Supplement

The Story of Sindsley

K. Heys

Documents in the possession of Peel Estates Limited show a map delineating Singeley Mills on land (giving the name of Richard Clarke) which was bounded to the west by the Duke of Bridgewater's land, to the east by Daniel DORNING'S land and to the south-beyond the main highway from Worsley to Swinton-by Elias Chadwick's land. There is mention also of Singeley Field and HAYES House and tenement.

"Sindsley - where is Sindsley?" you may say:- even the local Postmaster in May 1989 asked the same question, although some older residents on the Clovelly Estate still use Sindsley as a postal district.

1848 The history of Sindsley, and indeed its derivation are somewhat obscure, but it would appear from maps of 1848 and later that Sindsley lies within the district of LITTLE HOUGHTON which once formed part of WORSLEY and later became a part of SWINTON.

1320 The history of LITTLE HULTON can be traced as far back as 1320 when a grant by John de Biron granted "my land and vill of Halghton" paying a yearly rent of one pair of white gloves or one penny at the Feast of St. Michael (which, among others, was witnessed by the Vicar of Eccles), to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe. Other moieties of land were also made by Geoffrey de WORKEDLEGH to Richard de BYRON with
1310 quitclaims in 1310 and later in 1400 by John Le MASCYE and others to
1400 Margaret and Thomas de TILDESLEY of land called Workedlegh in the vill of WORKESLEGH.

1329 A grant was also made in 1329 by Richard de WORKEDLEGH to Sir Adam de BLAKEBURN, Vicar of Eccles, for lands in Swynton in the vill of WORKEDLEGH on the feast of St. Peter in the Chair. (All these can be traced in the WHALLEY ABBEY COUCHER BOOKS).

Reverting back to the documents held by Peel Estates Ltd., there is a marked absence of any records from 1400 until 1712, when an
1712 indenture of the 4th June 1712 was made between Richard Valentine of Lancaster, John and Thomas VALENTINE of Little Houghton within Worsley and Margaret, mother of Thomas, for £40 of good and lawful money.

1716 In 1716 John MOSS, Woolen Draper, made a lease of land in Little Houghton for a rent of one peppercorn to be paid on demand at Christmas.
1733 This was followed in 1733 by John Valentine's counterpart of a Mortgage
1745 to mary BIRCH, and in 1745 by Samuel GASKELL to John KAY, 5/- also being paid by a John HEYS for a lease of outhouses, edifices, buildings and hereditaments in a further Indenture but the following day, on
1745 14th February 1745, John Valentine made a release of Land to John Heys yeoman of Little Houghton for 6 acres of land for £193 mortgage to
1746 Mary Birch! Mary Birch made a will in 1746 which mentions cottages and dwelling houses in Eccles of Robert EVANS Shippons (whether SHIPPONS is a surname, or refers to Shippons as cow-houses/sheds is not clear!) but the previous year she paid £300 for a mortgage for security with interest at 4%.

1749 In 1749 John Heys and his wife Alice purchased "all of the pew, seat or form in the Parish Church of Eccles with the burying place to inter four corps therein".

1758 On the 1st November 1758 there was a release of Singeley Tenement from Lady CHOLMONDELEY to Daniel BAYLEY and Thomas BROMILEY. The next
1759 year Richard CAUSOR gave BLOMELEY land in Little Houghton and Barton.

Almost eighty years passed before further documents show an
1837 indenture of 2nd. November 1837 made between Joseph LORD and Robert LORD of the 1st part, Jonathan DORNING of the 2nd part and Richard, Thomas and George CLARKE of the 3rd part, the latter being granted land for a yearly rent of £38.12s.7d., which contained powers of distress and entry for perception of rents and profits, for securing the payment for the said rent and certain covenants. George Clarke made a payment
1838 of £6.3s.9d. for a further plot of land in 1838 to be assured to him on a yearly basis.

1839 Jonathan Dorning died in 1839, he was described as a publican, but land he possessed "by arrangement made, many, many years ago" between land of the owners of adjoining premises a boundary was altered to its present position with all the adjoining premises, all hereditaments on the southerly side being vested in Herbert and Arthur Henry DORNING and James KEVAN.

1845 Six years later saw the lets of Singeley Estates lets of lands 2 and 3 for £14,500 by Sale from William SANDERSON to Lord Francis EGERTON. The same month (October) Singeley Farm was let to Richard KERFOOT for a yearly rent of 14s.4d. (What a vast amount of money!)

1858 A DEED made by virtue of an Act passed in the 6th year of William IV entitled (4th January 1858) "An Act to facilitate the conveyance of Workhouses and other property of parishes and of incorporations and unions of parishes in England and Wales" under the order made with approbation of the POOR LAW BOARD testified by their seal affixed thereunto. The GUARDIANS OF THE POOR the BARTON UPON IRWELL UNION in the County of Lancaster, Richard KERFOOT and Robert LANSDALE, Churchwardens, Robert LEIGH, Samuel HAMPSON and Thomas STONE the OVERSEERS OF THE POOR OF THE TOWNSHIP OF WORSLEY granted and conveyed all that piece of land situated in Hazelhurst in the Township of Worsley to Daniel DORNING for the sum of £560 and also 5 cottages or dwelling-houses with the appurtenances thereon belonging and formerly used and occupied as a WORKHOUSE FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF WORSLEY Unto and be holden by the said Daniel DORNING his heirs and assigns for ever.

1850 This DEED was however preceded by Indentures of 25th Dec. 1850 to work, sell, and dispose of produce and proceeds of such seams, veins or beds of all ores, metals and minerals assured to John SEDDON for a yearly rent of £3.7s.1¾d. worked underground, between Seddon and Thomas FOGG, John RADCLIFFE, James ROBINSON, Henry and Daniel DORNING.

1853 A further Indenutre of 1st. Feb. 1853 between Daniel Dorning, J. Radcliffe, J. Robinson, and a John MORTON granted a lease of further land which had also been Indentured between a James PENDLEBURY

1852 and Elias DORNING on 1st Nov. 1852 for a yearly rent of £3.2s.9d.

1857 To some extent the last two Indentures became negated when a James KING rented the same land for a yearly rent of £7.12s.10d. except that DORNING'S heirs and assigns and his or their tenants were allowed to work beds of coal, cannel, ironstone and other mines and minerals was allowed in the Indenture.

Here is the first mention of RINGLOWS ESTATE belongining to the late

(1839) Jonathan DORNING (who died April 1839) whose Will vested his executors Herbert, Henry Arthur, and James KEVAN as Executors.

1862 The next mention of a DORNING is dated 16th September 1862 when Daniel DORNING by his last Will appointed Elias DORNING, William LONGSHAW and George WALKER as his Trustees: however, in a Codicil

1867 5 years later on 21st December, Daniel revoked the appointment of Walker and Longshaw in favour of his sons William Henry and Radcliffe DORNING and added his nephew Herbert DORNING as executors and trustees with Elias (his brother) and gave a trust legacy of £3,000.

Daniel died on 4th January the following year without any

1868 revocation of his Will (being proved 1.4.1868).

Swinton Moor
Foot Path
Hazelhurst
Hazelhurst Green
Worsley Workhouse
Middle Deans
Low Deans
Near Deans
Ringlow Cottage
Park Cottage
Peggy Lane
Moorfield Cottage
Bay Tree Cottage
Sindsley Mount
Sindsley Cottage
Sindsley Hollow
Broad Oak T.P.
Tower Hill
Cheethams
B.M. 147·2
B.M. 146·7
B.M. 154·3
B.M. 149·6
B.M. 124·2
Culvert
150
32
SWINTON

1901 By the turn of the century John PARTINGTON had become the owner, in fee simple, of the RINGLOW PARK ESTATE AT HAZELHURST, which said Estate adjoined the Estate of the Bridgewater Trust.

The Right Honourable Francis Charles Granville EGERTON Earl of Ellesmere was entitled to the receipt of the income of Trust Estates under the Will of the Most Noble Francis, Late DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER and Walter Longley BOURKE, Civil Engineer, of Worsley Old Hall, The Right Honourable Frederick Archibald VAUGHAN, EARL CAWDOR, and The Most Honourable and Reverend Constantine Charles Henry MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, the sole present Trustees. All the above were subject to an agreement with J. Partington reciting that he was the owner and that as such he agreed to several covenants; one being to enclose certain land, to construct a culvert for diversion of the water-course and erect a fence over the centre line of the culvert which should form a boundary between the Ringlow Park Estate and that of the said Trustees. He also had to agree to slope the land at a gradient of 5 horizontal and 1 vertical, to compensate any Tenant for any damage or loss and also to ensure that the Trustees should have right of access to a street to be laid for means of access to their property and that he would indemnify them of costs for sewering and paving the said street.

What is remarkable is that so far there had been no mention of the CLARKE FAMILY OF WORSLEY AND SWINTON amongst any of these documents relating to SINDSLEY. The Clarkes were a well known family and Richard
(1784) CLARKE born 1784 became a most industrious and enterprising man who originally commenced business in a most humble way.

1824 In April 1824 Richard was granted permission, by the Bishop of Chester (in whose Diocese was Worsley) to hold Divine Services in "Sisley" (or Sindsley) Cottage in Lumber Lane, Worsley, which was
1832 known as the first Independent Methodists meeting place. By 1832 there were increased Members necessitating the expansion of this meeting place. Richard was a hand-loom weaver and so prospered at Sisley Cottage that he decided to build SINDSLEY MILLS near MOORSIDE,
(1824) SWINTON. He was also an affluent Shop-keeper in 1824 at Roe Green and became a Manufacturer of Quiltings.

Steam power was replacing hand-loom weaving and with an eye to business expansion the rapid development of Sindsley Mills proved so successful that Richard was able to employ many local people who, it is said, owed an immense debt of gratitude to him.

Details of the Clarkes can be found in a typed manuscript entitled
see "THE CLARKES OF WORSLEY AND SWINTON" MAY 1959 by Thomas A. CLARKE
Bibliography (obtainable from WALKDEN/SWINTON LIBRARIES)

1846 Richard died in August 1846 but this was not before he had established a thriving industry at SINDSLEY MILLS and also established SINDSLEY INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH & SUNDAY SCHOOL in a part of the Mill (now Ringlow Park Road).

Regretably in the above manuscript there is no mention of the
1851 demise of the business of Clarkes at Sindsley Mills, although in 1851 it was gaily decorated for Queen Victoria's visit to Worsley.

1851 (1849) 1858

Richard's 5 sons carried on the business as Cotton Manufacturers (1851 Slater's Directory) and it is known that George CLARKE lived at RINGLOW COTTAGE on MOORSIDE ROAD until his death in 1849. An entry in the MANCHESTER DIRECTORY 1858 gives details of "Richard Clarke and Sons as manufacturers of welts, quilting etc. at Sindsley Mills".

Only a few more years elapsed before the firm found itself in financial difficulties but the final collapse is somewhat shrouded in mystery.

1873

By 1873 Sindsley Mills had been taken over by a firm called "THE PROTECTOR LAMP AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED" whose promoters were Henry NEWALL of LITTLEBOROUGH, an oil merchant, Charles TATTERSALL, a public accountant, of MANCHESTER and Samuel ARMITAGE, a cotton spinner of Chaseley House, PENDLETON. These three enterprising gentlemen formed the above-named Company in May 1873 to acquire the business rights and patents of William Edward TEALE, an oil and lamp manufacturer, of 11 Mark Lane, MANCHESTER. The Company became manufacturers of Teale's patents as Oil and Lamp spirit manufacturers and merchants, and also of colliery and other lamps and gas light and lamp protectors. They also became advertisers and agents for their advertisements: the suppliers of electricity and power of all kinds, and especially for motor cars and motor cycles, ironfounders electrical and mechanical engineers, toolmakers, brass founders, metal, and wood workers.

This firm - like Clarkes - also prospered - but as such they leased the premises at SINDSLEY MILL from Jonathan DORNING'S Executors and Trustees. The only references to Jonathan DORNING are in the (1899) Indenture of 15th May 1899 which refers to his Indenture with Joseph 1837 & Robert LORD of 2nd November 1837 and that of 27th Dec. 1838 between 1838 them and George CLARKE, because Jonathan died (two years) later in 1839 April 1839, there is no mention of his Will nor of where he lived but 1899 a map accompanying the large 32 paged Indenture of 15th May 1899 shows "Land recently belonging to the Trustees of the late Jonathan Dorning lying to the South West of lands conveyed to Mr. Robert BERRY and OTHERS," and land released to John YORKE interspersed with a Street 12 yards wide and a passage 4 yards wide which are now (1989) known to be CHAPEL ROAD and SHORLAND STREET at the junctions of CATHERINE ROAD, HAZELHURST ROAD AND MOORSIDE ROAD where stands the MOORSIDE INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH built in 1891 on land which was formerly occupied by the WORSLEY WORKHOUSE to the South West of which lay PARK COTTAGE (now demolished).

ee ibliography see map

(1882)

Reverting back to SINDSLEY MILLS:- there was a disastrous fire on Tuesday morning the 21st August 1882 when at ten minutes past one Mr. Thomas GOODIER, a musician returning from a musical evening in Manchester saw a burst of flames from the roof of the middle storey of Sindsley Mills (which was used by fitters and tin-plate workers) and he at once gave the alarm. Police Constables CHIPCHASE and CHARNLEY, on duty at BROADOAK alerted the people in the cottages below the mills and then Mr. TEALE, the Managing Director, who resided close by. Another Constable JAMES at MOORSIDE saw the flames and hurrying to the stables at the WHITE HORSE HOTEL saddled a horse and galloped it to Pendleton Fire Station but before he could reach there the PENDLETON FIRE BRIGADE were on their way to the scene with a manual engine fully equipped. On arrival at the Mill, they saw it could not be saved so directed their attention to the cottages. BROUGHTON AND ECCLES VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADES also arrived to help put out the fire which by now had lighted up the country for some 20 miles around. Soon about 150 yards of SINDSLEY BROOK was alight with running oil on fire igniting trees as it poured down towards Worsley Station. A gang of men

hurriedly set to work to dam the brook before the Station and managed to prevent it going further. The Mill was the scene of total chaos and hundreds of people came to watch from as far away as Warrington, Urmston, Farnworth and Pendleton. The SALFORD STEAM FIRE ENGINE arrived and then managed to contain the fire to a small portion of the brook near to the works but many nearby residents awakened by the flames ran semi-naked getting furniture and clothing out of their homes. Many Police also attended and assisted in keeping good order. The building however was raised to the ground and was valued at £3,000, the stock in trade was unfortunately not insured and there was a loss of over £10,000.

Many prominent gentry visited the scene and a report in the "Reporter" the following Saturday did not criticise the Swinton Local Board's Resolution to subsidise the Salford Fire Brigade in favour of those who thought Farnworth Brigade would satisfy the district's requirements.

The Company was accused of having allowed the fire to occur through its own negligence, the Insurers however made an ex-gratia
1883 payment (gratuitously) without any admission of liability. By 1883 the Company agreed to lease new premises at VALLEY MILLS, MONTON ROAD, ECCLES and today June 1989 continues to flourish as a thriving example
ee of the "Phoenix". An excellent booklet entitled "THE PROTECTOR
ibliography LAMP AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED 1873-1973" by Philip HEYES - the
1873-1973 first hundred years makes fascinating reading and depicts an
ee title page engraving of the works known as "SINDSLEY MILLS".

1899 A further plan accompanying the Indenture of 15th May 1899 shows the SITE OF MILL IN RUINS and the large RESERVOIR to the north of the mill which was obviously made to provide the water power for the steam driven looms. In 1989 no trace of the reservoir exists but there is a gate post which must be the remains of the entrance to the site and driveway (now RINGLOW PARK ROAD) and attempts at excavations some 2 years ago revealed cellars on the former mill site.

1902 By 1902 John PARTINGTON appointed his brother Joseph and son Edward Woodward PARTINGTON and William PARTINGTON of Hazelhurst, Salesman, Executors and Trustees after giving certain pecuniary bequests. A codicil appointed his Trustees to permit his Wife to occupy his residence (known as "OAKBANK") rent free during her life-time but this would become void when she died or if she re-married. John died on
1903 3rd Dec. 1903. His Trustees under the Settled Land Acts of 1882 and 1890 made an Indenture with the Third Earl of Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley and the Hon. Thomas Henry Frederick Egerton and Claude Francis Arthur Egerton, the Trustees of the ELLESMERE SETTLEMENT, this gave (below) the land to them for £2,200 and the mineral rights, which also specified in further parts of a schedule a Covenant by the Third Earl not binding himself only but all the mineral rights and premises as shown on the RINGLOW ESTATE PLAN.

Twelve months previously Joseph PARTINGTON had died and his heirs and assigns therefore forfeited any further rights to the minerals under the above agreemnt.

Twenty years elapsed before further negotiations for land rights
1921 were made. In February 1921 Francis Woodward PARTINGTON, William PARTINGTON, and George WESTCOTT of "Westgate", CHEADLE, Cheshire were appointed Trustees of the Will and Codicil of Joseph PARTINGTON. In
1924 June 1924 they negotiated with Thomas Henry Lambert EGGINGTON, builder, of 7 Peel Green Road, PATRICROFT for the sum of £2,850 to be paid to

HAZELHURST
Hazelhurst Hall
Cotton Mills
MOORSIDE
SINDSLEY
BROAD OAK
Park Cottage
Brass Foundry
Mount Pleasant
Inglenook
Nicholas Terrace
Dryswood
Greenwood
Moorfield
Clovelly
Brooklands
Meadow Bank
Congregational Chapel
Elmhurst
White Horse Inn
Sindsley House
Brackley House
Holly Road Church
School
Moorfield Cottage
Brook Cottage
Poplar Road
Broadoak Road
Ellesmere Street
S
W

them by Eggington 'for all that land in SINDSLEY known as the RINGLOWS ESTATE containing 18 acres 1 rood' and reserving to them, as Vendors, full and free right and liberty at all times by day or by night and liberty at all times by day or by night for all purposes with or without horses, carts, carriages, motor cars and waggons, wheelbarrows and other vehicles to go, pass and repass along, over and upon the roads shown on the plan and also all that dwellinghouse called "PARK COTTAGE" and four cottages numbered 1, 3, 5, 7, in RINGLOW PARK ROAD with their outbuildings.

1924 In June 1924 Eggington also negotiated a Mortgage with Edward STACEY, Solicitor of BLOOMSBURY and Lewis Alfred ORFORD, Solicitor of MANCHESTER as the Mortgagees. Reciting Seisin of the Mortgage for a loan of £2,000 with interest at £5.5s. per centum per annum:- but
1926 Eggington repaid this on 22 September 1926!

So the story almost ends of the lands that lie in the area bounded by HAZELHURST LAND (ROAD) OLD LANE (MOORSIDE ROAD, SOUTH OF THE EAST LANCS. ROAD) and the PUBLIC HIGHWAY, TURNPIKE ROAD (WORSLEY ROAD) running from Manchester to Worsley.

1989 It is only within the months of May and June 1989 that the details concerning this area have been discovered:- what was formerly SINDSLEY then known later as RINGLOWS ESTATE is now more widely known as the CLOVELLY ESTATE. (Clovelly House was formerly BAY TREE HOUSE, was occupied by the CLARKE family and is situated on Moorside Road near to its junction with WORSLEY ROAD).

1935 Many houses were built on the Clovelly Estate about 1935, some
1939-1945 are privately owned, some rented. The War of 1939-1945 saw roofs damaged by incendiary bombs and a bomb dropped in Ringlow Avenue. There are many other stories one could relate about the district which also houses many old, farms, cottages, modern houses and shops. Families have come and gone, some remain, some descendants of the Partington's still live here /Further details will be available hopefully in 1990/. But what happened to the Reservoir?

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