

Memorial to Aunt Alice Ramage.

- Home
- Lifestories
- Gallery
- Timeline
- Journal
- Contribute
- Donate to RNLI

- **My Details**
- **Logout**



Alice Ramage, nee Mellodew, was born in Manchester on September 01, 1909. She is much loved and will always be remembered by all her friends and family. Alice Ramage was married to Oliver Ramage, was the Macclesfield silk manufacturer whose brother was Dr Gerald Ramage, former Chief Medical Officer for the county of Staffordshire in England, United Kingdom. Oliver Ramage born in Salford, Lancashire, England (in the parish of Ashton upon

Mersey) on 21 Feb 1905 to William Ramage (born 1869) and Margaret Ramage (nee Fox-born 1879). Oliver has a younger brother Gerald Ramage and a younger sister Margaret Phyllis Ramage.

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Aunt Alice Ramage

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Uncle Oliver Ramage died

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Aunt Alice Died

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Oliver Ramage- 1905-1976

Aunt Alice Ramage

1909 September - 2012 August

Created by Sally Ramage on 25/08/2012

Alice Ramage was 102 years old when she died in August 2012. In September, she would have been 103 years old.

She had enjoyed a very full and happy life and was married to Oliver Ramage, the silk manufacturer from Macclesfield, who died soon after he retired in 1976. their only child is Anne Russell, who gave Alice six grandchildren. Her husband Oliver Ramage, died in 1976 and Alice Ramage, nee Mellodew, was born in Manchester on the 1 September 1909. A strong willed and hard-working woman, she worked as director of her husband's corporation, and after Oliver

Ramage died in 1976, Alice Ramage continued in her position as director of the silk manufacturing firm in Macclesfield.

Oliver Ramage- husband to Alice Ramage

1905 January - 1976 August

1905-1976

Oliver Ramage

Alice Ramage was married to Oliver Ramage, the Macclesfield silk manufacturer whose brother was Dr Gerald Ramage, former Chief Medical Officer for the county of Staffordshire in England, United Kingdom. Oliver Ramage born in Salford, Lancashire, England (in the parish of Ashton upon Mersey) on 21 Feb 1905 to William Ramage (born 1869) and Margaret Ramage (nee Fox-born 1879). Oliver has a younger brother Gerald Ramage and a younger sister Margaret Phyllis Ramage. Oliver Ramage married Alice Mellodew and had one child, Ann. He passed away on 26 Aug 1976. They had settled in Prestbury, Cheshire. Oliver's father was William Ramage who was born in 1869 and it was William Ramage who was the silk merchant who later changed paths and began business with William Hill, the cigarette company.

Alice and Oliver Ramage lived in Prestbury, Cheshire. The town of Prestbury in Cheshire is situated near distance of Manchester City Centre and Manchester International airport. Prestbury is a very desirable place to live in -it is a short distance from the stately homes of Tatton, Chatsworth and Lyme Park. Prestbury has a train station to Macclesfield and Wilmslow and is just a ten minute drive away from Britain's motorway network.

(See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prestbury,_Cheshire).

THOMAS MELLODEW AND HIS LOOM IMPROVEMENT PATENT

1800 January - 1839 January

Created by Sally Ramage on 27/08/2012

Alice Ramage was the daughter of Thomas Mellodew, of Walshaw Cottage, Oldham, Lancashire. He had been a mechanic who obtained a patent in May, 1839 for improvements in looms ; which improvements consisted in certain machinery to be attached to looms for weaving various kinds of cloth ; and set in motion by the strain, or jerk given to the warp threads by the blow of the reed in beating up the product made by its action in a regular, corresponding, and sufficient delivery from the warp-beam, and taking up of the cloth on the cloth- roller so long as there is weft-thread added ; but which delivery and taking up ceased if the weft ceased or broke or was not delivered soon after in consequence of the reed on being at such times stuck or met with a diminished resistance, inadequate to cause a sufficient pull, strain, or jerk upon the warp

threads, to produce the effect required.

Wealth comes from the Royalties payable in respect of registered patents. The patentee enjoys a life-term of 60 years.

Thomas Mellowdew's patented improvement meant that looms became far superior and simpler as regards working and construction. Thomas Mellowdew's invention caused the pull or strain upon, or jerk of the warp-threads, occasioned by the blow of the reed in beating up the weft when sufficient resistance has been presented to it by the supply of the weft from the shuttle to produce, by means of a vibrating carrying roller, (whip-roller) supported on vibrating levers, and acted upon by the jerk of the warp with the other machinery, when attached to looms for weaving various kinds of cloth, a regular corresponding, and sufficient delivery of yarn from the warp-beam, and taking up of cloth on the cloth roller, so long as the proportionate flow of the weft continued, but which delivery and taking up ceased in case of the breaking or non-delivery of the weft, or shortly afterwards, consequence of the reed, on being struck up, meeting with a diminished and inadequate resistance, and, therefore, caused a diminished pull, strain, or jerk.

Later, the Mellowdews built and owned the Moorside and Parkfield mills, which were world famous for VELVET PRODUCTION.

In 1872, THOMAS MELLOWDEW FINANCED THE BUILDING OF ST THOMAS'S CHURCH IN OLDHAM. Pictures of the Mellowdew mills are today on display at the Local Studies and Archives Museum in Union Street, Manchester.

Uncle Oliver Ramage died

1905 January - 1976 August

Created by Sally Ramage on 27/08/2012

Alice Ramage was married to Oliver Ramage who was a Macclesfield silk manufacturer. Oliver Ramage's father was a silk buyer who later moved away from the silk business into the tobacco industry until he retired. Oliver Ramage had one brother, Dr Gerald Ramage, former Chief Medical Officer for 45 years for the county of Staffordshire in England, United Kingdom. (Dr Gerald Ramage's previous position was in Stockport where he was deputy Medical Officer. The Medical Officer for Health (MOH), also known as Medical Officer of Health, Health Officer or District Medical Officer, is a title commonly used for the senior government official of a health department or agency, usually at a municipal, county/district, state/province, or regional level. The post is held by a physician who serves to advise and lead a team of medical experts on matters of public health importance. The equivalent senior health official at the national level is often referred to as the Chief Medical Officer is known as the Surgeon General in the United States and the Chief Public Health Officer in Canada).

Oliver Ramage also had one younger sister, Margaret Phyllis Ramage.

Oliver Ramage had had plans to travel the world after his retirement but after he retired from the business, he became ill and died in 1976.

Oliver Ramage- 1905-1976
1905 January - 1976 August



Created by Sally Ramage on 27/08/2012

1905-1976
Oliver Ramage

Alice Ramage was married to Oliver Ramage, was the Macclesfield silk manufacturer whose brother was Dr Gerald Ramage, former Chief Medical Officer for the county of Staffordshire in England, United Kingdom. Oliver Ramage born in Salford, Lancashire, England (in the parish of Ashton upon Mersey) on 21 Feb 1905 to William Ramage (born 1869) and Margaret Ramage (nee Fox-born 1879). Oliver has a younger brother Gerald Ramage and a younger sister Margaret Phyllis Ramage. Oliver Ramage married Alice Mellodew and had only one child, Ann. He passed away on 26 Aug 1976.

Aunt Alice Died
1909 September - 2012 July

Mrs Alice Ramage was 103 years old when she peacefully died in her sleep in her own bed at her home in Prestbury, England, United Kingdom, on 31st July 2012. The funeral service was delayed until 24 August 2012 to allow relatives to make travel arrangements. Her body was cremated after a traditional funeral service at St Peter in Prestbury and her remains will stay in the Mellodew Family Vault at St Thomas's Church at Oldham in Lancashire, United Kingdom.

LANCASHIRE VELVET MILLS AND THE MACCLESFIELD SILK MILLS OF ENGLAND

1826 January - 1839 January

Created by Sally Ramage on 27/08/2012

1826-1831

Macclesfield Canal for transport

In 2012, Paradise Mill is a public museum and working mill which demonstrates the art of silk throwing and Jacquard weaving. Between 1826 and 1831 the Macclesfield Canal was constructed linking Macclesfield to Marple to the north and Kids Grove to the south. The canal was built by the renowned engineer Thomas Telford. Macclesfield is said to be the only Mill Town left unharmed by NAZI bombings in the SECOND WORLD WAR.

1838

MACCLESFIELD SILK

Macclesfield is a market town within the unitary authority of Cheshire East, the county palatine of Chester, also known as the ceremonial county of Cheshire, England. Situated in the ancient Domesday Hundred of Hamestan, the Domesday Book lists Macclesfield as 'Maclesfeld' whilst in 1183 it was referred to as 'Makeslesfeld'. The English Place-Name Society gives the name of Macclesfield as being derived from the Old English for Maccels' field or Maccels' open country. Macclesfield was the world's biggest producer of finished silk; now, the four Macclesfield Silk Museums display a huge range of information and products from that period. There were 71 silk mills operating in Macclesfield in 1838.

ST THOMAS'S CHURCH IN OLDHAM WAS BUILT WITH THE FINANCES OF THOMAS MELLODEW IN 1891

1838 January - 2013 January

Created by Sally Ramage on 28/08/2012

1839 THOMAS MELLODEW PATENT, MILLS AND ST THOMAS'S CHURCH

Thomas Mellodew, of Walshaw Cottage, Oldham, Lancashire, patented a weave in 1839. He prospered and built two mills, Moorside and Parkfield Mills. He also built and donated to the public the church of St Thomas's at Glebe Lane, Moorside, Oldham, Lancashire, OL1 4 SJ, where the Mellodew family vault remains (see <http://www.stthomasmooreside.org.uk/>) and today, St Thomas Church is still a beautiful building. The church is of historical interest and is very much a place of worship today.

St Thomas's church today as in the 1900s is at the heart of Moorside and is still a focus for the community.

ENGLISH INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW: ENGLISH VELVET AND SILK PRODUCTION INDUSTRY

1700 January - 2013 January

Created by Sally Ramage on 20/01/2013

1787: ENGLISH DESIGNING & PRINTING OF LINEN ACT (COPYRIGHT IN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS)

Oldham was a major centre of textile manufacture, particularly cotton spinning. Thomas Mellodew's patented improvement meant that looms became far superior and simpler as regards working and construction. The law of designs has a long history dating back to the latter part of the 18th century. Originally introduced to protect the designing and printing of linens and cottons, design law has been extended over the years to cover functional as well as decorative articles.

1787: ENGLISH DESIGNING & PRINTING OF LINEN ACT

The 1787 DESIGNING & PRINTING OF LINEN ACT was the first English statute which related to copyright in industrial designs. It gave a limited copyright protection to those who engaged in the 'arts of designing and printing linens, cottons, calicos and muslin'. It gave proprietors the sole right of printing and reprinting for two months from the date of first publication, provided the name of the proprietor was marked on each piece. In 1794 the period of protection was extended to three months.

1837: OLDHAM TEXTILE FACTORIES , GREATER MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Oldham was a major centre of textile manufacture, particularly cotton spinning. In the period around 1837, the valleys of the River Beal, River Irk, River Medlock and their tributaries were dominated by large rectangular brick-built textile mills, many of which still remain today, having been turned into warehouses or converted for residential or retail use.

1839: THOMAS MELLODEW: LOOM IMPROVEMENT PATENT REGISTERED in 1839

Thomas Mellodew, of Walshaw Cottage, Oldham, Lancashire was a mechanic who obtained a patent for improvements in looms. In law, the patentee enjoys a life-term of royalties. Thomas Mellodew's patented improvement meant that looms became far superior and simpler as regards working and construction. Intellectual Property Design Law has a long history dating back to the latter part of the 18th century. Originally introduced to protect the designing and printing of linens and cottons, Design Law has been extended over the years to cover functional as well as decorative articles.

The Mellodews made their wealth after Thomas Mellodew patented a weave. Thomas Mellodew, of Walshaw Cottage, Oldham, Lancashire was a mechanic who obtained a patent in May, 1838, for improvements in looms; which improvements consisted in certain machinery to be attached to looms for weaving various kinds of cloth; and set in motion by the strain, or jerk given to the warp threads by the blow of the reed in beating up the product made by its action in a regular, corresponding and sufficient delivery from the warp-beam, and taking up of the cloth on the cloth-

roller so long as there is weft-thread added; but which delivery and taking up ceased if the weft ceased or broke or was not delivered soon after in consequence of the reed on being at such times stuck or met with a diminished resistance, inadequate to cause a sufficient pull, strain, or jerk upon the warp threads, to produce the effect required. The general evolutions of the loom continued to mechanisation, electrification and electronic systems.

1839: ENGLISH COPYRIGHT AND DESIGN ACT

From 1839 a series of laws were passed, gradually extending the boundaries of design protection. The 1839 Copyright and Design Act increased the protection given to fabrics by extending the law to fabrics composed of wool, silk or hair and to mixed fabrics. This was a considerable increase in protection and extended protection far beyond the textile trade. This 1839 English intellectual property law is the foundation of modern design law. It gave protection to every new or original design including textiles and allowed protection for the ornamentation and for the shape and configuration of any article of manufacture. The 1839 Act introduced a system of registration and a Registrar was appointed by the Board of Trade. Unless a design was registered before it had been published, the benefits of the Act could not be obtained.

1839 – ENGLISH COPYRIGHT AND DESIGN ACT (FOR WOOL, SILK, HAIR AND OTHER FABRICS)

From 1839 a series of laws were passed, gradually extending the boundaries of design protection. The 1839 COPYRIGHT AND DESIGN ACT increased the protection given to fabrics by extending the law to fabrics composed of wool, silk or hair and to mixed fabrics. This was a considerable increase in protection and extended protection far beyond the textile trade. It is the foundation of modern design law. It gave protection to every new or original design including textiles and allowed protection for the ornamentation and for the shape and configuration of any article of manufacture. The 1839 Act introduced a system of registration and a Registrar was appointed by the Board of Trade. Unless a design was registered before it had been published, the benefits of the Act could not be obtained.

1842 ENGLISH DESIGN ACT- REMEDIES FOR INFRINGEMENT

Three years later, the 1842 English Design Act consolidated all earlier Acts and increased the remedies for infringement. It also divided the possible articles of manufacture and substances into classes. In 1843 this was amended to extend protection of the Act to designs composed of functional features. This meant that designs such as springs for a bicycle, oil can and gas pilot lights were capable of registration.

1854: JAMES MELLODEW BUILT 8 BEDROOM PARKFIELD HOUSE

Macclesfield James Mellodew built his eight bedroom home, Parkfield House, in 1854.

1874: MELLODEW FAMILY SOLD PARKFIELD HOUSE

The family sold Parkfield House in 1940.

1875: ENGLISH PATENT OFFICE ESTABLISHED

The English Patent Office was created in 1875 to become responsible for the powers and duties of the Board of Trade under the various Designs Acts.

1883: ENGLISH DESIGNS, PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS ACT

The 1883 DESIGNS, PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS ACT, was one single consolidating and amending Act.

1891: THOMAS MELLODEW BUILT MOORSIDE TEXTILE MILL AND PARKFIELD TEXTILE MILL.

In 1891, these two mills were built by Thomas Mellodew and were assets of Thomas Mellodew and Co, cotton spinners and manufacturers in 1891. The mills are listed as being at Ripponden Road; and had
80,000 spindles
501/701 weft and twist;
1,400 looms, velvets;

Their offices were listed as being in Manchester – at 18, Hopwood Avenue, Eccles, Manchester, M30.

1949: ENGLISH REGISTERED DESIGNS ACT

The REGISTERED DESIGNS ACT 1949 is in force today.

1988: ENGLISH COPYRIGHTS, DESIGNS AND PATENTS ACT- AMENDED 2001

The 1988 Copyright, Designs and Patents Act was amended on 9 December 2001 to incorporate the European Designs Directive.

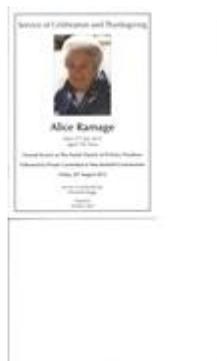
2012-2013-Museum- art of silk throwing and Jacquard weaving

Picture Gallery

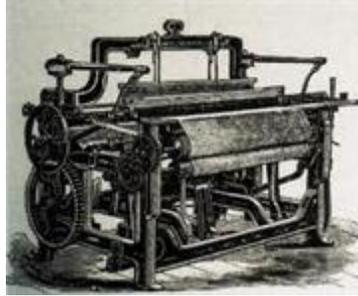
[Gallery](#)»Picture Gallery



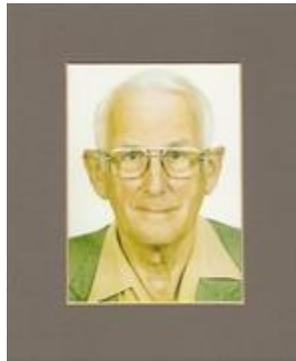
Aunt Alice Ramage



Alice Ramage 2



Lancashire loom 3



brother-in-law-Gerald Ramage



nephew -Roderick Ramage solicitor



one patented power loom in 1837



fresh



far off place



an ancient Athenian loom

<http://alice.ramage.muchloved.com/frame.aspx?>



Alice Ramage 1



St Peter Prestbury



Roderick Ramage: Christmas



bless



1



St Peter (Prestbury, Cheshire)



2



1C



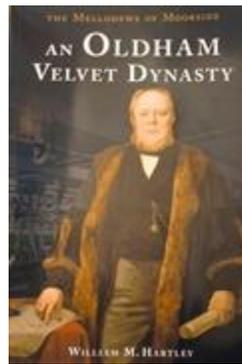
Intellectual Property Law



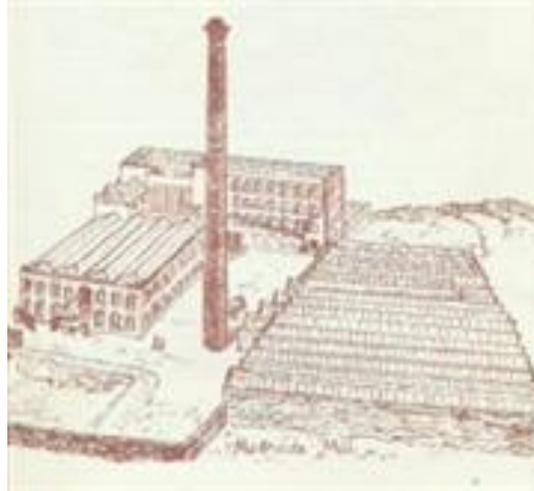
brother Gerald



PRESTBURY



Velvet dynasty



Moorside Mill

Thomas Mellodew exhibiting at a 1949 Trade Fair



In the year 2012, Paradise Mill was the name given to a public museum and working mill which demonstrates the art of silk throwing and Jacquard weaving.

2013: ST THOMAS CHURCH, OLDHAM, LANCASHIRE

Today, St Thomas Church is still a beautiful building. The church is of historical interest and is very much a place of worship. St Thomas's church today as in the 1900s is at the heart of Moorside and is still a focus for the community.