

21.03.1970

BULLETIN OF INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN CBA GROUP 9 CONFINED

Number 12

April 1970

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If there are workers pursuing industrial archaeological studies in any of the five counties who are not yet in touch with that County's representative, it is hoped that contact will be established as soon as possible so that each representative will have a complete record of the industrial archaeology being undertaken in his County. This will help co-ordination of the work so that:-

- (a) Anyone will be able to see if a particular topic is being studied and if so, by whom.
- (b) Anyone coming across information or material remains which are relevant to another worker's studies will know to whom to pass the information.

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INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY ON "CHRONICLE" - BBC-2 TELEVISION

The last two issues of this Bulletin described the Industrial Archaeology competition sponsored by BEC-2 and the finalists in the competition were presented in the 'Chronicle' programme on Saturday, March 14, 1970.

Despite the indifferent film coverage of some of the activities, there were points which should have been of general interest to industrial archaeologists in CBA 9 :

The work of Geoffrey Rollings at the Redditch needle mill indicated what could be achieved by a small group concentrating on a single objective.

The Sussex I.A. Group functions through 9 sub-sections and does a lot of work in arousing public interest. Certainly the coverage this Group gets in the national press would indicate that their "publicity has paid off".

Brian Lamb, in talking of his study of the Peak Forest Canal, near Manchester, admitted to being a "well-meaning vandal, collecting small items" but hastened to add that these would be for display in the Manchester Museum of Science and Technology.

The group working on the Higher Mill Museum Trust at Helmshore also commented on the value of publicity; thousands of youngsters have already visited the mill and many subsequently volunteered to help in the restoration. The group considered that the mill would provide a unique setting for teaching social history.

The Industrial Archaeology Group of Friends of the Pembrokeshire County Museum considered it essential to use the latest techniques in getting information - including a proton magnetometer for use in the field (which has not yet worked!) and aerial photography from a low-winged aircraft!

The Marx Mines Research Group were shown 'digging for finds', with almost the techniques of the traditional archaeologist. The point was made that if the family want to see father at the week-end, they have to come along and pitch in too. The film revealed their methods of mapping the underground mines was approximate, to say the least!

The Northern Mill Engine Society were shown dismantling engines as a wonderful example of what enthusiasm can do, with the minimum of financial backing. Of course, they have the advantage of a very large engine house into which to put the 'bits'.

Lastly, Kenneth Major - the only finalist from CBA 9, was seen at work on his study of animal powered water-lifting devices. The film revealed little of his well-known enthusiasm and one wonders if the other groups' attributes were similarly distorted in filming.

Since the aim of the programme was to interest the public in industrial archaeology one ought to ask the general public's opinion of the programme. An un-scientifically organised sample of 20 showed that only 8 saw anything of the programme, four of these switched it off before the end, three (who had some previous slight knowledge of industrial archaeology) thought it very interesting and one (a keen industrial archaeologist) felt there were other groups who should have been included in preference to some of the finalists! However, no-one seemed to grudge the Northern Mill Engine Society in winning the prize on the basis that their work was the most likely to benefit from it.

G.H.S.

NORTHAMPTON IRON FOUNDRIES

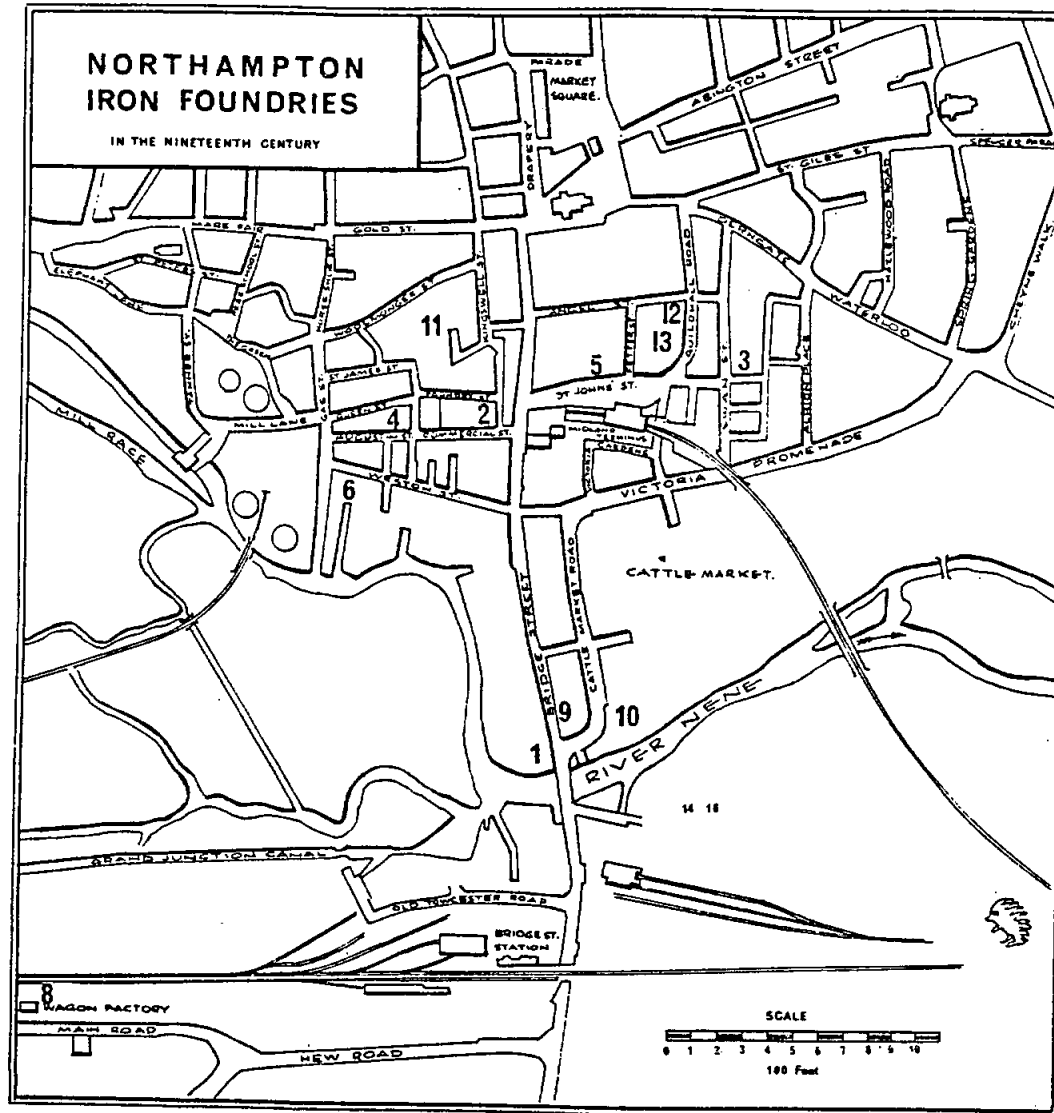
by Eric Instone.

It is not known for certain when the first iron foundry was established in Northampton Town, although it seems likely that Thomas Grundy had a foundry in Bridge Street before September 1823. It is not likely that any foundry predates the opening of the Branch Canal in 1815, because all foundries need good supplies of cheap fuel, which only the canal could bring to Northampton at that time.

Early in September 1823, Thomas Grundy or rather Grundy and Co., Iron and Brass Founders, Engineers and Millwrights, Bridge Street, placed an advertisement in the Northampton Mercury in which they thanked their friends for the support they had received since the 'Establishment of their Foundry'; also they gave notice of the

NORTHAMPTON IRON FOUNDRIES

IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY



- 1 EAGLE
- 2 GRUNDY & Co.
- 3 BEEHIVE
- 3 LION
- 4 GLOBE
- 5 PHOENIX
- 6 VULCAN "B"
- 7 STENSON
St James's Road

- 8 GRAND JUNCTION
- 9 NORMANTON MERRILL
- 10 ADAMS & Co.
- 10 SARGEANT & Co.
- 11 CENTRAL
- 12 FITZHUGH / POTTER
- 13 VULCAN "M"
- 14 GLOBE 2
- 15 EAGLE 2

erection of a new "Foundry" at the bottom of Kingswell Street leading into Bridge Street, opposite St. John's Hospital. One wonders if it was this foundry which gave its name to Foundry Street.

Three weeks later another advertisement, dated 27 September 1823 appeared in "The Mercury" under the sign of an Eagle. In it, Brettell and Barwell informed their "Friends and the Trade in general" that they had "Erected an Iron and Brass Foundry at the bottom of Bridge Street". A footnote added, "Best price given for old cast and wrought iron--" for of course cast iron goods had been on sale in the district for many years. In 1809 cooking ranges and stoves were on sale at Stony Stratford (1) and that was over a century after the new Iron Age had been heralded by the first iron ever to be made with coke as fuel.

Soon after the first of the foundries appeared, the town was lighted by gas, a venture which keenly interested iron founders, for supplies of cast iron pipes would soon be needed. Indeed, Thomas Grundy was closely connected with The Gas Light Company from the outset.

In 1830 Eagle Foundry had a change of owner, for Brettell had parted from Barwell in order to erect his own foundry. Advertisements appeared in "The Mercury" on May 25 and June 5 1830, which make it clear that John Brettell felt he had been badly treated by Edward Harrison Barwell. John Brettell opened his BEEHIVE foundry in September 1830, probably in Cow Lane (Swan Street), where until recent times there remained a Public House of that name. Later Brettell renamed his foundry LION, thus reversing the verse from "Judges", for out of the BEEHIVE came strength and the LION foundry prospered.

Mr. Barwell in the meantime seems to have found a good partner in Thomas Haggar, although their partnership was dissolved on May 31 1833. Three years after The Municipal Corporation Act had been passed, Thomas Haggar became Mayor of Northampton; four years later he had the pleasure of proposing Edward Harrison Barwell for that office. Mr. Barwell, like Dick Whittington of old, was Mayor three times, 1842, 1843, 1844, and his old partner followed him into that office once more in 1851. It will be seen that Iron Founders Barwell and Haggar had a great deal to do with the early prosperity of the town.

By the time that Mr. Barwell was being put forward as principal citizen, Northampton had gained another newspaper, namely "The Herald"; the Editor made no secret of his feelings toward the young Iron Founder in his report on the Mayor making (2).

As the article has a strong foundry atmosphere a sample from it is quoted -
"We have shown him up as a Whig Chartist and county contractor to some purpose - we hope and trust his new worship though as hot as his own furnace, and as snappish as his cast-iron, shall we add as empty as his own bellows?, will learn - now that he is moulded into a Mayor, the Christian virtues of patience and coolness". Readers will not need reminding that St. Peter's Bridge was very much in the news at this time. In all, 1842 was Barwell's year and he commemorated his first year of office not only with the Bridge, but with the restoration of St. Thomas a Beckett's Wellhouse where inside, to this day, a cast-iron plaque records the event and a Barwell bollard guards the entrance.

Even "The Herald" in the end, had to admit to Barwell's obvious virtues, not least the Christian virtues. Barwell was first among many of the Iron Founders who were directly connected with organised religion in the town. It was Barwell, too, who later re-organised the town's police force (3).

By 1850 John Brettell had been joined by William Roberts at the Lion Foundry, but in 1852 Roberts had taken over the foundry, although the Ironmongers shop in Mercers Row continued to trade as Brettell and Roberts until 1858. There is still much cast-iron from the Lion Foundry in Northampton, notably the Corn Exchange gates now preserved in the Abington Museum. Brettell also specialised in Stoves and Ranges; a drawing is preserved at Delapre of the Kitchen Range he supplied to Canons Ashby House.

Almost all of the Northampton Foundries seem to have made stoves and grates at some period in their existence, but the foundry of Duley and Son was of more than local fame. Duley's address in 1845 was in St. Giles Street; in 1864 Duley and Son, of St. John St. could boast of three medals awarded for Patent Cooking Stoves, the first being awarded at the Great Exhibition 1851, the second at the Paris Exhibition 1855 for a new mode of heating and purifying oven, and the third awarded at the International Exhibition of 1862 (4). For the first time we have mention of foundry interests ranging beyond domestic needs, for Duley's Phoenix Foundry was Patronised by Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance.

Even as early as 1864, Eagle Foundry was supplying the needs of the Shoe Industry. Taylor's Northampton Directory illustrated a hand screw press and boot and shoe wrinkling apparatus made by Barwell and Co. (5). Soon, Eagle Foundry and Phoenix Foundry would come under the common direction of Rice and Co. and begin to export to the Continent (6). For more than sixty years Rice and Co. continued to make a full range of combination stoves, ranges, mantels and interiors (7); they still supply the shoe machinery trade with castings.

From 1870 onwards all the Northampton Foundries made engineering castings, developing all the time special skills in thin section work - from experience in the stove and range work - which now show themselves in the manufacture today, of sectional cast-iron tanks, etc.

It seems likely too that the art of making iron gates and area railings is not entirely divorced from the manufacture of piano frames, which as we shall note later, is unique in England to Northampton.

For a long time Northampton Foundries had a reputation for hollow cylinders which were made under contract for engineering works in Leicester and Bedford (8). In view of the ability of the Northampton foundries to make good steam engine cylinders - from the mid nineteenth century onwards - one wonders if moulders from the Wolverton Locomotive Works moved to Northampton instead of to Crewe when locomotive work was transferred to Crewe in the 1870's. Certainly moulders from Northampton went to Wolverton when the foundry there expanded in the early part of this century.

Eagle, Phoenix and Lion Foundries were of course foundries for iron, first and foremost, but all three did a certain amount of wrought iron and general engineering work. There were engineering works also which included an iron foundry in the factory area, Wm. Allchin's Globe Works springs to mind at once. The original Globe Works in Augustin Street was so small that it is a marvel that so great a reputation could be established in such cramped quarters. Established in 1847, the foundry was closed in 1929 when the last foundry apprentice, Mr. A Spiller, was running the foundry at South Bridge Road single handed (9). The Allchin factory closed in 1931. Every steam enthusiast seems to have heard of the Globe Works, but Allchin's were very good ironfounders also. Some extremely purposeful fence standards support the railings overlooking Castle Station car park, they bear the modest Allchin label. At Moulton Holly Lodge are a pair of unique cast-iron gates, appearing at first sight to be composed of twelve farming implements. The two gates were cast in iron to the design of Philadelphus Jeyes and were made at the Globe Foundry by Mr. A. Spiller's father (10).

Almost contemporary with the early Globe Works was the Vulcan Works of W. Butlin, in fact Melville's Directory contains advertisements for both works in 1861, in which almost identical portable engines are shown. (These portable engines look like a traction engine except that the wheels are simply heavy wooden cart wheels. They were drawn into place by horses).

W. Butlin's Vulcan Works was in Weston Street but the Vulcan Works occupied by Mobbs and Co. in 1884, was, and still is, in Guildhall Road. The illustration which appeared in Robert's Northampton Directory shows a building easily identified with the present premises now occupied by Phipps-Faire Components Ltd.

W. Butlin was listed as an Ironfounder in 1852, probably with premises in Weston Street, so that it will be seen that all the foundries at this time were very close to the Canal Branch from Blisworth at its junction with the Nene in Northampton. For example, there were, or had been, foundries in Augustin Street, Bridge Street, St. John's Street, St. John's Lane, Swan Street (Cow Lane) and Commercial Street.

The foundry in Commercial Street was taken over by David Ogg in January 1842, after he had dissolved his partnership with Thomas Grundy (11), who as we have already noted, had his first foundry in Bridge Street. David Ogg must have preserved a cordial relationship with his former partner, for we find the two corresponding over business in connection with the Northampton General Cemetery Co. in 1847.

It has been remarked that Thomas Grundy had an interest in the Gas Light Co., he was also closely connected with the Cemetery venture from the outset in 1846-7, being chairman of the Company until 1861 when Wm. Rice of Eagle Foundry took over that office (12).

Thomas Grundy received tenders for the Cemetery gates from David Ogg, Edward H. Barwell, a Mr. Hill, and a query from 'Northampton Foundry' (13). The owner and location of this forerunner of the present Foundry of that name in Balfour Road, is not known.

All was not well with the Cemetery Lodge in 1847, for an order was given for the cast-iron ribs to be removed from the roof so that new cast shoes could be made. It would seem that Mr. Grundy could not escape from the world of iron at that time. Escape he did in the end, as Wm. Rice remarks in 1861, "The committee sincerely hope that your removal to a milder locality will be conducive to a lengthened term of health and happiness" (14).

Undoubtedly many families in Northampton owed good health to the Newtown promoted by Thomas Grundy and no doubt their happiness was assured by owning their own homes through Mr. Grundy's efforts towards founding the first Building Society. Not that the ex-ironfounder was disinterested in his own welfare, since he was both house builder and brickmaker.

In 1861 John Duley was still thriving in St. John's Street, William Roberts had Lion Foundry within easy reach of his house in Albion Place and Eagle Foundry was doing well with Barwell's two sons in charge. William Barwell had become a lieutenant in the Northampton Rifle Volunteers and so must have taken a lively interest in the great fountain being made in the foundry. Tradition has it that the Barwell's made two fountains, one for Australia which was sunk on voyage. The other was dismantled after gracing the Market Place for almost a century.

It is gratifying to record that the plate recording the trust placed in The Mayor and Corporation for the preservation of the fountain (which was a gift from Samuel Isaac, Captain Commandant of the Fifth Corps of Northamptonshire Volunteers) is still kept in the Abington Museum.

Northampton's fountain was no ordinary cast-iron extravagance for much of the detail decoration was in valuable bronze.

In 1870 Edward Harrison Barwell died at the home of his son-in-law (15); he is buried under a cast iron grave slab in St. Gile's Churchyard. His one disappointment was that he did not receive the accolade when Queen Victoria passed through Northampton in his year of office as Mayor. The visit of the Queen, with Barwell in attendance is sculpted in the porch of the west door of the Town Hall.

From 1870 onwards we see the rise and fall of a number of small foundries, e.g. Normanton Merrill in Bridge Street, Harrison and Clayton, Cotten End. Some would be completely forgotten, but one, that of Absalom Bassett, would become a household word. In the 1870's Bassett was making kitchen ranges and tubular boilers for greenhouses in Kingswell Street. In 1903, Central Works was being run by J.T. Lowke (later Bassett and Son) and of course Bassett. Lowke the Model Makers have since made Kingswell Street famous the world over. In 1877 Central Works still had a cupola, but in later years Bassett Lowke obtained castings from foundries in the town.

At this point, a word of caution is needed to those who too readily ascribe castings to the works whose name they bear. Almost all foundries will cast, in easily read letters, any name the pattern owner cares to ask for, in fact one can see patterns in Northampton foundries today with the names of well known and respected engineering firms boldly displayed on them. Manhole covers with builders names on them are easily identified, but care is needed when examining the cast-iron seat frames in the Borough. Many have the names Mobbs, Snow and Wood, who were ironmongers, on them though it seems more than likely that they were cast in Mobbs' Lion Foundry. Similar castings are made when required in the Balfour Road Foundry of Northampton Machinery, although foundries outside the town have also made identical frames.

It seems likely that two Ironworks in the town also produced iron castings. Certainly Stenson Street, formerly Foundry Street, is named after the owner of Stenson's Scrap Forge. Established in St. James End in 1852, the forge was bought from Stenson and Co. by Henry Billington Whitworth for £16,754. Stenson's appear to have had a rail link with Hunsbury Hill Furnaces; the works closed near the turn of the century. Only the Foundry Man's Arms Public House remains as a reminder of this great Iron Works. The location of the other Works, Storey's Orchard Ironworks, is not at present known. Hunsbury Hill Furnaces made thousands of tons of pig-iron but little seems to have been used for iron castings in Northampton. Allchin's did use a little, and of course Hunsbury Furnaces made lift balance weights for Smith Major and Stevens. To this day Express Lifts still patronise the local foundries.

The Hunsbury Hill Coal and Iron Co., who had offices in Sheep Street, were also makers and repairers of wagons, and brick makers; nevertheless in the 1880's they were in low water. In the end, Mr. Pickering Phipps, who for many years had

supported the company, took over from the shareholders. Later he sold the large stocks of pig-iron when the price rose; some 80,000 tons realized nearly £15,000 in 1889 (16).

St. Matthews Church is a memorial to Mr. Pickering Phipps; it was built by his son.

A search for Northampton's foundries is not made easy by the directories available - some are misleading, but in the end information can be wrung from them. Quite a sizeable foundry was situated in Cattle Market Road in 1899, the premises had two cupolas but the owners, Sargeant and Co. Ltd., were listed in Kelly's 1903 Directory as Agricultural Implement Makers. It is possible that Sargeant and Co. Ltd. took over the foundry owned by Adams and Co.

In Cattle Market Road is a bollard with the name Fitzhugh. Edward Fitzhugh owned the foundry in Angel Street adjoining the north side of the much larger Vulcan Works, in 1890; in the same year, Adams and Co. owned the foundry in Cattle Market Road. In 1898 J. Potter had the Angel Street Foundry and he was followed by Haymer. Potter specialized in cast-iron furniture and highly decorative panels which could be introduced - suitably painted and stained - into wooden furniture. This technique sidelights a forgotten use of cast-iron namely simulated carved wood panels framed by conventional stiles and rails, in gates and doors. Traditionally, the iron panels in the doors on the East side of the Newspaper Office in the Newlands were made by J. Potter. Examples of other gates with iron panels are at the "Plough Hotel" and "The Cedars", Cliftonville.

Little is known about Grose Norman and Co. Engineers, Reliance Works in Weston Street although they re-hung St. Peter's bells in 1893 (17). It is believed that they had a foundry. It has been said that H. Cooch also cast iron at his Wagon Works in Commercial Street, but of course the ability to make iron castings was well within the compass of any fully trained engineer; such endeavours would not however merit the claim to be ironfounders.

Just before the Great War a new name appeared on the town map - that of the Crown Foundry Co., Towcester Road. Now, Crown, with its near neighbour in Main Road, Falcon, is owned by M.L. Holdings Ltd.

Falcon was originally owned by Cox Jones and Co. (Northampton) Ltd. Crown had at one time been owned by Mobbs and Co. and so in a way is in direct descent from Brettell's Beehive Foundry. Mobbs used the Lion trademark on castings and patterns until the Lion Foundry closed in 1929.

Northampton Machinery Co. had premises in St. Michaels Road and Balfour Road. The foundry in Balfour Road opened in 1926 and was rebuilt in 1946. Northampton Machinery Co. still absorbs one third of the output of Northampton Foundry Co. which remains capable of producing castings up to 2 tons weight.

An indication of the status of Northampton's foundries today is given by the tonnage they produced in 1966, the combined output was around 5,000 tons (18).

Balfour Road specializes in sectional cast-iron water tanks and jobbing castings. Rices Eagle Foundry is now a leading producer of repetition sand castings and shell moulded castings, while Crown and Falcon are the leading producers of finished piano frames in Europe, exporting frames all over the world (19).

In this short survey there may be errors and omissions, corrections will be welcomed. There is much to be learned - who made the magnificent porches in Derngate and Spencer Parade, the balcony railings in Barrack Road, Langham Place, the window guards in Market Square, Derngate and elsewhere? Were the verandahs at Nine Springs, Albion Place and Barrack Road made in Northampton? We know the cast-iron tram-shelters were not made locally, but diligent scraping at the base of one column of the battered portico of the Repertory Theatre would confirm the town of manufacture.

These are the names to look for on local cast-iron:- Barwell, Rice, Brettell, Roberts, Mobbs, Duley, Grundy, Ogg, Merrill, Howard, Fitzhugh, Potter, Haymer, Stenson, Whitworth, Bell, Cooch, Dover, Allchin, Sargeant, Adams, Cox, Jones, Butlin, Lowke, Bassett, Collier, Harrison, Clayton.

The foundries:- Eagle, Beehive, Lion, Phoenix, Crown, Falcon, Globe, Vulcan, Reliance, Central, Grand Junction, Midland.

- (1) Mercury June 17 1809
- (2) Herald Nov. 12 1842
- (3) Northamptonshire Past and Present Vol.6 P252
- (4) Taylors' Northamptonshire Illustrated Almanac 1864
- (5) " " " " "
- (6) Rice and Co. Records
- (7) Rice and Co. General Catalogue 1938
- (8) Communication Mr. W. Herbert in 1963
- (9) " Mr. A. Spiller in 1963
- (10) " " "
- (11) Mercury Jan. 8 1842
- (12) Grundy Collection Northampton General Cemetery Papers Central Library
- (13) - ditto -
- (14) - ditto -
- (15) Mercury April 2 1870
- (16) Mercury Sept.19 1890
- (17) History of The Church of St. Peters. The Rev. R.M. Sergeantson. P115
Kelly's Directory describes Grose Norman and Co. as Engineers Iron and Brass
Founders makers of hydraulic presses lifts, gas and steam engines also
boot and shoe machinery.
- (18) Chronicle and Echo Aug. 16 1966
- (19) - ditto -

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FAIRS

by Arthur Jeffs.

In earlier times, the fairs were important features of the trade and commercial life of the community. Since evidence of their former importance lives on in street names, the following notes are useful background information for the industrial archaeologist.

Northampton Fairs

It is known that the first Northampton Mop Fairs were held on the Manorhold. This incidentally included the sale of horses (thus the name of the street 'Marefair' derived its name). Later the fair was moved to the Market Square. The last one to be held here was in the year 1899. From here the fair was moved to the cattle market; then to its home today, at Midsummer Meadow.

Mop fairs have been held in Northampton since the year 1208. The first reference to the fair was given before this date by Simon II who gave the town its first charter fair.

The word 'Mop' - its origin is doubtful, but it is possible it has connections with the latin word mappa (a cloth). Statute fairs and hiring fairs were the hiring of labour and servants at the annual fair time. Previous history recalls that the fairs of Northampton were one of the four or five fairs from which purchases were systematically made for the Royal Household in the reigns of John and Henry II (others were at Bolton, Stamford, Winchester, St. Ives and Bury St. Edmunds). In the years 1208-1212; 13 and 14 John ordered the purchases of robes and horses. It is possibly thought that the horses were bought at Boughton Green Horse Fair, which, by the way, ended its traditional run in 1915.

In the year 1211, two Royal Bailiffs were appointed to keep this fair and to look out for the royal interests; they would buy quantities of wool, cloth and hide.

In 1231, William de Haverhill and William the King's tailor were ordered to buy at the fair 150 robes for the knights of the king's household, 100 robes for his clerks and sergeants, 5 robes for grooms and 300 tunics for alms.

Corby Fair

One particularly interesting charter fair, known as the Pole or Poll Fair, is held every twenty years in Corby, Northamptonshire. The next celebration should be in 1982. It is supposed to be held under a charter from Queen Elizabeth I in 1585

granted under unusual circumstances. Local legend says that the Queen was staying with Sir Christopher Hatton at Kirby Hall, when she was thrown from her horse into a bog from which she was rescued by a party of men from Corby.

To show her appreciation, she granted a Charter freeing them from jury service and from tolls. The subsequent celebration, known as a fair, continues to this day.

Rothwell Charter Fair

'Rowell' Fair one of the largest street fairs in the county, is held during the week following Trinity Sunday. The fair opens at six o'clock on the Monday morning, when the agent of the Lord of the Manor rides from The Manor House, accompanied by halberdiers and a band to the Market House to read the proclamation.

Today a society is in existence to keep and uphold this old traditional fair.

Long Buckby

Another old charter fair still in existence, although smaller than years ago. During the second War a showmans caravan was stood on the site in order to keep the Charter in its proper standing.

Other notable fairs of long standing in and around Northampton are Peterborough Bridge Fair held in October, also Daventry Mop Fair in October, although this has now been moved from the streets of the town.

Wellingborough St. Lukes Fair. The town holds the original Charter granted by Henry IV to the Abbot of Croyland.

Rushden, Kettering, Higham Ferrers are towns still holding a large fair at feast times, with quite a large amount of showland amusements.

EARLY IRONWORKING IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

In the article 'Northamptonshire Ironworks' in Bulletin No.11, some reference was made to ironworking before the 1851 revival of the industry. W.R.G. Moore, Archaeological Assistant at the Northampton Central Museum, has prepared this more detailed account of the early ironworking in the county.

The introduction of ironworking into Britain from the continent, c. 6th century B.C., marks the beginning of our pre-Roman Iron Age. It is during the Iron Age that the industry in Northamptonshire first appears.

A "considerable amount" of iron-slag was found during iron-stone quarrying at Hunsbury hill-fort (1) towards the end of the 19th century. The numerous finds made at that time include a notable collection of iron tools, weapons and domestic articles which may have been manufactured at the site. Hunsbury was, perhaps, the stronghold of a local chieftain.

Elsewhere in the Nene basin many surface scatters of Iron Age sherds are known (2), often marking the sites of timber farmsteads. Fragments of iron slag have been found on several of these sites, and are presumably of the same period. Very rarely indeed are finished iron objects found on these sites.

It seems likely, therefore, that at this time ironworking was a small-scale, domestic industry.

During the Roman period (c.45 A.D. - 410 A.D.) the iron industry expanded, and now iron objects become quite widespread. In the middle and upper Nene basin, about thirty-five Roman sites are known where slag has been found (3). The two areas where ironworking was concentrated are:-

- (a) Kettering to King's Cliffe, and
- (b) South of the Nene between Northampton and Wellingborough.

In the 2nd century A.D. iron was smelted at the Weldon villa (SP 929899) and when the site was excavated during 1953-6 a quantity of slag was found. At Oxpath, Brafield (SP 820581) evidence has been found to suggest that coal was being used to produce iron in the 3rd or 4th century A.D. Coal has also been found on the sites of probable villas at Nats Barn, Cogenhoe (SP 538599) together with slag, and Borough Hill, Daventry (SP 589632). Generally coal was used in the re-heating process, and two small, bowl-shaped, clay-lined hearths excavated at the Oxpath, Brafield, may have been for this purpose. Similar hearths have occasionally been found elsewhere, for example at Mears Ashby (SP 848661), but whether these are domestic hearths, small pottery kilns or bowl furnaces, is uncertain with the lack of corroborative evidence such as slag in situ.

Analysis of a slag sample from Oxpath, Brafield in 1964 showed that it was an early smelting slag from a bowl or shaft furnace as used in the Roman or Middle Ages. The composition was fairly typical, with a high iron content (46%), low silica (23%), and the absence of lime shows that no limestone flux was used.

At present there is no evidence for ironworking during the Anglo-Saxon period in Northamptonshire, but in the Domesday Book ironworks or forges are mentioned at Gretton and Corby (4). This forms an interesting link between the Roman and recent ironworking in the same sort of area.

REFERENCES

- (1) FELL, C.I. 'The Hunsbury Hill-fort, Northants', Arch. J. XCIII (1936), 95.
- (2) It is hoped that the material will be published in due course.
- (3) Details of all these sites are to be published in the Journal of Northampton Museums and Art Gallery.
- (4) V.C.H. Northamptonshire I (1902), 279.

A FIELD DAY IN WANTAGE

by Helen Major

We in Berkshire have been so well taught that we do not make the mistake of thinking that a country town will not yield anything in the way of Industrial Archaeology. On Saturday 4th April 1970 our Group planned to meet in Wantage, and this was to be the last meeting in a course of 24 lectures.

Wantage is some 20 miles north of Newbury, in the Vale of the White Horse, and is reputed to be the birthplace of King Alfred. Its only waterway of any size is the Letcombe Brook, and it had an arm of the Berks. and Wilts. Canal.

Enough people turned up on a bright, cold Spring Day to divide into 4 groups, each group was given a copy of the current edition of the six inch map of the town and its surroundings. We dispersed at 11.30, and reassembled again in the market square at 3.30, and during that time the groups made some interesting discoveries.

At least four watermills were visited including a large trading flour mill still using a turbine, and a small village mill which the owner dated as 17th century although the machinery was late 19th century. A fine curved stable block with a dovecot over the central gate has been preserved as a result of action by the Berkshire Archaeological Society and now forms a gazebo in the grounds of a home for old people. Interest was shown in the Wantage tramway which has vanished apart from its elegant offices with the station building behind. Nothing remains of the track but one or two members of the group did manage to get some old cards of the tramway at work.

The group of which I was a member first looked at the filled in basin at the head of the canal arm. Here there is a weighbridge, a range of stables and the wharfingers house, but we were quickly diverted to a scrapyard which was a paradise for the Industrial Archaeologist. Among its delights, perhaps the wooden wheels of a car, an old reversible plough and a portable pig weighing machine will be enough to prove the point. We fought our way along the very overgrown towpath of the main canal and were rewarded by finding a stone milestone which said "SEWINGTON 43 Miles" in beautiful incised lettering. This was whitened for the photographers by means of a stone, but brought home to us the fact that chalk is yet another necessity which the Industrial Archaeologist must carry at all times.

As a result of this enjoyable day a more thorough record will be made of the two foundries seen and the two working watermills.

H.M.

A CHECK LIST OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WIND AND WATERMILLS

compiled by Geoffrey H. Starmer.

This check list is intended as a guide to the location and names of the mills in the County. It does not attempt to give a complete picture of their history or present remains. Additions or corrections to these lists would be appreciated.

Notes.

The windmills and watermills are listed separately, generally in alphabetical order of parishes.

The location of a mill is shown by the Grid Reference number. If this is within brackets, the grid reference is only approximate.

M. followed by a figure shows the date of a map on which the mill is shown.

m. indicates some of the millers, as often the mills were known locally by the miller's name. Figures within brackets after a miller's name show a date when he was known to have been working there.

D. followed by a date indicates information from a Directory.

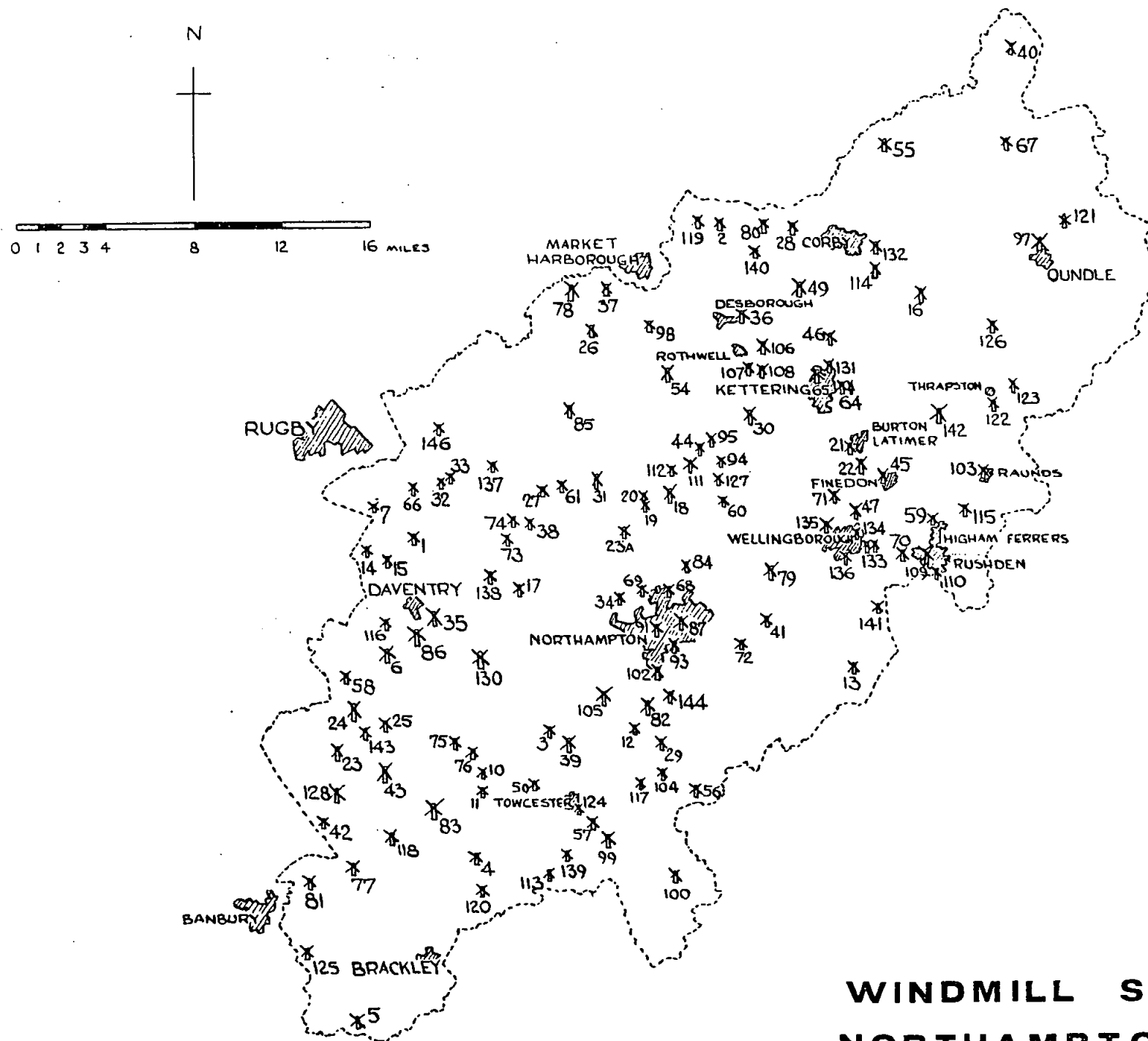
In the watermill list, the name in capitals is that given in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Within the brackets following, the first figure gives the number of mills listed there at the Survey whilst the other information refers to the dues rendered by the mill(s) at that time.

NOTE: The mills listed in the Domesday Survey could be either water- or animal-powered.

WINDMILLS (See map on page 13)

1. Ashby St. Legers
(SP 574672) M. 1779. m. John Butlin (also baker and post-office) in 1874.
2. Ashley
(SP 795905) M. 1779. m. William Screaton, Thos. Stafford (1894).
3. Astcote
Supposed to have been just south of village.
4. Astwell
(SP 614446) M. 1779. m. J. Summers. D. 1885 to 1920 listed as driven by steam, wind and water.
5. Aynho
(SP 528329). M. 1779.
6. Badby
SP 554590. M. 1st. ed. 1" O.S. Post-mill.
7. Barby
SP 542696. M. 1779, 1822, 1912 (as Old Windmill). m. Hart, George Eagles. Tower-mill. Stump remains.
8. Barnwell All Saints
Reference to a windmill here in 1322, which was still standing 30 years later.
9. Benefield
Reference to a windmill in 1280, 1367 and 1566.
10. Blakesley
SP 623504. Built in 1832. Out of use by 1899. By 1928 machinery dismantled and tower reduced 20 ft. in height. m. Francis Welch.
11. Blakesley - South
Location uncertain. D. 1866 lists William Cook, miller in addition to Francis Welch at the other Blakesley windmill.
12. Blisworth
SP 733538. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S. m. Joseph Westley. About 1850, a steam mill with 2 pairs of stones added to the windmill. Steam mill burnt down 1879 and at about same time the windmill site was acquired for ironstone working.

13. Bozeat
SP 901596. M. first edition 1" O.S. (marked as Bozeat Mill) m. D. Gilbert, J. Walker, John Monk, John Little. D. 1885, 1894 and 1920 using wind and steam power. Was the last surviving post mill in the County. Blown down in a gale after second World War.
14. Braunston
SP 537663. m. H. Richard & William Bowers, James Stubbs. Present mill built 1800, ceased work 1900. Converted to house sometime after First World War when top floor demolished.
15. Braunston - East
(SP 554659). M. 1779.
16. Brigstock
(SP 943857). Tower mill. Derelict by 1900. Demolished 1905.
17. Brington
(SP 653635). M. 1779 (as Brington Mill).
18. Brixworth - East
SP 757713. Reference to a windmill (and a watermill) at Brixworth in 1315 (Could have been at Brixworth - West). M. first edition 1" O.S. (as Brixworth Mill). m. Job Eagles (1866).
19. Brixworth - West (A)
SP 746704. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S.
20. Brixworth - West (B)
(SP 742706). M. 1779.
21. Burton Latimer - North
SP 909760. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S. (as Burton Mill)
22. Burton Latimer - South
SP 902732. M. first edition 1" O.S. (as Burton Mills)
23. Byfield
SP 515524. M. first edition 1" O.S. (as Byfield Mill). m. Thomas Boot, John Elliman, John Henry Bromley (1894). Post mill. Fell down 1912.
Carrol - see Rothwell East.
24. Charwelton
SP 526551. M. first edition 1" O.S. (as Charwelton Windmill).
Chipping Warden - see Warden.
25. Church Charwelton
SP 545544. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S.
26. Clipston
SP 702827. M. 1779, 1912 1" O.S. m. T. Buswell, Mrs. C. Buswell, John Buswell (1894). Not used since 1900. Demolished 1906. Post mill.
27. Coton (nr. Ravensthorpe)
(SP 670710) M. 1779.
28. Cottingham
SP 849901. m. Geo. Atkins (1894). Tower mill. Stump remains.
29. Courteenhall
(SP 754532). M. 1779.
30. Cransley
Located 'almost due west of Cransley Wood, on the western boundary of the parish'. Reputed to have been there c. 1937. m. John Marriott, Mrs. Elizabeth Marriott (1885).
31. Creaton
(SP 704720). M. 1779.
32. Crick (A)
SP 590716. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S.
33. Crick (B)
SP 591719. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S. Wind and steam mill advertised for sale or to let in 1871 by Mr. Tarry, Crick Mill. After that, all references are to Crick steam mill (SP 587722).



WINDMILL SITES in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

34. Dallington
(SP 718638). M. 1779.
35. Daventry
SP 584620. M. first edition 1" O.S.
36. Desborough
(SP 810835) M. 1779.
37. East Farndon (near Market Harborough)
(SP 712855). M. 1779. m. Charles Smith, G.E. Haynes (1894).
38. East Haddon
SP 656686. M. first edition 1" O.S., 1912 1" O.S. (as Old Windmill). Reputed not to have worked since c. 1860.
39. Eastcote
(SP 672538). M. 1779.
40. Easton-on-the-Hill
TF 009037. M. first edition 1" O.S. D. 1885 (as using steam and windpower)
m. Sidney Spademan. Tower mill. Stump remains.
41. Ecton
(SP 832620). M. 1779.
42. Edgecot
(SP 504473). M. 1779.
43. Eydon
SP 537511. M. first edition 1" O.S. m. William Haynes D. 1885 lists as using wind power. Note that there are several millers named Haynes associated with the water mills in Eydon - West Farndon area.
44. Faxton
(SP 777740). M. 1779. Reference to a windmill here in 1320.
45. Finedon
SP 907724. M. first edition 1" O.S. Windmill mentioned here in 1650 and 1661. Converted by William Mackworth-Dolben c. 1860 to a house known as Exmill Cottage. Tower Mill.
46. Geddington
(SP 880827). M. 1779.
47. Great Harrowden
SP 899700. M. first edition 1" O.S.
48. Great Houghton
Reference to a windmill, called Twygrist, on site of Tresham's Manor in 1346.
49. Great Oakley
SP 869851. M. first edition 1" O.S. (1834). m. Joseph Tebbot, James Pain (1874). Mill taken down about 1895. Post mill.
Great Oxendon - see Oxendon.
50. Greens Norton
SP 666497. M. first edition 1" O.S. (as Norton Mill). m. Albert Lawrence (1894). Tower mill. Stump remains, used as joiners workshop.
51. Grendon
Reference, in 1641, to a windmill here sold to Henry Spencer, Earl of Northampton.
52. Hanging Houghton
Reference in 1655 to a windmill here.
Hardingstone - see Queens Cross
53. Hardwick
In an extent of the manor made in 1267, a windmill worth 20s.
54. Harrington
(SP 768793). "Mill Hill" marked on 1" O.S. maps.
55. Harringworth
(SP 923963). M. 1779.

56. Hartwell
(SP 782498). M. 1779.
57. Heathencote
(SP 705473). M. 1779. m. Edward G. Adkins (1866).
58. Hellidon
SP 519578. M. first edition 1" O.S. m. Mrs. Ann Gilks, Edward Aris Gilks (1894).
Original post-mill and replaced by present tower mill. Derelict.
59. Higham Ferrers
(SP 959693). M. 1779.
60. Holcot
SP 797703. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S.
61. Hollowell (formerly also known as Holywell)
(SP 686717). M. 1779. m. Joseph Litchfield. D. 1885 as using wind power.
62. Horton (near Hackleton, near A50 from Northampton)
Reference to windmill as part of the manor c. 1511.
63. Kelmarsh
(SP 744795). 'Mill Hill' marked on all 1" O.S. maps since first edition.
64. Kettering - East (After which Windmill Lane is so named).
SP 877787. M. c.1728, 1779 (shows two windmills close together at approximately this location), first edition 1" O.S. m. Wm. Coleman (1874). Post mill.
Thought to have been site of windmill mentioned in a grant from James I in 1609 which eventually passed to John, Duke of Montagu. Disused in 1902 and had quite disappeared by 1912.
65. Kettering - North (sometimes known as Rockingham Road mill)
SP 866793. M. first edition 1" O.S. m. William Cunnington, William Coleman, jun. (1874). Original post mill built soon after 1811. By 1821 had been replaced by a tower mill. Demolished c. 1894.
66. Kilsby
SP 563703. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S. m. Edward Hopkins, Richard Hopkins.
67. Kings Cliffe
(TL 010968). M. 1779. m. W. Cunnington, Jph. Slingsby, jun. (1894). In a state of disrepair by 1909. Tower mill.
Kings Sutton - see Twyford.
68. Kingsthorpe - North East
SP 756639. M. first edition 1" O.S. m. Matthew Warren (1885). Stump remains.
69. Kingsthorpe - North West
(SP 740641). M. 1779. m. Thos. Spencer (1894).
70. Knuston
(SP 937670). M. 1779.
71. Little Harrowden
SP 879722. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. John Walpole (1866)
72. Little Houghton
(SP 814602). M. 1779.
73. Long Buckby - East
SP 646677. M. 1912 1" O.S. (marked as Old Windmill). m. Vincent Frisby, A.M. Allen.
Had not been used for many years when it was felled in 1914. Post mill.
74. Long Buckby - North East
SP 645689. M. first edition 1" O.S.
75. Maidford - North West
SP 603531. M. first edition 1" O.S.
76. Maidford - South East
SP 615522. M. first edition 1" O.S.
77. Marston St. Lawrence (also known as Thenford Mill)
(SP 524438). M. 1779. m. William Wheeler.
78. Marston Trussell (west of Market Harborough)
(SP 681857). Mill Hill farm shown on 1" O.S. maps.

79. Mears Ashby
SP 838656. M. first edition 1" O.S. Reference to a mill here in 1325.
80. Middleton
(SP 831905). M. 1779. m. Bartholomew Aldwinckle, Joseph Henry Aldwinckle (1885). These may have been at Cottingham windmill.
81. Middleton Cheney
(SP 489424). M. 1779. D. 1866 lists John Law, Charles Pinfold, William Wheeler all millers in this parish, William Page, miller in Chacombe (close to site of mill). D. 1874 lists Charles Pinfold in this parish.
82. Milton Malsor
SP 741554. M. first edition 1" O.S. m. William Bray, Mrs. W. Bray, Wm. Marks, George Marks, John Bray (1845). Demolished c. 1864. Post mill.
83. Moreton Pinkney
SP 579487. M. first edition 1" O.S. (as Morton Mill).
84. Moulton
SP 772662. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S. Reference to a windmill in 1706. Seems always to have been worked in conjunction with watermill - millers given under watermill. Tower mill. Reference to old mill, now disused in 1937
85. Naseby
(SP 687794). M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S. (only as Mill Hill). m. Elijah Coles, Joseph Coles, Ilstowe Coles, Joseph Linnit. Demolished 1919.
86. Newnham
SP 575610. M. first edition 1" O.S. (as Newnham Windmill), 1912 1" O.S. (as Old Windmill).
87. Northampton - East
SP 764614. M. first edition 1" O.S. At the back of the eastern side of Market Street and within sight of Kettering Road. Tower Mill. Appears to have been demolished by 1880's.
88. Northampton - Marvell's Mill
(SP 749600). Reference 1656 to a windmill ordered to be erected as an adjunct to Marvell's (water) mill.
89. Northampton - Maynards
Near Nunn (water) mills. Reference to this mill in 1591, formerly belonging to Ralph Maynard, built c. 1560.
90. Northampton - Montagues
In Northampton fields. For sale in 1762. Post mill.
91. Northampton - North
(SP 752613). M. 1779.
92. Northampton - Sambrook (or Sanbroke)
Near Nunn (water) mills within one furlong of Maynard's Mill. Reference to mill in 1591, belonging to Thomas Sambrook. Built by Henry Clark c. 1580.
93. Northampton - Vigo
SP 762601. Reference in 1783 to Paper Mill here worked either by wind or water or by both jointly. In 1788 referred to as a wind and water corn-mill, 'called by the name of Clack Mill'. Windmill not mentioned in sale of water corn-mill in 1827 but is mentioned as 'a circular building' in the sale of Vigo Cottage in 1848. Vigo windmill is believed to have been used for pumping for the town's water supply. Stump remains.
- Northampton - Unidentified
In addition to the above mills, there is a reference in 1591 to two other windmills (in addition to Maynards and Sambrook) which stood near Nunn Mills but were not there at that time.
- Norton - see Greens Norton
94. Old - East
(SP 790732). M. 1779. (as Old Mill).

95. Old - North
SP970743. M. 1779 (as Old Mill, but locates it east of road - SP 788743), first edition 1" O.S., also on sale plan of 1906. m. William Francis, John Achurch, William Busby (1874). D. 1885 lists Wm. Busby using steam power only.
96. Orlingbury
A terrier of Beaver's Manor made in 1673 mentions a windmill.
97. Oundle
On Glapthorn road. Reference to Windmill Fields in a deposition c.1620. m. John Smith, John Wm. North (1885). D. 1920 lists North and Perkins using a gas engine only.
98. Oxendon
(SP 740831). M. 1779. m. Edward Bryan, Wm. Coleman (1885).
99. Paulerspury
SP 717467. M. first edition 1" O.S.
100. Potterspury
(SP 757438). M. 1779.
101. Pytchley
Reference in 1690 to a windmill and watermill.
102. Queens Cross (Hardingstone)
(SP 753582). M. 1779.
103. Raunds
SP 995731. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S. m. Job Pentilow, James Pentlow. D. 1894 shows wind and steam power.
Ravensthorpe - see Coton
Redwell - see Wellingborough
104. Roade
(SP 758513). M. 1779.
105. Rothersthorpe
SP 705564. M. first edition 1" O.S. (as Thorpe Windmill), m. John Hardwick, Samuel and Henry Dunkley (1874).
106. Rothwell - East
SP 827816. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S. (as Carrol Wind Mill).
107. Rothwell - South (A)
SP 821801. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S. (one of two marked as Rothwell Windmills).
108. Rothwell - South (B)
SP 820803. M. first edition 1" O.S. (one of two marked as Rothwell Windmills).
109. Rushden - North West
SP 951668. M. first edition 1" O.S. m. Joseph Green (1874) or Thomas Moore and Stephen Hall (1874).
110. Rushden - South
SP 956653. M. first edition 1" O.S. m. see above : Directories do not distinguish between the two mills. Used portable steam engine as well as wind power. Stump remains in new housing scheme - Windmill Estate.
111. Scaldwell - North East
References to a windmill in the parish from 13th century thought to be in the Mill Field in the north-east of the parish. Grants of land for building a mill were made in reign of Henry III and the windmill is thought to have been on the Bury property.
112. Scaldwell - West
SP760727. M. 1779 (as Scaldwell Mill), first edition 1" O.S. m. Jesse Paylor, William Bradshaw, Thomas Dawson (1894). Post mill. In good order in 1906 although needing slight repair. Taken down 1916.
113. Silverstone
SP 674443. m. Charles Higham (1894). Tower mill. Stump remains.

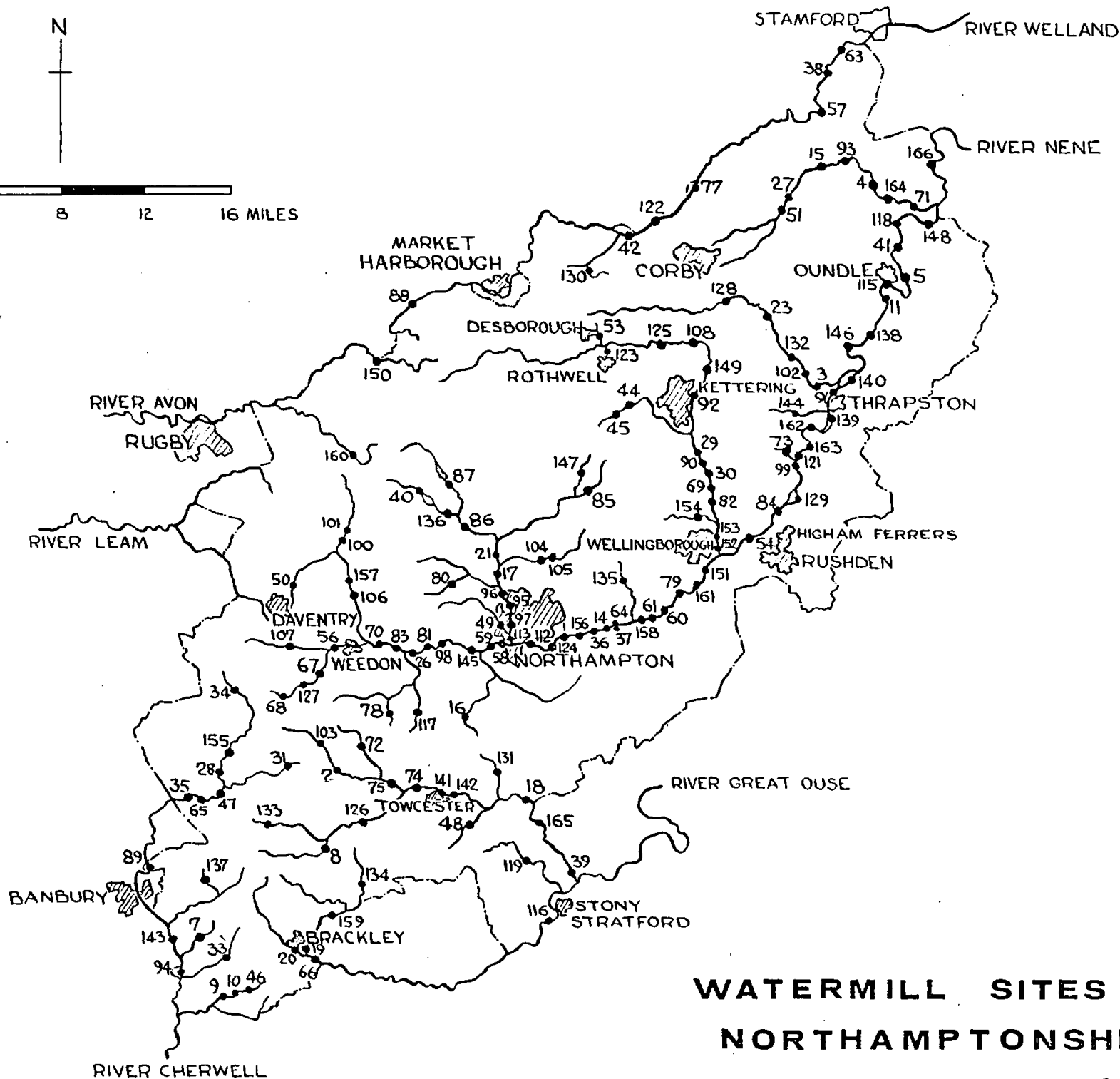
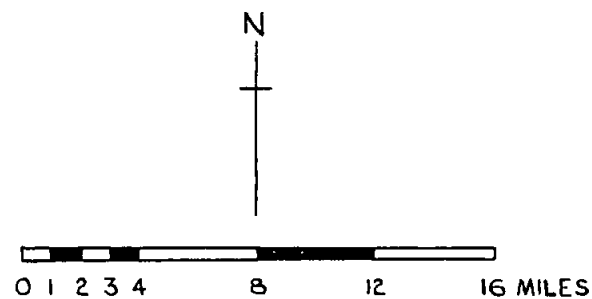
114. Stanion
(SP 912872). M 1779.
115. Stanwick
SP 976707. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S. .Reference to a windmill and watermill in Stanwick in 1609.
116. Staverton
SP 530612. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S. D. 1866 and 1874 - no miller listed although there was a victualler at 'Windmill' inn. Said to have been demolished in 1940-45.
117. Stoke Bruerne
SP 743505. M. first edition 1" O.S. (as Stoke Mill). m. William George Stops (1874).
118. Sulgrave
(SP 554462). M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S. (as Sulgrave Mill). Tower mill. Stump remains.
119. Sutton Bassett
(SP 774905). M. 1779.
120. Syresham
(SP 627422). m. Alfred Gee (1894).
121. Tansor
TL 055910. m. William Sawford, Alfred Brown (1894). Tower mill. Stump remains.
Thenford - see Marston St. Lawrence
122. Thrapston
(TL 002780). M. 1779.
123. Titchmarsh
(TL 017794). M. 1779. Reference to a windmill here in 1553.
124. Towcester
(SP 690475).
125. Twyford (Kings Sutton)
(SP 488372). M. 1779.
Vigo - see Northampton
126. Wadenhoe
(TL 004833). M. 1779.
127. Walgrave
SP 796719. M. 1779 (with watermill as Walgrave Mills), first edition 1" O.S.
128. Warden (near Chipping Warden)
SP 514494. M. first edition 1" O.S. (as Warden Mill).
129. Warkworth
SP 488423. M. first edition 1" O.S. (as Warkworth Mill).
130. Weedon
SP 621588. M. first edition 1" O.S.
131. Weekley
(SP 883803). M. 1779.
132. Weldon
(SP 915894). M. 1779. m. John Hunt (1894).
133. Wellingborough - East
SP 908676. M. 1779 (shows two windmills by East Mill, marking water mill), first edition 1" O.S (marks only one windmill at this site).
134. Wellingborough - North East
(SP 896684). M. 1779.
135. Wellingborough - Redwell
SP 881692. M. c.1840, first edition 1" O.S.
136. Wellingborough - South
(SP 891673). M. 1779.
- Welton. The windmill listed under Ashby St. Legers might have been in Welton parish.

137. West Haddon
SP 628724. M. 1779 (as West Haddon Mill, first edition 1" O.S.) m. Thomas Leeson (1871). Sometimes referred to as Winwick Wind Mill - Thomas Leeson was miller at Winwick water mill.
138. Whilton
(SP 628647). M. 1779.
139. Whittlebury
Believed to have been $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of village, on north side of Silverstone Road.
140. Wilbarston
(SP 818884). M. 1779.
Winwick Wind Mill - see West Haddon
141. Wollaston
(SP 914628). M. 1779. D. 1874 refers to Beacon-hill formerly called Mill-hill.
142. Woodford (near Thrapston)
SP 958772. M. first edition 1" O.S. (as Woodford Mill). m. Charles Brooks (1874).
Woodford Halse - North - see Church Charwelton
143. Woodford Halse - West
(SP 538532). M. 1779.
144. Wootton
SP 759567. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S. Reference in 1283 to two mills in the manor at Wootton. Post mill blown down in 1815. Later a tower mill.
m. William Marriott, T. Winckles, Winckles & Pearson. D. 1894 shows wind and steam power, D. 1920 wind power only. However it is also reported that the mill was in use until 1914 but closed on outbreak of 1914-18 war and did not work since. Stump converted to house.
145. Yardley Hastings
Reference to a windmill in 1325.
146. Yelvertoft
SP 590754. M. 1779, first edition 1" O.S. m. William Bray. Post mill. Worked in conjunction with steam mill (SP 600757) until c. 1899 when wind and steam mills sold separately to new owners. Windmill pulled down 1899.

WATERMILLS (See map on page 21)

1. Abington (later came within parish of Weston Favell).
SP 783605. River Nene. ABINTONE (1, 20s.) M. 1779 (as Abington Mill) 1st ed. 1" O.S. (As Abington Mill). References to mill in 1191. In 1423 reference to two mills, both known as Abington Mills. Held by the Thursbys at the beginning of 18th century. m. Thomas Merry, Ebenezer Harvey, Robert Whitworth (1894). Mill bought c. 1919 to become a tannery.
2. Adstone
SP 610509. Adstone Brook (Trib. R. Tove). M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as Old Fulling Mill). Reference to a mill in 1303, to a fulling mill in 1724 but by c. 1840 'the old Fulling Mill is now ruinous'. D. 1874 gives the address of Edward Underwood, a farmer, as Fulling Mill.
3. Aldwinkle All Saints
(SP 984798). Harper's Brook? (Trib. R. Nene) ALDEVINCLE (1, 6s.) M. 1" O.S. (only as Old Mill Bridge). It has been suggested that this Old Mill Bridge marks the site of the manorial mill but of the two churches at Aldwinkle, All Saints is furthest from Harper's Brook and close to the more useful waters of the River Nene.
4. Apethorpe (near King's Cliffe)
Willow Brook (trib. R. Nene). PATORP (1, 6s.) Reference in 16th century to 2 mills belonging to Apethorpe Manor.
Ashley (near Market Harborough)
ASCELE (1, 32d.) Animal-powered mill?

5. Ashton (near Oundle)
TL 051882. R. Nene. ASCETONE (2, 40s. & 325 eels). M. 1779. References to mills in 1291, 1309, 1321, to three mills in 1553 and to four mills in 1602. (Three for corn grinding under one roof, the fourth was a fulling mill). m. John Compton, Henry Hill, W.H. Pollard (1894). By 1920 a turbine had been installed to provide for electric lighting.
6. Ashton Fulling Mill
Referred to in 1602 - see above.
Ashton (near Roade) - see Bozenham Mill.
7. Astrop (near King's Sutton)
(SP 509364). Trib. R. Cherwell. M. 1779.
8. Astwell
SP 609445. Helmdon Brook (Trib. R. Tove). M. 1779. m. John Summers, M. King (1940). D. 1885 and 1894 show mill using water, wind and steam power. D. 1920 and 1940 as using water and steam power.
9. Aynho
(SP 525324). Trib. of Ockley Brook (Trib. of R. Cherwell). AIENHO (1, 10s.) M. 1779 (as Aynho Mill).
10. Aynho - East
(SP 534327). Trib. of Ockley Brook (Trib. R. Cherwell). M. 1779.
Badby
BADEBI (1, 2s.)
Barford (near Kettering)
BEREFORD (1, 32d.)
11. Barnwell
TL 037869. R. Nene. BERNEWELIE (2, 24s.) M. 1779 (as Mills). m. George Frederick Baker (1894). Work was in hand for conversion into restaurant but mill was up for sale 1970.
Barton - see Earls Barton
12. Barton Seagrave
BERTONE (2, 10s.). Reference to one mill belonging to Sulby Abbey in 1227 and to another mill in 1285.
13. Benefield
Reference to a watermill and a windmill in 1367.
14. Billing Mill
SP 814611. River Nene. BELLINGE (1, 20s.) M. 1779 (as Billing Bridge and Mill, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as Billing Mill). Held by St. James' Abbey from 12th century until Dissolution, 1538. Reference to a fulling mill at Billing built by the abbot in 1274. Present mill built early 19th century. m. Samuel Monk, John Fairey, John Walker, H. Walker, Thos. Frederick Walter (1940). Now part of Billing Aquadrome, with waterwheel and much of machinery restored and contains corn-milling museum organised by Mrs. W. Mahon (opened to public, Spring 1968).
Blakesley
BACULVESLA (1, 5s.)
15. Blatherwick
(SP 981967). Willow Brook (Trib. R. Nene). BLAREWICHE (1, 30d.) M. 1779. m. John Mower, R. Wormleighton (1885).
16. Blisworth
(SP 726537). BLIDESWORDE (1, 2s.) M. c. 1820 does not show mill as such although adjacent bridge over former Grand Junction Canal is marked "Mill Bridge". Original mill pond (on site of which building commenced in 1969) was south of Blisworth-Gayton road which is sited on top of the original mill pond (or Manor Pond) dam. Stream which originally fed pond now enters west side of canal just north of north portal of Blisworth tunnel and leaves the canal near 'Mill Bridge' to rejoin its original course north of the road.



WATERMILL SITES in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

17. Boughton
SP 737657. R. Nene - North Water. M. 1779 (as 'Paper Mill'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Boughton Mill'). Reference to mill in early 13th century, as granted to the Hospital of Holy Trinity, Kingsthorpe. In 1398, mill described as a fulling mill, although dilapidated and ruinous. Reconverted to a corn-mill by 1509. In 1717 it was described as a paper mill but shortly before 1820 again converted into a corn mill. m. Richard Gadsden, Matthew Warren, Thomas Warren (1894).
Boughton (Boughton Park, NE of Kettering)
BOCTONE (1, 12d.)
18. Bozenham
SP 766483. R. Tove. M. 1779 (as Bosenham M), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as Bozenham Mill). m. Jas. Barford, Henry Weston (1894). Demolished after second World War by Bernard Sunley.
19. Brackley
SP 595372. R. Great Ouse. BRACHELAI (1, 10s.) M. 1779. m. William Course, Thomas Course, G. Course (1920). D 1885-1920 all show steam and water power used. D from 1849 onwards give address as Brackley Mills.
20. Brackley - South
(SP 586364). Trib. R. Great Ouse. There is a reference to a corn mill on the site later occupied by the gas works.
21. Brampton - East
SP 733664. R. Nene - North Water. BRANTONE (1, 28s.) M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (marked as 'Mill' and showing road bending south to avoid mill : 1912 1" O.S. shows road straight and no mill). Reference, in 1724, to Chapel Brampton containing two watermills. m. R. Bray & Son, William Bray (1874). D. 1866, 1874 gives millers' address as "Spencer Arms."
22. Brampton - South
(SP 734654). R. Nene - North Water. M. 1779 (apparently watermill symbol at this location on present A50).
Braunston
BRANDESTONE (1, 2s.)
23. Brigstock
(SP 944854). Harper's Brook (Trib. R. Nene). BRICSTOC (1, 5s.) M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. William Philip Bradshaw, Wm. P. Bradshaw, jun., Joseph Bellamy (1920). D. 1920 shows water and steam power used.
24. Brixworth
BRICLESWORDE (2, 33s.4d.) Reference to a watermill and windmill here in 1315. In the 12th century, reference to 'Kynghsmulne' in the 13th century 'Kingsmilne'. There was a watermill attached to the Saunders manor in 1670.
Brockhall - see Muscott Mill
25. Broughton (near Kettering)
In 1328 reference to Broughton Mill in lands held by Delapre Abbey, Northampton. Another reference to this mill in 1522.
26. Bugbrooke
SP 679586. River Nene. BUCHEBROC (2, 40s.) M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Bugbrook Mill'). Note that Thomas Eyre's map c. 1779 shows one mill at Bugbrooke, not on the main river, but about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of the present mill, on a tributary shown flowing east to eventually join the R. Nene a little downstream of Upton Mill. m. W. Foxley, Robert Heygate, Arthur Heygate, Heygate & Sons Ltd. (at present). D. 1940 shows oil and gas power in addition to water power. Present mills driven by electricity with oil engine stand-by/peak-opping sets but water turbine connected to an electrical generator in old mill.
27. Bulwick
SP 962942. Willow Brook (Trib. R. Nene). M. 1779. m. James Sarrington, Jno. Bletsoe, G.H. Kington, W. Walters, (1940).
28. Burnt Mill, West Farndon
SP 530510. R. Cherwell. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. William Haynes, John Haynes (1885). Note that millers of the name of Haynes are listed at the nearby West Farndon watermill and Eydon mills.

29. Burton Latimer - North
SP 888748. R. Ise (Trib. R. Nene). BURTONE (2, 16s.) M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as Woollen Mill). Reference to one mill in 1220 and the second mill seems to have been in the possession of the Priory of Bradstock. At one time, carpet weaving was carried on in the north mill. D. 1866 lists John & Thomas Wallis, flour and mustard mills, D. 1874 lists some owners, corn mills and chicory manufacture, Burton Mills. D. 1920 lists T. & J. Wallis Ltd. Mill now part of Weetabix factory.
30. Burton Latimer - South
SP 897733. R. Ise (Trib. R. Nene). See above for earlier history. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (together with a windmill as Burton Mills). m. J. Walker, Burr Brothers (1874 at Burton Mill), J.L. Wright (1894).
31. Canons Ashby
SP 574503. Trib. R. Cherwell. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S.
32. Castle Ashby
ASEBI (1, 6s.8d.) In 1417, the water mill was worth 40s. Reference to the watermill again in 1528. m. William Payne (and victualler), Joseph Harrold.
Catesby
CATESBI (2, 16d.)
33. Charlton
(SP 520353). Charlton Brook (Trib. R. Cherwell). M. 1779. m. Benjamin Moss (1874).
34. Charwelton
SP 549546. R. Cherwell. CERVELTONE (1, 2s.) M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Charwelton Mill'). m. T. Burton (1866). Reported to be almost entirely demolished in 1927.
Chelveston (-cum-Caldecott)
Reference to a mill in 1330.
35. Chipping Warden
(SP 503483). R. Cherwell. M. 1779. m. J. Douglas, William Douglas (1894). Reported to be scarcely a trace left in 1927.
Chapel Brampton - see Brampton
36. Clifford Hill Mill (Little Houghton)
SP 804606. R. Nene. HOHTONE (Little Houghton) (1, 8d. and 1, 13s.) Part of mill bestowed on Biddlesden Abbey, Buckinghamshire before 1166, the other part in 1260. In 1326 mill referred to as 'Clyffordmylne' but in 1396 there is reference to two 'Clifford mills'. At the dissolution there were 'three good mills at Clifford' but it is reported that these were soon allowed to decay. M. 1779 (although 'Weston Mill' is marked alongside the symbol at the Clifford Hill site), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as Houghton Mill). m. Samuel Monk & Hensman, Robert Whitworth - Clifford Hill Mills (1894), F.A. Mead - Little Houghton (1920). D. 1894 and 1920 show water and steam power used. Mill reported as disused c. 1937. In 1938, mill buildings incorporated in works erected by Rousselot Gelatine Ltd. who installed a water turbine for electric generation but this was not a success and was replaced by an extra steam engine.
37. Cogenhoe
SP 832613. R. Nene. CUGENHO (1, 13s) Another watermill erected 1361. Present building carries date 1725. M. 1779 (as 'Cogenhoe Mill' - although village is given as 'Cooknoe or Coggenhoe'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Cooknoe Mill'). m. Jesse Biggs, Wm. M. Cosford, Arthur Hollis Anthony, Thos. G. Fairey, Thomas Walker, Harry Walker (grist : 1940).
Cold Higham - see Grimscoth
38. Collyweston
R. Nene. WESTONE (1, 20s.) References to watermill here c. 1300 and to a mill in latter part of 16th century and in 1613.
Conches or Congenes Mill - see Hardingstone
39. Cosgrove
SP 797431. R. Tove. COSEGRAVE (1, 13s.) M. 1779. m. Thomas Dawson, Thos. Amos (1894). Reported as still working occasionally in 1928.

40. Coton
SP 669713. Coton Brook (Trib. R. Nene - North Water). COTA (1, 4s.). Reference to a mill here 1258. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Coton Mill'). Purchased by Northampton Corporation in 1885 in connection with building Ravensthorpe Reservoir. m. John Bull (1874).
41. Cotterstock
TL 048904. R. Nene. M. 1779. Reference to watermill here in 1290, and to two watermills in 1337. m. Robert Smith, Albert Geo. Smith, Siddons & Sons, E. Bradshaw & Sons (perio) Ltd. Mill destroyed completely by fire in recent years and rebuilt away from watermill site.
- Cottesbrook
COTESBROC (1, 12d.)
42. Cottingham
SP 843909. COTINGEHAM (1, 40d.) m. William Aldwinkle (1866). Reported as disused in 1922.
- Cotton Mill
There were several mills of this name in Northamptonshire. See under:-
Little Addington
Northampton
Ringstead
- Courteenhall
CORTENHALLE (1, 12d.)
- Cranford St. Andrew
CRANEFORD (1, 2s.)
43. Cranford St. John
SP 927772. Trib. of Harper's Brook (Trib. R. Nene). M. 1779.
In 1786, three water corn mills were stated as belonging to the manor.
44. Cransley - North
SP 833781. Thorpe Brook (Trib. of R. Ise - Trib. of R. Nene). Reference to a mill in Pulton's Manor in 1230 and 1266, to a watermill in Willoughby Manor in 1498 and to a watermill in Newark's Manor in 1350, 1528 and 1549. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Mill'). Site now covered by Thorpe Reservoir.
45. Cransley - South
SP 822773. Thorpe Brook. For early history see above. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Cransley Mill'). Demolished but vertical shaft at Billing Mill Museum of Milling.
46. Croughton
(SP 540330). Croughton Brook (Trib. R. Cherwell). CLIWETONE (1, 2s.)
m. Louis Taverne (1920). D. 1885 lists using steam power only but D. 1894 and subsequent list as using water power only. Reported not in work by 1927.
47. Culworth
SP 521480. R. Cherwell. CULEORDE (1, 40d.) M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Culworth Mill'). m. James Hartley, Henry Urban Hartley (1894).
48. Cuttle Mill, Paulerspury
SP 717465. Paulerspury Brook (Trib. R. Tove). PIRIE (1, 26s.8d.) M. 1779 (as 'Cuttlies M'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Cuttle Mill'). The verb 'cuttle' is to fold cloth so as to lay it in cuttles or pleats. From this it has been suggested that this mill was a Fulling Mill or a mill performing some operation with cloth. D's 1866 onwards list its use as a corn mill. m. John Chapman, John Franklin Chapman, Herbert Bailey Dyer. D. 1885 and 1894 show steam power being used as well as water power. A Mr. Albright rented the mill in 1912, sold the machinery and then emigrated. Mill now converted to a dwelling.
49. Dallington
SP 743611. Dallington Brook (Trib. R. Nene - North Water). DAILINTONE (1, 20s.) M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Dallington Mill'). m. Alfred Orton (1874).
50. Daventry
(SP 579634). Trib. of Nenmoor Stream. Trib. R. Nene. M. 1779. Site covered by former Grand Junction Canal Company's Daventry Reservoir.

51. Deane
(SP 954927). Willow Brook (Trib. R. Nene). DENE (1, 3s.) M. 1779.
52. Denford
DENEFORDE (2, 50s.8d. & 250 eels). A mill at Denford is mentioned in 13th century and again in 1537.
53. Desborough
SP 815833. Ise River (Trib. R. Nene). DEISBURG (1, 2s.) M. 1779. m. James Pain, G. Clements (1894). D. 1894 shows steam and water power being used.
54. Ditchford
SP 928682. R. Nene. Early references connect the Ditchford Mills with Higham Ferrers although the site is now within the boundary of Irchester. It has been suggested that mill listed under HECHAM (Higham Ferrers) in the Domesday Survey is the mill of Ditchford. The mill or mills of Ditchford of the 14th and 15th centuries had been replaced before 1505 by 3 watermills under one roof called Ditchford mills and were an appurtenance of the royal manor of Higham Ferrers when it was settled in trust for the Queen in 1672. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Ditchford Mill'). m. Alfred Dickens, John Dickins, D. Hipwell, William Hipwell, Hipwell & Sons. D. 1940 showed it worked by water and steam power. See also Irchester.
55. Dockwell Mill
SP 702466. Reference to its existence with a mill pond in 14th century.
Doddington - see Hardwater Mill
56. Dodford
SP 610594. River Nene. DODEFORD (2, 10s.) M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Dodford Mill'). m. Henry Russell, James Russell (1894). D. 1885 and 1894 show steam power used as well as waterpower.
Drawater Mills - see Islip
57. Duddington
(SK 987008). River Welland. DODINTONE (1, 4s.) Reference in 12th century. M. 1779. m. Henry Williamson, James Astin (1874). Mill described as disused in 1922.
58. Duston Lower (Also known as St. James Mill)
SP 742600. River Nene. DUSTONE (1, 20s.) The mill, with the church of Duston, was part of the original endowment of St. James' Abbey, near Northampton, c. 1100. The mill was mentioned in 1545 and 1558. M. 1779 (as 'Cotton Mill' whereas there is no name by the symbol at the site of the Northampton Cotton Mill, or Town Mill), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Duston Lower Mill'). m. Pickering Perry, Francis Beesley & Sons, Northampton Flour Mills Ltd., Latimer and Crick. D. 1894 indicates steam and water power. Mill reputed to have used water power for grinding corn until 1945 when it was sold to R. White-Lant, soft drinks manufacturer.
59. Duston Upper
SP 729596. River Nene. M. 1779 (as 'Duston M'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Duston Upper Mill'). m. John George Daniels, Thomas C. Thompson (1894). D. 1894 describes mill as a Roller flour mill, powered by water and steam.
Eaglethorpe - see Warmington
60. Earls Barton
SP 866629. R. Nene. BARTONE (3, 28s.8d.). Reference to two watermills in 1580. M. 1779 (as 'Barton Mill'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Barton Mill'). Latterly known as Tite's Mill.
61. Earls Barton - White Mills
(SP 858620). R. Nene. For earlier history, see above. M. 1779 (as 'White Mill') 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'White Mill'). m. Peter Bradshaw, also victualler at the 'Beacon', Earls Barton.
East Mill - see Wellingborough
East Carlton
CARLINTONE (1, 16d.)

East Farndon

FERENDONE (1, 12d.)

East Haddon

EDDONE (1, 10s.)

62. Easton Maudit

Reference, in 1688, to 2 mills here.

Easton Neston

ESTANESTONE (1, 10s.)

63. Easton on the Hill

(SK 001057). R. Welland. ESTONE (1, 20s.) References to a watermill in 1245 and 1298. M. 1779 (although showing no tracks to this mill but two from village leading towards Tinewell mill, Rutland). m. William Dexter (1874) - or was he at the windmill?

64. Ecton

(SP 830615) R. Nene. ECHENTONE (2, 14s.) One mill remained attached to the manor and the other in the possession of the Abbey of Warden by 1291. M. 1779 (as 'Ecton Mill'), 1st edition 1" O.S. (as 'Leather Mill').

65. Edgcote

SP 506482. R. Cherwell. HOCECOTE (1, 10s.) M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Edgott Mill'). Described as "a wreck" in 1927.

66. Evenley (near Brackley)

SP 601358. R. Ouse. AVELAI (1, 12d.), EVELAI (2, 20s.; 1, 2s.) M. 1779 (as 'Evenley Mill'). D. 1874 refers to the Mill Ford but no miller is listed in the parish.

67. Everdon

SP 598573. Trib. R. Nene. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. Wm. Bird, George Bird, Richard Bird (1920). Only used occasionally by 1928.

Eydon

EGEDONE (1, 2s.) D. 1866 lists Mrs. S. Watkins, miller at Eydon although this could include the West Farndon (and Burnt-) mill.

68. Fawsley

(SP 570563). Trib. R. Nene. M. 1779.

69. Finedon

SP 900721. Ise River (Trib. R. Nene). TINGDENE (2, 18s.; 1, 16s.; 1, 5s.) In 14th century apparently there was only one watermill but in 1650 and 1661 three watermills and a windmill are mentioned. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Finedon Mill'). m. Joseph Burr (1866).

70. Flore

SP 644596. R. Nene. FLORA (1, 10s.; 1, 5s.; part, 5s.) M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Floore Mill'). m. William Ashley (1874).

71. Fotheringhay

(TL 062935). Willow Brook (Trib. R. Nene). FODRINGEIA (1, 8s.) References to mill until end of 16th century. M. 1779. The stream sometimes described as Mill Brook ran by means of a sluice near the mill, some of the water of the Willow Brook into the Nene. It is unlikely that there was a mill on this brook.

72. Foxley

SP 635520. Foxley Brook (Trib. R. Tove). M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. John Oliver (1894). Mill described as derelict in 1928.

Geddington - see Newton

Grafton Underwood

Reference to a mill here in 1311 but this could have been a windmill.

73. Great Addington

SP 962746. Great Addington Brook (Trib. R. Nene). EDINTONE (1, 16d.; 1, 13s.4d.) In 12th century one mill was granted to Sulby Abbey and by 1318 the other belonged to Abbot of Croyland. Reference to watermill in 1664. m. Thomas Coleman (1885). Said to have been demolished by 1920.

Great Billing - see Billing

Great Doddington - see Doddington

Great Harrowden - see Harrowden

Great Houghton

In 1346, a reference to a watermill (called Clak) on Pavely's, later Tresham's, Manor.

74. Greens Norton

SP 674492. R. Tove. NORTONE (2, 15s.) M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Norton Mill') m. William Gallard, Thos. Gallard, George Groom, J.T. Wright (1920). D. 1894 and 1920 show water and steam power used. By 1924 a gas engine had been installed.

75. Greens Norton - Kingthorn Mill (sometimes known as Kingstone Mill).

SP 660493. Kingthorn Brook, Trib. R. Tove. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Kingthorn Mill'). m. George William Stops, John Fawcett Stops, H.W.A. Johnson (1884). Said to have stopped work c. 1930. Mill demolished to make way for house, completed by outbreak of war, 1939. Mill wheel half buried in ground.

76. Grendon

GRENDONE (3, 3s.) Reference to a mill in 1325, and to a water-mill called 'Keep Mill' in 1641.

77. Gretton

(SP 888947). R. Welland. GRETONE (1, 3s.) M. 1779 (as 'Mills'). m. Josiah Price, John Whitworth, John Whitworth, jun. (1940).

78. Grimscoate (Cold Higham).

SP 661545. Grimscoate Brook. Trib. R. Nene. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Grimscoat Mill'). m. George Cartwright, George Cardrey, Thomas Smith (1894).

Gybbes Mill - See Pitsford

Gygg Mills - see Northampton

Hardingstone

HARDINGESTORP (2, 50s.) A mill called Cotesmeln (later Nunn Mills) and the new mill 'Riscmiln' (now Rush Mills) were given to St. Andrews Priory, Northampton before 1135. In the 13th century, St. James Abbey, Northampton held a fulling mill in Cotton 'mersh' and there are later references to two corn-mills called Cotton or the Abbot's, and from later owners Walgier's and Samwell's, also belonging to St. James Abbey. For later history, see under Northampton and under Rush Mills.

79. Hardwater Mill (Doddington)

SP 876636. River Nene. DODINTONE (1, 4s.) In 1329, referred to as the mill of 'Hepdewath'. References to this mill in 1773 and 1781. M. 1779 (as 'Hardwater Mill'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Hardwater Mill'). m. W. Bishop, Frederick Bradshaw, Walter Bradshaw (1920).

80. Harlestone

SP 708646. Harlestone Brook (Trib. R. Nene - North Water). HEROLVESTONE (1, 2s.) M. 1912 1" O.S. m. Joshua Craddock, Josiah Craddock (1894). D. 1894 shows mill using water and steam power.

81. Harpole

SP 687595. R. Nene. Inscription on beam "1823 Mill Built". M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Harpole Mill'). m. Jos. Sargeant, Charles Sargeant. Remains of mill demolished March 1970.

Harrington

ARINTONE (4, 2s.)

Harringworth

HARINGEWORDE (1, 5s.)

82. Harrowden

SP 899712. Ise Brook. HARGINDONE (1, 8s.), HARGEDONE (1, 8s.) References to mills in 1341-2, 1349, 1807. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Harrowden Mill'). m. Henry Burr (1874).

Hartwell

HERTEWELLE (1, 17s.4d.)

Helmdon

ELMEDENE (1, 12d.)

Hemington (S.E. of Oundle)

Reference to a mill here in 1291 but this could have been a windmill.

83. Heyford

SP 658594. R. Nene. HAIFORD (1, 16s.) M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Heyford Mill'). m. George Cosford, Edwin Geo. Cosford, John Banner.

84. Higham (Ferrers)

SP 958701. R. Nene. HECHAM (1, 20s.) This is thought to have been on the site of the mill at Dichford. In 1298 reference to 3 watermills in Higham Ferrers. In 14th and 15th centuries referred to as the 'mill by Higham'. Before 1505, there were three watermills under one roof called Higham mills. These were mentioned again in 1672. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Higham Mill'). m. Mrs. Ann Chown, Robert Chown (1894). Reported as not in work in 1920. Now demolished. The name lives on in the title of the adjacent Mill Chrome Tanning Co. Ltd.

Hinton (near Woodford Halse)

HINTONE (1, 2s.)

Hinton-in-the-Hedges (near Brackley)

HINTONE (1, 2s.)

85. Holcot

SP 795700. Trib. R. Nene - North Water. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S.

86. Holdenby

SP 703689. Spratton Brook (Trib. R. Nene - North Water). ALDENESTONE (1, 8s.) This entry in the Domesday Survey is believed to refer to the site of Teeton Mill. The present Holdenby mill site was given under Spratton. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as Holdenby Mill). m. J. Orland, Mrs. Ann Orland, George Holt.

87. Hollowell (Holywell near Guilsborough)

SP 691721. Stowe Brook (Trib. R. Nene - North Water). In the Domesday Survey there is reference to the site of a mill in HOLEWELLE. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. John Bray (1874), Abraham Pittam (1894). Reported to be no longer used as a mill in 1919 : Hollowell Reservoir is just upstream of the mill.

Horton

HORTONE (1, 12d.)

88. Hothorp

(SP 669853). River Welland. M. 1779.

Houghton - see Clifford Hill

89. Huscote

SP 469427. R. Cherwell. M. 1779 (as 'Hulscote Mill'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Huscote Mill'). m. Thos. Prickett & Sons, Thomas Prickett (1920). D. 1885 lists as steam power only but later D. show water power only.

Irchester

IRENCESTRE (1, 16s.) Reference to two water-mills in Irchester in 1298 and to three mills at Little Chester in 1309. There was one mill on the Vaux manor in 1595. In later years, millers at Ditchford Mill are listed under Irchester.

See also Knuston, now part of Irchester.

Irthlingborough

ERDIBUNE (1, 18s.), ERDINBURNE (1, 5s.) One of these mills was presumably on the Ise Brook (Trib. R. Nene) which was the boundary between Wellingborough and Irthlingborough. In more recent times the Wellingborough boundary has been moved East, nearer to Irthlingborough and this mill is listed under Wellingborough - East Mill.

90. Isham

SP 888742. Ise River (Trib. R. Nene). ISHAM (1, 10s.; 1, 10s.) A watermill mentioned in 1546 but some time later there are references to one cornmill and one fulling-mill at Isham. By 1628 there were two watermills. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Isham Mill'). m. George Randall, Arthur Everest (1920). D. 1894 shows steam and water power used.

91. Islip

SP 991792. R. Nene. The watermills in Islip were known in 1624 as Drawater Mills. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Islip Mill'). m. Mrs. Hill, Henry Chas Hill, Robert Prew, Daniel Herbert Hipwell (1920).

92. Kettering
SP 881787. Ise River (Trib. R. Nene). CATERINGE (2, 20s.) M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Kettering Mill'). m. John Bell (1874).
Kilborne's Mill - see Wellingborough-Redwell
King's Mill - see Northampton
- see also Brixworth ('Kynngsmulne' and 'Kingsmilne')
93. King's Cliffe
TL 007970. Willow Brook (Trib. R. Nene). CLIVE (1, 12d.) In 15th century there is reference to 'a watermill and a corn-mill'. In the 17th century there were two corn-mills under one roof. M. 1779. m. T. Clarke, Obed Clarke, Lucas Wade, George Smith (1894).
94. King's Sutton
SP 494348. R. Cherwell. SUDTONE (1, 10s.8d.), SUTONE (1, 32d.; 1, 2s.) M. 1779. m. J. Spokes, Richard Gregory, Wm. Gregory, Joseph Lane, Stephen Spokes, Robert Lane (1920).
Kingsthorpe, Northampton
TORP (3, 43s.4d.) These three mill sites seem to have corresponded to the locations of the later mills:-
Nether Mill, often referred to as Kingsthorpe Mill
North Mill, latterly called Walker's Mill but has sometimes been known as Farre Mill - furthest from the parish and in recent times has been in Boughton parish.
South Mill, usually known as St. Andrew's Mill because of the closeness of its situation to the priory of that name.
In earlier times the three mills were held on separate leases from the Crown. In 1614 all three were leased to William Whitmore and Edmund Sawyer. During the latter part of 17th century, the Morgan family were lessees of the three mills which eventually passed to the Robinson family who continued to own them until c. 1880 when the mills were sold to different purchasers.
95. Kingsthorpe Nether Mill
SP 746627. R. Nene - North Water. References to mill in 1439 and 1614. M. 1779. m. Charles Fitzhugh, Thomas Tatham, George Rushworth Swallow (1874).
96. Kingsthorpe North Mill
SP 738640. R. Nene - North Water. Reference in 1439 to the North Mill being worth only half of each of the other two Kingsthorpe Mills. During 16th century, the Cooke family were the lessees of this mill. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. Thomas Moss, Walker.
97. Kingsthorpe South Mill (St. Andrew's Mill)
SP 749613. R. Nene - North Water. Originally leased to the nearby St. Andrews priory. In 1457 the South Mills, had four water-mills under one roof, two for grinding corn and two for fulling. Other references to the mill in 1529 and 1547. M. 1610, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'St. Andrews Mill'). m. George Haynes, George Rushforth Swallow, John Robinson, Gerald Westley (1940). During the 1939-45 war the mill was badly damaged by fire and was pulled down after the war.
Kingthorn Mill - see Greens Norton
98. Kislingbury
SP 694594. R. Nene. CESELINGEBERIE (2, 40s.) M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. Samuel and John Davis, Samuel Davis, Samuel Davis jun. (1920).
Knuston
CNUTESTONE (1, 20s.; 1, 8d.) Now part of Irchester.
Lilford (near Wadenhoe)
LILLEFORDE (1, 24s.)
Little Mill - see Wellingborough
99. Little Addington
(SP 968724). R. Nene. EDINTONE (1, 12d. and 200 eels). Reference to mill in 1240 and in 1597 to mills called Cotton Mills.
Little Billing
BELINGE (1, 2s.) Described as a watermill in 1273 and last mentioned in 1361.

Little Houghton - see Clifford Hill

100. Long Buckby

SP 619673. Nenmoor Stream (Trib. R. Nene). M. 1779 (as 'Buckby Mill'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (shows a mill pond where is now embankment for Northampton-Rugby railway line), 1912 1" O.S. (still marked as 'Mill' although railway embankment shown and stream shown flowing past N.W. end of mill house instead of through mill). m. Wm. Ashby, Wm. Ashby, jun. Note that William Ashby continued to live at the Mill house here, whilst owning and operating Murcot Mill and the post windmill.

101. Long Buckby - Murcot Mill

SP 622678. Nenmoor Stream (Trib. R. Nene). M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S., 1912 O.S. m. James Lee, Wm. Ashby, Wm. Hy. Ashby, Thomas Winckles, R. & S. Matthews, Hy. Sampson Hitchcock (1940). D. 1874 gives address as Murcott Mills. After other watermill was put out of work by construction of the railway, the Murcot Mill was referred to as Long Buckby Mills (D. 1885), Buckby Mill (D. 1920) or The Mill, Long Buckby (D. 1940). D. 1885 shows driven by steam and waterpower. D. 1920 by waterpower only.

102. Lowick

SP 974810. Harper's Brook (Trib. R. Nene). LUHWIC (1, 64d.) Reference to a mill in 1278. M. 1779. m. J. Jervis. Reported "quite gone" by 1920.

103. Maidford

SP 605519. Maidford Brook (Trib. R. Tove). M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. William Cooke, John Howes, John Reeve.

Marston St. Lawrence

MERESTONE (1, 8s.) Reference to a mill in 1541 but see under Windmill list.

Marvell's Mill - see Northampton

Milton Malsor

MIDELTONE (1, 30d.) It has been suggested that there was a watermill on the Blisworth Brook (Trib. R. Nene) but the reference probably applied to Blisworth watermill.

Moreton Pinkney

WEDONE (Weedon Pinkney) (1, 2s.)

104. Moulton

SP 769663. Moulton & Boughton Brook (Trib. R. Nene - North Water). MOLTONE (1, 8d.) Reference to one watermill in 1248 but by 1296 there were two watermills attached to the manor. Both were reported to be in a bad state by 1334. In 1443 there is mention of Westmylne holm. A watermill is mentioned in 1551 and in 1706 a windmill and a water-grist mill together were in the possession of John Saunders. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Moulton Mill'). m. Thomas Aitchet (1591), J. Achurch, Mrs. Merry & Son, Robert York, Joseph Robinson, Chas. Tanner (1920). In 1874 there was a steam engine at the mill and for many years the watermill and nearby windmill were worked as one concern.

105. Moulton - North

(SP 784665). In 1443, there is a reference to the site of a long mill situated in the fields between Holcot and Moulton. A water mill and a horse-mill are described in 1609 as adjoining the manor house and meadow in Northmeade.

Murcot - see Long Buckby

106. Muscott

SP 624632. Nenmoor Stream (Trib. R. Nene). M. 1779 (as 'Murcote Mill'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as Muscot Mill). m. Mrs. S. Watson, Wm. Ashby, Frank Litchfield (for Earl Spencer K.G.) (1894). D. 1894 shows using water and steam power.

Nassington

NASSINTONE (2, 30s.8d.) The two mills appear in accounts and surveys of the manor until the 14th century. The later representative of these is probably Yarwell mill.

Newbottle

NEWBOTE (1, 2s.; 1, 7s.)

107. Newnham

SP 578592. R. Nene. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. Mrs. Ann Haynes (1894)

108. Newton (on edge of Geddington)
 SP 888832. Ise River (Trib. R. Nene). NEWETONE (moiety, 16d; 1, 7s.8d.)
 m. Mrs. Susannah Walpole, Arthur John Woodhams (1894). Mill derelict by 1928.

Northampton

The following is a list of watermills associated with Northampton, indicating where these are described under different names or other parishes:-

Cheyne Fulling Mill	- see below
Clack Mill	- see Vigo
Conches or Congenes	- see Hardingstone, also Nunn Mills.
Cotton Mill	- see Town Mill
Cotton Mills	- (a term used in 16th century to
Gygg Mills	- see below (cover the Cheyne fulling mill, the
King's Mill	- see below (Gygg Mills and possibly another
	(fulling mill (all between South
	(Bridge and Nunn Mills)
Lion Mill	- not a watermill but operated by steam power,
	Bridge Street.
Marvell's Mill	- see Town Mill
Merewyns Mill	- see Town Mill
Nunn Mills	- see below
Powder Mills	- see below
Quengeons, Quingeons or	- see Nunn Mills
Quyn Johns	
St. Andrews Mill	- see under Kingsthorpe
St. James Mill	- see Duston Lower
St. James Fulling Mill	- see below
Town Mills	- see below
Vigo Mills	- see below

109. Northampton - Cheyne Fulling Mill

Reference to this in 1591, standing between the South Bridge and the corn mills (Nunn Mills).

110. Northampton - Gygg Mills (Also spelt Gigg and Gygge)

Between Nunn Mills and South Bridge. River Nene. Fed by fall of water out of the Nunn Mill dam. Gygg Mill pulled down by reason of a statute made in reign of Edward VI (1537 - 1553). Note: A gigging machine was used to open up cloth by means of a teasel, whose fine hooks would draw the loose fibres to the surface i.e. raising the nap of the cloth. This required a forward and backward movement instead of an up and down one as in fulling.

111. Northampton - King's Mill

(SP 748606). R. Nene - North Water. M. 1610.

112. Northampton - Nunn Mills

SP 762599. R. Nene. For earlier history, see Hardingstone. The mills were part of the dowry estates of Princess Joan of Navarre when she became the second wife of Henry IV in 1403. Soon after her marriage, Queen Joan presented the mills to the nuns of Delapre Abbey, and at that time they seem to have become known as "Queen Joan's Mills" (Quyn Johns) later contracted to Quengions or Quingeons. Reference to Quengions Mills in 1539. In 1591, referred to as "Quyn Johns" alias "Quingeons Mills" alias "Nunne Mills" and at that time there were 'three mills under one roof'. By 1827 known as Nunn Mills and owned by Bouverie family although leased to Mr. J.C. Barrett. Leased by Joseph Westley, of Blisworth, in 1864 and fitted with a steam engine and, later, roller mill equipment. M. 1610, 1779 (as 'Nun Mill'). m. Jabez Adkins, Adkins Bros., Joseph Westley, Joseph Westley & Sons, Westley Bros. & Clark (from 1895). In 1945 became part of Hovis and ground wholemeal only until 1961. Vitovis Ltd. produced animal feedstuffs there until February 1968. D. 1885 using water and steam power. D. 1894 steam power only. Site acquired by Avon Cosmetics.

Northampton - Powder Mills

Reputed to have been on the stream that ran under St. Thomas' Hospital Chapel.

Northampton - St. James Fulling Mill

In 13th century, St. James Abbey held a fulling mill in Cotton 'mersh' near the bridge. Reference in 16th century to a fulling mill, in addition to Cheyne Fulling Mill and Gygg Mills, all three being known as the Cotton Mills.

113. Northampton - Town Mill (also known as Cotton Mill)
SP 750601. R. Nene - North Water. Said to have been built during 12th century as Marvel's Mill and given to St. Andrews priory. Referred to as Merewyns mill in 1253. Acquired by the town after the Dissolution. References to the mills in 1656, 1672. Sold by the corporation in 1685. In 1742, converted by Edward Cave into a Cotton Spinning Mill, with machinery based on the Roller Spinning invention of Lewis Paul and applied by John Wyatt. Premises and contents offered for sale in 1756, and another reference to cotton spinning in 1792 but by 1806 the mill had reverted to corn grinding. M. 1610 (as 'Marvell's Mill'), 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Cotton Mill'). m. Nicholas Day (1671), Thomas Dent (1672), Thomas Frost (1806), John Perry & Son, J.F. Stops, Stops and Westley (1920). D. 1849 gives name as Cotton Mills, D. 1885 - 1920 give name as Town Mills. A steam engine was installed during the Cotton Spinning era and was used to assist corn grinding in 1806. D. 1885 and 1894 show water and steam power used. By 1906 reported to be using only steam power. D. 1920 shows as using gas only.

114. Northampton - Vigo
SP 762601. Trib. R. Nene. A mill on this site, known as the Clack Mill is believed to have been built in the 16th century. In 1667, Mr. Rainesford was given permission to use the water from his Clack Mill to water his adjacent grounds. The Clack Mills are referred to again in 1703 and in 1722 there is a reference to an engine there, presumably water driven, supplying water to Northampton. This water scheme fell into disuse c. 1745 and the mill was used for paper making by 1768 when a fire burnt down part of the mill. In 1783 the paper mill was said to be worked either by wind or water 'or by both jointly'. Reference to the Clack Mill again in 1788, as a wind and water corn-mill. In 1827, the premises were referred to as Vigo Mill. (In 1702 a spring of chalybeate water was discovered in Cow Meadow and was named Vigo because its discovery coincided with the victory of 'the combined English and Dutch fleets at Vigo harbour in Spain'. It seems that over a century elapsed before the name Vigo was adopted for the adjacent mill. By 1830, the proprietor of Vigo Mill was listed as a brickmaker there but as milling at Nun Mill. The activities of the Northampton Water Works Company (established 1837) in the Cliftonville area, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.E. of Vigo Mills seems to have cut off its water supply. M. 1731 (as 'Clack Mill'), 1746 (as 'Clack Mill').

Norton (near Daventry) - see also Greens Norton

NORTONE (1, 10s.) D. 1885 lists Thos. M. Harris, as miller at Norton, Daventry using water power.

Nunn Mills - see Northampton

Orlingbury

In 1303, reference to one watermill in the extent of the manor.

Orton

RODEWELLE (Rothwell) and OVERTONE (orton) together (2, 9s.4d.). See also Rothwell.

115. Oundle
(TL 037878). R. Nene. UNDELE (1, 20s. and 250 eels). Two watermills mentioned in 1321, one in 1546. In 1636 the manor of Oundle had three watermills but only one watermill mentioned with the manor in 1691.

Overstone

In 1275 and 1372 two mills are mentioned as belonging to the manor. Mention of only one watermill in 1545 which descended with the manor in 16th and 17th centuries.

116. Passenham
SP 779394. R. Great Ouse. PASSONHAM (1, 13s.4d.) M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. William Webb, Jas. Rogers (1894). Reported as not used as a mill in 1928.

117. Pattishall
SP 676544. Pattishall Brook (Trib. R. Nene). M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. Dismantled by 1919.

Paulerspury - see Cuttle Mill

118. Perio Mill (Southwick)

TL 044924. R. Nene. Domesday Survey probably included Southwick under Tansor. Reference to two mills at Perio granted to College of Cotterstock. In 1658 reference to 'two corne mills, one wheat and one fulling mill as the same now are under one roof'. Reference to a paper mill at Perio burnt down in 1721. M. 1779 (as 'Perry Mill'). 1" O.S. m. Benjamin Bradshaw, William Felix and Ebenezer Bradshaw, Ebenezer Bradshaw, E. Bradshaw & Sons (Perio) Ltd. (1940). D. 1940 lists firms operating Cotterstock and Perio Mills using water power only.

Pitsford

On brook separating Pitsford from Brixworth. PIDESFORD (1, 2s.), PITESFORD (1, 12d.) A mill mentioned in 1202 and in 1586, reference to Gybbes Mill and Watkins Mill on this brook. Sites probably obliterated by works for Pitsford Reservoir.

119. Potterspury

SP 761433. Potterspury Brook (Trib. R. Great Ouse). PERIE (1, 18s.4d.) M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. W.W. Sanders, Richard Wood & Son, ? Valentine, J. Scrivener, Ralph Busby. D. 1885 - 1920 show using steam and water D. 1940 listed simply as using oil engine.

120. Pytchley

PIHTESLEA (1, 8s.) Mill mentioned in 12th century, in 1218 and a reference to the mill-pond in 1240. One watermill mentioned in 1296, two watermills in 1672 but only one watermill in 1690, 1712 and 1720.

Quengeons, Quingeons or Quyn Johns - see Northampton

Raunds

RANDE (1, 34s.8d. and 100 eels; 1 in demesne 12d.) This could have been near the site of the Mill at Ringstead which was not mentioned in the Domesday Survey and appears to have been comprehended in the manor of Raunds. See under Ringstead.

Redwell - see Wellingborough

121. Ringstead

SP 968745. R. Nene. Possibly given in Domesday Survey under Raunds. Reference in 1329 to Richard Chamberleyn's mill in connection with injury to men using the ford there, due to the raising of the mill-pond at Wylewat, the next mill downstream. In 1413, reference to a watermill held by Richard Chamberleyn in Wilwencotes. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Cotton Mill'. This is thought to be due to a misunderstanding : the mill stands within Mill-cotton, one of three inclosed innships or demolished hamlets in the liberties of Raunds and Ringstead which bear the name Cotton. Mill-cotton was probably so named because it embraced the mill). Has been used as a paper mill. m. Thomas Wadsworth, George Wadsworth. Reported as dismantled by 1920.

122. Rockingham

(SP 861920). R. Welland. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. John Bains (1866). Disused by 1922.

Rothersthorpe

TORP (1, 32d.)

123. Rothwell (Sometimes called Shotwell Mill)

SP 817827. Trib. of R. Ise (Trib. R. Nene). RODEWELLE and OVERTONE (Orton) together (2, 9s.4d.) M. 1779. References in 1829, 1830 to the Rothwell Poor being employed to grind flour at the mills and in 1831 a reference as to whether the mills were worth carrying on with. Besides the watermill, there were three windmills at Rothwell and it is difficult to ascertain where the various millers worked. D. 1866 lists T. Brown and John Marriott (also baker), D. 1874 lists William Chater, William Joyce, Wm. Liner jun. (also baker) and Eli Baxter. Water supply to mill cut off when Rothwell Waterworks built.

124. Rush Mills, Hardingstone
SP 777593. R. Nene. For earlier history see Hardingstone. M. 1779 (as 'Rush Mill'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Rush Mill'). Used as corn grinding mills until 1833, when they were leased by Mr. Stacey Wise (and bought by him the following year) for paper-making. In 1840 he obtained the government contract for banknote paper and the government stamp paper. Some time later the contract was extended to include paper for postage stamps. Greater part of mills burnt to the ground in 1847 but rebuilt and continued to make paper under Mrs. Elisabeth Sarah Wise (1842 - 1861), Wise & Co. (1861 - 1879, by Dr. Faircloth, Mrs. Wise's second husband), Spalding & Hodge of South Darenth paper mill, Kent (1881 - 8), Sparre Patents Co. Ltd, with R. Moncrieff, manager (1889 - c. 1893). For most of the time of paper making, a steam engine had been used as well as water power. The steam engine and paper making plant were sold in 1897. The premises were used by Parker Gray when a water turbine, for electricity generation, was installed about 100 yards upstream of the waterwheel. Co-op Fellmongers acquired the premises in 1948 and used the waterwheel for driving a sawbench until the late 1960's.
- Rushden
RISEDEN (1, 10s.)
125. Rushton, near Kettering
Rise Ise (Trib. R. Nene). RISTONE ($\frac{1}{2}$, 12s; 1, 32d.) Reference in 1762 to men required for dressing "Allom" leather at Rushton Mill, near Kettering. D. 1874 lists Jas. Stiles, wheelwright and blacksmith, grocer, baker - and miller.
- St. Andrews, Northampton - see Kingsthorpe
St. James, Northampton - see Duston Lower
Shotwell - see Rothwell
126. Slapton
SP 644468. R. Tove. M. 1779. m. Richard Benson (1830). John Newitt, George Frederick Foxley, Thomas Course, Alfred Course, Alfred Lawrence. D. 1885 and 1894 show steam and water power used. Some grinding until 1950 and in 1951 the engine was taken out, reputedly for preservation somewhere in Edinburgh. From 1966, premises used by Midland Spice Company using electrically driven modern equipment.
127. Snorscomb
SP 597566 Everdon Brook (Trib. R. Nene). M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Snorscomb Mill'). m. John Mountford, Thomas Mountford (1894). In 1928 the mill was reported to be used from time to time although not a great deal of grinding done.
- Southwick - see Perio Mill
Spratton
SPRETONE (1, 6s.), SPROTONE (1, 64d.) The first watermill mentioned in 1506 and again in 1530 in conjunction with a horse-mill. This watermill is believed to be on the site of that known nowadays as Holdenby Mill. There is a reference to the second mill in 1227 although it seemed to have fallen into disuse.
128. Stanion
(SP 921868). Harper's Brook (Trib. R. Nene). M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. William Bell (1894).
129. Stanwick
SP 967711. R. Nene. STANWIGE (1, 20s.) Mill mentioned in 1291 and a watermill (and windmill) in 1609. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Stanwick Mill'). m. Wm. Ashby & Sons (1841). George Pesco Welford, H.J. Holland, H.J. Holland and Sons (1940). Demolished 1960.
- Staples Mill - see Wellingborough
Steane (N.W. of Brackley)
STANE (1, 2s.)
130. Stoke Albany
(SP 807884). Trib. of R. Welland. STOCHE (1, 12d.) M. 1779.
131. Stoke Bruerne
(SP 744506). Presumably on Trib. R. Tove. STOCHE (1, 13s.4d.) M. 1779.

Stoke Doyle (near Oundle)
Reference to a fulling mill here in 1408.

Stowe
STOWE (1, 64d.)

Strixton
(SP 905616). In Domesday Survey, a reference to a mill thought to be in Strixton or Easton Maudit (1, 8d.)

132. Sudborough
(SP 824821) Harper's Brook (Trib. R. Nene). SUTBURG (1, 6s.). M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S.

133. Sulgrave
SP 556457. R. Tove. M. 1779. m. Alfred Course (1885). D. 1885 shows use of steam and water power.

134. Syresham
(SP 628417). Syresham Brook (Trib. R. Ouse). m. Jos. Timms (1885). D. 1885 using steam and water power.

135. Sywell
SP 833655. Sywell Brook (Trib. R. Nene). Reference, in 1291 to a mill held in Sywell by Prior of St. Andrews Priory, Northampton. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Sywell Mill'). m. John Martin (1866). Site covered by Sywell Reservoir.

Tansor
TANESOVRE (1, 10s.) The Domesday return for Tansor probably included Southwick - see for later history.

136. Teeton (known also as Tecon-, Tekene-, Tekyn- or Theke Mill)
SP 697696. Teeton Brook (Trib. R. Nene - North Water). In the Domesday Survey, it is believed that the mill on this site was entered as Holdenby Mill. (That known nowadays as Holdenby was shown under Spratton). 'Theke' (Teeton) mill was granted to St. Andrew's Priory, Northampton about 1200. References to the mill in 1619, 1672 and 1718. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Teeton Mill'). m. Edward Orland, H.J. Bream (1940). D. 1885 shows as using steam power only, D. 1894 as steam and water, D. 1940 as water only.

137. Thenford
(SP 517417). Trib. R. Cherwell. TEWORDE (1, 30d.) TANEFORD (part 30d.) M. 1779.

138. Thorpe Achurch (between Thrapston and Oundle)
R. Nene. Watermill here reconstructed in 1330, and held by Thorpe Waterville manor. Mentioned again in 1519.

139. Thrapston
SP 994780. R. Nene. TRAPESTONE (1, 20s.) A watermill was mentioned as a parcel of the manor in 1336 and 1355. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Thrapston Mill') m. Jos. Compton, John Bradshaw, Richard Lines Ridgway, John Barrick, Jn. Barrick & Son (1940).

140. Titchmarsh
TL 015809. R. Nene. TICEMERSE (1, 21s.4d.). References to two watermills here but in 1613 only one mill is mentioned. M. 1779 (as 'Tichmarsh Mill'). m. William Hill, John Pashler (1920).

141. Towcester
SP 693488. R. Tove. TOVECESTRE (1, 13s.4d.) M. 1779. The mill was rebuilt c. 1794 but in 1911 a fire destroyed most of the earlier part. Converted to water turbine which can still be used to drive line shafting to the remaining equipment. (The stones and grinding equipment have been removed as the present owners carry out most of their work on another site in Towcester which they have occupied since 1938). However, a large electric motor may be used instead of the water turbine. m. Sarah and Jas. Perkins (1830), Samuel Harris (1852), Joseph Lee Gallard, Towcester Mill & Trading Co. Ltd.

Towcester - North Mill
R. Tove. References in 17th century to a mill believed to have been attached to the Belle Baulte estate, north of the Brackley Road.

Tricket Mill - see Twickett's Mill

Turnell's Mill - see Wellingborough

142. Twickett's Mill, near Towcester
SP 712488. R. Tove. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Tricket Mill'). Reported demolished in 1928.
143. Twyford
SP 487374. R. Cherwell. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Twyford Mill').
m. John Spokes, Spokes & Sons (1920). D. 1920 describes them as Twyford Roller Flour Mills, using water and steam power.
144. Twywell
Woodford Brook (Trib. R. Nene). TUIWELLA (2, 7s.4d.) Reference to a watermill which had existed previous to 1724.
145. Upton
SP 721592. R. Nene. OPTONE (1, 12s.8d.) For some time, mill was in possession of St. James Abbey, near Northampton. M. 1779 (as 'Upton M'). Mill rebuilt 1815. m. Daniel Spokes (1852), John Spokes, W.B. Spokes (1930).
Vigo Mill - see Northampton
146. Wadenhoe
TL 013834. R. Nene. WADENHO (1, 12d; 1, 13s.4d. and 65 eels). A watermill mentioned here in 1356 and two mills are referred to in 1656 and again in 1818. M. 1779. Mill rebuilt 1838. m. Francis Allen (1885). Later, water turbine used to generate electricity and then to pump water.
Wakerley
WACHERLEI (1, 5s.)
147. Walgrave
SP 793720. Trib. Pitsford Brook (Trib. R. Nene - North Water). M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Walgrave Mill').
Walton (Walton Grounds, near King's Sutton)
WALTONE (1, 4s.)
Wappenham
WAPEHAM (1, 4s.)
Warkton
WERCHINTONE (1, 12s.)
148. Warmington (sometimes known as Eaglethorpe)
TL 074916. R. Nene. WERMINTONE (1, 40s. and 325 eels). Reference in 1125 (rendering 60s. and 500 eels), in 1146 and in 1189. In 1653 there is mention of four watermills with the manor of Warmington. Rebuilt 1835. M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. James Hayes, Samuel Hayes, M. Hayes (1940).
Watford
WADFORD (1, 40d.) WATFORD (1, 12d.)
Watkins Mill - see Pitsford
Weedon Bec
WEDONE (1, 40d.)
Weedon Lois (or Weedon Pinkney)
WEDONE (1, 2s.)
149. Weekley
SP 889803. Ise River (Trib. R. Nene). WICLEI (1, 64d.) M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Weekley Mill'). m. Charles Ward, John Joseph Stevenson (1894).
150. Welford
SP 643809. R. Avon. M. 1779 (as 'Welford Mill'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Welford Mill'). m. John Harrold (1874).

Wellingborough

WENDLEBERIE (2, 16s.) WEDLINGBERIE (1, 5s.). References to these mills in 1267 and 1386. By 1539 one mill was called East Mill and another, with a fulling mill were called Staple Mills. The following is a list of names associated with watermills in Wellingborough, indicating where these are described under different titles:-

Dickens Mill	- see Redwell
East Mill	- see below
Hobill's Mill	- see East Mill
Little Mill	- see below
Page's Mill	- see Little Mill
Redwell Mill	- see below
Staples Mill)	- see Wellingborough Mill
Turnells Mill)	
Victoria Mills	- not a watermill but powered by a steam engine when built in 1886.
Wellingborough Mill	- see below
Whitworths Mills	- see Victoria Mills

151. Wellingborough Mills

SP 898663. R. Nene. In 1539, reference to a mill and a fulling-mill called Staple Mills. M. 1779 (as 'Staples Mill'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Wellingborough Mill'). Mill rebuilt in 1874. m. Geo. Wallis (1830). George Turnell, Thomas Turnell (1894). Later part of Whitworth Holdings Ltd. and used for production of animal feeds. Name survives in Turnells Mill Lane, on edge of new industrial estate.

152. Wellingborough - East Mill

SP 906674. River Ise (Trib. R. Nene). A reference to East Mill in 1539. M. 1779 (as 'East Mill'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. m. Lovel Warren (1830 at East End). Richard Smith, John Hobill (1894).

153. Wellingborough - Little Mill

SP 905685. River Ise (Trib. R. Nene). M. 1779 (as 'Little Mill'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Little Mill'). m. Thomas Kilbourn (1830, at Mill Road). Rebuilt as a Curriers' works, still using water power by Jotto Page. Has suffered several large fires in recent years.

154. Wellingborough - Redwell

SP 885690. Redwell Stream (Trib. of R. Ise, Trib. R. Nene). M. 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Dickens Mill'). m. Thos. Kilborn (1874). Referred to as Kilborne's Mill in 1921 and reported as out of use with dried up watercourse.

Welton

WELINTONE (1, 12d.)

155. West Farndon

SP 533517. R. Cherwell. M. 1779. m. Edward Haynes, Thomas Wright, William Parish Wright (1920). D. 1894 and 1920 show as using water and steam power.

156. Weston Favell

SP 792605. R. Nene. WESTONE (1, 20s.) Possibly refers to Collyweston. Reference to four mills here in 1562, and to six in 1567. In 1580 mention of two watermills, one a corn-mill and the other a fulling-mill. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Weston Mill'). The mill was purchased by George Spokes in 1814. m. George Spokes, Ann Spokes, George Spokes, William Dent (1874). Joseph Westley of Blisworth obtained a lease on Weston Favell mill and equipped it as a roller mill with steam power in conjunction with water power. D. 1894 and 1920 show use of steam power only. D. 1894 lists as operated by Joseph Westley & Sons (with Nunn and Blisworth mills) which firm became Westley Bros. & Clark from 1895. The firm stopped using the mill in 1938.

157. Whilton

SP 621645. Whilton Brook (Trib. R. Nene). WOLTONE (1, 40d.) M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Whilton Mill'). m. John Bilson, Thomas Boot.

158. Whiston

(SP 846617). R. Nene. WICESTONE and DODINTONE (Denton) (1,20s.) M. 1779 (as 'Whiston Mill'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Whiston Mill'). m. George P. Welford, Francis Longland and Joseph Sargeant (both in 1866), David Hunt (1874).

159. Whitfield
SP 615393. R. Great Ouse. M. 1779 (as 'Whitfield Mill'), m. James Berry, John Pollard.
- Wilby
References to a mill in Wilby in 1245 and 1276 and a watermill with the manor in 1702.
- Willy Watt Mill - see Woodford Upper
160. Winwick
SP 627735. Winwick Brook (Trib. R. Avon). M. 1779. m. John Swingler, Thomas Leeson (1940). D. 1920 shows using steam and water power, D. 1940 shows using water only.
161. Wollaston
SP 888646. R. Nene. WILAVESTONE (1, 5s.; 1, 6s.8d.) Reference to one mill in 12th century, in 1218 and in 1376. Some time afterwards the mill was described as 'entirely decayed' but seems to have subsequently been rebuilt as there were two mills belonging to the manor in 1590. M. 1779 (as 'Doddington Mill' but this seems to be in error as Doddington Mill alias Hardwater Mill is shown and marked as 'Hardwater Mill'). m. Thos. B. Turnell, George Turnell (1874 and 1885 - the same years as he was listed as miller at Wellingborough).
- Woodford (near Thrapston)
WODEFORD (1, 2s.) Later references to watermills at Woodford can be identified as applicable to either the Lower or Upper Mill sites.
162. Woodford Lower
SP 981769. R. Nene. Reference to three watermills in 1621, formerly known as Dodes Mills. A watermill was attached to the manor in 1718. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Woodford Mill'). m. Joseph Gunn, Samuel Allen, Mrs. Mary Allen, Samuel Allen (D. 1920 gives his address as Bottom Mill, Woodford).
163. Woodford Upper (also known as Willy Watt mill)
SP 973752. R. Nene. Reference in 1329 to the mill pond at Wylewat and by 1544 there were two mills called Willicoat mills. These were referred to again in 1560, 1574 and 1625. M. 1779, 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Paper Mill'). m. Moses Eady, Alf. W. Cockerton, W. Dodson (D.1920 gives his address as Top Mill, Woodford).
- Woodford Halse
WODEFORD (1, 8s.)
164. Woodnewton
TL 029945. Willow Brook (Trib. R. Nene). NIWETONE (1, 64d.) Reference to mill in 1344. M. 1779 m. Francis Needham, Sydney Spademan.
- Wylewat - see Woodford Upper
165. Yardley Gobion
SP 771463. R. Tove. M. 1779 (as 'Paper Mill'), 1st ed. 1" O.S. (as 'Yardley Paper Mill').
166. Yarwell
TL 074972. R. Nene. Yarwell was not given in the Domesday Survey and was probably included with Nassington. M. 1779. m. Thomas Jelley and William North (both listed as millers at Yarwell in D. 1866), Henry Jelley, Henry Jelley & Co., George Robinson, John Starsmore (1940).

Acknowledgments

Much of the information in the foregoing lists has been collected through industrial archaeology courses at the Leicester University Centre in Northampton and at the W.E.A. course at Wellingborough in the 1968/69 session. I am most grateful for the help given by members of these courses and especially for the assistance with particular aspects which has been given by Mrs. W. Mahon (mills at Moulton), Mrs. J. Palmer (Northamptonshire directories), H.G. Clifton, Esq. (mills in the Long Buckby area), Richard O'Rourke, Esq. (mills in the Towcester area).

REPORTS OF INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE INDIVIDUAL COUNTIES

BERKSHIRE

Studies

1. Maltings. John Gray has satisfied his enthusiasm for industrial archaeology in an extreme way, by moving to the old village brewery in Buckland. This has led him to pursue his study of maltings, and in particular the study of perforated kiln tiles. So far, his collection of tiles ranges from fine machine pressed examples to crude hand-made ones, where the main holes were made by the insertion of a finger, and the fine holes by inserting a nail.
2. Bricks. Several members of the Group are investigating the Berkshire brick industry as a matter of some urgency. Berkshire now has only two or three working brickyards, and these warrant considerable study as they made such a wide range of products including tiles, terra-cotta, pottery and pipes as well as bricks. J.K.M.
3. M4. The fences are now in to mark the line of the motorway as it crosses the hills and valleys of Berkshire. Surveys are being made by the Group to ensure that nothing of value is swept away unrecorded by the road. However, it is not just the line of the motorway which needs to be watched; service roads are being altered radically to carry not only the construction traffic, but also to act as future link roads. These alterations can mean the loss of road-side furniture, milestones, etc., as well as the renewal and alteration of old bridges and culverts. More volunteers are required for this work.

As an example of the above, the brickworks at Pinewood (SU 512 737) is being used by a firm of haulage contractors. Many of the old bricks etc. are being rolled into the new roads, and machinery is being smashed. Fortunately, Mr. Fred Roberts made a good record of the works before this happened. J.K.M.

Notice of Courses

As in the 1969-70 season, a further course of 24 lectures will be held from Autumn 1970 to Spring 1971, at the W.E.A. Centre, Mansbridge House, Reading. This will be under the leadership of Lawrence Cameron as before, and a series of speakers will enlarge on the subject of Industrial Archaeology in general, and various industries in particular.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Studies

Horsewheels. Following the Industrial Archaeology programme on BBC Television on 14th March, Kenneth Major has been told of several more horsewheels and donkey wheels. An important horsewheel exists at Spinfield, Marlow, (SU 840 836). This is like the one shown on television at Patching in Sussex, and was made by Warner & Sons of Cricklewood. J.K.M.

Items of Interest

Ice House. There is an excellent example of an ice house, dated 1836, at the gate to Spinfield, Marlow. It is a conventional domed chamber with a deep well, approached by a short flight of steps in a vaulted corridor. J.K.M.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Studies

1. Higham Ferrers and Rushden. During the Winter 'Old Crafts and Industries' course at the University Centre in Northampton, a Saturday afternoon was spent exploring remains of rail and water transport, under the leadership of Mr. Ian Wright. The first station to serve Higham Ferrers was on the Blisworth to Peterborough branch of the London & Birmingham Railway. The branch was opened on 2 June 1845 and there was a station from Irthlingborough and Higham Ferrers (SP 958705). This later became simply Irthlingborough station. The last day of passenger services at this station was on Saturday 2 May although the station remained open for freight until 1966, and the track removed. At the time of the visit, the station was in a very poor state, although it was still possible to discern the site of the wagon turntable, for giving access to the goods shed which was built for rail tracks at right angles to the running lines.

The later Higham Ferrers station was better situated for the town (SP 963684) and was on a line from Wellingborough conceived as a through route to connect at Raunds with the Kettering-Huntingdon branch. The line never got further than Higham Ferrers, where the station was opened for freight on 1 September 1893 and for passengers on 1 May 1894. Passenger services were withdrawn in June 1959 but the line continued to be used for freight, latterly iron bearing gravel excavated by Ferrasand. This ceased in 1969 although the rail track was still in position at the time of the visit. The station building had been taken over by a firm for offices and the end of the platforms had been demolished to make way for a level crossing to new industrial buildings on the east of the railway. The fine, stone-built goods shed still contained its interior pillar cranes.

A visit was also made to the site of the wharf on the river (SP 952687) although little remains to indicate its former importance.

Later in the course, two members living in Rushden, Miss S. Fewings and Mr. A.D. Chappell, reported on the results of their independent investigations in the Rushden-Higham Ferrers area. This contained two windmill sites, a tower mill on Wymington Road (SP 956653) the stump of which remains in a new housing estate and the other on a site now occupied by the Rushden Heel Co. On the houses in the vicinity are date stones c. 1890 and a tower mill is featured on a stone over the doorway into the Heel Co's premises.

The first evidence of a shoe maker is Benjamin Denton, listed in 1849 Directory. He subsequently built the first factory in Rushden, in High Street. This is now Cleavers Chambers. There were two firms making mineral water - Oldham & Co. and the Rushden Mineral Water Company whose premises were at the back of the Lightstrung Garage in Church Street. This garage is also of interest in that the Windward Bicycle Company made bicycles there.

A.D.C.

Publications

Bulletin of the Northamptonshire Federation of Archaeological Societies, No.4, April 1970. Available at 5/6d. plus postage from A.E. Brown, Department of Adult Education, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH.

Apart from the six pages devoted to industrial archaeology (and which include a further detailed report on the physical remains of the Islip ironore tramways), there are many references of interest to industrial archaeologists in the reports from other archaeologists. There is mention of a miller's house, in the work on the mediaeval site at the shrunken village of Strixton (SP 905616), listings of sites where slag from early ironworking sites has been found and a reference to a 17th century brewhouse.

G.H.S.

Report of Exhibition - 'Horse and Man' at the Abington Museum, Abington Park, Northampton, held from 26 January until 7 March.

Alan C. Cox, Curator at the Abington Museum, collected a very wide range of material for this exhibition, much of which was of great interest for the industrial archaeologist. Starting with the ancient association between horse and man, the displays led on to the use of the horse on the farm. Many varieties of plough were on view and the steam engined and later internal combustion-engined competitors were shown to illustrate the reasons for the demise of the horse in farm activities. The horse wheel from the corn mill at Eversholt, Bedfordshire was on display together with illustrations of horse wheels being used to operate water-pumps. Trades associated with the horse were represented - saddle and harness makers, horse-collar making and the blacksmith and farrier. The horse's contribution in the field of transport was shown by many models of carts and wagons and a full-size, although quite small, timber carriage. Also represented was the horse as motive power for canals and railways. The sections on sport and pleasure are probably outside the realms of industrial archaeology but contributed to a very well-balanced and well-presented exhibition. The interest aroused and the number of visitors should encourage the organisers to stage a similar exhibition on a different topic in the non-too-distant future.

G.H.S.

Notice of Courses

1. 'Old Crafts and Industries'. An eight-meeting course consisting of visits, some on Friday evenings and a few on Saturdays, to sites of interest to the industrial archaeologist. First meeting starts at 7.30 on Friday, April 17, at the University Centre, Barrack Road, Northampton. Tutor-in-charge: G.H. Starmer.
2. 'Archaeology of Old Crafts and Industries'. A twenty-meeting course to be held at the University Centre, Northampton. Friday evenings, starting 9 October 1970.

3. 'Transport History of Northamptonshire'. A ten-meeting course, conducted by Mr. V.A. Hatley, on Thursday evenings at the University Centre, Northampton starting 8 October 1970.
4. 'Local History Research Project - the 1851 Census of Northampton' conducted by R.L. Greenall, Wednesdays at the University Centre, Northampton starting 30 September 1970. It is expected that this project will reveal much information of interest to the industrial archaeologist.
5. 'Geology of the East Midlands' conducted by Dr. D.S. Sutherland and Dr. J.D. Hudson. Kettering Technical College, starting on 9 November 1970 at 7.30. This will cover useful background information for those concerned with the industrial archaeology of extractive industries in the area.
6. A Saturday School, 10 October 1970. 'Inland Waterways - Their History and Use' conducted by Mr. P.A. Stevens. This starts at 9.30 a.m. at the University Centre, Northampton and will include a trip through Blisworth Tunnel.

For further details of any of the above courses, contact Mr. R.L. Greenall, Warden, University Centre, Barrack Road, Northampton.

OXFORDSHIRE

Notice of Course

A course of 6 lectures on Industrial Archaeology will be held in Woodcote, starting at the end of September 1970.

Information can be obtained from Mr. M.J. Richings, Juniper Hill, Goring Road, Woodcote, Reading, Berkshire.

COMMENT

From H. Cameron, Chairman of Rugby Archaeological Society -

"Industrial Archaeology in relation to Field Archaeology"

It is to be hoped that the growth of interest in industrial archaeology will not be confined to the comparatively recent industry as suggested by J. Page in the January 1970 issue.

While it is true that industrial archaeology has been confined to a relatively recent development involving mills, foundries, ironworks, etc. it may be that this expertise can be carried into the archaeology of earlier periods.

The Roman period in particular has suffered from extensive excavation of its military forts, and its "villas" without much regard in the past for the industrial activities of the occupants. "Industrial" in this case does mean of course the work associated with a largely agricultural economy.

The "villas" of the Roman period were mostly excavated many years ago when little attention was paid to the activities which were the lifeblood and purpose of the inhabitants. At Chedworth where an attempt was made by the original excavators to identify tanneries the elaborate series of tanks is now thought to be a bath system. Even the meaning of the description "villa" is now in dispute as it is applied to some 600 or so establishments in Britain which are clearly of very different size, wealth and purpose.

It is only in recent times that any attention has been given to the farm type buildings associated with a Roman villa. At Barnsley Park, under Dr. Graham Webster, particularly thorough attention is being given to these to the extent that after about 7 or 8 years work only some of the farm structures which are of amazing complexity and a small bath house have been uncovered. In this case a serious attempt is being made to determine the field system that went with the villa and the activities undertaken by the occupants.

The well-known watermill at Chesters (on Hadrians Wall) has been reported but similar structures may exist with other forts and settlements. At Housesteads the fort makes a splendid spectacle but the associated civilian settlement is scarcely mentioned.

So little is known of the use of mill power in Roman Britain that a large (30 ins.) diameter millstone found at Tripontium in an unstratified context cannot be safely ascribed to the Roman occupation though it is difficult to think of any other reason for its presence on the site. Animal power would have been necessary for its operation.

Kilns and the pottery industry here received a great deal of attention from field archaeologists of all periods but largely because the indestructible and ubiquitous nature of the product makes it an essential aspect of dating.

To me it seems clear that there are essential elements of industrial archaeology in much of the field archaeology that goes on and the apparent dividing line between the two is not at all sharply defined and should not be.

H.C.

From W.K.V. Gale (Author of 'The Black Country Iron Industry', 'The British Iron and Steel Industry' etc.):-

"With reference to the article in the last issue on "Northamptonshire Ironworks", I am not so pessimistic about the Corby blast furnaces. British Steel Corporation is just now spending £2 million on new sinter plant there, to produce 30,000 tons of sinter a week, and sinter cannot be used anywhere but in blast furnaces. Moreover, the new LD plant needs molten iron. So we may see blast furnaces at Corby for quite a long time yet.

It is worth recording that the 85 ft. furnace of 1916 at Kettering Iron and Coal Co. was mechanically charged. None of the others was, right to the end. The entire contents of the K.I. & C. drawing office went to Birmingham Museum as well as the Bull engine. I was responsible for getting both transfers authorised by Stewarts & Lloyds.

Incidentally, nationalization was 1 July 1967 not 1968 (Page 33, paragraph 6, first line)."

From D. Watts, Northampton:-

"The recently introduced 'Comment' section in the Bulletin is a good idea but I feel it should be used for better things than K. Rider's attack on the comment by Mr. Major on the article 'Flashlocks on English Waterways'. I should like to see discussion of the techniques being used in industrial archaeology. For example, in Bulletin No.10 there was reference to aerial photography of ironstone workings in Northamptonshire. I imagine that it is quite expensive to obtain the use of an aircraft and wonder if the results mentioned could not have been obtained at less cost from field walking in conjunction with older large scale Ordnance Survey maps? In any case, I believe that the R.A.F. and several commercial firms have taken aerial photographs of much of the country. Perhaps someone could contribute to the Bulletin a list of places where these may be seen by those unable to afford an aircraft for their own photography?"

EXHIBITION

The Northamptonshire Industrial Archaeology Group is arranging an Exhibition at the Central Museum, Guildhall Road, Northampton from Saturday 25 April until Saturday 9 May 1970.

There will be sections on the following:

Pottery	Breweries
Stone Quarries	Leather
Brickmaking	Boots and Shoes
Iron ore mines & quarries	Industrial Environment
Ironworks	Roads & Bridges
Farming	Rivers and Canals
Iron Founders	Railways
Engineering	Shopping
Windmills	Water Supply
Watermills	Gas Supply
Steam mills	Travelling Showmen

Guildhall Road is opposite the Town Hall, near the Centre of the Town.



