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COVER ILLUSTRATION:

Datestone at Pingle Mill, Delph, 1858. The photograph, by Peter Fox, depicts this datestone as it is now, forming part of a wall by the approach road to Pingle Mill. Can any reader shed light on its origin?

SADDLEWORTH FORENAMES IN THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES

The parish registers as transcribed by Radcliffe (1887, 1891) have been analysed to determine the popularity of baptismal names given to children from 1613 to 1800, the number totalling 13,128. Unfortunately many of the early records have been lost, so those for the 17th Century cover only about 50 years, whereas those for the 18th Century cover about 89 years. After 1720 the records are shown in Table 1 per two decades but, because of the missing periods, earlier ones are grouped: 1613 - 1660 (21 years), 1661 - 1680 (19 years), 1681 - 1720 (19 years). Because of the paucity of records in the 17th Century they have been enhanced by the forenames of those who were married after 1613 (indicated in Table 1 by asterisks). Even so, the absence of a name does not mean that it was not used. Thus Oliver does not occur in the marriage or baptismal records in the 17th Century, yet there were three men with this name who signed the 1641 - 1642 Protestation in support of the English church and Parliament. In the tables the dates when the names were first recorded, and the families conferring them, are given. The Scholfield, Broadbent, Whitehead, Buckley, Bradbury and Platt families were the great innovators of names, particularly during the second half of the 18th Century. Several of the new names were introduced by fathers from elsewhere who married Saddleworth girls.

In the early records there was considerable variation in spelling, eg Abram, Abraham; Alce, Allce, Alls, Alis, Allis, Alcia and Alice; Easter, Easter, Ester, Esther, Esteer and Hester; Ellis, Elias; Marget, Margreatt, Margaret, Margretta; Sara, Sarah. Much depended on the whims of the curates making the entries. Ann, An, Anne and Ane were used indiscriminately but A. Borrowdale, E. Taylor and S. Stones preferred 'Ann', whereas C. Zouch and J. Heginbottom usually wrote 'Anne'. Heginbottom was fond of inserting 'e' in names, eg Bettey, Malley, Mattey and Salley.

Analysis is not made easier by the affectation of certain curates to latinise everything, eg Edmundus, Georgius, Gracia, Guilielmus, Henricus, Johes, Petrus, Richardus. Maria, the Latin form of Mary, was often recorded during the early 17th Century, but from 1770 onwards it was used thirteen times as a forename in its own right; for simplicity it has been included under Mary.

The early curates often abbreviated names in the record, eg Ben for Benjamin, Will or Wm for William, Thos for Thomas, Ja for James, Johes for Johannes (John); from the 1760's Ben became a name in its own right. Other diminutives became fashionable during the 18th Century, eg Betty (Elizabeth) from 1726, Neddy (Edward) 1727, Peggy (Margaret) 1728, Molly (Mary) 1731, Matty (Martha) 1732, Dolly (Dorothy) 1735. Twenty-one girls' and nineteen boys' such names were in use by the end of the century. Sometimes a surname was adopted as a forename, maybe by a spinster mother, eg Buckley 1746, son of Martha

Hutton and James Buckley; more often they were in memory of another family, eg Matty Buckley 1770, daughter of Ralph and Alice Whitehead, and Joseph Heginbottom 1773, son of James and Hannah Bottomley. These were the first uses of two forenames and such double names were used eighteen times by the end of 1800. The first use of two 'christian' names was John George 1787, son of James and Nancy Buckley, and such double names were used twenty-one times by the end of 1800, particularly Mary Ann.

Calling children after their parents was all too common, to the dismay of modern genealogists. The early registers do not name mothers, so only boys can be counted. During the period 1613 to 1690 41% were named after their fathers. The curate John Heginbottom took the registers into the church from the Clerk's alehouse (ale and ink are often incompatible) and introduced the practice of naming the wives and places of residence in 1722. By 1731 - 1740 a wider choice of names was being used but still 23% and 18% of girls were named after their parents; these percentages were down to 18 and 10 respectively by the last decade of the century.

Girls' names used totalled 118, 11 of them only in the 17th Century, and 72 new ones were introduced in the 18th Century. Parents were more innovative with boys' names: again, 11 were used only in the 17th Century, but 106 were introduced in the 18th Century out of a total of 171. The totals baptised, of which records survive, were:

Girls	707 in the 17th C.	5526 in the 18th C.
Boys	805 in the 17th C.	6090 in the 18th C.

giving a ratio of 1.14:1 boys:girls in the 17th Century, and 1.10:1 in the 18th Century. Baptisms averaged 30 per year in the 17th Century and 130 in the 18th, illustrating the rapid increase in the population of Saddleworth after 1700.

The overall impression given by the analysis is of the conservatism of the Saddleworth population when naming children (Fig 1), 26% of boys being called John and 18% James, 8% Joseph. 6% Thomas and 6% William, leaving only 36% for the remaining 166 names. Similarly, 22% of girls were called Mary (including a few Maria), 14% Ann or Anne, 13% Sarah and 9% Betty, leaving 43% for the remaining 112 names. Also the remarkable dominance of diminutive names during the 18th Century, particularly for girls; 3% of boys were given such names but 23% (1297) of girls, Betty forming 43% of these. The practice started in a small way at the turn of the century but really took off during the 1730's, reaching a peak in the 1780's.

Reference: Radcliffe, J (1887, 1891).
The Parish Registers of St Chad, Saddleworth.
Moore, Uppermill.

Leonard Broadbent

Table 1. Names occurring more than 20 times

Name	First recorded family	date	1613 -40	1661 -80	1681 -1720	1721 -40	1741 -60	1761 -80	1781 -1800	Total
Alice *	Plat	1615	24	12	16	71	78	73	72	346
Ann *	Whewall	1613	21	20	44	150	21	141	195	592
Anne *	Ogden	1615	17	10	26	-	156	61	6	276
Anna *	Scholfeild	1617	26	3	9	32	33	35	17	155
Betty	Mayal	1726	-	-	-	45	143	176	195	559
Deborah *	Crompton	1617	3	3	2	6	5	4	1	22
Elizabeth*	Bentley	1614	19	17	17	14	15	10	6	98
Esther *	Gartside	1632	6	10	10	20	34	34	60	174
Fanny	Bentley	1746	-	-	-	-	1	11	14	26
Hannah	Scholefeild	1678	-	1	5	36	84	95	106	327
Jane *	Shaw	1613	22	8	22	33	36	29	10	160
Jenny	Broadbent	1751	-	-	-	-	5	12	25	42
Mally	Hully	1731	-	-	-	2	39	78	94	213
Maria	Whythead	1617	25	11	-	-	-	2	11	49
Mary *	Taylor	1614	42	48	109	266	315	283	237	1300
Margaret *	Malalew	1614	18	2	6	9	7	2	6	50
Martha *	Looton	1642	6	15	28	45	44	20	19	177
Matty	Heginbothom	1732	-	-	-	6	17	28	31	82
Nancy	Holden	1739	-	-	-	1	7	6	10	24
Nanny	Kershaw	1727	-	-	-	3	10	19	25	57
Patience	Scholefield	1678	-	1	2	9	7	5	1	25
Peggy	Ramsden	1728	-	-	-	8	11	17	11	47
Ruth	Broadbent	1694	-	-	3	2	5	8	3	21
Sally	Lawton	1751	-	-	-	-	17	89	111	217
Sarah *	Knight	1613	31	27	59	160	192	191	162	822
Susannah *	Taylior	1638	3	1	6	5	6	4	3	28
Abel *	Whithead	1632	1	-	2	1	2	10	9	25
Abraham *	Broadbent	1639	3	1	8	18	21	16	26	93
Ben	Brookes	1765	-	-	-	-	-	11	25	36
Benjamin	Whitehead	1664	-	3	7	31	50	38	29	158
Buckley	Hulton	1746	-	-	-	-	5	4	13	22
Charles	Winterbotham	1639	1	2	1	2	11	1	17	35
Dan	Gartside	1765	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	25
Daniel *	Wood	1633	5	2	3	18	12	7	5	52
David *	Wood	1685	-	-	3	5	2	7	4	21
Edmund *	Whithead	1613	31	7	15	20	26	20	6	125
Edward *	Scolfield	1633	1	2	3	4	4	4	13	31
George *	Garsid	1613	31	9	14	26	29	36	40	185
Giles	Shaw	1632	2	-	3	5	5	5	18	38
Henry *	Buckley	1613	23	3	12	24	18	25	18	123
Hugh	Kenworthy	1633	1	1	1	8	6	10	15	32
Isaac *	Whewall	1639	8	1	8	24	18	14	9	82
Jacob *	Broadbent	1634	12	-	2	5	1	1	4	25
James *	Broadbent	1613	37	47	62	179	282	361	259	1227
John *	Kenerley	1614	104	55	128	274	415	474	375	1825
Jonathan *	Whithead	1637	2	5	32	27	36	38	29	169
Joseph *	Whitehead	1640	1	4	12	106	134	146	115	518
Joshua *	Buckley	1633	4	6	7	14	12	12	11	66
Mathhew *	Bentley	1614	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	21
Miles *	Schofield	1613	2	1	2	9	5	3	2	24
Peter *	Greave	1636	4	-	1	9	6	6	1	27
Radcliffe	Wood	1722	-	-	-	3	-	7	11	21
Ralph *	Hawkyard	1690	-	-	2	4	12	20	23	61
Richard *	Ratcliff	1617	6	1	3	3	3	4	4	25
Robert *	Plat	1613	26	14	19	49	73	57	59	297
Samuel *	Whithead	1615	4	1	7	25	40	50	64	191
Thomas *	Houkerd	1613	27	11	29	50	84	113	92	406
Timothy	Whitehead	1681	-	-	8	6	5	7	3	29
William *	Scholfeild	1617	13	8	22	56	86	83	136	404

Table 2.

The following names occurred once only:

Amy	(Broadbent, 1703)	Ellis *	(Wrigley, 1615)(17th)
Annas	(Bentley, 1785)	Enos	(Gartside, 1721)
Athaliah	(Wrigley, 1791)	Frederick	(Broadbent, 1788)
Bathsheba	(Whitehead, 1756)	Haman	(Hurst, 1792)
Bellona	(Buckley, 1790)	Hazelgreave	(Gartside, 1776)
Bridget	(Broadbent, 1757)	Healey	(Bradbury, 1799)
Clary	(Lawton, 1769)	Heginbottom	(Bottomley, 1773)
Columbine	(Hall, 1787)	Hezekiah	(Broadbent, 1657)
Dorcas	(Whithead, 1633)(17th)	Hiram	(Lord, 1790)
Edith *	(Wrigley, 1637)(17th)	Hyde	(Nield, 1790)
Elisa	(Neild, 1800)	Irada	(Gartside, 1797)
Elner	(Platt, 1721)	Israel *	(Whitehead, 1639)
Eunice	(Buckley, 1716)	Jeffery	(Hilton, 1729)
Eve	(Bradbury, 1767)	Jepthah	(Garlick, 1762)
Frances	(Irwin, 1760)	Jeremiah	(Scholefield, 1771)
Gimnah	(Bradbury, 1795)	Jervis	(Lawton, 1778)
Izzabella	(Pinchin, 1797)	Job	(Mayall, 1778)
Jael	(Whitehead, 1791)	Knight	(Rhodes, 1797)
Jaimna	(Whitehead, 1790)	Linfit	(Lees, 1776)
Japhath	(Burdett, 1788)	Martin	(Holden, 1796)
Johanney	(Haughton, 1766)	Mortin	(Fox, 1789)
Juliet	(Scholefield, 1769)	Meshach	(Whitehead, 1795)
Lettice	(Wood, 1795)	Ner	(Riley, 1792)
Lissy	(Buckley, 1746)	Noah	(Rhodes, 1786)
Love	(Broadbent, 1746)	Obadiah	(Harrop, 1685)(17th)
Margeria	(Whitehead, 1642)	Oliver	(Rhodes, 1799)
Mercey	(Platt, 1703)	Ottiwel	(Andrew, 1741)
Molly	(Winterbottom, 1782)	Pilling	(Hall, 1792)
Moriah	(Pinchin, 1792)	Platt	(Bradbury, 1798)
Olive	(Broadbent, 1796)	Publius	(Platt, 1790)
Pamela	(Byrom, 1783)	Radulph *	(Winterbottom, 1637)(17th)
Polly	(Wrigley, 1774)	Rhodes	(Wrigley, 1799)
Prudence	(Ryley, 1743)	Ryley	(Kenworthy, 1800)
Rosanna	(Scholefield, 1769)	Sam	(Lees, 1780)
Rose	(Nailer, 1745)	Samson	(Miall, 1779)
Rosea	(Brashaw, 1787)	Scholefield	(Lees, 1795)
Rosey	(Lion, 1788)	Shadrack	(Whitehead, 1792)
Shuzanah	(Wrigley, 1765)	Theophilus	(Ogden, 1734)
Silome	(Buckley, 1674)(17th)	Tobias	(Whitehead, 1633)(17th)
Tabby	(Medcalf, 1786)	Tristram	(Ridgeway, 1758)
Tabitha	(Whithead, 1691)(17th)	Tully	(Scandlin, 1766)
Theodosia	(Hough, 1793)	Vavasor	(Roberts, 1788)
Tomasia	(Mellor, 1726)	Walker	(Gledhill, 1782)
		Wild	(Turner, 1780)
		Wood	(Sutcliffe, 1768)
		Zabulon	(Holden, 1796)
Anthony	(Shaw, 1656)(17th)		
Augustus	(Broadbent, 1793)		
Austin	(Chidwick, 1781)		
Barzillai	(Wrigley, 1739)		
Benson	(Broadbent, 1790)		
Bernard	(Shaw, 1688)		
Booth	(Rhodes, 1788)		
Claudius	(Patrick, 1748)		
Dick	(Lawton, 1776)		
Dickin	(Whitehead, 1789)		
Ebenezer	(Wheawall, 1662)(17th)		
Edwin	(Buckley, 1748)		
Elisha	(Child, 1789)		

(17th) = confined to the 17th C.

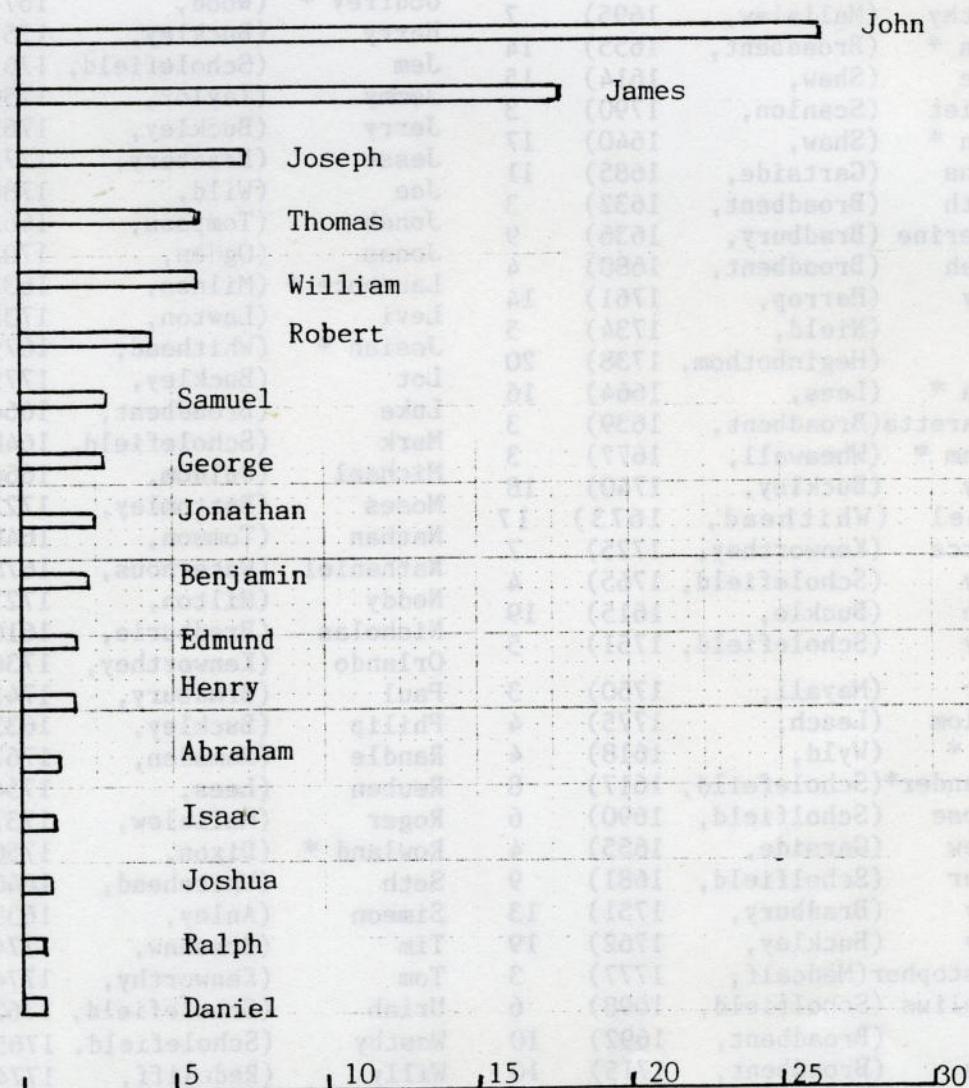
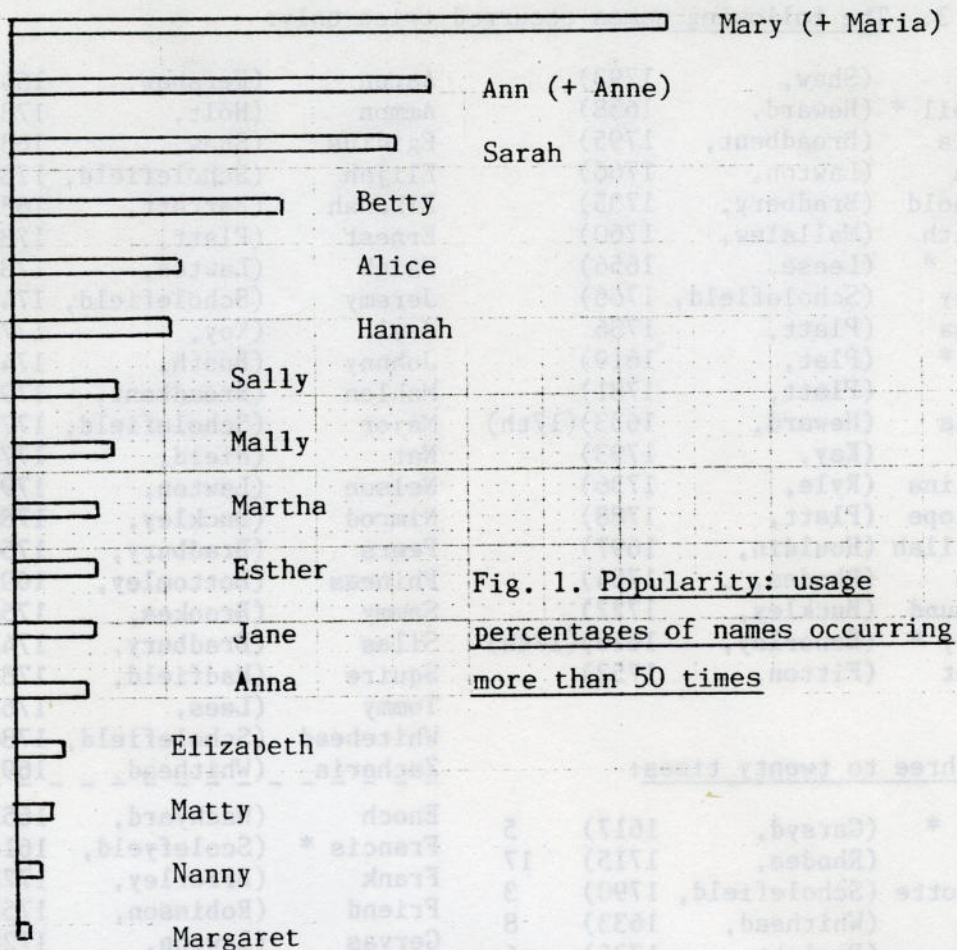
* = in 17thC. marriage register

Table 3. The following names occurred twice only:

Abi	(Shaw,	1793)	Aaron	(Kershaw,	1648)
Abigail *	(Heward,	1638)	Ammon	(Holt,	1785)
Amelia	(Broadbent,	1795)	Egidius	(Shaw,	1633)(17th)
Annah	(Lawton,	1766)	Elijah	(Scholefield,	1786)
Arminold	(Bradbery,	1735)	Elkanah	(Barrett,	1633)(17th)
Asenath	(Mallalew,	1760)	Ernest	(Platt,	1783)
Feeby *	(Leese,	1656)	Haigh	(Lawton,	1788)
Ginney	(Scholefield,	1766)	Jeremy	(Scholefield,	1743)
Jemima	(Platt,	1786)	Joel	(Key,	1777)
Joan *	(Plat,	1619)	Johnny	(Booth,	1744)
Lois	(Platt,	1781)	Mahlon	(Broadbent,	1791)
Marcia	(Heward,	1633)(17th)	Major	(Scholefield,	1775)
Milly	(Kay,	1793)	Nat	(Nield,	1776)
Napolina	(Ryle,	1736)	Nelson	(Lawton,	1799)
Penelope	(Platt,	1788)	Nimrod	(Buckley,	1786)
Prisillah	(Houldin,	1697)	Peers	(Bradbury,	1756)
Rhoda	(Rhodes,	1784)	Phineas	(Bottomley,	1692)
Rosamund	(Buckley,	1722)	Sammy	(Brookes,	1756)
Sisley *	(Kenorley,	1616)(17th)	Silas	(Bradbury,	1743)
Violet	(Fitton,	1752)	Squire	(Hadfield,	1781)
			Tommy	(Lees,	1765)
			Whitehead	(Scholefield,	1786)
			Zacharia	(Whithead,	1692)

and three to twenty times:

Agnes *	(Garsyd,	1617)	5	Enoch	(Hackyard,	1655)	4
Annis	(Rhodes,	1715)	17	Francis *	(Scolefyeld,	1614)	19
Charlotte	(Scholefield,	1790)	3	Frank	(Brierley,	1772)	4
Dinah	(Whithead,	1633)	8	Friend	(Robinson,	1753)	4
Dolly	(Pawlett,	1735)	6	Gervas	(Lawton,	1728)	4
Dorothy	(Mallalew,	1695)	7	Godfrey *	(Wood,	1674)	5
Ellen *	(Broadbent,	1655)	14	Harry	(Buckley,	1751)	14
Grace	(Shaw,	1614)	15	Jem	(Scholefield,	1761)	3
Harriet	(Scanlon,	1790)	3	Jemmy	(Taylor,	1756)	3
Helen *	(Shaw,	1640)	17	Jerry	(Buckley,	1763)	10
Joanna	(Gartside,	1685)	11	Jesse	(Bradbury,	1775)	5
(17th) Judith	(Broadbent,	1632)	3	Joe	(Wild,	1780)	3
Katherine	(Bradbury,	1636)	9	Jonah	(Tompson,	1665)	5
Kesiah	(Broadbent,	1680)	4	Jonas	(Ogden,	1702)	5
Kitty	(Harrop,	1761)	14	Laurence *	(Milnes,	1633)	5
Leah	(Nield,	1734)	5	Levi	(Lawton,	1733)	5
Lucy	(Heginbothom,	1738)	20	Josiah *	(Whithead,	1679)	17
Lydia *	(Lees,	1664)	16	Lot	(Buckley,	1775)	5
Margaretta	(Broadbent,	1639)	3	Luke	(Broadbent,	1664)	3
Meriam *	(Wheawall,	1677)	3	Mark	(Scholefield,	1648)	10
Nelly	(Buckley,	1740)	18	Michael	(Ouldom,	1664)	3
Rachel	(Whithead,	1673)	17	Moses	(Bottomley,	1722)	7
Rebecca	(Kenworthey,	1725)	7	Nathan	(Tomson,	1648)	9
Sarey	(Scholefield,	1765)	4	Nathaniel	(Waterhous,	1678)	12
Susan	(Buckle,	1615)	19	Neddy	(Hilton,	1727)	18
Susey	(Scholefield,	1751)	5	Nicholas	(Bredburie,	1616)	4
Abner	(Mayall,	1750)	3	Orlando	(Kenworthey,	1736)	5
Absolom	(Leach,	1775)	4	Paul	(Bradbury,	1741)	3
Adam *	(Wyld,	1618)	4	Philip	(Buckley,	1633)	17
Alexander*	(Scholefeild,	1617)	8	Randle	(Ramsden,	1767)	4
Ambrose	(Scholfield,	1690)	6	Reuben	(Lees,	1754)	4
Andrew	(Garside,	1655)	4	Roger	(Mallalew,	1737)	3
Arthur	(Scholfield,	1681)	9	Rowland *	(Dixon,	1750)	3
Benny	(Bradbury,	1751)	13	Seth	(Whitehead,	1640)	4
Billy	(Buckley,	1762)	19	Simeon	(Anley,	1633)	8
Christopher	(Medcalf,	1777)	3	Tim	(Brashaw,	1774)	5
Cornelius	(Scholfield,	1698)	6	Tom	(Kenworthy,	1774)	3
Eli	(Broadbent,	1692)	10	Uriah	(Scholefield,	1762)	3
Elias	(Broadbent,	1715)	10	Westby	(Scholefield,	1765)	4
Eneas	(Bothamley,	1697)	3	Willy	(Radcliff,	1774)	4
				Wright	(Rhodes,	1794)	3
				Zenas	(Buckly,	1717)	3



THE BLUECOAT SCHOOL IN THE 1920s

Eric Roberts' history of the Bluecoat School, published in the last "Bulletin" (Vol. 23, No. 2, pp 22/3), has led an archivist of the school, Margaret Unsworth, to send the following. It is an anonymous record of the organisation, layout and life of the Bluecoat School between 1926 and 1929, compiled by a pupil of that period. It makes an illuminating comparison with the practices of today.

* * * * *

DAILY ROUTINE

Reveille - 06.30
Make beds. Wash. Hand inspection.

Breakfast - 07.00

Work - 07.30
This meant clean rooms and outside, sweep, blacklead pipes.
Top house did classrooms (Wrigley)
Second house did dayrooms and gym (Mothersill)
Third house did passages, cellars and outside (Hall)
Work was organised by the house captain.

Lessons - 09.00 (Break 10.30 / 10.45)

Dinner - 12.00

Lessons - 1.30

Break - 3.00 / 3.15 (sports)

Tea - 5.00

Lessons - 6.30 / 7.45

Bed - 9.00

Lights out - 9.30

MEALS

Breakfast - 5oz Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz Dripping
Cup of half milk, half water

Tea - 5 oz Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz Margarine
Piece of cake on Sunday

At breakfast an apple or an egg was allowed; about 50% of the boys had these, but jam was limited to 2lb a month.

Dinners	-	Monday	-	Steamed Meat, Peas, Rice Pudding
		Tuesday	-	Steamed Meat, Beans, Sago Pudding
		Wednesday	-	Steamed Meat, Peas, Bread Pudding
		Thursday	-	Stew and Dumplings, Rice Pudding
		Friday	-	Steamed fish, spuds, parsley. Sago Pudding
		Saturday	-	5oz Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz Margarine. Piece of meat. Coffee. No pudding
		Sunday	-	Steamed spuds, Meat, Peas, Prunes and Custard

The cooking was done by an employer cook, the serving by boys; and after a fashion decided by the boys ie a first serving was dished out, then after an interval 'second service' was called, and the next in turn went up to collect.

Since we were always hungry all went for spuds, and second helpings were large. When spuds were done, vegetables; then last of all meat, which was mostly fat. The masters never interfered with this. The 'meat' was of such poor quality that, in my case, it meant shut your eyes and swallow. It was punishable to refuse or leave food, or to give food to another boy. Conversation was not allowed; a book (chosen by the Governor) was read. Amongst these were "Les Miserables", "Pimpernel", "Christmas Carol", "Copperfield", "Ivanhoe", "Song of Last Minstrel".

Washing up was done by boys and breakages had to be paid for.

ACCOMMODATION

Four classrooms - Radiators

Dayroom - Pipes

These were the only heated rooms, but the pipes were never hot and very rarely warm.

Gymnasium - (Used for band practice and stage productions)

Five dormitories - each boy had a bed, sheets, mattress and four blankets and a form was provided to hold folded clothes.

In Dormitories Two, Three and Five there was a cubicle where housemasters slept.

Swimming Bath - Occasionally heated and used.

Toilets - A 12 seater 'bog' was available; there was also a Victorian type urinal.

Under the day room was a cellar, known as the 'chippy', used as a wood store.

On the corridor downstairs were several rooms:

1. Combing Room - which held our personal boxes;
2. The mangy, where woodwork was taught;
3. The petrie, which had stone stitlages; I did developing and printing there;
4. Un-named; contained a printing press for the school magazine;
5. A room used to store and slice bread;
6. Laundry

On the corridor upstairs was the governor's office, dining room, drawing room, pantry and others I never entered. Further upstairs was a linen room, where Miss Scott did repairs to clothing, sheets etc, and a room where the nurse dealt out medicine.

Outside was a drinking fountain with three pewter cups on chains. These were used as targets by the boys. We would own an air rifle (the only other things allowed were fountain pens, notebooks and sports gear, but all swimming was 'starkers').

The school owned two "UPTON" 177 air rifles which were available, and a 22 action Remington, which was used to 'shoot off' for the cup.

DISCIPLINE

No master was allowed to punish.

Unless noticed, or imagined, by the governor himself a boy accused had to go before a boy's court. If found guilty he himself had to report the matter to the governor. A caning was severe; the head used a cane 3 ft to 4 ft long, on the hands; the bruises lingered. Later he also flogged; the offender was debagged, hoisted and caned on the bare backside.

On all these occasions there was a full assembly.

In a case of fighting the boys concerned had to box, no rounds, until one cried quits. These were special occasions eg an incident occurred during a football game; both teams had to sit, still in their football gear, in the classrooms until bedtime, missing tea and barred from conversation.

An area designated 'out of bounds' was inviolate; we were, in fact, allowed only behind the school and on the football area.

Visiting day was one Saturday afternoon per month, and each boy was allowed two visitors between 2.0 pm and 4.0 pm on the day.

To raise money for the camp fund, Mrs Makin sold chocolate and we boys really stuffed ourselves. Between visiting days we were allowed to write one letter home; an hour during an afternoon was set aside for this; the letter had to be censored by a housemaster.

We were allowed to receive a food parcel on visiting day. These were not handed to us, but distributed on the Sunday following, after inspection. The parcel could contain 2 lb jam, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb sweets or chocolate, six apples, shoe polish, metal polish, or oranges, toothpaste, mutton fat - nothing more.

A room in the lower corridor, where our boxes were kept, and known as the 'combing room', was littered with broken glass as, although it was an offence to eat jam (swizzle) other than at meal times, far more was eaten there than in the dining hall. A parcel usually only lasted a few days.

There was a church parade each Sunday, when we marched to Oldham Church, boys' parents lining the footpath to see their sons enter and leave the church; no speech was allowed. Inside the church the boys played naughts and crosses on the flyleaves of books, having no interest in the proceedings.

Mr Sowrey, 'Bill' to the school, played rugby for Oldham, and was a member of the Oldham Dramatic Society. Because of this we were marched to Keb Lane to see an occasional game and to the Theatre Royal to see a performance of the "Marriage Market".

During the time I was at school the only films we saw were "Les Miserables", "The Battle of Carmel and Falkland", "Ben Hur" and "Retreat from Mons".

The school band practised each Wednesday under Mr Howcroft and later under Mr Ward. The only item in their repertoire was "Peace and Plenty" and on Founder's Day, which was the band's only outing, this was played to and from church, boys and band all polished up and wearing medals known as soup-plates.

The school was trained in singing by Mr Agnew, and concerts were given on Sunday nights at the Electraceum cinema, in company with the Glodwick Prize Band, proceeds being in aid of the camp fund.

* * * * *

FROM THE "OLDHAM CHRONICLE"

Dannie Wright presents another selection of extracts from the "Oldham Chronicle" of the 1850s. These provide good source material for historians as well as being of great general interest. The item on the dog fight is a reminder that lawlessness and antagonism towards the police are not new phenomena.

FARM SALE

Valuable freehold meadow land at Lydgate, Saddleworth to be sold by auction by Mr James Robinson at the house of Mr James Buckley, "Bull's Head Inn", Mossley, on Wednesday the 24th October 1855 at seven o. clock in the evening subject to conditions. Several closes of meadowland being at Lydgate, Saddleworth adjoining the turnpike road from Lydgate to Mossley, two closes known by the names of seven acre meadow, and seven acre field, containing 6 acres and 34 perches or thereabout, being the same more or less. The owner Mr William Andrew; the land is in excellent state and has an excellent spring; in one is a convenient hay shed; having a frontage up to the turnpike road and near the new branch line of the railway now being made between Shaw Hall and Oldham. It is well adapted for building. Apply to Mr William Andrew of Midge Hall Saddleworth or Mr Richard Redfern Solicitor Oldham.

"Oldham Chronicle" 6th October 1855

FOR SALE:FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY SADDLEWORTH

Sale by auction of freehold close of land containing by estimation and according to the Saddleworth parish plan in ?R 28P statute measure or thereabouts at Lydgate in Saddleworth, fronting on the northerly side thereof to the turnpike road there leading from Oldham to Uppermill and on the westerly side thereof to the turnpike road leading from Lydgate to Quick. Also all that messuage or dwelling-house three stories in height, and barn together with four cottages erected upon the south-westerly part of the same close, and fronting the same turnpike road leading to Quick and now or late in the respective occupations of — Godsell, Edward Stafford, John Wrigley, William Walker and — Tomkins, as tenants thereof. Also all that extensive range of buildings erected upon the northerly side of the same close, next to the said turnpike road leading to Uppermill, measuring altogether 90 yards in length by 7 yards in width, lately occupied by Messrs Tredwells for purposes connected with the construction of the Oldham Branch Railway, and then comprising a dwelling-house, a counting-house, stabling, smithy, and warehouse rooms, and now capable of being easily converted into convenient dwellings, one dwelling being already completed. Also all that other range of buildings erected upon the easterly part of the same close, and measuring 38 yards in length by 7 yards in width, likewise used by Messrs Tredwells for their purposes as said. Also freehold close of meadowland containing by estimation and according to the Saddleworth parish plan 2A 1R 36P statute measure situated at Lydgate and fronting

on the southerly side to the said turnpike road leading to Uppermill, and on the westerly side to the turnpike road leading from Lydgate to Doctor Lane Head. Also those two well-secured chief or ground rents of £1.13s 4d and 6s 8d respectively issuing and payable from or in respect of certain buildings erected upon part of the same last described close, and fronting to the said turnpike road leading to Uppermill, to be sold by auction by Mr Henry Blackburn (by order of the trustee of the Will of the late Mr Abraham Lees, deceased) at the house of Mr William Heginbottom, the Angel Inn in Oldham, on Monday the 1st day of Dec 1856 at five o. clock in the afternoon.

"Oldham Chronicle" 22nd November 1856

* * * * *

* Freehold property in Saddleworth to be sold by auction by Mr Fletcher at the Swan Inn Dobcross on Wednesday the 22 Oct at 7 o. clock in the evening subject to conditions.

Lot 1 All the plot of land at New Delph, Saddleworth, Yorks, bounded on the north by the turnpike road to Oldham, on the east by the station of the London and North Western Railway, on the south by the railway and on the west by land belonging to the late Ralph Lawton, containing 2,460 yards or thereabouts and messuage or dwelling house with warehouse adjoining, with stable shippon, carriage house, and out buildings, appurtenances erected on part thereof, and now in the hands of Mr Frederick Hamiyer.

Lot 2 Stone warehouse in Dobcross, Saddleworth fronting the market place, and adjoining the Saddleworth Bank, and now used as a school by the Reverend W Simpson. The above property is freehold of inheritance and free from chief or ground rent.

Lot 1 is a country residence for a small family with outbuildings and garden and grounds; the proximity of the property to the railway is an advantage. The vacant land is well adapted for building on. Apply Auctioneer Messrs Hall and Janion Solicitors Manchester.

From the "Oldham Chronicle" October 4th 1856

SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

Freehold and leasehold premises at Blakchey Nook in Saddleworth and copyhold premises in Marsden to be sold by private contract. A freehold dwelling house and stable adjoining and vacant land containing with the site of the building 2 roods. Also a plot of land containing 320 yards, with a dwelling house, barn, shippon, and other buildings erected thereon, in the occupation of Miss Marsden, which are held for the residue of a term of 999 years created by a lease dated 4 Dec 1789, subject to a chief rent of 13s 4d. The above premises are

situated at Blakchey Nook in Saddleworth. Also a copyhold dwelling house in Marsden in the occupation of Mr James Holroyd and a copyhold cottage at Puleside in Marsden the aforesaid. Apply to Mr T P Marsden, Bottom of Moor, Oldham, or to Mr Ponsonby, Solicitor, Clegg Street Oldham.

From the "Oldham Chronicle" 3rd November 1855

* * * * *

Estates in Saddleworth Yorkshire on sale by private contract in lots to suit purchaser. The several Estates and properties of the late Ralph Lawton Esq of Grove House, comprising the Grove House mansion, various farms and land, an extensive Woollen Mill worked by water power, and numerous houses and other buildings respectively situated in Saddleworth within twelve miles from Manchester. For particulars apply Messrs Brown & Little, Solicitors, Oldham.

From the "Oldham Chronicle" 17th November 1855

* * * * *

DOG FIGHT EXTRAORDINARY

At the Saddleworth Petty Sessions on Wednesday, before the Rev Richard Whitelock and James Lees, Thomas Robinson and J H Whitehead Esquires, the following persons were charged with dog-fighting:

William Miller, Robert Butterworth, Colin Broadbent, Thomas Mayall, Joseph Ogden, Daniel Booth, David Howarth, James Carter, George Haigh, Samuel Haigh, John Lord, William Buckley, John Greenhalgh, John Taylor, John Mellor, Edwin Mellor and Job Wrigley.

The case was proved by two Oldham police-constables, Barratt and Walsh. They had observed the prisoners' assembling in this town between two and three o'clock on the morning of the day on which the offence was committed. Suspecting their object, the constables reported the matter to Mr Jackson, and were directed by him to watch their motions wherever they might go. They accordingly followed them first to Roebuck, and found that the farmers there had to a certain extent taken the law into their own hands, and driven the defendants off, as they were accustomed on such occasions to trespass on their grounds and injure their property in various ways. Thence the defendants proceeded to Saddleworth, where they set the dogs to fight, surrounded by a large crowd. The constables forced their way into the ring, and called on them to separate the dogs, but the first named defendant James Miller, who appeared to be the principal ringleader, urged them to continue their brutal sport, and assaulted the constables who, though only two in number, undismayed by the presence of a mob of a thousand persons, manfully persevered in their efforts to separate the dogs, and at one time appeared to be in imminent

danger of losing their lives, as they got into a hollow whilst the great body of the mob were on the heights around them.

Here the stones descended in showers on the constables, one of whom, besides other injuries to his person and dress, had his watch completely shattered by a stone, and the other had his hat destroyed. They were, of course, unable to identify the more distant of their assailants, most of whom were unknown to them, but they clearly identified the prisoners as having taken part in the lawless proceeding, describing William Miller as the ringleader, and some others as having been more forward than the rest, though not so prominent as Miller. The defendants were fined: William Miller £5, Colin Broadbent, Thomas Mayall £2 each, Robert Butterworth £1, the remainder 10s each, with costs.

From the "Oldham Chronicle" of July 1854

DOG BITE EXTRAORDINARY

At the Saddleworth Petty Sessions on Wednesday, before the Rev Richard Whitlock and James Lees, Thomas Robinson and J. H. Whitehead Esquires, the following persons were charged with dog-biting: William Miller, Robert Butterworth, Colin Broadbent, Thomas Mayall, Joseph Ogden, Daniel Booth, David Howarth, James Carter, George Haight, Samuel Haight, John Lord, William Buckley, John Greenhalgh, John Taylor, John Mellor, Edward Mellor and Job Wisley.

The case was proved by two Oldham police-constables, Barrett and Walsh. They had observed the prisoners' assembling in this town between two and three o'clock on the morning of the day on which the offence was committed. Suspecting their object, the constables reported the matter to Mr Jackson, and were directed by him to watch their motions wherever they might go. They accordingly followed them first to Roebuck, and found that the farmers there had to a certain extent taken the law into their own hands, and driven the defendants off, as they were accustomed on such occasions to trespass on their grounds and injure their property in various ways. Thence the defendants proceeded to Saddleworth, where they set the dogs to fight, surrounded by a large crowd. The constables forced their way into the ring, and called on them to separate the dogs, but the first named defendant James Miller, who appeared to be the principal ringleader, urged them to continue their brutal sport, and assailed the constables who, though only two in number, undaunted by the presence of a mob of a thousand persons, manfully persevered in their efforts to separate the dogs, and at one time appeared to be in imminent

A ROMANO-BRITISH ENCLOSURE ON WERNETH LOW, TAMESIDE

* Reproduced from "Archaeology North-West, The Bulletin of CBA North-West, No 4, Autumn/Winter 1992, pp 19 -22.

Introduction

The Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit were commissioned by Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council in 1990 to research, write, and publish on their behalf a three volume historical and archaeological survey of the Borough. As part of the research for the volume Tameside Before 1066, published in October 1992 (Nevell 1992a), the site of a possible double-ditched enclosure on Werneth Low was investigated.

The Site

Werneth Low is a substantial ridge in the Pennine foothills, lying between Stockport and Hyde, at the south-western end of the Longdendale valley. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Etherow, running south-west to north-east, and encompasses two peaks, the first at the south-western end being 244m OD, the second at the north-eastern end being 274m OD. The Low is formed by a millstone grit ridge which outcrops at this point, forming part of a chain of similar ridges, including Hough Hill, Harrop Edge, and Warhill, running north-eastwards towards the Pennine massif. The main drift geology in this area is characterised by blanket boulder clay. The double ditched enclosure lies at the top of Hangingbank Hill, a spur of the Low extending 500m north of the main hill, and rising to 244m OD.

Previous Research

The archaeological potential of the Low was first noted in the early 19th century. Marriott recorded six barrows along the crest of the hill, but only located two. One at SJ 9119 9903, Werneth Low itself, and a second at SJ 9643 9350, Hangingbank Hill (Nevell 1992a). Both were destroyed in the early 19th century (Marriott 1810). Further archaeological research on the Low did not take place until the mid 1980's when Richardson sectioned a bank that may possibly have been part of a temporary Roman camp. He also noted the occurrence of the place-names Windy Harbour and Apple Street, at the eastern end of the Low, which suggested the existence of a Roman Road across the hill crest (Richardson 1987). In 1991 a survey of the medieval evidence relating to the manor of Werneth was published as part of the first volume of the History of Tameside (Nevell 1991). This noted that the manor was first mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, and furthermore that the moor that covered the hill crest was enclosed by the mid to late 16th century.

Fieldsurvey

In the mid 1980's Richardson recorded the presence of two parallel lines of willow herbs encircling the war memorial

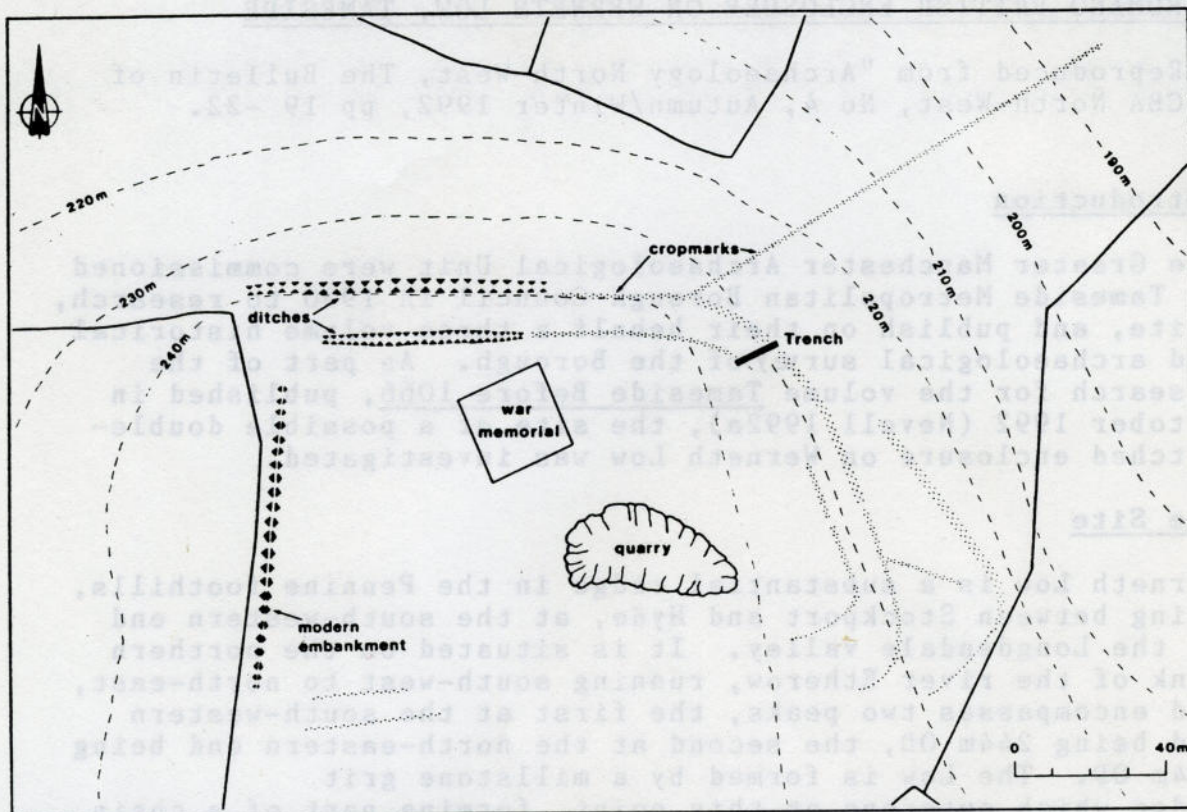


Fig 1 Hangingbank enclosure, Werneth Low (after Nevell 1992a, 69)

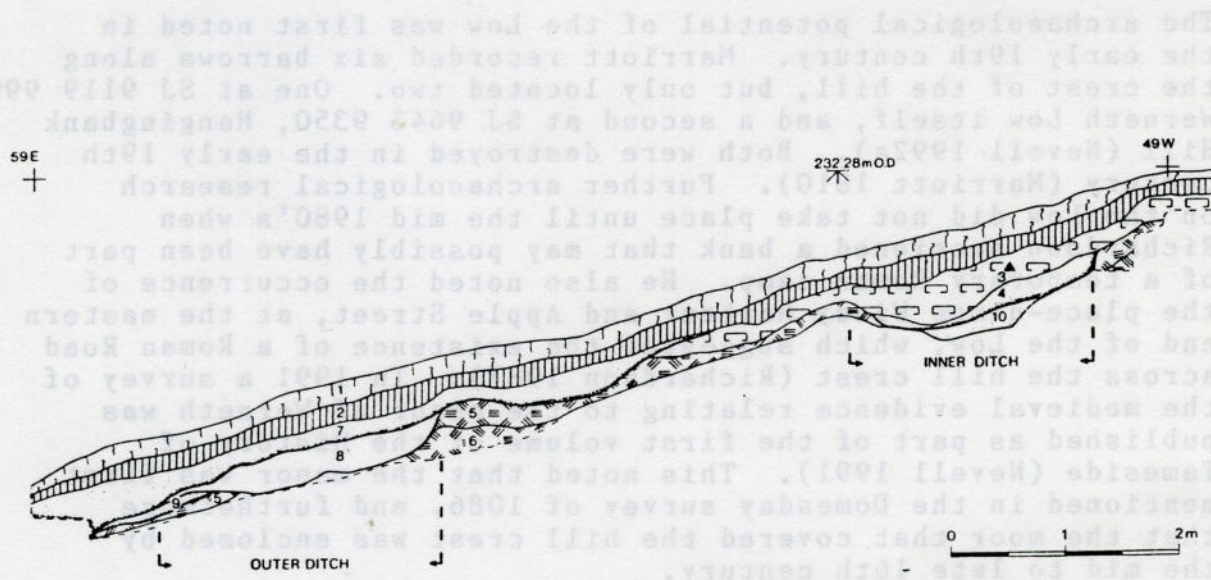


Fig 2 North facing section across the eastern ditches at Werneth Low.
Triangle shows location of Roman pot sherd.

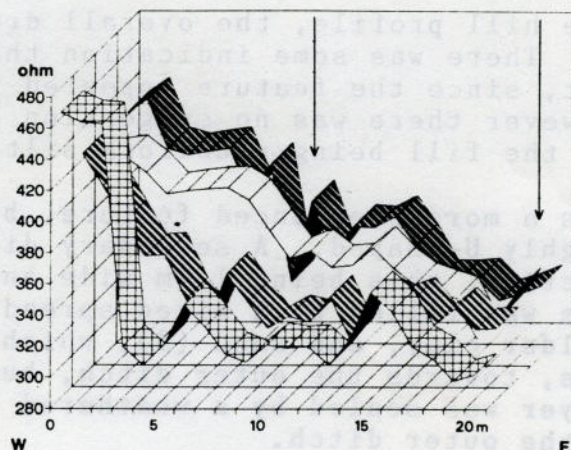


Fig 3 Resistivity survey at Werneth Low.
The line of the ditches is arrowed.

on Hangingbank Hill (Richardson 1987). These were interpreted as overlying two buried ditches enclosing an area at least 145m by 85m. Since these cropmarks appear every spring it was possible to survey these features on the ground. Field survey in the summer of 1990 indicated that whilst these features occurred on the eastern and southern sides of the enclosure, the putative ditches survived as shallow depressions, c. 0.5m deep, on its northern side (Fig 1).

This survey work was followed by a small resistivity analysis of the north-eastern corner of the enclosure. A series of transects were taken across the cropmarks at this point in the hope of revealing the profile of the ditches below. Although the solid geology of the hill is very close to the surface in this area, the survey indicated the presence of two anomalies c. 4m apart and coincident with the line of the cropmarks. Furthermore the inner anomaly appeared to be much stronger than the outer one (Fig 2).

Excavation

In the time available for the survey it was only possible to excavate a single trench, this being undertaken in January 1992. Since the interior of the site had been heavily disturbed by 19th century quarrying activity and the building of the First World War memorial it was felt that little would be gained in sampling the interior. Therefore this was located along the north-eastern side of the enclosure, immediately south of, and parallel to, the resistivity survey area. Its aim was to section both the cropmarks at this point in the hope of proving or disproving their archaeological origin.

A slot, 12m by 1m, was dug across the line of the ditches, some 49m east of the war memorial. Both the cropmarks and resistivity anomalies were found to coincide with two shallow ditches, roughly 4m apart (Fig 3). The outer ditch, a double U-shaped feature 2.2m wide and 0.4m deep, was no more than

a steepening of the hill profile, the overall drop from lip to lip being 0.8m. There was some indication that the ditch may have been recut, since the feature appeared to have a double bottom. However there was no suggestion of this in the ditch section, the fill being a uniform silty grey (8).

The inner ditch was a more pronounced feature, being 2.2m wide, 0.8m deep, and roughly U-shaped. A secondary ditch cut was observed in the section, this being 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep. This latter feature was filled by a mixed spread of millstone grit boulders, boulder clay, and sand (3), which spread down the hill, eastwards, towards the outer ditch, but did not reach it. This layer was sealed by a weathered sub-soil (2), which also sealed the outer ditch.

The only find from the excavations was a small, grey, rim sherd of Romano-British Cheshire Plain Ware type. This came from the fill of the inner ditch recut (3), and was probably redeposited here since it was a very worn sherd.

Conclusion

The present survey has proved the existence of archaeological features on Hangingbank Hill, and confirmed the line of the enclosure ditches on three sides.

The sample excavation undertaken indicated a two phase development of the site's defences, with phase 1 comprising the contemporary use of both ditches and phase 2 witnessing the abandonment of the outer ditch. The possibility that the first phase belonged to the late first millennium BC is suggested by its location, at c. 244m OD, and by a comparison of the enclosure with a recent re-assessment of similar double-ditched enclosures of the late prehistoric period in the Mersey Basin (Nevell 1992b). However in the absence of dating evidence this interpretation must remain speculative.

A firmer date can be fixed to the end of phase 2; what appears to be the deliberate back-filling of the inner ditch. This is suggested by the presence of local Romano-British pottery (perhaps from the nearby kiln at Melandra Castle Roman fort? (Webster 1971)), probably of 2nd century AD date, in this final fill material.

Settlement activity in the lower reaches of the Longdendale valley, between Werneth Low and Glossop, at the end of the first millennium BC and throughout the Romano-British period is supported by the pollen record from the nearby Featherbed Moss. Here Tallis and Switsur recorded substantial woodland clearance, coincident with the first occurrence of cereal pollen, beginning soon after 301±50 BC (Q854) and lasting until 78±50 BC (Q853) when there was a slight regeneration of the forest cover (Tallis and Switsur 1973). This was quickly followed by the largest post-glacial sustained woodland clearance in the area, which lasted until c. AD 400. This substantial Romano-British activity also saw a rise in the occurrence of cereal pollen (Tallis and Switsur).

The evidence outlined above suggests that the Hangingbank enclosure on Werneth Low is a Romano-British rural site, probably a farmstead. Thus a further rural settlement can be added to the small number of similar sites known from the North-West.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank David Cannon, the Werneth Low Country Park Warden, for allowing access to the site, Richard Clark, for his help in the initial survey of the cropmarks, and Derek Pierce, Geoff Davies, and Harold Faulkner for their work on the excavations during an extremely cold January. Figs 1 and 2 were drafted by Helen Boyd.

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Michael Nevell

MARRIED WOMEN AND TEACHING IN 1921

Albert Broadbent has sent a copy of a letter dispatched in 1921 to an aspiring teacher in Greenfield. Attitudes towards women seem to have changed a little since!

County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

TELEPHONE NO. 484.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

TELEGRAMS:
"EDUCATION, WAKEFIELD."

COUNTY HALL, WAKEFIELD.

AT THE HEAD OF YOUR
REPLY PLEASE WRITE

Circular $\frac{20}{1}$ E.

24th May. 1921.

E. 81. 656
Married Woman Teacher.
Application for Appointment.

Dear Madam,

With reference to your Form of Application for Appointment as *Certified Assistant in the Greenfield St Mary's C.E. School*, the Committee have decided that unless under exceptional circumstances no married woman shall hold an appointment on the permanent staff of a public Elementary School. I shall be obliged therefore by receipt of information as to the number of your children, if any, giving the age of the youngest child, and as to the arrangements you will be able to make, if appointed, so that your household duties may not interfere with your school work. A further communication will then be sent to you.

Yours faithfully,

C. Stone

Mrs Clara A. Broadbent
Old Manor House
Uppermill
nr. Airedale

LETTERS

23 Grange Court Road
Harpenden
Herts
AL5 1BY

Dear Editor

I smiled when I read Mrs Hill's letter in the Bulletin (Summer 1993) as I am searching for the Smiths!

Can anyone let me have information about Henry Smith born about 1840ish and his two sons Henry and Hubert (my grandfather)? There is a photograph of Wharmton Towers in my possession which has an inscription on the back to say it is Hubert's boyhood home.

I know Henry Smith and his son Henry had a glue works at Diggle Mill and this passed to Henry Junior's son Henry Mumford Smith. Hubert left the area and went to Leicester. I would be grateful for any further information.

Yours sincerely

Diana Brimblecombe

* * * * *

4 Smedley Avenue
Bolton
Lancs
BL3 2DP

Dear Sir

My name is Mary Pearson, sister of Eddie, daughter of Noel and granddaughter of Harry (Pump) Pearson.

I was born at Brownhill Vale just past the Drill Hall, Uppermill, in 1925. Eddie was born in 1923 so we were both familiar with the "Saddleworth Palace" cinema and the Saddlers shop on the corner; I also remember a man called Albert Holden who kept the newsagents shop.

Eddie spent a lot of time at the cinema. Mother could never find him when it was time to go home. He used to hide between two elderly men who were regular patrons.

Mother did her share in the paybox. She was very stout when she was a young woman and one old man told her when paying for admission: "Ee tha just fits in theer." I also remember Alice Whitehead, and Happy Jack who made a great fuss of Eddie and me.

Grandfather Pearson was a man of many parts. He had worked as a mechanic at Royal George Mill. He was an undertaker. I have a small book of the funeral service of Mary Buckley Tanner of Fern Hill, Greenfield, August 1927. There is a note on the bottom of the front page: "Funeral Arrangements by H Pearson, Uppermill". Eddie and I used to play in the workshop among the coffins.

He was also a talented tenor singer and used to be asked to sing solos at various churches, especially oratorios. Mother said **he was the best sight reader** of music over a wide area.

He was also a dramatic story teller and kept me enthralled with Victorian "orphaned and lost in the snow" kind of tales.

After Grandmother Pearson died in 1930, Grandfather came eventually to live with us and stayed until he died in Bolton in about 1935. He is buried in Friezland church yard.

My father Noel moved from the "Cosy" in Oldham to go to Congleton for a short period. Then he was moved to Hyde. We stayed there 3 years. I think he worked for some film distributors based in Manchester. We then came to Bolton. In the 1930's slump the firm went bankrupt, and my father was without work until the war started. He never went back into the cinema business and unfortunately died in 1945 aged 55.

My brother Eddie maintained great interest in films and the theatre all his life. He served during the war in the R. Corps of Signals. He died of cancer in 1981, a month before my mother died aged 90.

Neither Eddie nor I were married so I am the last in direct line of Harry Pearson.

My memories of the "Palace" are a bit vague because I was so young, but reading the articles in the "Bulletin" brought me back over the years.

I have been to Saddleworth over the years since we left. My mother was a Hawkyard, whose family had the butcher's shop in New Street. Gradually relatives have died or moved away so there is no one left to visit and I am something of an invalid.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Pearson

(Editor - my apologies to the writer and Mr Broadbent for the delay in publishing this letter).

64 Jewell Road
Bournemouth
BH8 0JH

Dear Mr Fox

My late mother was born in Worthington near Standish more than 108 years ago, and all my maternal side came from the Wigan area, but moved into Oldham in search of work about the turn of the century. The boys became coal miners, the girls worked in the cotton mills.

My parents had my brother in 1913; I came along in 1924. I never really knew any relations. We moved to Surrey when my parents separated in 1935. I lived with my late brother, who became father and brother to me.

A few years ago I began to do a bit of my family tree but found relatives had passed away. But I feel sure somewhere there must be someone who is connected with the same tree as I am. I wish I could find them. I was born in Saddleworth (my beloved West Riding of Yorkshire), to my utter disgust now Greater Manchester.

For about 20 years my hobby has been social history of hamlets, villages and towns of Britain. But especially those within a 20-mile radius of Saddleworth. I found an Oldham penpal after much searching. I keep in touch with her but would like someone else as well.

A few years ago I saw a letter in a Colne newspaper for a penpal for a lady living in exile in Australia whose marriage had broken up; she said she was lonely and homesick. We write to each other once a month.

I'm more or less an armchair traveller now; health, wealth, circumstances now don't allow much more. But although I've been exiled since 1935 with only the occasional visit my heart and mind is up north.

Yours sincerely

Audrey Jean Burtonwood Hill

(Mrs Hill would welcome regular letters from someone in this area - Editor).

* * * * *

"Rimmon", Braystones Road
Beckermest, Cumbria
CA21 2XX -

Dear Mr Fox

Bulletins - Spring and Summer 1993

1. Lee Street School, Uppermill

I think I may be able to contribute additional information. My mother taught here 1926 to 1931 with four headmasters in

succession - Bullough, who retired shortly after she arrived, Bell, Battersby and Joe Parker, who retired and stayed in Uppermill. Battersby was very progressive and ambitious; he moved on to Southport. He it was who, along with Edith Meanock, assistant Teacher and musically qualified (piano), took the school choir to Blackpool Festival in 1927. The school's pupils were my contemporaries although I went to the "Council School" - my mother saw to that.

During her stay at the C of E School, Lee Street, the staff were: teachers, Florence Marshal, Edith Meanock, Susie Allot, (Allot's dye works) and Annie Broadbent: Caretaker, Fred Carter, assisted by his daughter Anne. They shovelled coke both at school and the old Parochial Hall in Pickhill near to the then 'new' Police Station which I saw being built (1928?).

I'm sending a copy of a photo of Miss Wood's class circa 1919. (Regrettably this is unsuitable for reproduction - editor). My cousin Alice was a scholar. I'm told as a toddler my aunt Lizzie Grimshaw (nee Holden) would lift me over the back wall from Leefield House to Miss Wood's in the playground during break time. Happier and safer days!

2. Donald Kershaw's letter, Summer 1993 Bulletin - A "school for young ladies"

This school was probably Miss Heginbotham's private school: not in "School Street" I remember, but in Pickhill in one of the three-row of houses; first on the right and backing on to what was Ratcliffe and Rowland's builders yard. In the other two houses were Jack and Nellie Byram and David and Hornby and Mrs Pownall and Jackie. Jack Byram worked at the old Victoria Mill at Wade Lock: Hornby Pownall was Jack Pownall's (auctioneer) brother. My cousin Alice (79) well remembers a crocodile of prim young girls being taken out on walks; girls up to 14 I believe.

Right:- School Street ran from the main road (Square) past the (Wesleyan) Methodist Chapel to join New Street when Church Road started. The latter now runs right down to the Square and School Street has disappeared. My (our) old house, no 9 Church Road, opposite Albion (Willowbank) Mill, now has another number.

Today the entrance to the Methodist Sunday School is still on the left going up from the Square. The old school entrance was there too. I enclose a copy of a memento of the opening of the new (present) premises.

I attach a couple of photocopies of the old school entrance and my mother and Alice Dearnley (shoe shop - Square) who were about 16 and indentured pupil teachers (1 July 1905).

3. A Different Subject - Rimmon, the name of this house.

A place name in Saddleworth, but more romantically remembered by Ammon Wrigley in "Songs of a Moorland Parish". My query is, why is/was the place called Rimmon? There is a spot marked "Rimmon Rock" in the early OS map of 1843. I have my own ideas, not a mythical shepherdess I hasten to say, but what do others think?

Albert Broadbent



UPPERMILL WESLEYAN CHURCH.

A MEMENTO OF THE
Children's Opening Ceremony

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1913,



UPPERMILL WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOL AND PUPIL-TEACHERS, 1905

Enquiries about membership of the Saddleworth Historical Society should be sent to:

Mrs E Broadbent
30, Beechfield
GRASSCROFT
Oldham
OL4 4EL

The editor of the "Bulletin" is:

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4, West Mount
Shaw Hall Bank Road
GREENFIELD
Oldham
OL3 7LF

Contributions

The "Bulletin" aims to reflect and encourage interest in all aspects of the history of Saddleworth. It relies on a regular supply of articles, letters, short reviews etc from members and others interested in the history of the area. Fresh material is required constantly and should be sent to the Editor, who is pleased to discuss ideas for articles with anyone who is considering preparing one. Articles need not be confined to subjects within Saddleworth's borders but should have some connection with the district.

The Winter "Bulletin" is due for publication on 31st January 1994. All material to the Editor by 15th January please.



Saddleworth Historical Society

PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS

SADDLEWORTH BUILDINGS

by W. John Smith

A comprehensive illustrated guide to the vernacular architecture of the district

£15.00

CHERRY VALLEY CHRONICLES

transcribed by Maurice Dennett

Letters from Thomas Buckley & Family, Immigrants to Cherry Valley & Millbury, Massachusetts, USA, to his son Ralph Buckley & Family of Dobcross & Delph, Saddleworth.

£16.50

PASSAGE THROUGH TIME

A History of Saddleworth Roads & Trackways

by Bernard Barnes

£5.95

ST. ANNE'S, LYDGATE

The Story of a Pennine Parish

by Canon C. C. W. Airne

£5.50

WITH AMMON WRIGLEY IN SADDLEWORTH

by Sam Seville

son-in-law and companion of the Saddleworth writer & poet

£2.95

THE PROCESS OF ENCLOSURES IN SADDLEWORTH

1625 - 1834

by Alan J. Petford

£2.50

THE SADDLEWORTH STORY

A WEA Publication

A collection of historical essays

£1.80

LOCAL INTEREST TRAILS

Walks around Saddleworth; illustrated with notes on local history and landscape

1. DELPH, HEIGHTS
& GRANGE

3. GREENFIELD

5. GRASSCOFT

7. DELPH

9. DOBCROSS

2. UPPERMILL

4. HUDDERSFIELD NARROW
CANAL

6. DENSHAW

8. LYDGATE & GROTON

£0.75

MAPS

COUNTRYSIDE GUIDES

Large scale maps of the District showing public footpaths, amenities, and features of special interest; with notes on the local and natural history of Saddleworth.

SADDLEWORTH NORTH

£2.40

SADDLEWORTH SOUTH

£2.40

CHURCHYARD PLAN

A Plan of the Old Graveyard at Saddleworth Church

£1.80

PAMPHLETS

ADDRESS TO THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF MEN IN SADDLEWORTH

by Daniel Nield

Shewing the necessity of supporting the Plan laid down for
Augmenting the Price of Labour in the Woollen Manufactory
- describing the Distressed situation of the Parish in 1795.

£0.75

Available from Saddleworth Museum; local bookshops; or from
Saddleworth Historical Society, Publications Officer, 10 The Square,
Dobcoss, Oldham OL3 5AA . (Tel: 0457-820015).

Please make cheques payable to Saddleworth Historical Society
and add 20% for postal deliveries.

(Issue 26/8/93)

SADDLEWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER AUTUMN 1993

"Trackway and Camp and City lost,
Salt Marsh where now is corn;
Old Wars, old Peace, old Arts that cease,
And so was England born!"

Rudyard Kipling.

The passing of Sam Seville, so soon after his ninetieth birthday, marks the end of a direct link with the greats of the past. He was son-in-law of Ammon Wrigley, his photographic companion on his rambles through Castleshaw. All Sam's interests from his work in the Cotton Industry rising to Director level, his passion for gardening and his life long love of photography created success. His photographic records of Ammon reflected his love of Saddleworth and in that he had a good teacher. His book 'With Ammon Wrigley in Saddleworth', will remain his testament.

The Bernard Barnes Memorial Lecture 'Placenames in the Landscape', given by Dr. Margaret Gelling on the 25th October, 1993, proved to be of the greatest interest to the many members present. She explained the fascinating links between the topographical and habitative features of the landscape and the names our ancestors gave them, including the Winterbottoms, of course !

The Autumn trip to Durham was notable for the splendid weather and the timely choice of venue. This year marks the 900th Anniversary of the laying of the foundations of the magnificent Cathedral. Sadly the Castle was closed, but happily the Inns were open. After nearly a thousand years the good people of the city have got their priorities right. As usual we are indebted to the Murray Travel Bureau.

Forthcoming Events. Saddleworth Museum,
Lecture Programme. 7.30 p.m.

Thursday 18th Nov. 1993.

Between Mersey and Dee.
A visit to the Wirral Peninsular.

Thursday 9th Dec. 1993.

A.G.M. Followed by Members' Slides.
If any members wish to show their
slides of interest, please volunteer
to Neil Barrow. On. 876381.

Thursday 20th Jan. 1994.

The Saddleworth Museum Collection.
Sue Latimer.

Wednesday 16th Feb. 1994.

The Men Behind the Medals.
Ian McInnes.

The Annual General Meeting will be on the 9th December, 1993, nominations to the Committee are invited to be forwarded to the Secretary, Neil Barrow, Carr Farm Cottage, Diggle, OL3 5ND, at least 10 days before the A.G.M.

Archaeological Group.

Meetings at the Cross Keys Inn, Uppermill. 8.0 p.m.

Wednesday, 3rd November, 1993.

Mrs. Ann Cox with talk on 'Prague'.

On Saturday 6th November, 1993, The Council for British Archaeology hold their reports meeting at Smithills Hall, Bolton, from 9.45 a.m., to 4.00 p.m., with a conducted tour of the hall at lunchtime.

Sunday 14th November, 1993, the group will meet at 1.00 p.m., at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, for a visit to the new Webster Gallery and the "Chester Experience".

Wednesday, the 1st December, 1993, a "Christmas Quiz", will be held at the Cross Keys Inn, Uppermill.

N.B. Our January meeting date is changed to Wednesday the 19th January, 1994, when "Sicily", will be the topic - Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans and Normans (to name but a few of the influences) Temples, theatres and amphitheatres galore !

Further dates include : 2nd February, 2nd March and 6th April, 1994.

For further information contact Jim Carr on 873612.

EVENTS AT THE MUSEUM.

Wednesday 10th Nov. 1993.
10 - 12 a.m.

A Coffee Morning.
Bric a brac stall.

Friday, 19th Nov. 1993.

A Musical Evening by Delginis.
Tickets £3.50, Bar, Supper available.

Saturday 27th Nov. 1993.
8.30 p.m.

The Savannah Jazz Band.
Tickets £4.00.

Temporary Exhibition.

4th December - end of January, 94.

A Victorian Christmas Eve.
The Children of a Saddleworth Weaver
await the Great Event.

In connection with the above event Christine Bowman urgently appeals for the loan of pre 1939 toys. These, she assures me, will only be exhibited in secure exhibition cases.

Saturday & Sunday 4-5th Dec. 1993.

Children's Christmas Weekend.

Wednesday 8th December, 93.

A Coffee Morning.

W.E.A. Classes.

Northern Writers.

Tutor, Alison Stevens B.A.
A Survey of the lives and works on writers in the
North of England, past and present.
10 Meetings, Wednesdays 7.15 p.m. to 9.15 p.m.
Starts 12th January, 1994.

Roman Britain.

Tutor - Jacqueline Renshaw, B.A.
A look at the History & Archaeology of this period. Fully illustrated with slides and documents. 10 Meetings, Thursdays, 7.15. to 9.15 p.m. Starts 13th January, 94.

Both these W.E.A. Classes will be held at Saddleworth School, Uppermill.
Enrol at first meeting. Full Fee £24.00. Conc. £17.50.

Publications.

'SADDLEWORTH ALBUM'.

Members are cordially invited to the launch of the latest book by Michael & Peter Fox. This is a 48 page album of photographs of Saddleworth taken between the 1880's and the 1960's, following on from 'BYGONE SADDLEWORTH', (1989). Slides of a selection of photographs from the book will be shown and refreshments served. The authors will be present to sign copies.

Saddleworth Museum, Uppermill, 7.30 p.m. Tuesday 30th November, 1993.

The book will subsequently be available from local retailers, price £5.95, or by mail order, post free, from Peter Fox, 33 Carr Lane, Greenfield, Oldham. OL3 7AZ.

MEMBERSHIP SECTION.

We have to record the sad death of Mr. Gordon Cannell of Bockings Elm, Clacton-on-Sea. With his sister, Mrs. Edith Bentley, they have been on the trail of their ancestors the Wrigleys and Winterbottoms. Their papers may ultimately lodge in the Archive. Our sympathy extends to the family and we thank them for their support of the Society.

A total of seven members have joined the Society since the publication of the last Bulletin, they are as follows -

Mr. S. Kershaw, Springhead.	Miss Amanda Thomas, Dobcross.
Mr. Eric Watson, Uppermill.	Mr. T.H. Buckley, Delph.
Mr. D.J.W. Harrison, Dobcross.	Mr. & Mrs. M. Warrington, Dobcross.

Recommended for your Christmas Shopping List is the inclusion in this Bulletin of the Historical Society Publications and Books, which are available as a stocking filler for some close friends or relatives.

We wish to record that on Wednesday the 3rd November, 1993, the new classroom at the Wool Road Warehouse will be officially opened by the Huddersfield Narrow Canal Society at a ceremony which will commence at 11.30 a.m. and will, no doubt, be attended by our local dignitaries, Society Committee Meetings will also be in attendance. There will be an inscribed plaque placed internally which will record the efforts of Society volunteers who carried out the Industrial Archaeological rescue work on this valuable canal building.

The Chairman and Officers of the Society wish to extend to all our readers their Best Wishes for a Very Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

J. Hindle. Nov. 1993.