

CHAPTER III.

Chronology, 1822-1922.

1822

“ Stockport Advertiser first published—March 29.

Gadsby's Chapel (formerly in Gadsby's Court, Heaton Lane) built. A square brick building, seating several hundred people, used by the Baptists. It was pulled down some sixty years later.

Old Corn Mill in Millgate (where the inhabitants were required to grind all their corn), taken down. Part of the foundations are still in the river.

New Barracks opened in Hall Street.

Churchgate widened by taking off a portion of the Churchyard—September 30.

Footbridge over the Mersey between Petty Carr and Heaton Lane, for the convenience of Messrs. Smith & Axon, completed—September 23.

Land in the Royal Oak Yard, partly extending to the top of the Hill (High Street), sold—April 12. Part of the new “ Advertiser Office ” is built on this land.

Annual Charity Ball, in support of the Stockport Church Sunday Schools, held at the Warren Bulkeley Arms—November 27.

A great storm and much damage done in Stockport and neighbourhood. One of the wings of Mr. Hey's windmill on Lancashire Hill was broken off, etc.; the sails of the windmill in Edward Street were also carried off; and the roof of the large Sunday School was much damaged—December 5.

1823.

Viscountess Warren-Bulkeley, the Lady of the Manor of Stockport, endowed six almshouses erected in 1683, on the east side of St. Mary's Church, by her ancestor, Edward Warren, of Poynton.

Public Dinner to Lieut. Back, R.N., afterwards Sir George Back, a famous arctic explorer and a native of Stockport, at the Warren Bulkeley Arms, October 8th, on his return from the Polar regions. In all he made five expeditions. Sir George Back was born at Holly Vale, a half-timbered house which stood off Brinksway, near the Hollywood Recreation Ground. He was educated at the Grammar School in Chestergate.

Underbank Hall, the Town House of the Ardernes, of Harden (a fifteenth century building) sold by Lord Alvanley (now the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank).

Brinksway Chapel built. It was called “ Beefsteak Chapel ” because it was built by a number of working men for the spread of vegetarianism. It was used as a Mission Church from 1843 to 1853.