

1: Forest of Dean Coalfield - Wikipedia

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Amenities[edit] The village has two public houses, both with guest accommodation, and one with an adjoining hostel; The Fountain Inn and Lodge and The Woodman Inn. Another impressive building is the village and parish church , dedicated to St Paul , and situated on the eastern edge of the village in a forest clearing. The shape provides the point of interest, being both octagonal and cruciform, with the arms formed by the sanctuary, north and west transepts and the west tower. It was designed and built in , together with the village school, by Henry Poole; a local priest who raised most of the money through public subscription and his own generosity. Parkend has a cricket club with teams at several different age levels. Parkend Carnival, held on August Bank Holiday Monday, is renowned throughout the forest as being the biggest and best for miles around. During the summer, regular Sunday car boot sales are held on the recreation field, the profits from which go to support the Memorial Hall. The village is also home to two significant tourist attractions; **Main article:** Entrance and car parking are completely free. Wrens , buzzards , redstarts , pied flycatchers , and crossbills are frequently seen in the reserve, but fortunate visitors may also spot great spotted woodpeckers , nuthatches , redwings , woodcocks and wood warblers. **Parkend railway station**[edit] **Main article:** Parkend railway station Parkend Railway Station The railway in Parkend began life in , as an horse-drawn tramroad , owned and operated by the Severn and Wye Railway Co. By , the line had been converted to run standard gauge steam locomotives and the station was built in to enable the company to also run passenger services alongside its freight operations. The level crossing gates by the station are reputedly the longest in Britain. A decline in coal production and a reduction in passengers saw the station close to regular passenger services in The last goods train left Parkend on 26 March and much of the track was dismantled. The station is currently the northern terminus of the Dean Forest Railway. **Early history**[edit] The earliest evidence of human activity in Parkend comes from a hoard of over 1, Roman coins, found in the village in , and dating from around AD A lack of other artefacts from the period suggests that the Romans probably did not settle there. It would seem that occupation of the village then ceased until new dwellings appeared from onwards. Part of the Fountain Inn dates back to and is the oldest surviving building in Parkend. **Industrialisation and growth of the village**[edit] With the advent of coke -fired furnaces, Parkend, and its many coal mines, was once again considered an ideal location for the production of iron. In a new ironworks was constructed near the site of the current post office. One of his greatest achievements was to perfect the Bessemer Process by discovering the solution to early quality problems which beset the process. The remains of Darkhill are now preserved as an Industrial Archaeological Site of International Importance and are open to the public. Despite the enormous effort expended in creating this supply, it proved inadequate and an engine house and steam engine were added in A second pond at Cannop was also constructed a year later. He moved into the new vicarage in , but the school developed structural problems and was rebuilt, on the same site, in A stone works opened in and a tinsplate works was constructed in In the Severn and Wye Railway Company began operating steam locomotives on the existing tramway. This proved to be unsatisfactory and the company also added a broad-gauge steam railway line, but both were removed and replaced with standard gauge tracks by At around the same time, a loading wharf, known as Marsh Sidings, was constructed and Parkend railway station opened in , allowing the company to also operate passenger trains alongside its freight operations. In a third furnace was added at Parkend Ironworks, but the optimism behind this investment was to be short-lived. Periods of industrial decline[edit] During the mids, industry in the Forest, and across the country as a whole, quickly began to slide into a deep recession. Parkend Tinsplate Works, and the ironworks that had dominated the village for 90 years, succumbed to a loss of markets and both closed in Just a few years before, these two businesses alone had been employing people between them, but even this was overshadowed by the closure of the Parkend coal pits in , which went into voluntary liquidation with the loss of jobs. By the mids, the industrial decline that had

gripped the Forest was beginning to ease. The mines, which had closed in , reopened in and by the s they were prospering once again. The s proved to be another difficult period for the residents of Parkend. The high demand for coal, that had been created by the First World War , was followed by a slump and industrial unrest. Matters were made worse as the local mines were now finding it difficult to access coal easily, and some had been worked out completely. There were major strikes in and , and all the village mines, except New Fancy , finally closed for the last time in . There was a considerable knock-on effect for other industries too and the railway closed to passengers in the same year. Parkend stone works closed in , marking the end of heavy industry in the village. After the war it reverted to being a forestry school until it was bought by Avon County Council in , for use as a field-studies centre, and regularly hosts groups of school children. Another housing development, of 26 dwellings, was built near the railway station, in . It opened as a caravan site in and is now the largest tourist accommodation facility in the forest. Freight operations by the railway continued at Marsh Sidings up until , after which much of the track was dismantled. Born on the southern edge of Parkend. Robert Deakin - Anglican Bishop of Tewksbury. Born in the village. Mary Rose Young born - Internationally renowned ceramic artist, lives and works in the village.

2: Manassas Industrial School & Jennie Dean Memorial | Manassas, VA - Official Site

THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF DEAN. by Cyril Hart. Published by David & Charles. 1st. Very good condition in a very good dustwrapper. xxvii + pages.

Manassas Industrial School and Jennie Dean Memorial Manassas Industrial School and Jennie Dean Memorial This landscaped four-acre park contains the outlines of building foundations, bronze model of the original school campus, and exhibit kiosk with audio program and interpretive panels. The Manassas Museum is located nearby and features exhibits that include African American History, artifacts and photographs from the Manassas Industrial School. The museum archives hold records and original photographs of the Manassas Industrial School. After general Emancipation, when the law again allowed them an education, African Americans struggled to obtain it. One-room schoolhouses and then larger consolidated schools typically provided education only through the seventh grade. Youths who wanted a secondary education hired private tutors or moved to cities such as Washington, D. In the s, she and other black citizens saw the need for higher education and vocational training for their youth. With them, Dean worked out a plan to establish a school and discussed the matter with a young white woman, Jennie E. Thompson, who lived in Thoroughfare Gap among many black people her parents had once owned. Thompson supported the idea and facilitated a fundraising campaign among wealthy whites, including former abolitionists in Boston and other northern cities. Local black families contributed money, labor, and goods. Former Confederate Captain Robert H. Tyler was among the founding trustees – he gave advice and helped them raise funds. The organizers found suitable land in Manassas near the railroad depot. Boys chose from trades such as blacksmithing, carpentry, or shoemaking while girls learned domestic skills. Parents, sometimes with the help of relatives and friends, paid tuition and provided transportation. Donors helped support the school as well, but it always struggled financially. In , the United States Supreme Court ruled that public schools should be separate but equal. Nonetheless, public high schools for black children remained decades behind those for white children. The private Manassas Industrial School continued despite constant financial challenges. Finally, in , the counties of Fairfax, Fauquier, and Prince William purchased the acre school campus and jointly operated a regional public high school for African Americans. Black citizens in all three counties continued to agitate for their own public high schools, mostly through the NAACP. In the Supreme Court ruled in *Brown v. The buildings no longer stand but the site is now a memorial park. Manassas Industrial School, The Story of Jennie Dean. Includes some rarely seen photographs of the Manassas Industrial School. The Jennie Dean Story. Formerly enslaved, she and her father Charles both strove to improve their lives. Charles was trying to buy a small farm when he died suddenly. Jennie determined to help her family hold onto it. She found domestic work for prosperous whites Washington, D. On visits home, she evangelized and organized Baptist missions that became full churches. Troubled by the lack of educational opportunities for black children, she encouraged schools in the churches. She raised money among local black and white people as well as northern white philanthropists. The school opened in and eventually educated over 6, students on a acre campus. Frederick Douglass Frederick Douglass was born in slavery in eastern Maryland but escaped to freedom in the North in Unlike many of them who denounced the Constitution as a proslavery document, however, Douglass thought that it, together with the Declaration of Independence, supported freedom, justice, and equality. He was the clear and eloquent voice of the national conscience in his era and helped the United States grow into its early promise.*

3: Meet the Dean - University of Missouri College of Engineering

The Industrial History of Dean by Cyril Hart and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at www.enganchecubano.com

Forestry, quarrying and mining have provided employment here for thousands of years, and until very recently the growth of the villages depended on the success of those industries. There were coal and iron mines at Sling and Ellwood, and quarries existed all over the area. Clay was extracted for local brickworks. Most of the stone cottages in the area date from the 19th century. For more information about the history of the area we recommend a visit to the Dean Heritage Centre The Forest of Dean Local History Society is very active, arranges meetings throughout the year and publishes an annual journal, the New Regard. Below is an extract from the Victoria County History: A History of the County of Gloucester: Briavels Hundred, The Forest of Dean which is available at www.vchgloucestershire.org.uk. Further west at Clements End, near the south-western boundary of the Forest, there were several groups of scattered cottages by It included a nonconformist chapel from To the north-west there were ten cottages on Clements End green in and among later buildings there was the Montague Inn. By there were also a few dwellings north-east of Clements End at Little Drybrook, in a secluded valley below an old farmhouse later Ellwood Lodge in an adjoining detached part of Newland. The hamlet comprised six cottages in , among them a two-storeyed dwelling dated with the initials of William Taylor, a quarry owner, and his wife Hannah. Building had also begun in the Marsh Lane area, to the north-west, by There 11 cottages were scattered along the lane, which ran northwards to Ellwood, in and a few more were erected later in the century. Some early building was done at Ellwood within the detached part of Newland and there were also 11 cottages on extraparochial land to the north and north-east by A few were at Dark Hill and Fetter Hill. Ellwood, where a nonconformist chapel was built in and a school in , had 20 houses, 7 of them within Newland, in Later houses included one provided by the Crown in the s, and in the mid and later 20th century the hamlet grew with the addition of several new houses and bungalows, among them four council houses in The areas north and west of Ellwood have been much disturbed by mining and quarrying and have remained sparsely settled. One cottage among quarries at Dark Hill was known in as the Vine Tree. At Fetter Hill, where there were a few cottages near the Coleford-Parkend road in , several new houses were built in the 19th and 20th centuries, and some of the early cottages had been demolished by A few houses were built further along the Parkend road in the mid 19th century. In there were several dwellings on Clearwell Meend, on the Forest boundary east of Clearwell in Newland, and in there were 23 cottages scattered over a wide area extending to Clements End green and Marsh Lane. On the south side of Clearwell Meend at Clay Lane End, where the hamlet called Sling developed in the 20th century, the area east of the Lydney-Coleford road contained an ancient farmstead just within Newland parish and a few scattered cottages in , and there was a tollhouse west of the road. Several more cottages were built before the s when the growth of Sling, named from a local mine, began around crossroads formed by routes from St. Four pairs of council houses were built on the Coleford road in and a few more council houses were completed in Later, engineering works were established north of the hamlet, which grew considerably after the Second World War with the building of large numbers of council and private houses and bungalows. If you would like to learn more, these books are readily available in local libraries and from booksellers:

4: Industrial Design

The Forest of Dean Coalfield, underlying the Forest of Dean, in west Gloucestershire, is one of the smaller coalfields in the British Isles, although intensive mining during the 19th and 20th centuries has had enormous influence on the landscape, history, culture, and economy of the area.

The geomap at New Fancy provides a map describing the geology of the Forest and the location of the more important coal and iron mines. Iron Mining The ore deposits were exploited by the Romans, and supplied local ironworkers by the later 11th century. Ore was extracted from the limestone outcrops by surface workings, known locally as scowles. From the late 16th century Forest ore and cinders supplied blast furnaces into Herefordshire and Monmouthshire. In the 18th century furnaces near the Forest depended increasingly on ore from Lancashire and regular ore mining in the Dean ceased. It was briefly revived in the mid 19th century to supply local ironworks. But water was a constant problem and accessible deposits of ore were mostly exhausted by the early 20th century. A few ore mines were reopened during the First World War but ore mining finally ended soon after the Second World War. Tradition states that the code of customary mining law under which Dean miners enjoyed many privileges, was acquired from the Crown in return for their services in the Scottish wars of the 14th century. By the Crown also regulated mining in the Dean through the office of gaveller, with the role of deputy gaveller still active today. Briavels hundred, a requirement still in place today. The Changing Coal Mining Industry In the early 17th century minerals were carried out of the Forest by cart, and loaded on boats and barges on the rivers Wye and Severn. By the mid 18th century much trade went through Lydbrook on the Wye and many outlets on the Severn including Lydney Pill and Newnham. By the 18th century foreigners operated nearly all the large mines, with Edward Protheroe, David Mushet and William Crawshay amongst the dominant figures at that time. Most coal was sent to markets outside the Forest but large amounts were used by local industry. Coal production increased during the first half of the 20th century, declining during the 1930s, together with the number of jobs in the industry. But about 1945, many miners found work in a new deep mine, Northern United, which H. The introduction of new deep mines meant that coal mining remained the principal source of jobs in the Forest, employing about half of the adult male population. The Decline of the Industry Following nationalization of the coal industry in 1947 annual production continued to decline and mining ended in the Dean with the closure of Northern United in 1984. There were some short lived attempts at opencast between 1960 and the 1970s. There were over 100 recorded deaths in the mining industry in the Forest. These men are commemorated by the Miners Memorial at the New Fancy site.

5: Product Timeline | Industrial Design History

Coal mining, on a small scale, had taken place in the area since before Roman times, but it was not until the industrial revolution, including the construction of coke-fired ironworks in the Forest itself, that exploitation of the Forest of Dean Coalfield occurred to any great degree.

Fisher, Custom and Capitalism, ; Glos. Each stall was developed under contract by a collier and his mate, the butty-men, who employed four or five men or boys on a daily basis. The larger collieries were thus an important source of casual employment, affording seasonal work after the harvest and attracting men from Wales and elsewhere to the Forest. There were attempts to curb the hiring of workmen other than free miners. Female labour was not used at the larger mines. Disputes arose over boundaries, and the principle that mining in any gale was to cease when mattocks clashed, that is when the mine ran up against another, was increasingly ignored by the driving of long narrow headings to secure coal in other gales. The interests of native free miners and foreign capitalists frequently came into conflict. Mine owners were left free to employ whom they chose. Men born and living in the hundred, aged 21 or more, and having worked a year and a day in a mine in the hundred could register as free miners and had done so by . Many provisions of the Act passed in to regulate mining were implemented in when commissioners set out the boundaries of gales of coal and 20 of iron ore, awarded them to those judged to be entitled to them, fixed the royalty to be paid, and codified the rules for the conduct of mining. Each gale specified the seams to be worked and the royalty was linked to output. Gales granted after paid royalties in the same way and the amount from each was revised every 21 years. Production expanded and was concentrated in fewer hands as existing pits were enlarged and new deep mines sunk. In Bennett, a Mitcheldean maltster and miller with substantial local mining interests, . The colliery, which in became the first in England to have electric pumps, . Production slumped in the early s but it soon recovered and increased to , tons in . Most of the coal was sent to markets outside the Forest but large amounts were used by local industry. At that time most of the principal collieries were near Cinderford or Parkend and worked the upper measures for household and other coal. Elsewhere a few large mines tapped the lower measures, including the Coleford High Delf seam, near the outcrop to produce coal for gasworks and steam engines. Cannop colliery near the bottom of Wimberry Slade . Henry Crawshay supplied his father through Cardiff in , . With other closures, including Edgehills in , . In the early 20th century the amount of ore mined continued to dwindle and more workings were abandoned. A few ore mines were reopened during the First World War and seven were operating in , . Its closure in marked the end of ore mining on the eastern side of the Forest. Much of the mining there was in the hands of the Watkins family and some was undertaken by a company which built colour works at Milkwall in . In , following a reported discovery near Mitcheldean, the Chaston Syndicate Ltd. After test workings at Lea Bailey and Staple Edge, it was concluded that gold and silver could not be extracted economically and the syndicate was wound up in . Briavels hundred more than doubled between and . In those years male employment in the coalfield, which probably did not increase much as a proportion of the total workforce, rose to 3, while ore mining saw a fivefold increase in jobs to 1, . In over half of the employed men living in the former extraparochial area of the Forest, 3, out of 6,, were miners and were managers and other professionals in the industry. Despite opposition, notably from the Baptist minister and former colliery owner Thomas Nicholson, the union was strongly supported in the coalfield and by the time of its second annual demonstration in the Dean branch had 13 lodges in the Forest. The union, for which Timothy Mountjoy was the local agent, attempted to protect the interests of both butty-men and daymen. Following its defeat in a long strike begun in membership fell but some lodges continued to meet after the branch organization was disbanded in . An attempt to revive the union in was repeated successfully in . Rowlinson, who acted as local agent until , became a respected figure in the Forest. In it rose to 1,, tons and thereafter it declined. Trafalgar, where flooding halted production in , . The number of jobs in the industry fell from 7, in to 5, in and the closures, besides adding to a high level of unemployment locally, left Lightmoor, with a workforce of in , as the main colliery in the Cinderford area. Coal mining remained the principal source of jobs in the Forest, employing 55 per cent of the adult male

population, Such mining was piecemeal and short-term, the land afterwards being returned to forestry or used for other industrial purposes. Steam Mills and Yorkley were among places mined by opencast in the later s, fn. Of those mines four provided full-time work for c. Some sites were put to other uses. Rank Xerox acquired buildings at Northern United soon after for warehousing. A small industrial estate was established at Eastern United, and in a Birmingham college ran a field studies centre in offices at Cannop. From the late s the extensive workings of Old Ham ore mine at Clearwell Meend were developed, under the name Clearwell Caves, as a mining museum and venue for social events. Stone has been quarried in the Forest for many centuries, grey, blue, and red sandstones being worked principally for grinding, building, and paving, and limestone being burnt to produce lime. At that time several millstone and other quarries in Abenhall, Blakeney, Lea, and Mitcheldean bailiwicks were idle and two active quarries, including one at Hanway south of Ruardean which was worked by John Mason of Mitcheldean, were held for a rent of 3s. Briavels, attempted to control the digging of grindstones and stone for building windows. Some grindstones were sent to Bristol for sale. The quarrymen, whose operations were small in scale, claimed the right to dig by ancient custom for an annual payment to the Crown of 3s. New limekilns were built at places such as Edge Hills and Vention, fn. In the early s one of the deputy gavellers resumed the practice of levying 3s. The miners claimed an exclusive right to work stone within the Forest under their ancient customs and the gaveller took a fee of 2s. In the s the hereditary woodward of Blakeney claimed control of those in Blakeney bailiwick, fn. Men with the same qualifications as free miners as to birth, residence, and age and having worked a year and a day in a quarry in the Forest were deemed to be free miners but only with the right to quarry stone. The gaveller or his deputy continued to supervise the industry. Payne, who had stoneworks there in fn. The latter company, which took over the stoneworks south of Cannop ponds and others at Cannop and Parkend, was in financial difficulties as a result of the contraction in the market for monumental and building stone by Sandstone was supplied for building and limestone for roadworks and other uses. Ore mined in Dean possibly supplied ironmakers there by Roman times. The Forest sent much iron to the town throughout the Middle Ages fn. Some improvement in design by the mid 13th century apparently allowed the forges to resmelt cinders or slag left by earlier works. Among the few authorized to enter royal woodland was one at Ardland St. Briavels castle estate and its serjeants-in-fee, four held by hereditary woodwards, and two which Ralph Avenel had by the grant of King John. Others, based on outlying settlements and each paying the constable of St. The woodwards of Bicknor, Ruardean, Mitcheldean, and Littledean levied a payment from the forges within their bailiwicks. Briavels, Ruardean, Mitcheldean, and Littledean parishes, were operating in , and 33, mostly in Mitcheldean and Newland, were at work in the mid s. The name Cinderford, recorded in , indicates at least one site near the stream crossed by the Littledean-Coleford road in the eastern part of the Forest. Briavels castle, leave to build ironworks, fell timber, and mine ore and cinders. Two furnaces were on Cannop brook at Cannop and Parkend, another was on Greathough or Lyd, formerly How brook above Lydbrook, and one was on Cinderford or Soudley brook below Staple Edge some distance upstream of Soudley bridge. The forges stood downstream of the Parkend, Lydbrook or Howbrook , and Soudley furnaces, the Soudley forge being also some way above Soudley bridge. Illegal felling of timber led the Crown to close them again in The Cannop and Soudley works were not in regular use in The partners, who also ran the Tintern and Whitebrook wireworks Mon. Hackett later left the partnership and Mynne in sold his share in it to Sir John Winter. The ironworks, which the Crown closed in , were dilapidated in Each forge had two or three fineries and a chafery and those at Parkend, Bradley, and Whitecroft two hammers. The unauthorized works comprised several of the more primitive type fn. The Soudley furnace supplied shot to royalist forces for a time. In the late s John Gifford rebuilt some of the works, including the Parkend furnace, and in he was running the Lydbrook furnace and forge and several of the other works. The site of the Soudley furnace, for which two ponds upstream at Cinderford had provided power, was marked by the remains of a building and large deposits of cinders. A hammerman lived there in fn. The Crown, which claimed it as an encroachment on the Forest waste, fn. Hall remained the owner fn. George Vaughan purchased the forge in fn. Nearby was apparently a forge worked, possibly from , by Thomas Smart, who in formed a pond for a battery or plating mill he built there. His assistant Richard Tyler took over the works in and operated them until c. To make use of iron discarded in

manufacturing shot Wade built a forge downstream at Whitecroft. In addition to providing shot and fittings for the navy Wade supplied iron to shipbuilders on the river Severn, produced pig iron and bar iron, and sent chimney backs and baking plates to Bristol. They employed an Italian glassmaker from Bristol and sought the advice of Dud Dudley, the Worcestershire ironmaster, but their efforts were unsuccessful. In the late s they operated three forges at Lydbrook with the Bishopswood furnace. It became known as Lower forge fn. In the late s it worked blooms from the Bishopswood forge and pig iron from Lancashire and Scotland. The Cinderford furnace, built principally at the instigation of Thomas Teague, was probably blown in in

6: Mining Â» Forest of Dean Local History Society

The Industrial Past of the Forest For a thousand years timber was in demand to make charcoal for iron smelting, and in medieval times timber from the Forest was used for mining purposes, oak was used for shipbuilding and general construction, and oak bark was used in the tanning industry.

W Harvey A man there was, a gentle soul, Of mild enquiring mind, Who came into this neighbourhood Its wonders for to find. They told him who had put the lid On Lydney; who the ale Misspelt in Aylburton. And he Delighted in the tale. The moral of this simple tale Is plain. If you should visit Ruardean Mention of any bear. His parents were William Bennett and Lydia Gagg An elaborate family wall monument inside Ruardean church, plus the fact that they appear to have been land-owners, leaves the impression today that the local Bennett family were reasonably well off. Between and Fanny gave birth to three sons and a daughter, but only two boys survived. Charles himself was 32 when he died in It was unfortunate for Fanny that his will stipulated that, should his widow remarry, she would lose the ownership of their house. Consequently, two years later, when she formed a relationship with a young collier, Thomas Yapp or Yeapes , she did not wish to become homeless and took in her lover as a lodger. In , suffering from pulmonary consumption, and knowing she had not long to live, Fanny decided to confess her crimes to her sister and the parish priest. Her main reason for the confession was her wish to have the six children buried in consecrated ground. Frances Bennett, a woman living at Ruardean Hill, in the Forest of Dean, being ill, sent for the Reverend Henry Formby, the Curate of the place, and told him that she had successively killed six children which she had had by a man named Yapp. As the first five were born, they were drowned, and buried beneath the floor of a brewhouse ; the last lived for two days; but being sickly, she poisoned it. The Police searched the brew- house, and dug up the six skeletons ; and an inquest was held on the skeletons on Tuesday but Bennett, who had recovered, now denied her story. The Curate and her sister, however, deposed too distinctly to her confessions when ill for her to retract ; and she and Yapp were detained in custody ; the inquest being adjourned. One, which seems to have been the chief source of solicitude when Bennett was ill, was the desire to have the six bodies removed from the barn and buried in a churchyard. He later gave evidence that she repeated her confession to him in the presence of her sister. The Gloucester Journal, in its report of the inquest, stated, "This conduct on the part of a Protestant clergyman of the Established Church, which is somewhat singular, and we apprehend not quite recognised by the laws of the country, astonished both the coroner and the jury. One of the strange features in this case is that the sister, who lived next door to the accused, gave evidence that neither she or any of her female neighbours, at any time suspected that Fanny was pregnant. After the inquest the jury reached their verdict - Frances Fanny Bennett, aged 37 was charged with willful murder and 34 year old Thomas Yapp with being an accessory to murder. On the next evening, Thursday 17th November, Fanny was taken from the Forest of Dean to Gloucester gaol in a fly driven by a medical man named Bird. She died at the hospital there on the morning of the 25th November Thomas Yapp Yepps was also imprisoned the same day and summoned to appear at the Spring Assizes. On April 12th he was discharged after the prosecution decided to offer no evidence. Census and parish records show that he carried on working as a collier. He does not appear to have found another partner and died at Lydbrook in It sought to link the Anglican Church more closely to the Roman Catholic Church while affirming the continuity of the Church with early Christianity and strove to restore the High-Church ideals of the 17th century. The teaching and practices of the Movement are still today maintained in the High-Church tradition within the Church of England. After attending a theology course he was ordained a priest in September The couple had three daughters before Ann died in His wedding to his second wife, Lettice Vaughan was at Gloucester in There were a total of nine children from the three marriages. Only one of his sons survived to adulthood. He was James, also trained as a saddler, who was born to Lettice in He was born at Shadwell, Middlesex now part of Tower Hamlets. In James Horlick married Priscilla Griffiths , who was also a native of Ruardean. Their first born, John, died when only 5 years old. It was still active in William appears on the census during the Easter holiday staying with a schoolmate, one of the Snow family, in a village near Winchester, while James was visiting his cousin, the Reverend William

Nockells, Rector of Ifield, Kent, son of Elizabeth Horlick James and William Horlick attended a small private school at Micheldever, Hampshire in the s which was run by William Pettit from Cheltenham. This item from an Hampshire newspaper reports James Horlick receiving a prize for Latin, a subject essential for his future pharmacy studies. William excelled on the sports field. After completing their education two of the brothers moved to London, where James joined a homeopathic chemist in Tichborne Street, close to Piccadilly Circus, and William, a saddler in nearby Lisle Street. James Horlick snr was also involved in brewing and contributed his malting experience in the early s when his sons were seeking a new drink formula. The mixture was then reduced to granules by slowly removing its moisture in a copper bain-marie floating in a boiler. The temperature in the bain-marie did not rise above the boiling point of water and enabled the process of lengthy periods of evaporation without the mixture burning. He may also have helped out his eldest son Peter, whose business went into liquidation a year earlier. A timber merchant, he had married Frances Lovegrove there in . One of their eight children was Joseph Alexander Horlick . In he married local girl, Arabella Lediard bn , from Cranham and in , migrated to America with his new wife and baby son, arriving at Racine on August 14th. It was a frontier town until connected by rail to Milwaukee and Chicago in . Its proximity to those two large cities, and the Western frontier, provided a ready market for manufactured goods. The plaque above has it built in . To its right is Horlick House where his son James Horlick snr and his wife Priscilla lived. The granary at Ruardean where the Horlick brothers experimented with their malted drink formula in the early s . On arriving at Racine Joseph Horlick worked as a carpenter for about two years; and then, like his father in Painswick, Gloucestershire, entered the wood and timber business, supplying large quantities of piles and timber for bridge piers, docks, etc. He continued in that business until , when, having purchased a piece of stone property at the Rapids, he turned his attention to dealing in the lime and stone business, later branching out in farming, milling, and ice supply. He went on to hold several public offices of trust, and was a prominent Freemason. The couple had six children, four sons and two daughters. Already a wealthy man, he took a trip to England in and, while visiting his cousin James at Ruardean, persuaded 24 year old William Horlick to return to America with him. William stayed for around one year. On the day of their marriage they started on the trip back home to settle in England. The census records the couple living at High Street, Ross, a few miles from Ruardean, where his occupation was recorded as a saddler employing two men. From early there was a huge demand for stone and building materials after the Great Chicago Fire, a conflagration that had burned from Sunday, October 8, to early Tuesday, October 10, . It killed around people, destroying roughly 3. The same night of that disaster, an even deadlier fire annihilated Peshtigo, Wisconsin and other villages and towns north of the city of Green Bay. In , William entered into a co-partnership with the family firm of J. In he moved back to his Gloucestershire birthplace leaving his sons to take over the business. One of his many interests was bell-ringing, having been a member of the Painswick ringers before migrating to America. He was a popular member of the community and a Justice of the Peace when he died at Rock House, Wotton in July aged . In his honour bell-ringers rang half-muffled bells for 30 minutes at the local church. James Horlick, is recorded on the census as staying with his cousin, the Rev. William Nockells, born Rector of Ifield, Kent. James later obtained a position to train as a pharmacist with a London based German chemist, Gustav Mellin, who was in the process of developing a nutritious infant food, "a milk modifier" to mix with milk and water. One of the things James learned from Mellin was that the marketing was as important as the product itself. Another lesson James learned would have been the need for adequate finance to set up this type of business. Mellin was himself declared bankrupt in and only survived by making a legal arrangement with his creditors. Contemporary legend relates that James Horlick left the company in to join his brother William in Chicago to market a new product. He was certainly still with that company in April when he married Margaret Adelaide Burford, the daughter of a Leicester builder, at St. There is, however, another possible reason for his arrival in New York on the Parthia in September . He may, at that time, have continued to be employed as a representative of Gustav Mellin. By the end of the century, it was a highly successful product worldwide. James Horlick certainly appears to have made New York his home. He and Margaret with their 3 month old baby Ernest, who was born on board a ship carrying the couple from New York to Racine, are recorded on the New York census. William, obtained their first US patent on 18 May for the product. One source relates that

this was contrary to the wishes of James, who was away from Chicago at the time. He believed that the patent might give too much information to their competitors, but he may also have been fearful of being in breach of contract with Gustav Mellin. James, mainly working from New York, took responsibility for marketing to the medical profession and pharmaceutical trade, and William in Chicago looked after the production and financial side of the business. They followed a Mellins practice with their national adverts offering free samples. The product immediately enjoyed success. Their business was incorporated in as the Horlick Food Company. The first building housed eight reducing boilers based on their original bain-marie principal with steam encased in a copper jacket replacing the original boiler and floating bain-marie. Clifford Harrison, at that time chairman of Horlicks Ltd, UK, related in that "Some-when late in the s James Horlick was attending a Medical Convention where, I am not sure, but I think it was Cincinnati and when talking with a number of doctors, one of them suggested to James Horlick that he should give thought to providing the perfect infant food - namely one that contained milk and required only water for its reconstitution. A part of the process employed in its manufacture involved boiling the milk in a vacuum to one hundred and forty degrees, and removing all water. In , they secured U. The product was very popular and business swiftly grew by leaps and bounds. It often became difficult to meet the demand. At Racine a program of building was instituted.

7: History – Four villages in the Forest of Dean

The History This five-acre archaeological site, dedicated in , is located on the original site of the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth. The school was founded largely through the efforts of former slave Jennie Dean who, after almost a decade of charismatic fundraising, chartered the school on October 7,

For hundreds of years, mining in the Forest of Dean Coalfield has been regulated through a system of freemining; where individuals, if they qualify, can lease a specified area in which to mine. Freemaners were instrumental in recapturing Berwick upon Tweed several times , , and and it is thought that freemining rights were granted by Edward I as a reward for their endeavours. Deep coal and iron reserves could not be mined without substantial investment and the Crown became determined to introduce the free market into the Forest. A Royal Commission was appointed in to inquire into the nature of the mineral interests and freemining customs in the Forest of Dean, leading to the passing of the Dean Forest Mines Act , [5] [6] which forms the basis of freemining law. Edward Terringham, a Gentleman of the Bedchamber in the court of Charles I was granted a monopoly to mine coal in the Forest, infringing the rights of freeminers and leading to widespread and sometimes violent confrontation. To improve production and enable year-round working, Terringham built a drainage sough and brought in labour from Staffordshire. He abandoned the lease to Sir John Winter for an annuity in Disafforestation took place but Winter was deprived of his rights during the Protectorate and after the Restoration gave up the lease. Around Moses Teague, whilst borrowing the cupola furnace at Darkhill Ironworks , discovered a way to make good iron from local coke, greatly advancing the iron and coal industries of the Forest of Dean. By the mid 18th century, there were more than 1000 coal workings and it was said there were more men working below ground than there were working above. Some large colliery gales were subsequently compulsorily purchased by the National Coal Board NCB , but remained under the freemining system and a royalty was paid to the freeminers by the NCB as a share of the minerals extracted. In 1850 half the male population of the Forest were employed in coal mining. They took coal from seams or delfs named Rocky, Lowery, and Starkey. Child labour was used extensively underground to drag loads of coal up to when it was made illegal. Output declined after World War II and the last big pit closed in 1960 and the area was subject to opencast working. Coal is still mined on a very small scale. NCB The pit had a Cornish pumping engine until the early 1950s. In 1960 the pit was flooded by an inrush of water from the old East Slade Pit but one miner knew a way out through old workings and led his four colleagues to safety at Pludds Colliery. It was sunk in 1960 and had a year life span. Its shaft which reached the Brazilly seam at 1000 feet intersected 18 coal seams, but not all were workable. It accessed the Coleford High Delf seam at a depth of 1000 feet.

8: Category:History of industry - Wikimedia Commons

The Industrial History of Dean The Verderers and Forest Laws of Dean Between Severn and Wye in the Year These books on the iron industry in the Forest.

Mining - Ironworks and Early Transport Coal mining, on a small scale, had taken place in the area since before Roman times, but it was not until the industrial revolution, including the construction of coke-fired ironworks in the Forest itself, that exploitation of the Forest of Dean Coalfield occurred to any great degree. Initially, it proved impossible to produce coke from the local coal that was ideal for smelting and, almost certainly, this was a major factor in the failure of three early furnaces within a decade of them opening. Around 1750, however, Moses Teague, whilst borrowing the cupola furnace at Darkhill Ironworks, discovered a way to make good iron from local coke, greatly advancing the iron and coal industries of the Forest of Dean. Robert Forester Mushet was a British metallurgist and businessman, born on 8 April 1800, at Coleford. Robert spent his formative years studying metallurgy with his father and took over the management of Darkhill in 1820. In 1825 he moved to the newly constructed Forest Steel Works on the edge of the Darkhill site where he carried out over ten thousand experiments in ten years before moving to the Titanic Steelworks in 1835. In 1836 he was awarded the Bessemer Gold Medal by the Iron and Steel Institute, their highest award for developing an inexpensive way to make high quality steel while perfecting the Bessemer Process and inventing the first commercially produced steel alloy. Their output was 1, tons a week and they employed miners many being women and children. The majority of the mines were in Parkend and Ruardean walks with the outcrops most intensively worked running northwards from Cinderford to Nailbridge and then south-westwards across Serridge Green to Beechenhurst Hill. Those running northwards being from Whitecroft to Moseley Green and Staple Edge, and those on the west side of the Forest towards Coleford. The lack of good roads in the Forest of Dean meant that until the 19th century coal and ore was mainly transported through the Forest by packhorse. More distant markets were supplied through the docks on the rivers Severn and Wye to a large part of Gloucestershire as well as Hereford, Monmouth, Chepstow and Bristol. However, because of these poor transport arrangements, by the 1850s Dean coal became prohibitively expensive to outside markets and sales were lost to mines in Monmouthshire, Staffordshire and Shropshire. The earliest tramroad in the Forest had been built by free-miner James Teague in 1780 to transport coal from his mine at Edge End to the River Wye at Lower Lydbrook from where it was loaded on to barges. The track was of approximately 4 ft gauge, laid as a plateway, with rails of L-shaped section, spiked on to stone blocks. The rails were supplied by the Ayleford Foundry, near Soudley; and a branch line was constructed from that foundry. All traffic was horse-drawn, using privately owned four-wheeled wagons with an oak underframe supporting a hopper-shaped body, and unflanged cast-iron wheels. Bullo Pill, on the Severn near Newnham, originally a small tidal creek off the main river used for boat building, was developed by building a dock basin with lock gates, and wharves for loading goods for shipment. Coal, iron, timber and stone from the Forest could be loaded at the dock and exported on the Severn trows up or down the river. In addition there was a steady flow of barges carrying cargo across the river to Framilode and then along the Stroudwater Canal to Brimscombe, Stroud and Chalford. The track was converted to standard gauge in 1860. In the age of steam not all the tramways in the Forest of Dean were replaced by railways. Tracks with different gauges continued in operation throughout the 19th century. These different lines met at interchange sidings where the coal could be transferred from one set of wagons to another. Aerial photographs clearly show one such set of sidings at Bilson Green, to the west of Cinderford. In 1860 there was an attempt to excavate a tunnel under the River Severn, apparently as an extension to the railway. It began on the bank between Bullo Pill and Newnham, and was intended to emerge on the far side near Arlingham. The proprietors of the Bullo Pill Railway Co. They had began construction of the tunnel, from the West bank. This tunnel was to carry road traffic and horse-drawn coal wagons on the tramroad. The bore was to be 13 ft high and 12 ft wide. The Haie Hill Tunnel. That may not be true but at the time, covering one mile, it was certainly the longest. The children of Bullo Pill used the tunnel to reach their school at Soudley, having to time their walks so as not to meet any trains. This tramroad would have been built to match that already constructed

onshore, as a four foot gauge plateway with L-section cast iron rails. Work began and the tunnel was extended well under the river. On Friday 13th November water broke into the tunnel. It was immediately flooded, and fortunately the workmen all managed to escape. Unlike the flooding of the later Severn Tunnel, this flooding was too much for the rudimentary pumps of the day and so work was abandoned. Extensions and sidings to the quarries were constructed continually between and to cope with the different industries of the area. In , the tramroad reached its largest extent, at that time there were two passing loops. Bicslade Tram, at the Dean Heritage Centre From , when the Severn and Wye Railway was converted into locomotive power, the cargo carried by the line were transferred at Bicslade Wharf onto trains to be shipped to their destinations. Traffic slowly declined during the early years of the 20th century; on 25 July the last stones was transported via the line, coal traffic stopped in The tramroad was operated by horse-power until traffic finally ceased in the s, by which time it was the last working horse-powered tramroad operating in the Forest of Dean. Today nearly all the Tramroad has been converted into public footpaths and, nearby, Cannop Ponds which used the tramroad as a dam is now a popular visitor attraction and picnic site, owned by the Forestry Commission. A guide along the path of the tramroad has been published by the local history society and is available in many nearby shops. One Freemine and three quarries continue to operate in the Bixslade valley, largely hidden by the picturesque woodland. Two of the trams on the line have been preserved and are now on public display at the Dean Heritage Centre and at the Narrow Gauge Railway Museum in Tywyn. Wikipedia The tramway and railway today. The wild boar have been doing their own excavating!

9: Pontymister and Risca, the Industrial Archaeology and History

INDUSTRY. Its timber and mineral resources have given the formerly extraparochial Forest of Dean a rich and distinct industrial history. The Forest lies in a basin formed by carboniferous strata and is almost coterminous with fields of coal and iron ore.

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