester, Esquire, and William Brown of York, surgeon, his messuage at Wickens, his land at Lowerhouse in Boarshurst and a building now erecting on a close called the Lee and intended when finished to be used as a mill for scribbling and carding wool.
- 1795 (DQ 378) Further mortgage including two closes at Woolleys called the Lee and Waste in Lee Lane in the occupation of John Radcliffe and the Building lately erected on the close called the Lee and used or intended to be used as a mill for scribbling and carding wool.
- 1800 Land Tax: owner John Mallalieu; occupier himself new engine.

36. HAYBOTTOM MILL

G.R. SD 994042

Warlow Brook

- 1779 (GI 237) Deed between Joseph Lawton of Dobcross gentleman and John Smith of Dobcross drysalter concerning an 8yd by 8yd plot of land part of a field called

Lower Haybottom near Lanehead with liberty to erect a building and a dam and to build a weir on the brook

1782	Land Tax:	owner of engine Joseph Lawton; occupiers William and James Buckley.
1787	Land Tax:	owner of engine Joseph Lawton; occupiers Buckley and Mallalieu.
1788	Land Tax:	owner Mr. Hardman; occupiers Buckley and Mallalieu.
1789		William Buckley of Tunstead, clothier, and John Mallalieu of Haybottom, clothier, shared "the scribbling mill and machinery set up in the Lower Haybottom" near Lanehead.
1790	Land Tax:	owner Mr. Hardman; occupiers Buckley and Mallalieu.
1799	(EG 16)	John Mallalieu of Haybottom, clothier, mortgaged land at Lower Haybottom near Lanehead together with the "building used as a scribbling, carding and roving mill ... in the occupation of John Mallalieu" to Samuel Heap of Greenhurst, Ashton, clothier.
1794-1800	Land Tax:	owner Mr. Hardman; occupier John Mallalieu.

37. KINDERS MILL (Foulrakes Mill) G.R. SD 999045 Kinders Brook

1792	Land Tax:	owner Sml Bentley; occupier himself engine.
1801	(EK 194)	Samuel Bentley, clothier, released to Ralph Bradbury the "water mill at or near Foulrakes formerly in the occupation of Samuel Bentley and now of Ralph Bradbury" together with the water wheel and machinery. Thus the mill must have been established just before 1800 by Samuel Bentley, who possibly never worked it. The Bradburys continued woollen manufacturing here until the later part of the nineteenth century.

38. THROSTLE NEST MILL G.R. SD 982045 Grasscroft Clough

1791	Land Tax:	owner Hy Buckley; occupier Himself engine.
1792		Mortgage of Henry Buckley's estate in Grasscroft, including "the scribbling and spinning mill then lately erected by Henry Buckley and in his occupation."
1795		Henry Buckley declared bankrupt, and his estates were sold off in 1796. Joseph Harrop (son of James Harrop who built the Royal George Mill) bought the "scribbling mill late in the occupation of Henry Buckley together with the scribbling, carding, willow and slubbing machines". (Harrop traded as James Harrop and Sons).
1796-7	Land Tax:	owner of engine William Shaw; occupier Henry Buckley.
1800	Land Tax:	owner and occupier of "H. Buckley's engine" James Harrop & Co.

39. HIGH GROVE MILL (Charlotte Mill) G.R. SD 983043 Grasscroft Clough

1772		Edmund Taylor mortgaged his Grasscroft estate
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to William and John Shepley, tanners of Charlesworth in Derbyshire. They mortgaged it in the same year to Mary Richmond of Stockport, though the mortgage was redeemed in 1775. By his Will dated 1775, William Shepley left his Grasscroft estate to John Shepley.

1781-82 Land Tax: reference to Mr. Shepley as owner (and occupier?) of a scribbling mill.

1783-85 Land Tax: John Shepley owner; occupiers Lees and Whitehead.

1788-92 Land Tax: John Shepley owner; occupier William Shaw.

1793-95 Land Tax: Samuel Shepley owner; occupier William Shaw.

1796 Shepley disposed of the estate and mill to James Wright of Grove, dyer. Wright obtained a mortgage from Mary Nuttall of Bury in the same year, the estate including "the scribbling mill at Grasscroft theretofore in the occupation of William Shaw".

1793-1800 Land Tax: owner and occupier James Wright.

1826 James Wright of High Grove, bankrupt. Advertisement in the Manchester Guardian April 28 1827 of the sale of "the stone built woollen mill and dye house at High Grove..."

40. ROYAL GEORGE MILL

G.R. SD 983040

R. Tame

1785 James Farrer leased to James Harrop of Grasscroft, clothier, John Smith of Dobcross, drysalter, and James Schofield of Gibbs, clothier, land at Gibbs "to build one mill for the fulling of cloth and one scribbling mill in such manner as they should think proper but not liberty to erect any other Mill or Mills ... for the grinding of corn or grain, (also) to enjoy the liberty and privilege of (part of) the close called the Marled Earth, to wit in that part of the said Close lying nearest the said Mill for the spreading and hanging of woollen cloth to dry..."

1787-91 Land Tax: owner James Farrer; occupiers Harrop and Schofield.

1788 (March) reference to the "newly erected fulling and scribbling mill situate at or near Gibbs ... with the two water wheels and several engines therein fixed for the fulling of cloth and the scribbling of sheep's wool...."

1795-1800 Land Tax: owners Harrop, Smith and Schofield; occupiers Harrop and Schofield.

41. HOB HOLE MILL (Lower Grove Mill)

G.R. SD 980039

Fed by springs

1791 (DG 205) Thomas Shaw and Giles Shaw of Furlane, Greenfield, transferred a mortgage of land at Hobhole to Samuel Mosley of Huddersfield, chandler, together with "a scribbling or carding mill in the occupation of James Lees, Mary Whitehead and her son..."

1795 Land Tax: owner and occupier James Lees of "engine".

1800 Land Tax: owners the Executors of Samuel Lees; occupier not named.

1805 Land Tax: owners the Executors of J. Lees; occupier James Wright.

OTHER MILLS SUBSEQUENTLY USED FOR SCRIBBLING

Delph area

1. RASPING MILL

G.R. SD 987077

R. Tame

1773 (CH 712)

James Farrer leased land to John Booth of Manchester, Esq., Samuel Norrott of Manchester, gentleman, John Whitehead of Delph, clothier and James Farrand of Swainscroft Mill, fuller, for the construction of a mill for "rasping, grinding and chipping of dyeing wood" together with the water rights.

1775 (CH 713)

reference to mill "lately erected", and in 1778 Farrer turned over all his rights in the Rasping Mill to Joseph Lawton of Delph, shopkeeper, and Thomas Buckley of Tamewater, drysalter, and their partners: all these were already in occupation of the mill.

1786 Parish Registers refer to Thomas Wood, scribbler of Rasping Mill, and in 1796 Robert Mellor was carrying on scribbling here (31).

1801 (EI 147)

Joseph Lawton the elder of Delph, shopkeeper, mortgaged his share of Rasping Mill together with the wool stove there, all in the occupation of James Lawton and Robert Mellor, to bankers in Huddersfield (see also Lumb Mill, No. 11 above).

Diggle area

2. DIGGLE BRIDGE MILL

G.R. SE 007079

Diggle Brook

1776 (e.g. BY 769)

John Smith of Dobcross, drysalter, purchased various parcels of land at Back o' th' Lee, Diggle, from the freeholders, together with the water rights, and he built a rasping mill there, probably by 1781 (CM 334).

1794 (DR 167)

Smith mortgaged to William Hardman of Manchester, merchant, land and water rights at Back o' th' Lee and "also that building now used as a mill for scribbling and slubbing, grinding and rasping wood..."

1802 (Huddersfield Canal Minutes) The Canal Company purchased the mill from Smith, rebuilt it with a new water wheel in the following year, and let it out as a corn mill.

Uppermill area

3. OLD MILL

G.R. SD 997057

White Brook

1785 (CT 179)

James Farrer released to Abraham Rhodes of Brownhill, clothier, "the water corn mill called Upper Mill consisting of one pair of grey stones" and a kiln. In the same year he also released land to Rhodes at the head of the corn mill dam (see Damhead Mill, No. 30 above).

1791 (DH 159)

Rhodes mortgaged the corn mill to James Armitage of Hunslet, Esq. and others.

1802 (EN 123)

Rhodes obtained a further mortgage from Armitage upon "the scribbling mill (late water corn mill) called Upper Mill" together with water wheels, etc.

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