

# My Place in Time





**STEP 4**

Clever techy stuff

**STEP 3**

Delving a little deeper

**STEP 2**

Finding out about old buildings and archaeological sites

**STEP 1**

Finding your place: Maps and aerial photography

# **Step 3: Delving a little deeper**

**Environment**

**Names**

**Old pictures of places taken from the air**

**Old pictures of places taken from the ground**

# Environment

MAGIC

MAPS NEWS ABOUT HELP



INTERACTIVE  
MAPPING AT YOUR  
FINGERTIPS

Get Started

## WHAT IS MAGIC?

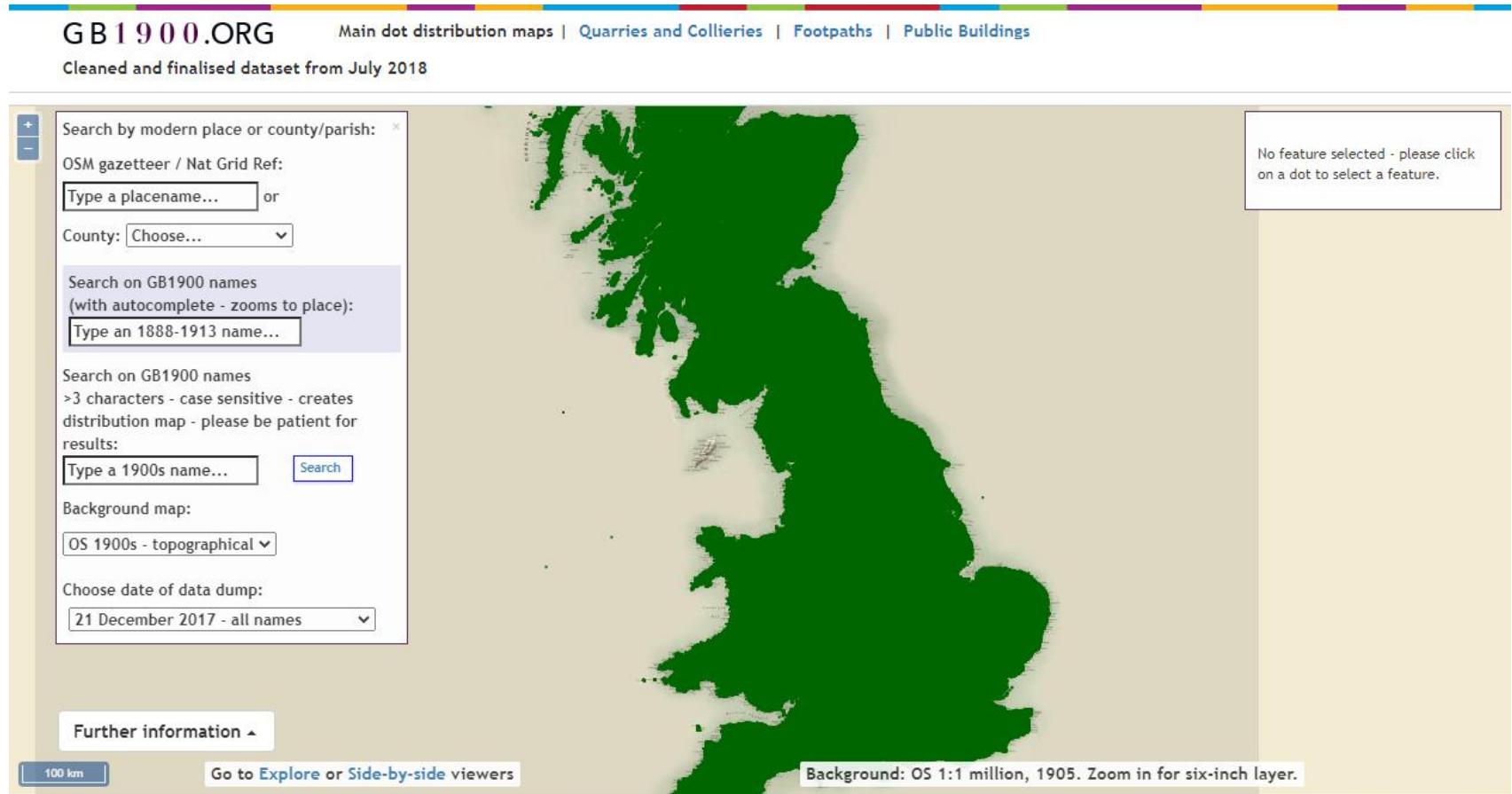
The MAGIC website provides authoritative geographic information about the natural environment from across government. The information covers rural, urban, coastal and marine environments across Great Britain. It is presented in an interactive map which can be explored using various mapping tools that are included. Natural England manages the service under the direction of a Steering Group who represent the MAGIC partnership organisations.

## LATEST NEWS

The next update to datasets and the interactive map will be carried out on Wednesday 13th October 2021. The interactive map will be unavailable from 4pm until approximately 7pm on this day to allow the update to take place. More on Data updates can be found [here](#)

Continued >>

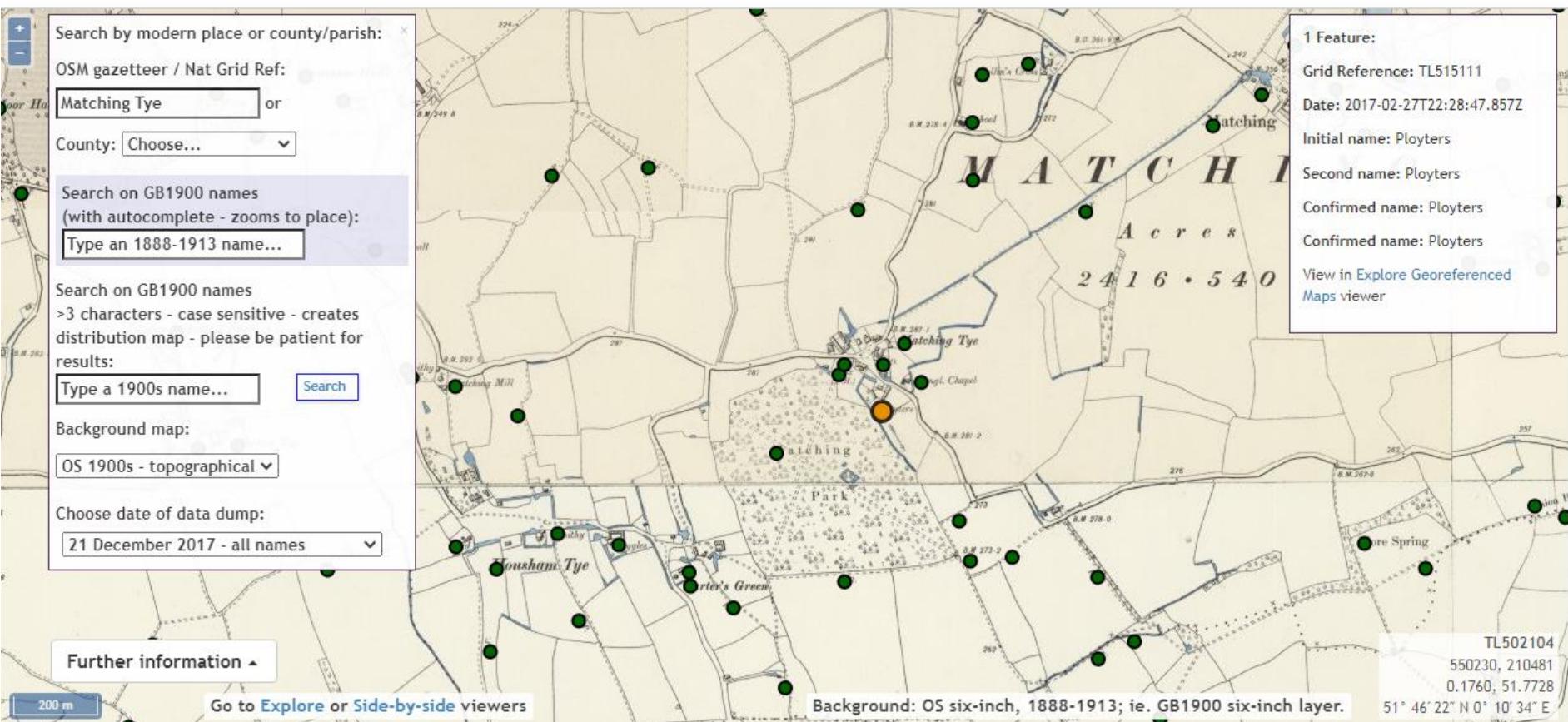
# Names



Main dot distribution maps  
Quarries and Collieries  
Footpaths  
Public Buildings

<https://geo.nls.uk/maps/gb1900/>

Cleaned and finalised dataset from July 2018



Quarries and Collieries from Joe Rose. Quarries are red, collieries are blue...

[Close Window](#)

### GB1900 Quarries and Collieries

This demonstration viewer displays names relating to Quarries and Collieries from the final [GB1900 dataset](#).

This includes 44,142 names with "Quarry" or "quarry", and 3,042 names with "Colliery" or "Colly.". Although not all of these names relate to real world quarries or collieries, as they also include some names with these words within them, it is estimated that well over 95% of the point features shown relate to former or active quarries or collieries at the time these maps were produced, ca. 1888-1913.

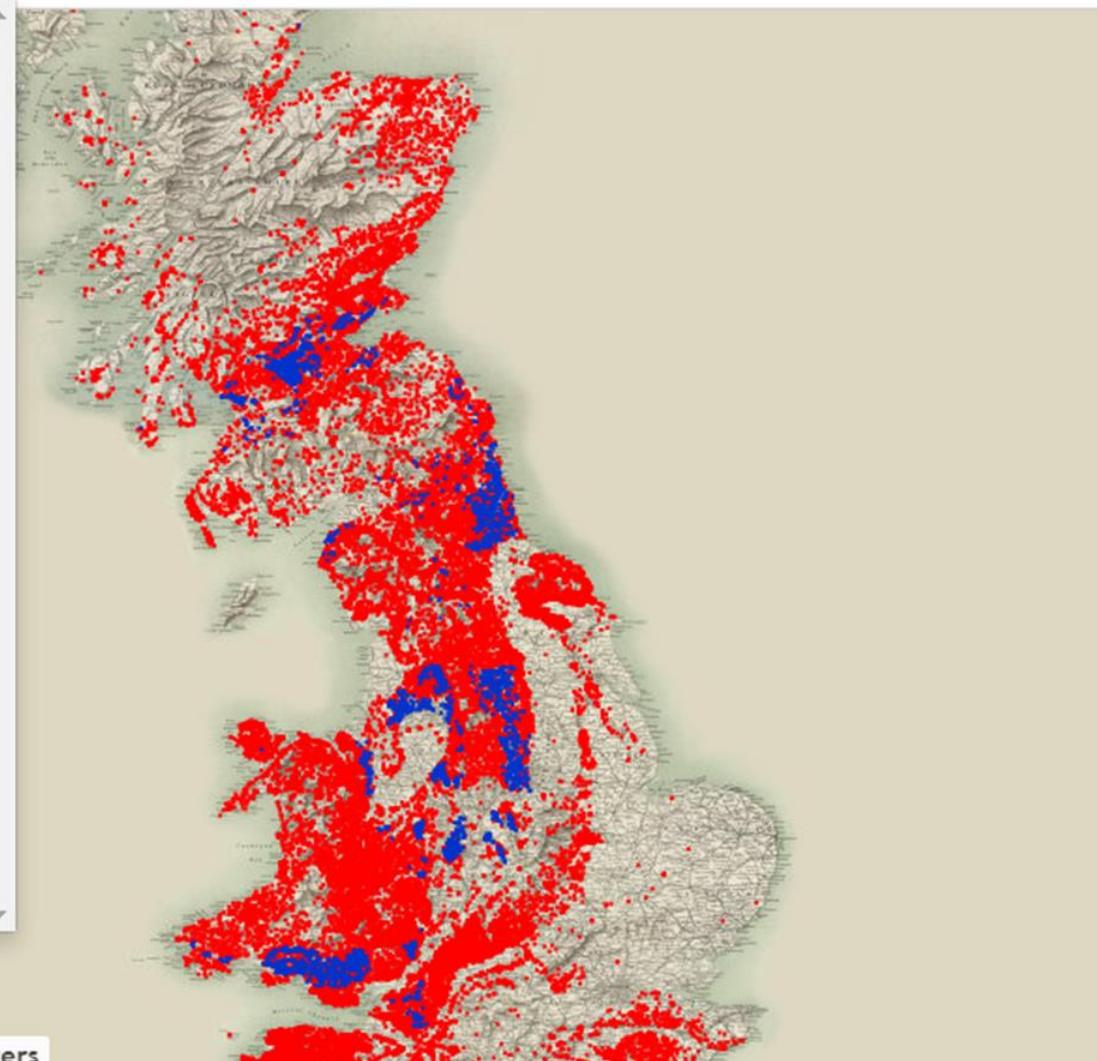
If you keep zooming in beyond zoom level 14, the points should appear against a background OS six-inch to the mile map, as visible in GB1900, with the quarry or colliery named.

It is also possible to toggle the background layer to display a 1950s geological map.

[Further information ▾](#)

100 km

[Go to Explore or Side-by-side viewers](#)



# Map of Public Buildings in Great Britain 1900s

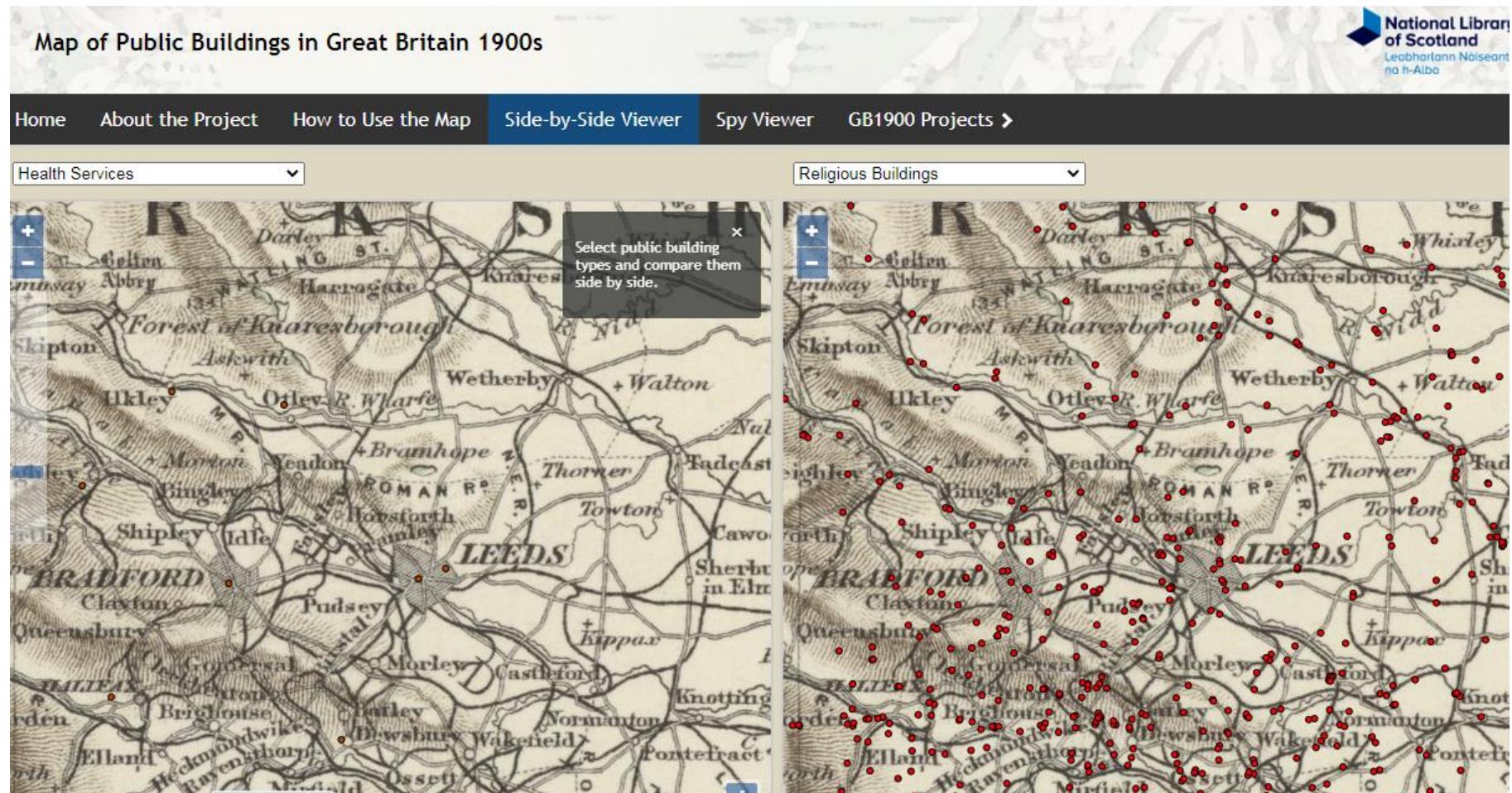
National Library of Scotland  
Leabharlann Náisiúnta  
na h-Alba

Home   About the Project   How to Use the Map   Side-by-Side Viewer   Spy Viewer   GB1900 Projects >

Health Services

Select public building types and compare them side by side.

Religious Buildings



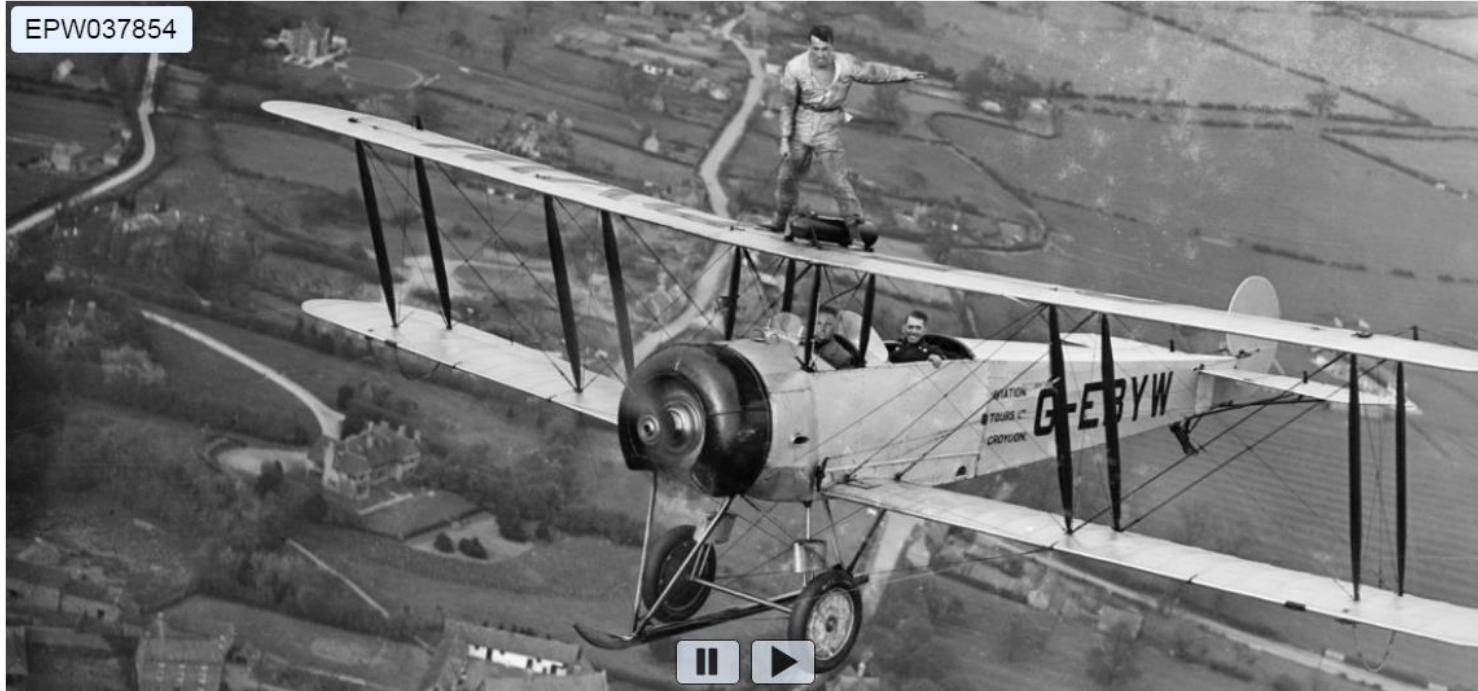
# Old pictures of places taken from the air

← → 🔍 <https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/#> ☆ 👤

 Britain from Above Cymraeg | English | Login | Register

Home Legacy About Map Galleries Groups Help

EPW037854



|| ▶

[EPW037854] Martin Hearn wing walking on Aviation Tours Ltd Avro 504K G-EBYW, 1932

Unlocated Image

<https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>

## Galleries

Specially selected galleries of related images from across the Aerofilms collection.



[Images we have been unable to identify](#)

We have been unable to identify these images and their locations remain a mystery



[On the ground](#)

Explore some Aerofilms images which were not taken from the air.



[Off the grid](#)

A gallery of aerial photographs of the seas and skies around Britain.



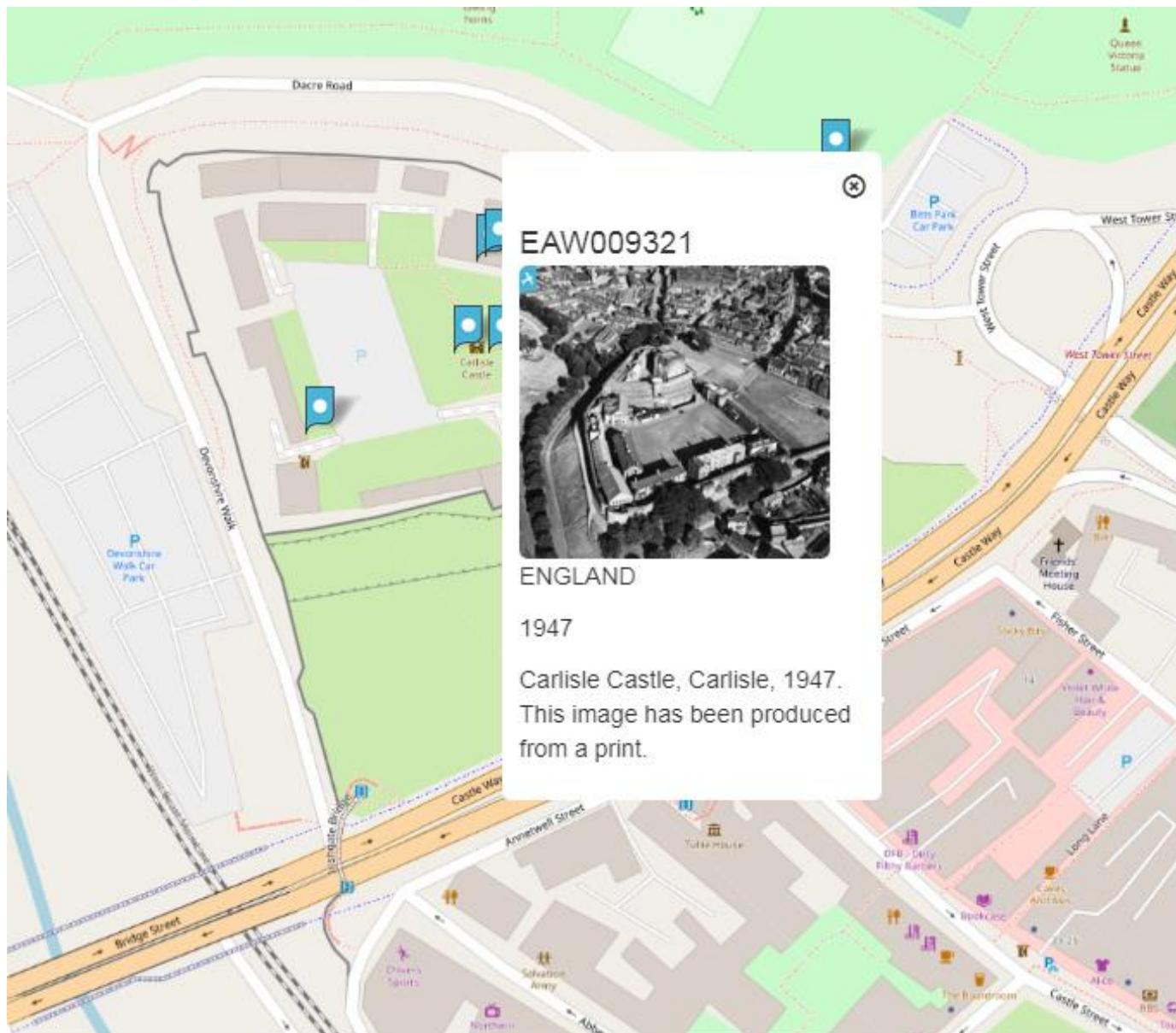
[Images we have been unable to identify](#)

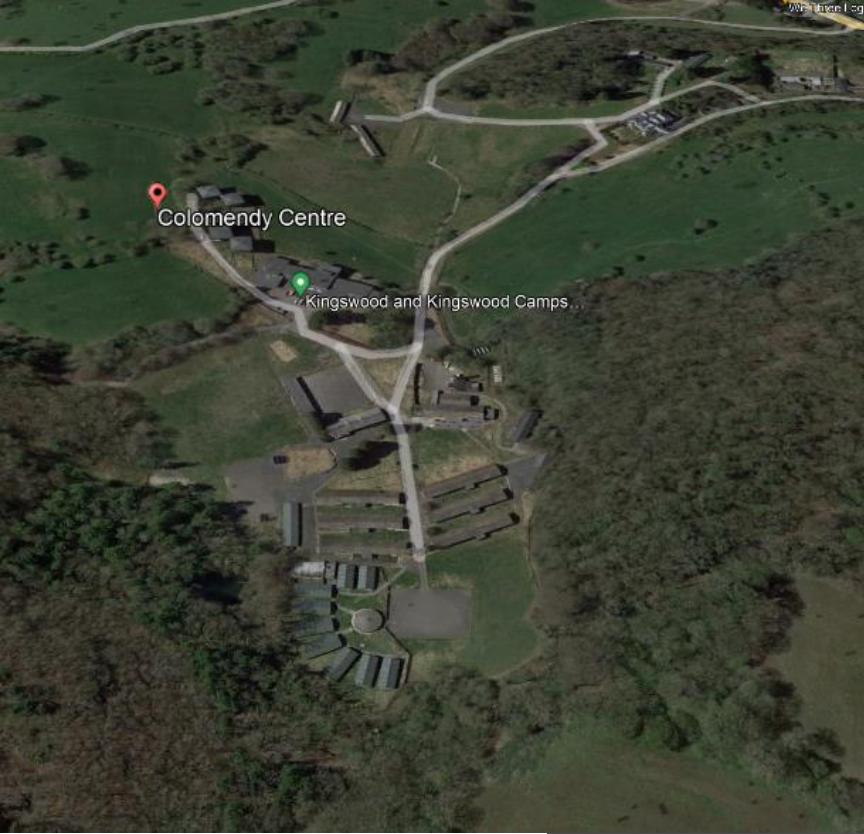
Take a look at some images which have been damaged



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<https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>





[www.rcahmw.org.uk/image/WAW001277](http://www.rcahmw.org.uk/image/WAW001277)

© RCAHMW

EWA001277 WALES (1946). View of Colomendy Hall showing evacuation camps used during WW2



[www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/EAW003343](http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/EAW003343)

© Historic England

EAW003343 ENGLAND (1946). Heathrow Airport and continuing construction work, Harmondsworth, 1946



[www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/SPW019452](http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/SPW019452)

© Historic Environment Scotland

SPW019452 SCOTLAND (1927). Glasgow, general view, showing George Square and Queen Street Station. An oblique aerial photograph taken facing north.



## Doctor Who Challenge: Adventures in Time and Space

**About the group** Welcome Doctor Who fans! In this group you can add any filming locations from the 50 years of the TV series that you find here on Britain from Above

**Created** 18 November 2013

### Comments and Images



[WPW047088] View of newly built civic centre, Swansea, oblique aerial view. 5"x4" black and white glass plate negative.

The Brangwyn Hall in Swansea before it doubled for Berlin in the 2011 episode 'Let's Kill Hitler' with the 11th Doctor, Amy, Rory and River Song.



Wednesday 5th of February 2014 05:37:19 PM

Natasha Scullion

[see image record](#)



[SAW029894] Fort Augustus, general view, showing Caledonian Canal and Loch Ness. An oblique aerial photograph taken facing north-east.

The hiding place of the Zygon's ship in the 4th Doctor's story; The Terror of the Zygons. It gave us at least one explanation about the Loch Ness Monster!



Wednesday 5th of February 2014 05:34:35 PM

Natasha Scullion

[see image record](#)

# Historic England



# Old pictures of places taken from the ground

2

HOME BROWSE SEARCH ABOUT

45,827 Greater Manchester postwar photos



R.P.98B Km 33/8397  
CORNER OF WALL OF  
MIDLAND HOTEL, JUNC.  
LOWER MOSLEY ST. &  
ST. PETERS SQUARE.  
20-8-46

114 photos of Attercliffe, Sheffield



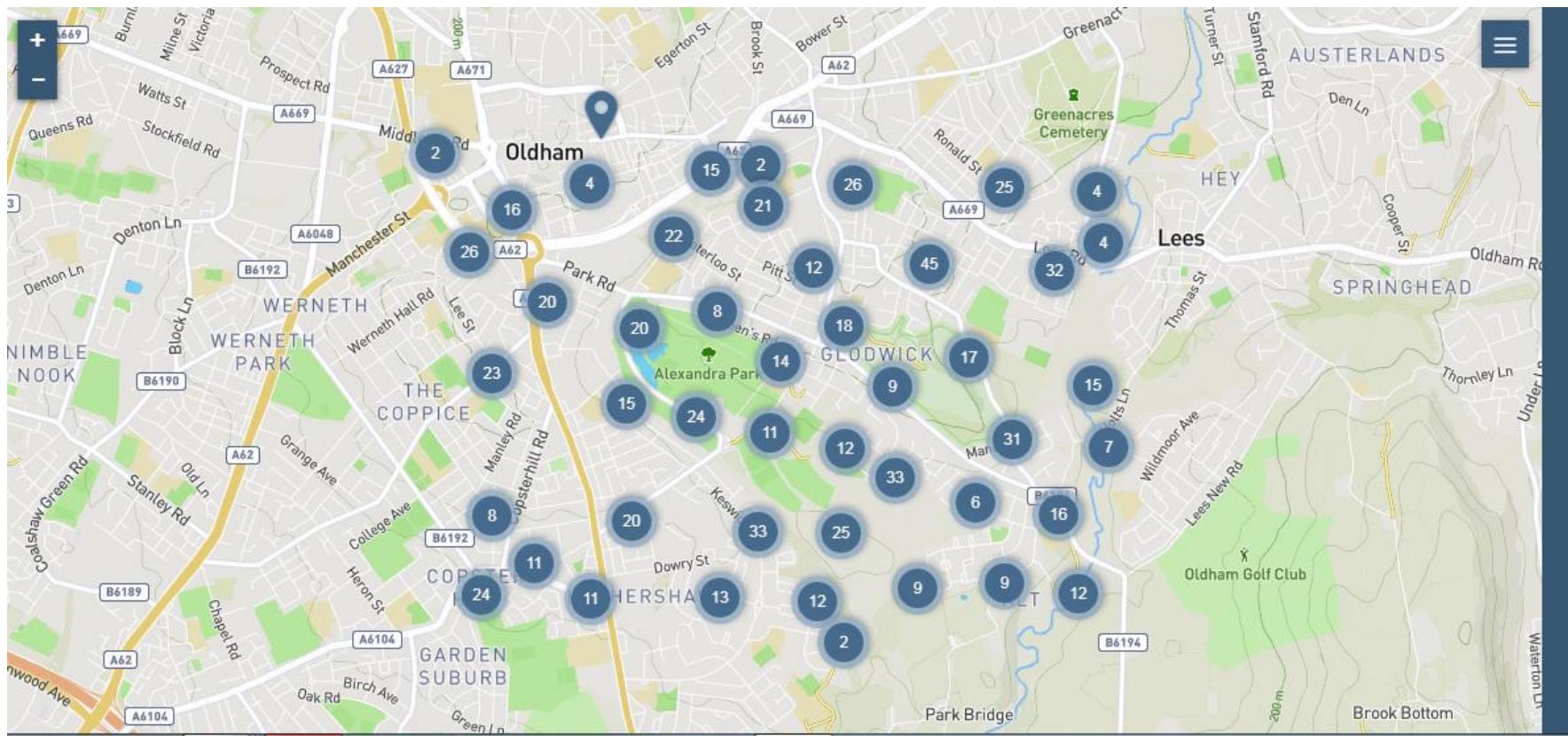
Over 270 Victorian photos



Over 160 Postcards









timepix.uk

R.P.52B KM.33/8598.  
CORNER NO.31, POLLARD ST.  
JUNC. BOOND ST. & POLLARD  
ST.

6/MA/117

2-10-46

SJ859852B, Ordnance Survey Revision Point photograph in Greater Manchester  
No.31 Pollard Street at junction of Bond Street



Interim Now





<https://www.timepix.uk/>





<https://www.timepix.uk/>







timepix.uk

R.P. 43L KM.33/8991  
S.CORNER PL. WALL  
W. SIDE  
LANCASHIRE HILL  
OPP. SANDY LANE  
6/MAY/312 14-7-47

Snipping Tool

Unpin this program from taskbar

SJ899143L Ordnance Survey Revision Point photograph in Greater Manchester





timepix.uk

35 B  
SD 5906  
61 1531

<https://www.timepix.uk/>



<https://www.timepix.uk/>

# Todmorden

1953 Smallpox outbreak

Elaine Owen

April 3, 2020



<https://www.timepix.uk/>

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/1793bd1aad5144bbbb8cb1a796749a4f>

# A Place in Time

 ArcGIS StoryMaps

## Todmorden

afternoon, Thursday  
12th March 1953

Dr Lyons, the Medical Officer for Todmorden picks up the phone. A consultant at the Halifax General Infirmary tells him that they have just diagnosed a patient with variola major smallpox, the deadliest kind. It carries a fatality rate of 30%.

There had been no smallpox locally for 15 years and no deaths since 1893. As a result vaccination rates are less than 50%. There is no time to wait for lab tests, lives are at risk. Dr Lyon orders a large supply of vaccine and sends out an urgent bulletin for doctors, to look out for smallpox and also report adult chickenpox too.





On 2nd March, Mr Jones\* had a cold, but went to work at the mill as normal. On the 5th he started a fever so stayed in bed. By the 7th 'red pimples' erupted and he started vomiting.

His doctor had once worked in a smallpox hospital, but the idea of finding the disease in Todmorden in the 1950s was so preposterous that he dismissed the thought. Instead he called a dermatologist and between them they made a tentative diagnosis of severe generalised herpes simplex. Mr Jones was sent by ambulance to the Halifax General Hospital.

One glance and the dermatologist changed his mind. Smallpox was the only possible diagnosis no matter how improbable. Mr Jones was rapidly removed to the barely-used Ainsworth smallpox hospital.

The hospital ward was isolated patients told they had to remain for 16 days. All used bedding and other items from the ward were daily sent down the fire escape to be burnt. Games, books and even a piano were introduced to entertain them. The hospital was closed for 3 weeks and all staff, patients and visitors who were in the hospital that day were vaccinated.

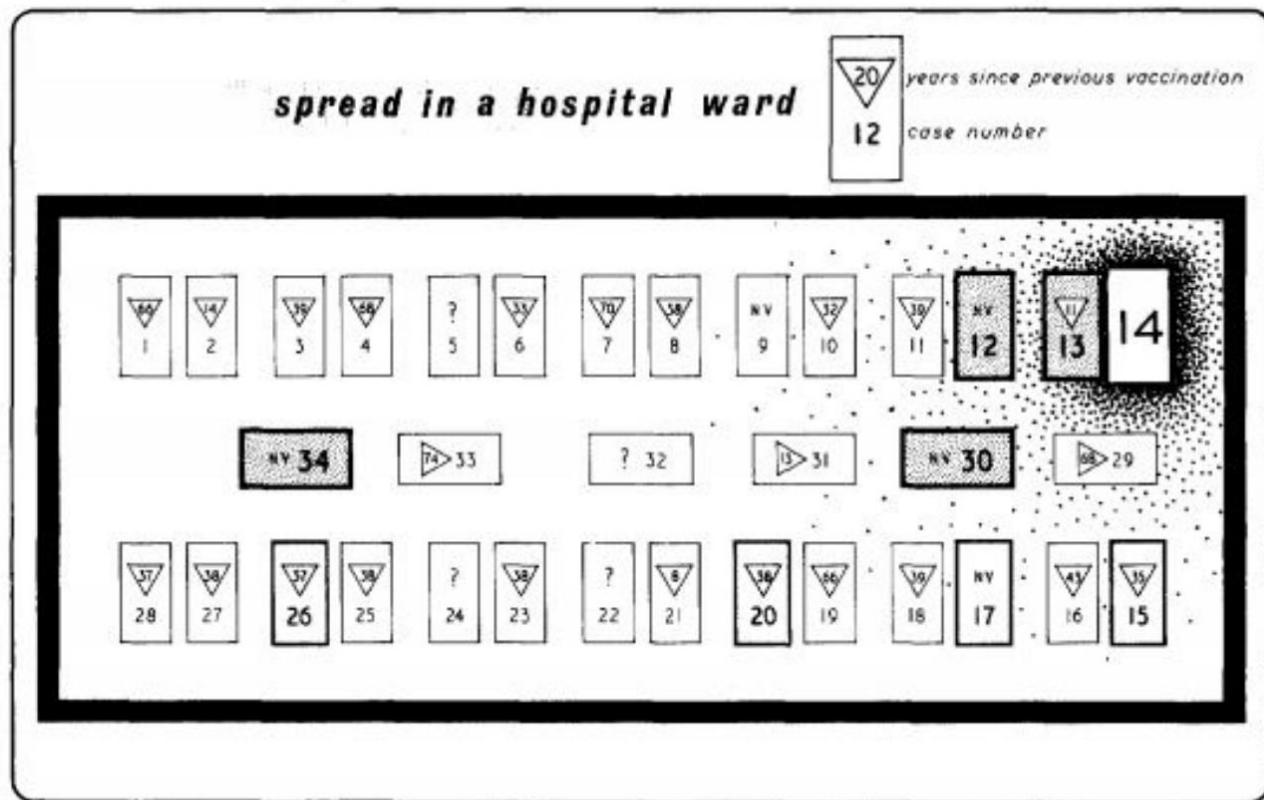


FIG. 273. Infected ward in the Halifax Hospital.  
14: smallpox patient admitted as generalised herpes simplex. All patients vaccinated after contact.  
12, 13, 30, 34 contracted smallpox. 15, 17, 20, 26 had pyrexial attacks within 14 days of contact.

## Raw cotton, a key suspect

The next case found was Mr Thorpe a young man who worked 14 miles away at a cotton mill in Oldham. Despite vaccination both his mother Mrs Thorpe and Miss Bryson his girlfriend fell ill. All recovered.

No link could be found between Mr Thorpe and Todmorden, but it was discovered that both mills (and only those mills) had used raw cotton from the same consignment. The suspect cotton bales were quickly traced, isolated and destroyed.



Local doctors were on high alert and four days later, 16-year-old Sam from Linthwaite near Huddersfield was quickly diagnosed. He was a lorry drivers mate often travelling in the Leeds area. Sam was sent to the Oakwell Smallpox Hospital, Birstall with four members of his family. Three more contacts were found to have raised temperatures and soon followed. Luckily none developed smallpox and Sam himself recovered well.

Mr Giles who worked at a clay pit supervising the loading of lorries near Gildersome, not far from Leeds, was less fortunate. Drivers often came into the works cabin and he developed a very severe attack that he was lucky to survive.

Why was smallpox not found in a lorry driver? A unique set of circumstances applied to them. They were almost all ex-servicemen whose wartime vaccinations meant that a smallpox infection for them was so mild that they might just have a slight fever and a bad headache, things that might have any number of causes. But a small number of them must have been infectious, and those youngsters or civilians the drivers infected generally became much more ill.



## Mons Mill: the epicentre

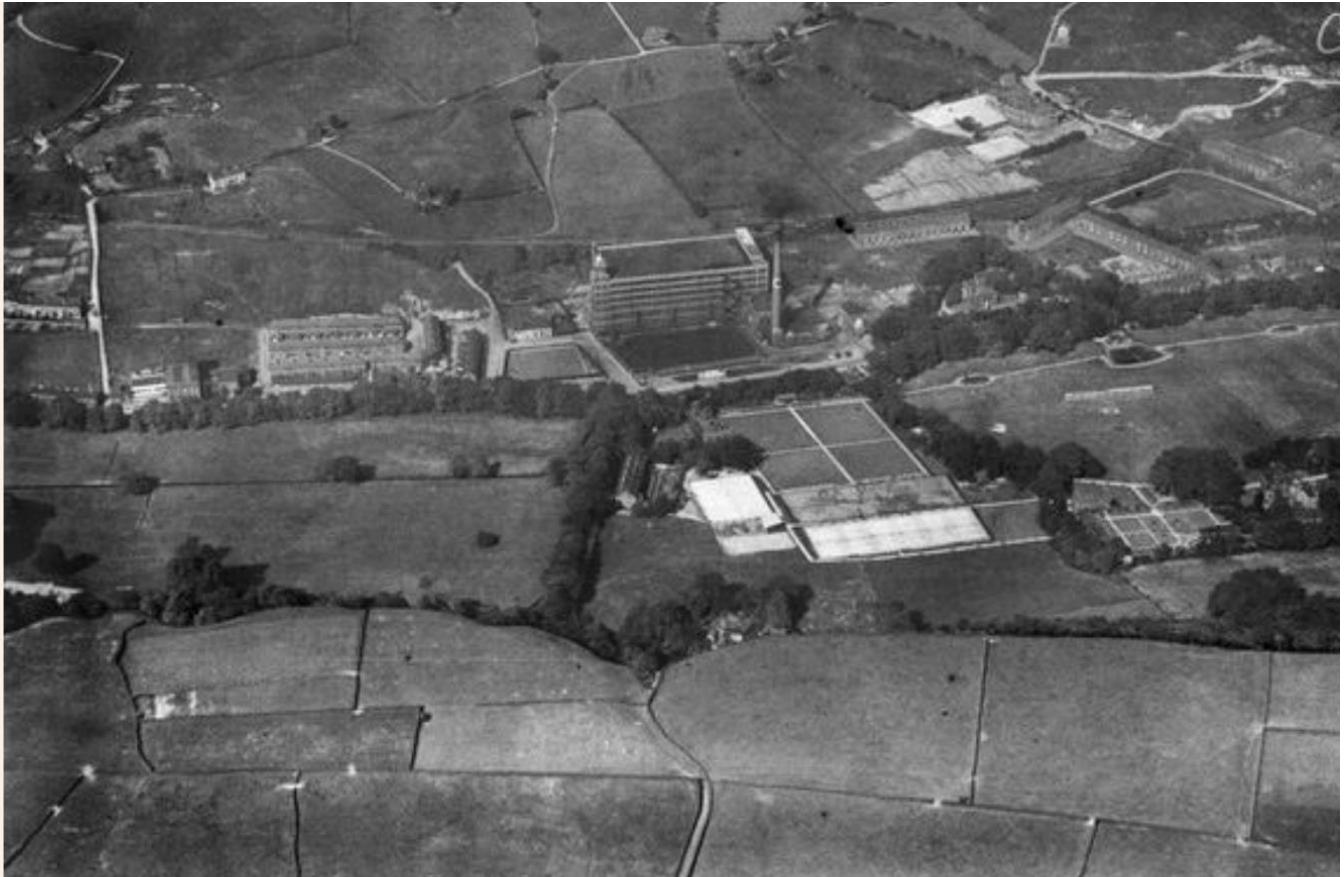
Dr Lyons ordered that everyone who had been in close proximity with Mr Jones must be identified. 'Even people who just walked past him without stopping'.

Mill and family contacts were vaccinated, told to stay off work and to keep to themselves for 16 days. People who had not been closer than 10 feet were vaccinated, but allowed to carry on working. Both groups had to report daily for a skin inspection.

It wasn't long before some began to show symptoms, including his wife and daughter and three visitors to his house. Again, the prompt vaccinations reduced their smallpox attacks to mild cases (although this was still an unpleasant flu-like illness for them to suffer). Having infected 9 other people Mr Jones also survived.

The mill was cleaned and reopened, but there was alarm that the more distant contacts were being allowed back to work. Where did Mr Jones catch it? That's what people wanted to know because other workers, indeed anyone, might be at risk.

The local newspapers were reporting daily on the story. The town council wanted to close public places and a travelling fair was turned away. More



[www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/EPW013201](http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/EPW013201)

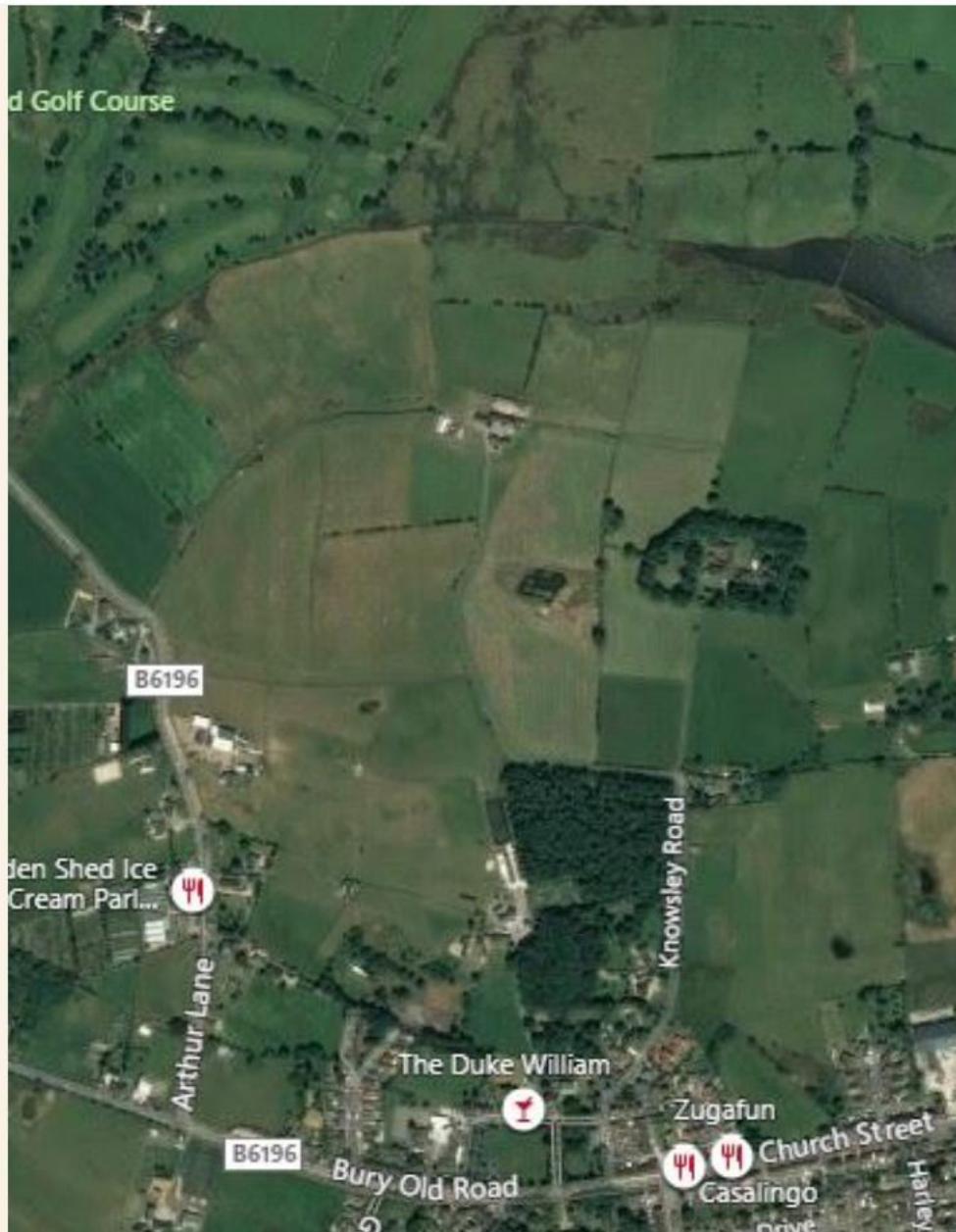
© Historic England

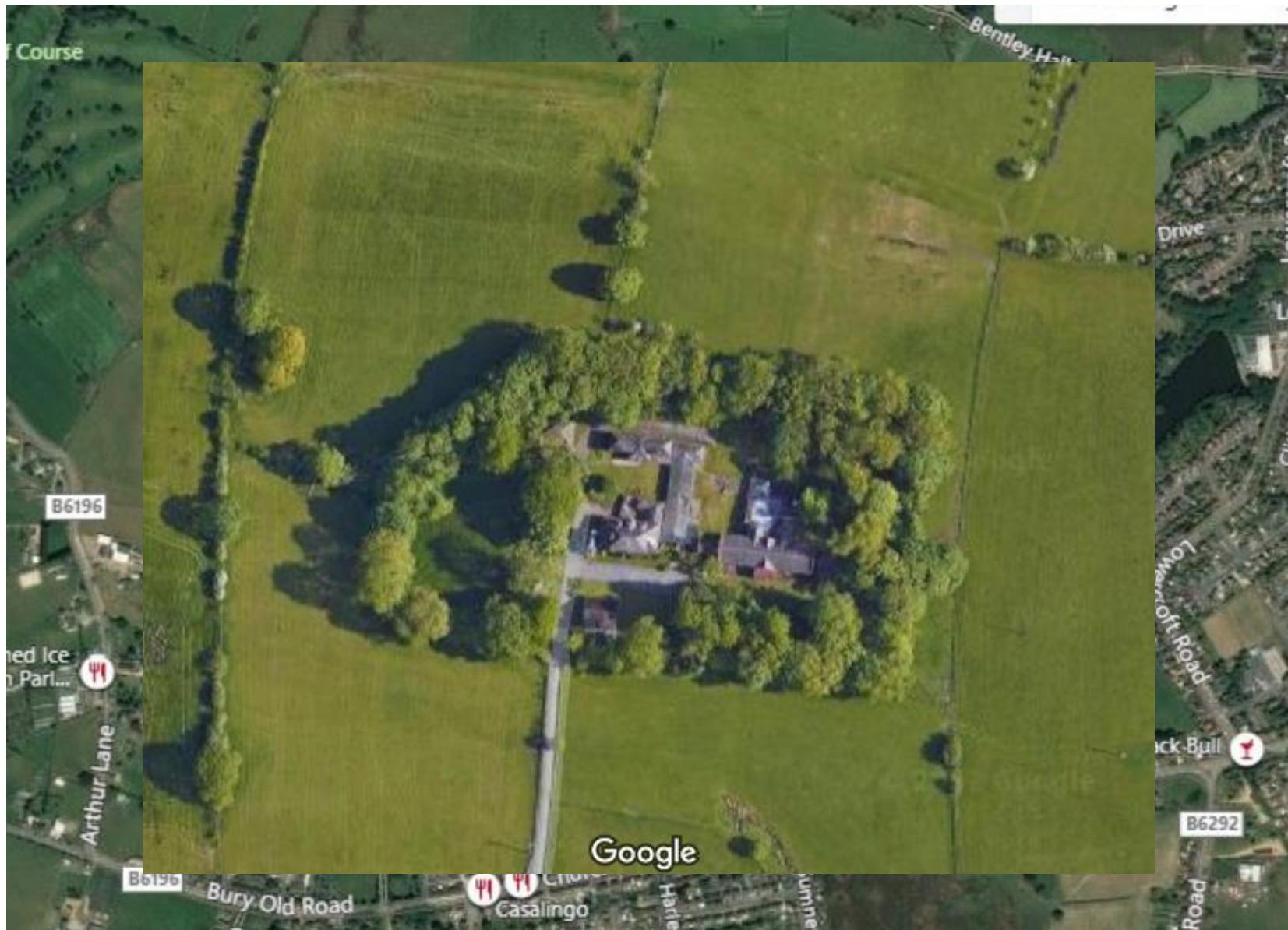
## Missed cases and tragic outcomes

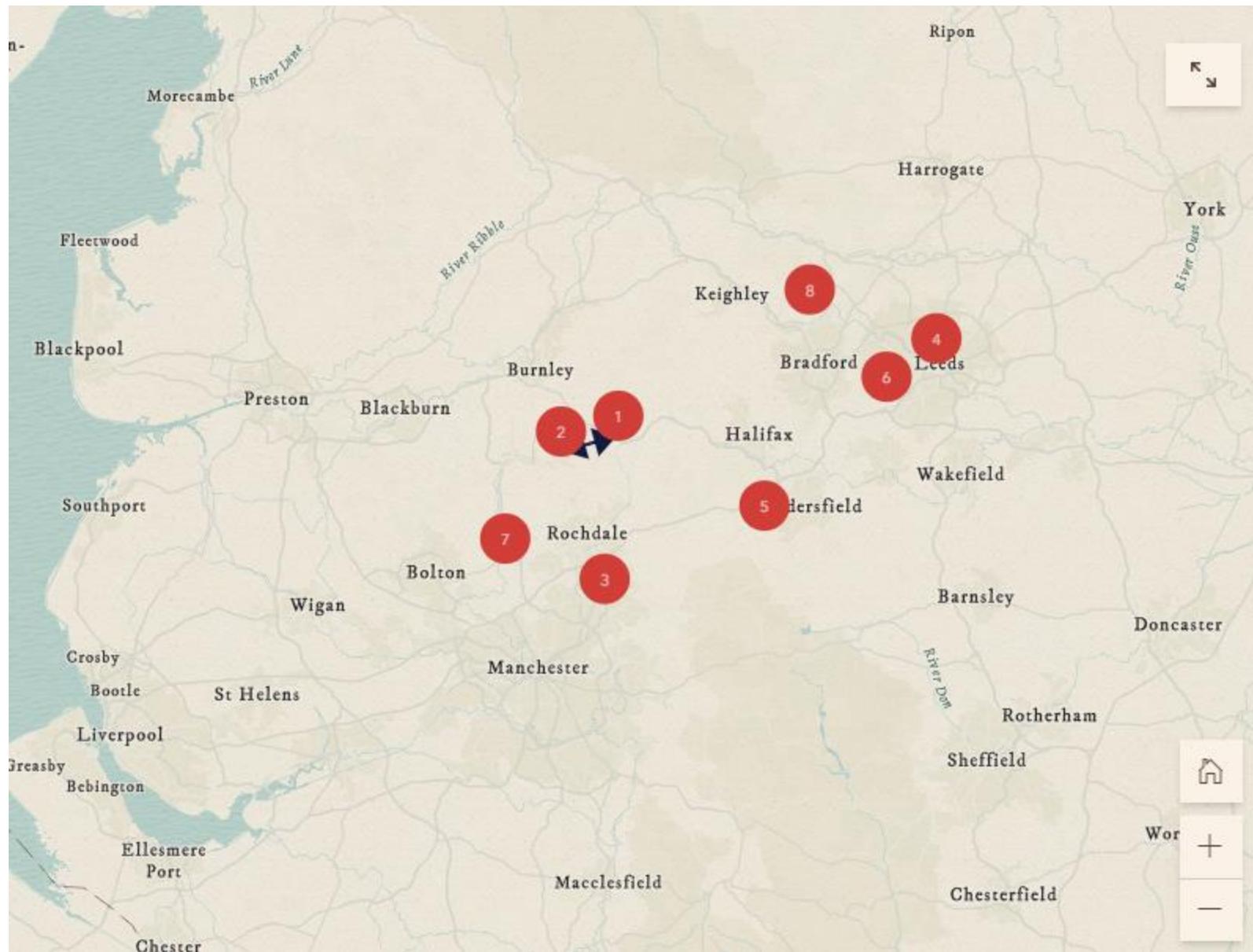
Investigators soon found mill employees who had been misdiagnosed. Mr Brown had died on 13th March, 24 hours after being admitted to hospital with 'scarlet fever'. His wife and two children were immediately sent to the smallpox hospital. (*photo shows hospital screened by trees north of Knowsley Road*) The youngsters were lucky to be have only a mild attack, but their mother was severely ill. Mr Brown's last journey to work had been by bus, but the risk was low so that fact was kept secret to prevent more panic in the town. No cases arose in any fellow passengers.

They also found Mr North, age 60, had been off sick with chickenpox since the 28th February. By 15th March he was feeling better and was thinking of returning to work, but instead found himself and his entire household removed to the smallpox hospital. His wife was already sick, initially dismissed by Mr North as "She's often like this".

All were vaccinated, but it was too late. Within 24 hours his wife was dead, followed after a few days by his eldest son aged 19. Another son aged 14 survived. A middle-aged lodger, Mrs Smith also died. Only her son, a 19-year-old youth, on leave from the RAF, was unaffected. He had been vaccinated two months earlier.







| WEBSITE  | LINK  |
|--|---|
| MAGIC  | <a href="https://magic.defra.gov.uk/">https://magic.defra.gov.uk/</a>   |
| GB1900   | <a href="https://geo.nls.uk/maps/gb1900/">https://geo.nls.uk/maps/gb1900/</a>   |
| BRITAIN FROM ABOVE                                   | <a href="https://britainfromabove.org.uk/">https://britainfromabove.org.uk/</a>   |
| TIMEPIX  | <a href="https://www.timepix.uk/">https://www.timepix.uk/</a>   |
| STORYMAPS (TODMORDEN SMALLPOX OUTBREAK)              | <a href="https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/1793bd1aad5144bbbb8cb1a796749a4f">https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/1793bd1aad5144bbbb8cb1a796749a4f</a>   |
| HISTORIC ENGLAND AERIAL ARCHAEOLOGY MAPPING EXPLORER | <a href="https://historicengland.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d45dabecef5541f18255e12e5cd5f85a">https://historicengland.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d45dabecef5541f18255e12e5cd5f85a</a> |