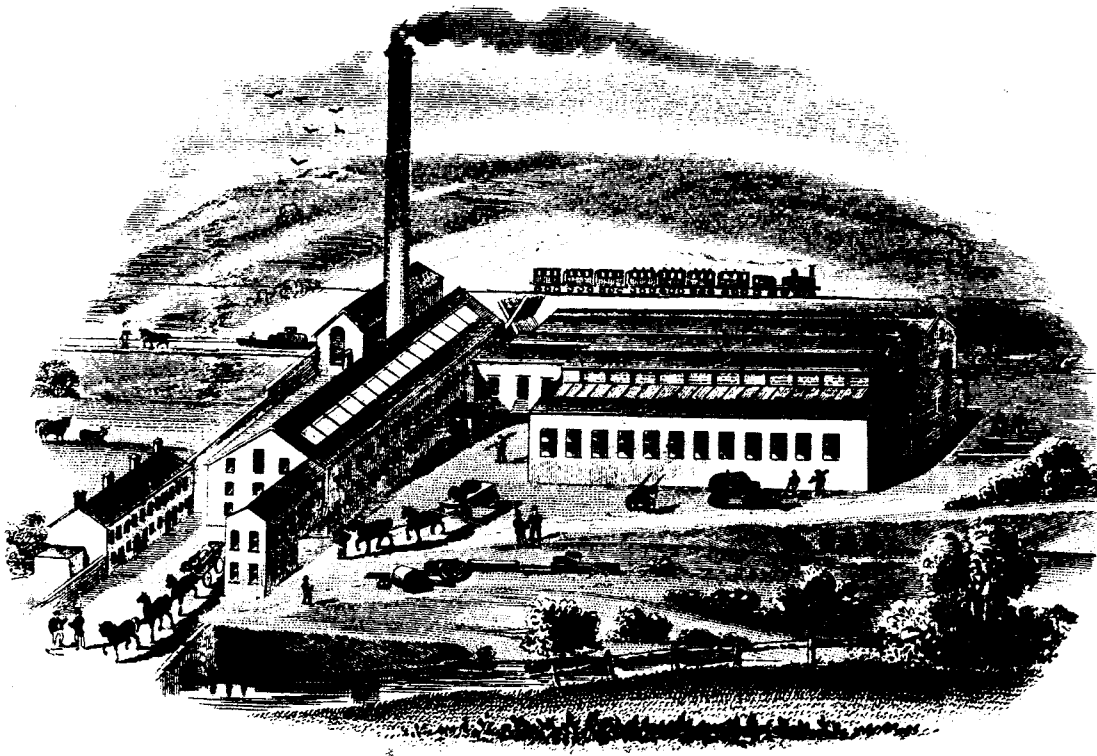


# Saddlesworth Historical Society Bulletin



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|                             | <u>Page</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| The Dobcross Loom Works     | 1           |
| Saddleworth Notices         | 6           |
| The Gartsides of Woodbrow   | 8           |
| Becket Whitehead - Part Two | 12          |
| Letters                     | 17          |
| Index to Volume 21.         | 19          |

COVER ILLUSTRATION. Detail of a letter-heading depicting the Dobcross Works of Messrs. Hutchinson and Hollingworth in about 1870, viewed from the west (see article above).



## DOBCROSS LOOM WORKS

For many years, symbolic of the power and importance of heavy industry in Saddleworth were the works of Hutchinson and Hollingworth in Harropdale. Production of power looms ceased here many years ago, as foreign competition and changing technology removed the market for the product.

In the early years of this century the concern was at the height of its success, and in April 1910 this was recognised by the visit of a correspondent of the illustrious publication, "The Gentleman's Journal and Gentlewoman's Court Review." His detailed account of the company's industrial origins and growth into a concern of international importance is strengthened by a minute description of the varied processes that went into the production of looms at this large and self-contained plant. It is a fascinating document and is here produced in full. Readers are recommended to view the original in Saddleworth Museum Archives (ref. M/HUT/13) as this contains many contemporary illustrations of the machinery and processes described in the article. The archives also contain much other information on this company.

" THE MANUFACTURE OF WEAVING MACHINERY at  
Messrs. Hutchinson, Hollingworth & Co., Ltd., Dobcross.

Weaving is the process of interlacing threads, strips or strands of various materials in such a manner as to produce cloth or fabrics of an allied nature. This work is done by means of looms, which in simple form were for thousands of years worked only by hands and feet, but are now in multitudinous complications harnessed to steam or electric power.

The term weaving is a very comprehensive one and includes not merely articles varying from the gossamer fabrics, such as muslin, to heavy blankets and carpets, and from fine tape to coarse sail cloth, but also includes wire screens for use in flour mills and in gold mines. Primarily, weaving is a comparatively simple process, but the demand for a large and quick output has resulted in the invention and manufacture of many varieties of looms, all of which has tended to reduce the once skilled workman to a feeder or minder of machines.

Being wishful to see for ourselves the looms in the making, we asked permission of Messrs. Hutchinson, Hollingworth and Co., of Dobcross, near Oldham, one of the oldest makers of power looms in England, for permission to visit their Works, a request which was courteously granted. Dobcross itself is strongly reminiscent of the weaving industry. It is a beautiful countryside, actually in Yorkshire, but on the border line of Lancashire, and on its hill-sides there stand today the cottages of a past generation, whose very windows tell that their occupiers were once spinners and weavers in the days when the occupation was a domestic art. The first weavers that went across the Atlantic were from Dobcross, and from earliest times until now spinning and weaving have been the staple industries of the district. Today the hand loom is gone but the power looms are made and used by the descendants of those who lived and laboured in the district.

A chat with Mr. Hollingworth - the head of the house - was a liberal education, for he is that rara avis, a man whose work is his hobby. The firm's looms are widely and popularly known by all over the world wherever weaving is done with power machinery. What a loom is may perhaps best be shown by describing what it does.

Every woven fabric is composed of two systems of yarns - the warp and weft or filling. The warp is the yarn that runs lengthwise of the fabric and consists of a large number of separate threads or ends, the number depending on the width and on the ends per inch in the fabric to be woven. The separate ends of the warp are wound tightly on a round wooden roll having iron heads and journals known as the beam. This beam is placed at the back of the loom, whilst at the front there is another roll, known as the cloth roll, upon which the woven fabric is wound when the process of weaving is complete. The weft is composed of the threads that run across the fabric and are interlaced with the warp. These threads are placed in the cloth, one "pick" at a time, from a "bobbin" or "cop" placed in a moving part of the loom, called a "shuttle", which travels backwards and forwards across the loom from one box to another.

In order to produce a woven fabric each warp end is drawn through the eye of a "heald" a large number of which are attached to a wooden frame called a "harness". These harnesses are fixed in the centre of the loom and so arranged that they may be raised or depressed a few inches as desired. The lifting of some of these "harnesses" and the lowering of others makes a diamond shaped opening in the warp, which is known as a "shed", and through this the shuttle carrying the weft is thrown. The "shed" then closes and other "harnesses" are automatically raised and lowered and the shuttle flies through them again. We say automatically, for it must be understood that with the exception of feeding the loom with shuttles filled with weft, every motion is done by the machine without human guidance or assistance. The two operations we have described are "shedding" and "picking". Now follows "beating up". The shuttle leaves its thread of weft a little distance from the edge or the fell of the cloth, and this has to be pushed or beaten up to the part that has already been woven. This is done by an oscillating portion of the loom that carries a grate-like arrangement of vertical wires called a reed through which the warp is passed. These motions are repeated again and again as long as the supply of weft and warp are forthcoming. We watched the process in the looms shown us by Mr. Hollingworth, and it seemed as though the machines were thinking and intelligently watching what they were doing. For instance, by accident we broke out the weft and instantly the loom stopped of its own accord and would not go on until the thread had been pieced - no imperfect work must pass through its mechanism. Then, too, there was the "let off" motion for controlling the looms, and permitting the warp to unwind only as fast as the cloth is woven, so that there is only the proper tension on the warp. The "take up" motion for winding the cloth on the roll as it is woven, works in precise regularity also, and there is also the "protector" motion, for protecting the warp yarn from being broken by the shuttle in case it should fail to get across clear of the warp threads before the "lay" beats up the weft, and lastly there is the "selvage" motion, which so manipulates the selvage ends of the warp as to produce smooth, firm edges on the cloth.

We have now given briefly the principal motions of weaving, but, of course, the way these are done vary very considerably, the result of the applied genius of the inventor, who is ever seeking to improve that which for the moment he calls his best. In these improvements Messrs. Hutchinson, Hollingworth and Co., have taken a notable and honourable part as we shall endeavour to show, for as they were one of the first to make power looms, they have ever sought "to better the best."

Up to 1837 weaving was mainly carried on by hand looms, but somewhere between 1825-30, power looms of a simple character were made due to the inventions of Dr. Cartwright, and these were used for producing coarse calicoes. Then came a great revolution in the form of the Jacquard hand loom, which enabled more ornate work to be done, and for a time men thought they had reached the end of all things in the possibilities of improvement. But in 1859,

Mr. James Hollingworth, of Dobcross, patented several improvements in various motions of the power loom, which later enabled it to weave fancy woollen goods. The wire hook of the Jacquard hand loom was replaced in Mr. Hollingworth's power loom by a strong, but light lever, placed vertically in the shedding motion with live hooks or projections, operated upon by two knives, one on each side of the lever, and working reciprocally, one rising, the other falling. The position of the lever was adjusted to one or other of these knives by means of pegs in perforated wooden lags acting in one direction, and by springs acting in the other direction and pressing against needles or cross wires controlling the upright levers. The heald was pulled up by a direct connection to the top, or down by a connection through jacks and streamer cords to the bottom. Many of the subsidiary motions of the loom, such as the box motion, let-off motion, etc., were originated and improved by Messrs. Hutchinson and Hollingworth until they earned a well-deserved popularity. This loom was made to run at a speed of 45 to 55 picks per minute, and was admirably adapted in every way for the work for which it was intended. The introduction of worsteds for men's wear about this time led to a great expansion of trade in fancy goods, and consequently to a great demand for this loom. Its excellence may be judged from the fact that it stood the test of over 30 years' experience, and was only driven out of the market by the urgent demand for higher speed.

We have given this somewhat lengthy description of Mr. Hollingworth's invention, for it marked the beginning of a new era for the weaving industry.

In 1883 the firm placed upon the market a loom that ran to 90 picks a minute, able to weave all kinds of fancy worsteds and woollens up to 36 shafts of healds with one to seven colours of weft, which was in such marked improvement upon anything in use, that it took front rank at once and displaced all competitors, and today the Dobcross Loom enjoys a popularity second to none in the world.

The improvements of the Dobcross Loom were many and useful. By means of an eccentric motion, a variable speed was imparted to the lay giving more dwell for the passing of the shuttle through the shed; by means of change wheels it was possible to alter in a few minutes the speed of the loom, and by the use of an extra counter shaft to carry the driving pulleys, any unevenness in the running was to a great extent neutralised. The train of spur or bevel wheels from the crankshaft which drive the head motion, usually called the Jacquard, could be thrown out of gear merely by drawing a connecting pin fastened to a hand lever passing to the front of the loom. The head gear could then be worked by a hand wheel, and by this arrangement mispicks, broken picks, or other faults could easily be got at and remedied. Then there was a positive take-up motion quite different in detail to any in use. By means of this, whenever the weaver finds it necessary to reverse the pattern chain to pick back, the cloth is at the same time reversed by means of the take-up motion; therefore, after picking back the weaver has simply to wind back the amount of the warp slackened.

The shed is of that variety known as the "open shed." A levelling lever is provided, by means of which all the healds may be brought to one level to facilitate taking up the ends. This shedding motion has now stood the test of several years' practical work, and has been found durable, very smooth in working, and causes the least possible extra strain upon the warp, while wrong treads are almost impossible. It is not liable to get out of order, and is very much in favour amongst weavers because of the readiness in picking back, and the certainty that the boxes can never get out of harmony with the healds. In addition, being open shed, it causes the least possible wear and tear of healds, cords, and leathers. The shuttle boxes, although taking a large shuttle, are made very light, of steel throughout, and work very true in planed grooves. They are also made open top and bottom, so that bobbins in the lower boxes may be seen through the top. The stop rod

is of the ordinary "banger" description, but is provided with a stout spring buffer to reduce to some extent the excessive momentum. The picking motion is peculiar to this loom; it is an underpick, and consists of a square steel horizontal rocking shaft, upon which the picking shoe is mounted, and which is connected by suitable levers, arms, and leathers to the picking stick. The picking tappets are mounted upon the picking shaft, which revolves at the same speed as the crank shaft, the tappets being arranged so as to slide horizontally upon the picking shaft - one for each end of the loom - and are put into operation as desired by the pattern chain. The let-off motion is the one usually adopted in looms for this class of goods, viz., the worm and worm wheel, with compensating back rests fitted up with lever and weights. These features, all excellent in themselves, are well supported by thorough workmanship and first-class material. The joints are all planed. Many of the parts, particularly in the head motion, are of steel, and the working parts case-hardened. The gear wheels are not cast, but cut from the solid by Messrs. Hutchinson, Hollingworth and Co.'s celebrated wheel-cutting plant. The parts are all interchangeable, and made true to standard jigs and gauges. The loom is made to run up to 120 picks per minute for plainer goods requiring fewer healds and shuttles. No one would be so rash as to declare that any loom has yet attained absolute perfection, but there can be no doubt that the Dobcross Loom is the result of the combination of the ripest experience of the practical overlooker and weaver, with the utmost that technical and engineering skill can accomplish, and in proof of this, it may be stated that since 1884, the year of its introduction into this country, over 25,000 looms have been built by Messrs. Hutchinson, Hollingworth and Company Limited.

We were curious to ask what could be done by the many varieties of looms we saw, and were informed that some were for plain weaving; others for fancy weaving; carpet weaving of every possible kind; upholstery, flannel weaving, and wire weaving. The last named is perhaps the latest invention of the House, and what it means to weave wire with a mesh of 210 per inch can better be imagined than described.

But wonderful as are the manufactures of the shops, they are not more wonderful than the shops themselves, for they represent the last word in science and industry.

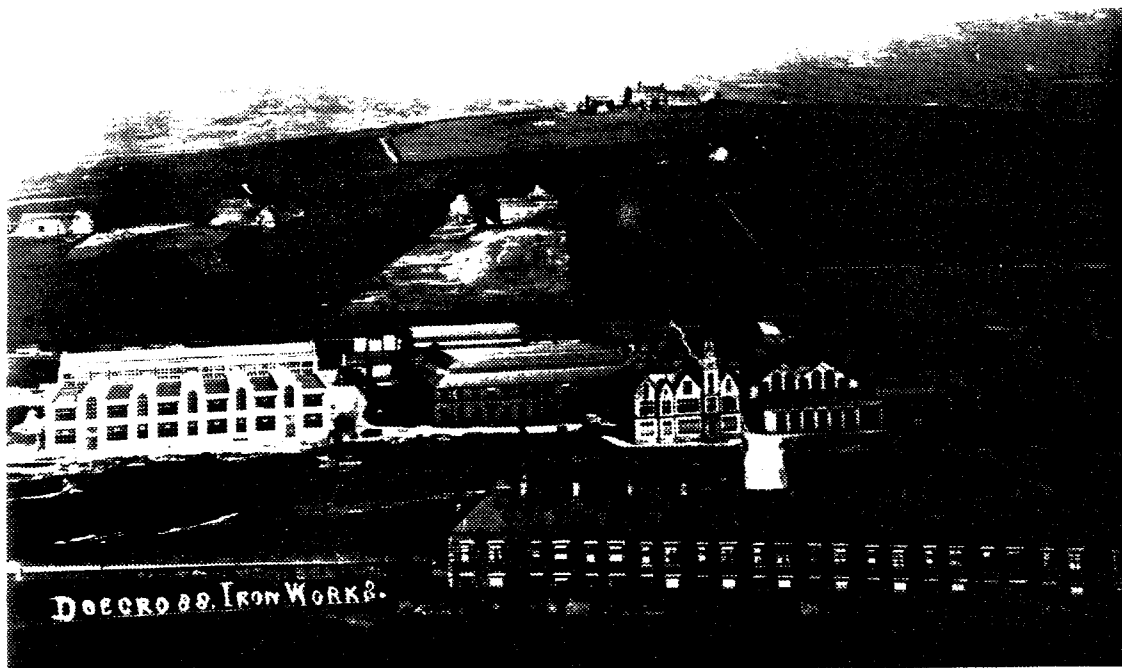
The firm possess one undoubted advantage in that the whole of the work is done by themselves from the casting of the metal to the erecting and testing of the looms. We visited the large Foundry where machine and hand moulding was being done; then we went to the "Fettling" or Dressing shops where the sand and knobs are roughed off. Here we learnt that the wheels - so essential a part of a loom - which were once cast, are now cut out of the solid metal, the result being a much greater accuracy. From here we went to the Smiths' shop, and then to the Grinding shop. In the Machine shop we realised what a liberal contributor the firm is to the "scrap heap," for here was up-to-date machinery we have seen nowhere else. Cutters of many kinds, Boreing Machines - horizontal and vertical - that made holes in great frames as though they were cutting bread and butter; Planing tools; Turret Machines that did everything but feed themselves. We saw nut making - each being stamped out of the solid bar and shaped as a hexagon or a square as desired, and machines that made screws with ease and elegance and accuracy.

With the thud of the hammers; the whirl of the wheels; the noise of the machines, each doing its work, we were in little humour for conversation - it all seemed, even to a practised journalist, so weird and uncanny. Yet we caught the words from Mr. Wood, the chief draughtsman, "We will have precision machinery." "What do you mean?" we queried. "Just this; everything here is made to gauge, and this often means working to 1/2000 part of an inch, and we can do, and do do it every day in the week."

We had been chatting the day before this visit with a distinguished archaeologist, who had spoken in enthusiastic terms of his "finds" in Babylonia, and as we stood in this "Workshop of the world", for its products find their way everywhere, we pictured the contrast between the ancient and the modern - the former where muscle was king, the latter where brain is the ruler, and wondered what Belshazzar the King, or Daniel the Prophet would have said could they have stood by our side. In their day men did everything with hands and feet, today men harness power to wonderfully devised machines that do everything but speak. It would have given these worthies food for reflection to see a machine plane and bore a piece of metal and then change its gear without any human aid, cut off the proper length and put it in one receptacle, and the waste in another. Many of the machines we saw are Mr. Hollingworth's own invention and render him excellent service.

A word about the head of the house will not be out of place. He is one of the most modest of men, as all lovers of the country are, but we should think he is a man whom men like to work for. He is of a family whose members have always been in the weaving industry; it is in his blood, for the James Hollingworth we have before referred to was his father. His applied genius has enriched the world, for he has made it easier for the masses to dress in decent comfort by cheapening and increasing the possibilities of production. In business he is straight and strong; a man has only to say what he wants to weave and the loom will be devised to do the work. His manufactures have stood the test of time and trial in every part of the world, and have proved themselves, in material and results, all that was claimed for them. Personally, he is one of the best of good fellows, and this is sufficient to account for the friendliness between him and his men. He has no "too old at forty" rule, for we saw many men who have worked twenty, thirty and more years with him, hard at work with right good will.

Such sights, such work, make us feel that "British and Best" is no idle boast, even today."



## SADDLEWORTH NOTICES

### Married

At Prestwich, Mr. John HILTON of Oldham to Miss Esther GREAVES of Thurston Clough, Saddleworth.

Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette, 10th November, 1821.

Lately at Rochdale, Francis Shaw, son of James BUCKLEY, Esq., of Holle Ville, to Sarah, eldest daughter of James BOTTOMLEY, Esq., of Greenfield, both in Saddleworth.

Halifax Commercial Chronicle, 5th September, 1829.

On Tuesday week, at Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. BEVAN of Stayley-bridge, to Martha, eldest daughter of James SCHOFIELD, Esq., of Quick-edge, Saddleworth.

Halifax Commercial Chronicle, 30th January, 1830.

On Monday last, at Leeds, by the Rev. R. Fawcett, Vicar, James LEES, Esq., of Delph Lodge, Saddleworth, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph SMITH, East Parade, Leeds.

Halifax Commercial Chronicle, 6th February, 1830.

### Died

On the 8th instant, Mr. Joshua RADCLIFFE of Bowkhouse, Saddleworth; a man universally respected, and his family have to regret the loss of a most affectionate husband and parent.

Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette, 21st July, 1821.

April 22nd, in her 71st year, Mrs. HARROP of Wall Hill, relict of the late James HARROP, Esq., of Tamewater in Saddleworth.

Halifax Commercial Chronicle, 8th May, 1830.

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On Saturday last, Mr. John ANDREW, of Fourbrakes in Saddleworth, aged 67 - He was a most eccentric character, having for many years allowed about ten acres of land to lie as open waste and depastured by the public. At the time of his death, there were no less than half a score head of cattle upon it, which were cleared off in less than ten minutes after his death. He had a mill worth £200 per annum which he had refused to let for ten years back, another worth £150 per annum which he had allowed to stand empty for the last two years. He was a very stout man, weighing upwards of 22 stone.

Halifax Commercial Chronicle, 19th June, 1830.

TO BE SOLD TO THE BEST BIDDER

On Friday the 1st of April next, in the afternoon, at the Publick House kept by Widow CRESWELL at Lees, near Saddleworth, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, pursuant to conditions which will be produced, A Freehold Estate, situate at Roebucklow in Saddleworth aforesaid belonging to Isaac LEES, and consisting of two messuages, with suitable out-housing, two cottages, and about thirty days work of land, all compact and capable of being made into three tenements for clothiers. Large common right is appurtenant to the same, and there is good coal through the whole estate which may easily be got.

The premises will be shewn by the owner, who resides on part of them, and further particulars may be enquir'd for of him or of Mr. North, Attorney at Law, at Fenay, near Huddersfield.

This will be advertised no more.

Manchester Mercury, 15th March, 1757.

(The estate was eventually sold privately for £400 in May 1759 and held for the benefit of the living of St. James Chapel, Gorton.) (1)

DESERTERS FROM THE ROYAL MARINES

Nathan HALL, clothier, born at Saddleworth, Yorkshire; 5 feet 8, aged 34, fair complexion, grey eyes, fair hair, is much marked with the small-pox; deserted from Woolwich, April 1, in red jacket, grey trowsers, gaiters, uniform hat and side belt.

The Hue and Cry and Police Gazette, 24th April, 1819.

John HADFIELD, millwright, born at Holmfirth, Yorkshire; 5 feet 7, aged 20, fair complexion, grey eyes, dark brown hair, deserted from Woolwich in blue surtout with black collar, or a plain blue coat, buff waistcoat with metal buttons, round hat, makers' names "Bicknell and Moore" in it; all which it is supposed he stole - Also a silver hunting watch, maker's name "Salter, Strand", a gold seal with arms and crest a bird with wings expanded, a gold key, a 10 L. and four 1 L. Bank of England Notes, all new, and steel chain purse with spring clasp.

The Hue and Cry and Police Gazette, 7th Aug. 1819.

Thomas LEE, cotton weaver, born at Saddleworth, Yorkshire, fair complexion, grey eyes, light brown hair, enlisted at Manchester; deserted April 5, from His Majesty's Ship Tribune at Plymouth.

The Hue and Cry and Police Gazette, 19th Aug. 1820.

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(1) The families of Linthwaite and Lees - C.E. Higson.

Howard Lambert.

## THE GARTSIDES OF WOODBROW

### 1 - Facts and Romance

Soon after the end of Hitler's war I went with my aunt to visit Mrs. Helen Banbury, whose father was the Saddleworth historian, Morgan Brierley of Denshaw House. Her mother, Susan Gartside, was my grandmother's second cousin. Mrs. Banbury was by then a very old lady; she had published a memoir of her father (who died in 1897) at the turn of the century, and she was now engrossed in making notes for a mammoth Gartside family novel. "They were a tragic and romantic family", she told us, "and I am making them even more tragic and romantic." Sadly, she died soon afterwards, and I never knew what became of her novel: I would have loved to have read it.

There is certainly plenty of romance (and romancing) around Gartside family history and, as with most family histories that are handed down the generations, it becomes increasingly difficult as time goes on to separate hard facts from romantic traditions. I am interested in doing this in the case of my own branch - the Gartsides of Friarmere Lodge, Woodbrow, Denshaw - and shall welcome help from readers of the Bulletin.

One hard fact is that half of Woodbrow House is currently for sale at an asking price of £250,000 and the whole house, with the farm and surrounding grounds, was sold by the family trust in 1950/51 for the princely sum of £3,400 - "a most satisfactory result", we were assured at the time! Oh, well, that's life.

Woodbrow was built around 1800 (I have not yet ascertained the exact date), I believe by my grandmother's grandfather, Captain Thomas Gartside of the Royal Lancashire Militia (and later of the 11th Light Dragoons, which became the 11th Hussars). He brought his bride, Mary Anne Reed of Tynemouth, Northumberland, to live there after their marriage in 1803. Captain Gartside was born in 1777 and died in 1859. His father, Abraham Gartside of Stalybridge, is said to have been born in the reign of Queen Anne, who died in 1714.

There are several family legends about Captain Gartside which do not always square with facts gleaned from prosaic sources such as parish registers and army records. The first mystery is, did he ever serve with his regiment in the Peninsular Wars, and was he present at the battle of Waterloo? Family tradition says firmly "Yes" to both - but the exact dates of his enlistment and the known contemporary whereabouts of his regiments cast doubt upon each. From 1806 he was an officer in the 11th Light Dragoons, who were stationed in Ireland and only went out to Spain in 1810, in which year Captain Gartside transferred to the 67th (South Hampshire) Regiment of Foot. In 1811 he went on to the half-pay list on grounds of ill health, and from then until his retirement in 1834 he was in the 5th Garrison Battalion. So the actual origins of the family cannon ball which he was said to have brought back from the battlefield of Waterloo are doubtful.

The second mystery is precisely when and for what reason the "Barracks Cottages" below Woodbrow were built, and how long they were used for soldiers' quarters. The family theory is that they were required because of the industrial unrest and Luddite outrages during the bleak later years of the Napoleonic Wars; and there is a splendid family tradition of Captain Gartside intrepidly marching his mutinous troops (who sympathised with the rioters) across the moors from Huddersfield at pistol-point.

Then there is the business of the unburied daughter in the glass coffin. Captain Gartside's second daughter, Josephine, died aged twelve on 18th October 1820, but was not buried until 5th December. The family legend is that her father was so heartbroken at her death that he had her body embalmed and kept in the house in a glass-lidded coffin until the authorities forced him to bury her. In fact, it was a double funeral at Heights, as Josephine's baby brother, John Reed, who had died on 29th October aged one week, was also buried with her. Whatever the reason, a delay of seven weeks in one case and five in the other does seem very unusual. What is certain is that when my grandmother was a little girl, over half a century later, there were still several marble busts of Josephine which had been modelled from her death mask and were kept in the cupboard under the stairs at Woodbrow. My grandmother told me that she and her brothers and sisters used to run quickly past this cupboard, as they were scared of these spooky objects.

Captain Gartside built up a business as a woollen weaver and printer at Woodbrow, with his second and third sons, Thomas (1812-1894) and Horatio Nelson (1828-1888), who was my great-grandfather. The eldest son, William Reed Gartside (born c. 1806) was disinherited for reasons I have not yet discovered (perhaps to do with his love life), although he lived nearby at Boosted Edge Farm. Captain Gartside's second daughter, Mary (or Marianne), also got into the parental bad books for several years because she eloped with an actor. "Handsome Jack" Neville (christened John Garside), who was manager of Queen's Theatre, Spring Gardens, Manchester. He was more than twenty years her senior, and when he married her he already had nineteen children by his deceased first wife, himself being a twentieth child - so no wonder Captain and Mrs. Gartside thought the match unsuitable! Mr. and Mrs. Neville had a daughter and two sons, one of whom, Thomas Henry Gartside Neville (1837-1910), was first carried on stage by his father at the age of three, and became a prominent West End actor/manager in the later Victorian and Edwardian era of romantic melodrama under his stage name of Henry Neville. His most celebrated role was that of Bob Brierley in Tom Taylor's "The Ticket of Leave Man" - a part which the Dictionary of National Biography says he played some 2,000 times! Henry Neville founded a family which still flourishes, and whose members have intermarried more than once with later generations of Gartsides.

Captain Gartside's descendants have lived and worked at Woodbrow throughout most of its existence. My grandmother, Sarah Holden Gartside (1873-1947), who was the tenth child and fourth daughter of H.N. Gartside, was born and grew up there. My great-grandfather was only sixty when he died of cancer in 1888. His widow and her eldest surviving son, Charles - a brilliant solicitor who was England's youngest Town Clerk (of Ashton-under-Lyne) died within six weeks of each other in 1899. Another of my great-uncles, Arthur Assheton Gartside, who died in 1932, lived in part of the house for many years. Around 1900, the factory (now demolished) alongside the house at Woodbrow was leased to R.B. Gartside (a son-in-law of William Reed Gartside), who with his son carried on the traditional cloth weaving and block printing business there into the twentieth century.

## 2 - "Aunt Gartside" and "Old Uncle Tom"

Producing and rearing large families was a major nineteenth century domestic industry. Captain Gartside and his wife had twelve children between 1804 and 1828, of whom nine reached adulthood. The youngest of these, my great-grandfather, Horatio Nelson Gartside, and his wife, Mary Taylor Holden (the daughter of John Holden of Royton, a prosperous velvet manufacturer), also had twelve children. Strangely, I know less about my great-grandfather than I do about his father, Captain Gartside, and some of his brothers and sisters.

He was born at Woodbrow in 1828, and died there sixty years later. He was friendly with his contemporary, Morgan Brierley, who is said to have accidentally shot my great-grandfather through the jaw once when they were out shooting together on the moors above Ashway Gap. When he was hungry in the middle of the night, he would sometimes go downstairs and cook himself a steak in the Woodbrow kitchen. He once had a bad accident when his horses bolted and he was thrown from his gig into a stone wall (a mishap which was said to have shortened his life).

He had two colourful older siblings. The eldest of Captain Gartside's children was Elizabeth Sarah, born in 1804, who survived until 1892. In 1839 she married her cousin, Henry Gartside (1815-1880), the second son of Captain Gartside's elder brother, John. The story goes that Henry was courting one of Miss Gartside's younger sisters and Elizabeth Sarah, who had just come home after a long stay away from Woodbrow, saw him coming up the drive and said: "That's the man I am going to marry!" and she did. Henry Gartside was a solicitor in Ashton-under-Lyne, of which he became Town Clerk; he prospered, and in 1861 purchased the newly built house of Wharmton Tower at Greenfield from its original owner, J.D. Whitehead. He and his wife - who was known in the Woodbrow family as "Aunt Gartside" and said by them to have an imperious temper - were long resident at Wharmton Tower, and their initials, together with the Gartside crest (a greyhound) and coat of arms, embellished the dining room ceiling and fireplace there when my grandmother's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. A.E.G. Chorlton, occupied the house in the 1930's. There were no children of the marriage, but when Henry Gartside died in 1880 I understand that his will revealed that he had become a father elsewhere.

The Henry Gartside built and endowed Christ Church, Denshaw, and its parsonage in 1862-63. The story is that the Gartside lands at Friarmere, which had come into the family following the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII, and had previously belonged to Roche Abbey, were the subject of a curse (presumably laid by the dispossessed monks); and that "Aunt Gartside's" lifelong dream was to lift this curse by building a church upon the Wood Brow estate. However, when the Butterworths of Junction generously offered a central site for the new church to be built at Denshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Gartside accepted: whether this adversely affected the curse-lifting is not known! Denshaw Church contains Gartside family memorials including those to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gartside, to Mrs. Gartside's parents, Captain and Mrs. Gartside of Woodbrow (who are buried at Heights), and to the actor Henry Gartside Neville who died in 1910.

"Monday, 11th June, 1894: Mr. Thomas Gartside, Woodbrow, died, he was a Church man, Conservative, bachelor and a representative of the old Friarmere Gartside family" (noted J. Brierley). This was "Old Uncle Tom", Captain Gartside's second son (born in 1812), and head of the Woodbrow household and woollen printing business from his father's death in 1859 until his own.

He was an eccentric character. My grandmother grew up at Woodbrow in his lifetime, and told me some amusing stories about her uncle. He wore an old-fashioned flannel nightcap, with a flap to keep his prominent nose warm in cold weather. He lived in his own side of Woodbrow, separated from his brother's growing family by a green baize door, behind which Uncle Tom spent most of his time studying the Bible. He rarely issued forth - usually to upbraid some erring workman or farmhand in a stream of colourful invective which poured out for ten or fifteen minutes without Uncle Tom having to repeat himself once - for he had an extensive vocabulary of course - after which he returned to his Bible reading.

He had strong views on religion, and greatly disapproved of King David's

treatment of Uriah the Hittite - so much so that he refused to arrive at church for the beginning of morning service, but delayed his entry until after the psalms had been said. Such scruples, however, did not extend to his own amorous exploits; he had several illegitimate children, to whom he left legacies in his will (also leaving bequests to the illegitimate children of his eldest brother, William Reed Gartside). My grandmother used to recall that when she visited her eldest sister, Mary Elizabeth ("Auntie Polly Roberts") who lived at Linfitts with her doctor husband, she often had her unofficial cousins pointed out to her.

Uncle Tom was reputed only to have spent one night out of Saddleworth in his life, when he had to go to Leeds to defend a breach of promise action. He loathed being away from his beloved home so much that he got up in the middle of the night and ruggedly trudged the weary miles back to Woodbrow.

A.E.G. WRIGHT.

I am indebted to my distant cousin, Michael Buckley, for many of the solid facts which counterbalance the family romance in this article.



Our nearest neighbours, nearest of any, lived at a small farm just above ours. This place, also, was Moorcroft Wood by name, but it was distinguished from ours by being called the 'Higher' or 'Upper' of the two places, ours being designated as the 'Lower'. This farm was occupied by my grandfather's sister, Martha, generally called Matty, and her two children by two separate marriages, Samuel Whitehead Smith and Hannah Wrigley. My grandfather's sister must have been of great age even at that time, for she was bent almost double, and my grandfather likened her to a wheel-barrow trindle. Her son, Sam, was known as Sam o' Bob's, owing to the fact that he had at one time been Harry o' Bob's cow lad. He wove on a handloom at home for Byroms at Slackcote and carried his warps to and from the mill, and his weft also, on his back, wove his piece at home and carried it back again to the mill, together with all surplus weft and empty bobbins. The distance between the mill and the weaving chamber was fully a mile and a half. I have no idea what the pay was for this kind of work, which was known as 'outweaving'. Sam o' Bob's was a thickset lump of a man, with a ruddy face that betokened good health. His strength was such that he made light of carrying such things as warps and pokes full of weft, and dispensed with a donkey as a means of transport. I daresay Sam could have carried a donkey at a pinch. He was clean shaven except for a few whiskers under his chin, and his ruddy face and the grin that went with it proclaimed his general good humour. On occasion he could be determined and stubborn as a mule. At one time he had been constable of the district, but he seldom locked anyone up. He said it was a long way to the lock-up at Woolroad, and besides, most of his captures had nothing to pay fines with when he landed them there. Out of his own experience he formed the habit of administering justice himself, on the spot, by 'puncin um'. This rule he applied to drunks especially, and when you come to think of it, it was probably as good a way as any.

Sam o' Bob's was by no means a teetotaller himself. He seldom went to the village, which he did every Saturday morning, without returning with a fair load of Ned Beasley's fourpenny. Having slept this off, he and his sister, Hannah, would discuss the various contents of the Oldham Chronicle, The Yorkshire Post and the Yorkshire Weekly. Hannah would sometimes read aloud, while Sam and Aunt Matty listened and commented. Hannah was a good reader, and in this way all the big trials of the day, together with the general news and the political situation, would be gone into at length. They all three smoked twist in long-stemmed churchwarden pipes, and as they sat round the fire, the heads of the three pipes would almost meet in the middle. When one of the pipes went out, it was relit by inserting the pipe-head in the fire, and catching a live coal in the bowl. They were all Tories, true-blue, and had been dipped in logwood, indigo, blue ink, whimberry juice and anything that was blue. A Liberal to Sam was what he called a 'Yollo'. There were only 'Blues' and 'Yollos' in those days.

Hannah was a large woman, much bigger than the average man. She must have weighed fourteen or fifteen stone of muscular womanhood. She was man-like in most of her ways, and in the hayfield, or anywhere where strength was required, she could do as much work as a man, and more than most. She had good features, a really good complexion, and her figure was by no means bad; there was a cleanly look about her at all times, but she was large out of the common, and she was getting on when Tom Cheetham married her. However, the marriage didn't last long and, her mother being dead, she returned to live with her half-brother, Sam, although the two quarelled frequently, in language which would be a revelation today.

Without becoming an actual drunkard, Sam stuck to his beer. They brewed regularly at home, the earthen bottle being considered part of good housekeeping.

One time, when he went to the village for a strike of malt, (20 pounds) he got drunk and fell into the brook on his way home. He landed the malt home in a partly brewed state. Another time, he drank a whole brewing while it was fermenting under the barm, before Hannah had time to turn it into bottles. I don't know how this orgy of thirst-quenching affected Sam, but a cow belonging to Bill Winterbottom, that also drank a brewing from under the barm, became incapably drunk. This liquor had been put out to cool in a large mug. I went about with Sam sometimes when going about his work, and once, when loading manure, he and old Robert Barber got me drunk. I remember being sick, and Sam taking me home. He told my cousin, Alice, that I was puddled, but took no blame for it; he seemed rather amused.

Our house was an old farmhouse, of a type that was common in the district, and in other districts as well. It consisted of a house, parlour, barn and shippon in that order, reckoning from right to left. Behind the house was the kitchen, and behind the parlour part the buttery or larder, which acted as a storehouse for practically all the food in the house. Farms which did not sell milk in any quantity had perforce to churn any surplus they had into butter, hence the name 'buttery'. For the water supply there was a tap in the kitchen that was adequate for all domestic needs, and a large well at the other end of the building, close to the shippon, that was ample in its supply for farm stock and all other purposes.

The overflow from the well ran into a large pond with a sandy bottom, known as the 'cress hole'. It was here that my grandfather grew watercress. Opposite the shippon and the barn, on the other side of the yard, was a lavatory and a pig-sty. Opposite the barn door was a wooden gate and a stile, with a path that led across the meadow to the dam-bank. The dam had once supplied water-power to a small carding or scribbling mill which had been burned out in 1863. Fronting the house and parlour part of the main building was a garden with a thorn hedge at the bottom, and stone walls to protect the sides.

There was an apple tree in the garden; I never knew it to bear fruit, but it was said among the household that I came from under it, having made my entry into the world in that manner, in which case it may have been judged to have been fruitful enough. There was also a sycamore growing, and as a matter of fact, it is still there and still growing, but not rapidly. All the windows of the house were mullioned, about 36 ins. by 18 ins. with diamond panes and leaden frames. There were no rain troughs or pipes or spouts. The whole of the house front was thickly covered with ivy, which spread round the gable, enveloping part of the roof and the house chimney.

Not all of the meat and the foodstuff was kept in the buttery, or larder. For most of the year, flitches of bacon and hams hung from the beams in the house. A large water-can under the kitchen tap that was kept continually running contained a few sizeable trout, which came from the neighbouring dam and the streams that fed it. One of my uncles was good at catching these fish, having his own way of going about the job. He did not fish with a rod or net, but with his hands only. I think he got his hauls in the early morning, when the fish took to the small streams, looking for food to begin the new day. Usually he caught more than was required for the time being. Hence the can and the running water.

The ivy that covered the walls and the roof was alive with sparrows in the autumn months, roosting there as their night shelter. These were caught in numbers after dark with a sparrow net. This was, in fact, two nets on light wooden frames that opened and closed, trapping the birds roosting in the ivy. A large number of birds could be caught in a short time by this method; afterwards there would be sparrow shoots and sparrow pies. My two uncles never took a great part in these sparrow shoots, but did not raise any objection to the catching of the birds. My Uncle Harry was good at

catching rabbits, which were plentiful.

My mother and my cousin Alice slept in the parlour. The upper part of the houses consisted of one room only. The stairs went up in the middle. It had been designed to accommodate handlooms and things, and people appertaining thereto, and only to be a bedroom on second thought. My two uncles and my grandfather and I slept in this chamber, as it was called; other occupants of the room were two hand looms, a bobbin wheel, a hand jinny and some warping walls. These were situated at one end of the room, and the beds at the other. The remaining space was taken up by skips, baskets, beams, empty bobbins and various other articles used in the manufacturing of cloth.

Previous to my grandfather having inherited the house, his elder brother, Henry, who had remained a bachelor and stayed at home with his mother, had been a small manufacturer on his own, marketing his cloth at Huddersfield. This Henry Whitehead seems to have been a thrifty kind of person who looked after his business and his money. He was greatly attached to his mother, and once, during his final illness, he said to her, 'Oh, mother, you munnot dee!' He was known as Henry o' Bob's, and Smauel Whitehead Smith, his nephew, worked for him and acted as his cow lad; he became known as Sam o' Bob's. When Harry o' Bob's died, Sam o' Bob's inherited the uppermost of the two farms at Moorcroft Wood, and my grandfather the lower. There was known to be a considerable sum of money in the house at the time of Henry Whitehead's death, and by reason of Sam o' Bob's being on the spot, the whole of this passed into the possession of Matty o' Bob's, Sam o' Bob's and Hannah o' Tim's, and was conveyed to Owd Joe o' Tim's place at Hey Slack on the Denshaw side in a black stachel.

A short lane at the top of the main building led to the 'meyl road', a footpath on the top that had been made in barley times. This footpath led to Moorcroft and Grange in one direction and to Wood Mill in the other. The 'meyl' roads had been made at the same time as Barley Bridge was built. Barley Bridge is across the Linfitts Brook at Song Mill (Woodhouse Mill). The labour was paid for with meal, and was to relieve poverty caused by bad trade and unemployment. Meal in the form of barley or oats was paid out to relieve distress. Doggerel rhyme at the time put it thus:

When aw worked oppo the meyl roads  
Aw sang like a lark,  
And a peck o' good meyl  
Every day for mi wark,  
But neaw it's eight peawnd  
Un they gin it us wi scoff,  
Un they sen ut if wi grumbeln  
They turn us o' off.

Quite a number of these 'meyl roads' are still in existence. They were not new roads or main roads; I doubt if the work and the payment for it rightly, and as a regular thing, came within the authority of the Overseer of the district, if to superintend it, certainly not to order it.

There was standing for five cows in the shippin, and this was about the number usually kept, but they were not all milkers, there being no sale for milk. There were five classes of land attached to the Lower Farm at Moorcroft Wood. The Brooey Field and the Sheep Close were pasture fields, situated on the steep hillside. The Front Meadow, the Pon Steyl and the Harrison Meadow were reserved for mowing each year. The total area did not exceed twelve acres. The soil was shaly and fairly dry, but deficient in lime, the stratum, Grindelow Shales, being one of the beds of the millstone grits.

It was a compact little place, with fairly good buildings, sheltered by the hills and standing low down in the valley. We lived at the end of what I should call the porridge and milk era. It was 'Meyl porrich whot, meyl porrich cowl, meyl porrich in the pot, nine days owd'. We had porridge every evening for supper, and I used to join with my grandfather, who had churn milk buttermilk to his. He said it was more tasty that way. Occasionally we would have flour porridge if the oatmeal happened to have run out, and sometimes for a change. On baking days there would be bakestone muffins, and cheese and onions cooked together in the oven. Bakestone muffins with new farm butter, plus cheese and onions new from the oven - a meal good enough for a king. It looked good, smelled good, and was good. There were also meal bannocks and fat cakes.

My two uncles, who worked at Rasping Mill, Delph, as felt hat body-makers, seldom came home empty-handed. Sometimes it would be herrings, or perhaps mackerel, or cockles and mussels. In summer it would be fruit, strawberry, whimberry, plums, damsons, or anything that was going. At that time these things were sold by dry measure, and not by weight as at present. Usually they brought the meat for mid-day meals and for the weekend. At Easter it would be veal, at Wakes times roast beef, red cabbage and plum pies and cakes with home-brewed ale free to all comers. We didn't do badly in those days. Often there would be a neighbour who had killed a pig or a calf, and who would come round seeking orders, and it was considered good to patronise and help each other. In November and up to Christmas, home-fed pork, black pudding, pluck and liver, pig's head and bacon new out of salt, with a porky taste, were within the reach of practically everybody.

In the trees and hedges bird life was plentiful. There were robins, thrushes, blackbirds, tits and linnets; black ousels in the thorn trees up the hillsides and ring ousels up Beesley Gutter. Magpies built just above our house, and still do. Wild ducks were frequent on dams and ponds, and several kinds of small water fowl - such as moorpeep water hens, frequented the brook. There were water ousels, sparrows, wrens, hawks, cuckoos, rooks, stone-pipits and larks. In the waters lived trout, loaches, jacksharps, sticklebacks, newts, frogs and bull-heads. Other animal life included dragonflies and all kinds of moths and butterflies, as well as nethercrops (spiders), longlegs, natterjack toads, urchants (hedgehogs), foomarts (polecats), stoats and weasels. I never saw a fox or a badger. Hares I saw plenty.

Primroses grew in the mill meadow, and sometimes I would find a fungus called a stinkhorn, resembling a banana in shape, and about the same size, with a nasty odour to it. The floras in a small meadow were both varied and extensive, and all the local botanists, and some from further afield, came to gather specimens, and herbs for medicinal purposes. Dr. Herbert Ramsden told me that he found the bell flower there, evidently a rare thing.

In haytime we were helped, more or less, by an old Irishman called Jimmy Coyle. He came over every year from Ireland, did all my grandfather's mowing and helped with the haymaking until it was finished. He must have been as old as my grandfather, and no one knew how long he had been coming. During the month of July, and sometimes part of August, my grandfather and Jimmy would be boon companions, there was no sticking a pin between them, and a big brown bottle filled with home-brewed ale would be another source of unity between them. Frequently the ale would begin to get the upper hand, and the haymaking would come to a standstill. From that point it was Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnnie all over again.

Like most Irishmen, old Jimmy had a good tenor voice, and they would sing old hunting and poaching songs together, lying in the hay and drinking in turns. Old Jimmy would sing to old Irish melodies, and there was one song

that I remember in particular about Irish customs, and my grandfather would sing an old Lincolnshire poaching song that is still going even on the wireless. There was another old song, the burthen of which was that 'Of all the trades in England, a beggar has the best' and still another equally good one - 'Kind gentle folks and ye friends of humanity'. This latter song was remarkably sweet and plaintive. I have only heard snatches of it since.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about old Jimmy Coyle was a book that he carried with him; it was called 'The World's Jest Book' a thick volume measuring about 6 inches by 5 inches. The subject matter was entirely humorous; it was filled with jokes, witty tales and comical verses. One of these told about a marine store-dealer's sign in London that displayed the following in verse:

This is the shop to sell your rags,  
Wire roping and old bags,  
Pewter, copper, lead and brass,  
Bottles, phials and flint glass  
Silver lacing, likewise gold,  
Flocks and feathers bought and sold,  
Buttons either gilt or plated,  
At the most money here are rated,  
Old books, waste paper and horsehair,  
How much you bring I do not care.

There was another about a pawnbroker:

He lives where hang the golden balls,  
Where Ned's poor mother often calls,  
And leaves her tippets, muffs and shawls,  
My Uncle.  
And when you want a glass of gin,  
You take your ragged jacket in,  
And leave it till you call ag'in,  
My Uncle.

There was a lot more that I have failed to remember, but the remarkable thing about it all was that Old Jimmy used to carry this book about with him every year, to and from Ireland in his coat pocket. He carried it so long that the letters became undecipherable. At the end he gave it to my sister some time ago. It is dirty, almost unreadable, and I don't remember it ever having any covers, but to Old Jimmy it was a literary treasure, and crossed the Irish Sea almost every time he did. The gift of this book, and its acceptance and care afterwards, showed the mutual respect these two had for each other.

To be continued.

\* Part One appeared in Vol.21. Number 4.

## LETTERS

### NEW MICROFICHES

The Society owns a microfiche reader, obtained as a gift by Canon Airne. Maurice Dennett has just received for the Museum Archives the gift of a set of Mormon (I.G.I.) microfiches for Lancashire and Yorkshire (1981 edn.) donated by the Oldham Library Service.

With the usual excellent co-operation between the two, therefore, the genealogical resources of the Archives Room can now be even further extended.

MAURICE DENNETT.

### CAN YOU REMEMBER INSTALLATIONS IN SADDLEWORTH IN WORLD WAR TWO ?

Kevin Lawton's researches into this subject are being hampered by a lack of information. He has identified seventeen locations of facilities such as searchlights, pillboxes, rifle ranges, drill halls, Home Guard bases and Prisoner of War camps but has not been able to find many details of other aspects such as Air Defence systems. For example, two Society members have told him of their recollections of either a mock runway or mock village on the moors between Buckton Castle and Chew, but Kevin has no definite information. Also, he asks, where were the public shelters and air raid sirens ?

Should anyone believe they can help Kevin with information like this he would be glad to hear from them. His address is - 7 WOODHEAD CLOSE, LEES, OLDHAM, OL4 3JS. A "Bulletin" article will follow making use of these details. Please deluge him with your knowledge and recollections.

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

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Oldham,  
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The Editor of the "Bulletin" is:

Michael Fox,  
4 West Mount,  
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Oldham,  
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(Saddleworth (0457) 870378

### Contributions

The "Bulletin" aims to reflect and encourage interest in all aspects of Saddleworth's history. 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 constantly required and should be sent to the Editor, who is always pleased to discuss ideas for articles with anyone thinking of contributing. Articles need not be confined to subjects within Saddleworth's but should have some connection with the district.

The Summer "Bulletin" is due for publication on 31st July. All material to the Editor by 30th June, please.



# INDEX TO VOLUME 21.

| <u>*EDUCATION</u>          | <u>No.</u> | <u>Page</u> |                              | <u>No.</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Castleshaw School          | 4          | 5           | Textile Mills -              |            |             |
| Delph Ind. Sunday School   | 3          | 8           | Shore )                      | 1          | 2           |
| Springhill School, Heights | 4          | 5           | )                            | 1          | 5           |
|                            |            |             | Slackcote                    | 1          | 4           |
| <u>*HEALTH</u>             |            |             | Tamewater                    | 1          | 7           |
| Infant Mortality Rates     | 3          | 13          | Walk )                       | 1          | 7           |
| Medical Officer of Health  | 3          | 13          | )                            | 4          | 18          |
|                            |            |             | Wall Hill                    | 4          | 18          |
| <u>*INDUSTRY</u>           |            |             | Warth                        | 3          | 2           |
| Engineering -              |            |             | Waters                       | 1          | 5           |
| Bateman & Hill Co.         | 1          | 13          | Wellington                   | 1          | 8           |
| Hutchinson & Hollingworth  | 3          | 12          | Wood                         | 1          | 5           |
| Rush Bank Machine Works    | 1          | 7           | Woodhouse                    | 1          | 4           |
|                            |            |             | <u>*LEISURE -</u>            |            |             |
| Quarrying -                |            |             | Cinema -                     |            |             |
| Cudworth Quarry            | 1          | 18          | Delph Picture Palace )       | 2          | 25          |
| Textile Mills -            |            |             | )                            | 3          | 21          |
| Alexandra                  | 1          | 8           | Grosvenor Cinema, Oldham )   | 3          | 16          |
| Allott's Dyeworks          | 1          | 8           | )                            | 3          | 17          |
| Buckley New                | 1          | 8           | Kings Cinema, Oldham         | 3          | 16          |
| Buckley Old                | 1          | 8           | Metro-Goldwyn )              | 3          | 16          |
| Castleshaw                 | 1          | 5           | )                            | 3          | 17          |
| Denshaw Vale Print Works   | 1          | 4           | Palladium Cinema, Oldham )   | 3          | 16          |
| Diggle                     | 2          | 20          | )                            | 3          | 17          |
| Eagle                      | 1          | 5           | Pickering, J. cinema mgr.    | 3          | 16          |
| Frenches Old               | 1          | 8           | Plummer, B. cinema manager ) | 3          | 16 to       |
| Frenches Thread Works      | 1          | 8           | )                            | 3          | 21          |
| Gatehead                   | 1          | 7           | Saddleworth Palace )         | 3          | 16 to       |
| Giles                      | 1          | 8           | )                            | 3          | 21          |
| Green                      | 1          | 5           | Twentieth Century Fox        | 3          | 17          |
| Harrop Court               | 2          | 12          | <u>Music -</u>               |            |             |
| Heybottoms                 | 4          | 18          | Glasgow Orpheus Choir        | 3          | 18          |
| Higher Broadhead           | 1          | 5           | Music Halls                  | 3          | 16          |
| Hull )                     | 1          | 5           | Saddleworth AODS             | 3          | 16          |
| )                          | 4          | 8           |                              |            |             |
| Johnny )                   | 1          | 5           | <u>*LOCAL GOVERNMENT</u>     |            |             |
| )                          | 1          | 18          | Oldham Bor. Improvement      |            |             |
| Limbo                      | 2          | 12          | Act, 1865.                   | 1          | 16          |
| Linfitts                   | 1          | 4           | Oldham Corporation )         | 1          | 13          |
| Longroyd                   | 1          | 4           | )                            | 1          | 15          |
| Lower Broadhead            | 1          | 5           | )                            | 1          | 18          |
| Lower Quick                | 1          | 8           | )                            | 1          | 20          |
| Lumb                       | 1          | 7           | Uppermill Local Board        | 3          | 13          |
| Mitchell                   | 2          | 12          | West Riding County Council   | 3          | 16          |
| Mytholmes                  | 1          | 7           |                              |            |             |
| Nield                      | 1          | 5           |                              |            |             |
| Oak View                   | 4          | 18          |                              |            |             |
| Old Tame                   | 1          | 4           |                              |            |             |
| Pingle )                   | 1          | 4           |                              |            |             |
| )                          | 4          | 6           |                              |            |             |
| Rasping )                  | 1          | 7           |                              |            |             |
| )                          | 4          | 10          |                              |            |             |
| Royal George               | 1          | 8           |                              |            |             |

| <u>*PEOPLE</u>             | <u>No.</u> | <u>Page</u> |                            | <u>No.</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Anderson, J.               | 3          | 7           | Gartside, R.               | 1          | 12          |
| Andrew, A.                 | 3          | 13          | Gartside, S.               | 3          | 13          |
| Barber, E. (sergeant)      | 4          | 20          | Gattley, J.                | 2          | 20          |
|                            | 4          | 22          | Greave, E.                 | 2          | 10          |
| Battye, C. and S.          | 2          | 21          | Greave, J.                 | 2          | 12          |
| Beech, H. (singer)         | 1          | 18          | Greaves, S.                | 2          | 18          |
| Bell, W. (landlord)        | 1          | 9           | Grove, W.                  | 1          | 20          |
| Bellas, Rev. L.            | 4          | 10          | Haigh, S.                  | 2          | 20          |
| Bentley, M.                | 1          | 12          | Harrison, E. (N.C.O.)      | 2          | 2           |
| Booth, N.                  | 3          | 9           |                            | 2          | 4           |
| Bottomley, A. and J.       | 2          | 12          | Harropp, D.                | 1          | 12          |
|                            | 3          | 6           | Headach, Rev.              | 4          | 5           |
| Bourne, (various)          | 4          | 10 to       | Heaward, W.                | 1          | 12          |
|                            | 4 (incl)   | 17          | Heginbottom (various)      | 4          | 18          |
| Bower, J.                  | 4          | 12          |                            | 4          | 19          |
| Bowker, J.                 | 3          | 6           | Hepworth, J.               | 2          | 12          |
| Bradbury, A.               | 3          | 4           | Hewkin, B.                 | 4          | 19          |
| Bradbury, C.               | 3          | 11          | Hirst, R.                  | 3          | 13          |
| Bradbury, James            | 3          | 9           | Holden, F.                 | 3          | 13          |
| Bradbury, John             | 2          | 13          | Hood, J. (Councillor)      | 1          | 20          |
| Bradbury, John             | 3          | 4           | Howarth, Major F.          | 2          | 2           |
| Bradbury, M.               | 2          | 22          | Kenworthy, M.              | 3          | 3           |
| Brierley, A.               | 2          | 21          | Kenworthy, J.              | 3          | 2           |
| Brierley, Ben. (writer)    | 4          | 12          | Kenworthy, T.              | 3          | 3           |
| Brierley J. (sexton)       | 2          | 19          | Kershaw, B.                | 4          | 18          |
| Brierley, M.               | 2          | 18          | Lane, Lupino (film star)   | 3          | 17          |
| Broadbent (various)        | 2          | 9 to        | Lawton (various)           | 3          | 3           |
|                            | 2 (incl)   | 14          | Leach, A. and R.           | 4          | 18          |
|                            | 2          | 19          | Lees, (various)            | 3          | 3           |
|                            | 2          | 21          |                            | 3          | 4           |
|                            | 3          | 2 to        | Lockwood, R.               | 3          | 6           |
|                            | 3 (incl)   | 7           | Longley (various)          | 3          | 12          |
|                            | 3          | 13          | Lord, B.                   | 4          | 10          |
|                            | 4          | 5           | Marshall, Capt. J.         | 2          | 2           |
| Buckley, E.                | 1          | 9           | Marsland, G.               | 3          | 2           |
| Buckley, H.                | 2          | 20          | Mitchell, Sgt. P.          | 2          | 2           |
| Buckley, T.                | 1          | 9           | Ormerod, A.                | 3          | 6           |
| Butlin, J.                 | 4          | 6           | Outram, B.(canal engineer) | 4          | 10          |
| Byrom, J. and S.           | 2          | 20          | Pickering, J.              | 3          | 16          |
| Chisholm-Taylor J.A.(Col.) | 2          | 2           | Pile, Gen. Sir. F.         | 2          | 6           |
| Clark A. and J.            | 4          | 16          | Platt (various)            | 1          | 12          |
| Dickson (various)          | 3          | 7           |                            | 2          | 6           |
|                            | 3          | 12          |                            | 2          | 10          |
| Dransfield, B.(Councillor) | 4          | 13          |                            | 2          | 12          |
| Eastwood (various)         | 4          | 18          |                            | 2          | 14          |
|                            | 4          | 19          |                            | 2          | 19          |
| Farrand, J.                | 3          | 13          |                            | 2          | 20          |
| Farrer, J.(Lord of Manor)  | 2          | 12          |                            | 3          | 4           |
|                            | 3          | 3           | Plummer, B.                | 3          | 16 to       |
|                            | 3          | 4           |                            | 3 (incl.)  | 21          |
| Fletcher, R.               | 3          | 6           | Pollard, E.                | 4          | 15          |
| Garside (various)          | 1          | 12          | Radcliffe (various)        | 2          | 20          |
|                            | 2          | 20          |                            | 2          | 21          |
| Gartside, J.               | 2          | 20          |                            | 2          | 22          |
| Gartside, J.               | 2          | 22          |                            | 3          | 13          |
|                            |            |             | Raines, Canon              | 2          | 19          |

|                             | <u>No.</u> | <u>Page</u> |                             | <u>No.</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Raistrick, J. (canal engr)  | 4          | 15          | Saddleworth -               |            |             |
| Ramsden, Dr. J. (Physician) | 1          | 9           | Ashway Gap House            | 1          | 17          |
| Ramsden, W.                 | 2          | 9           | Austerlands )               | 1          | 13          |
| Ramsden, W.                 | 2          | 24          | )                           | 1          | 16          |
| Reynolds, J.                | 3          | 7           | )                           | 3          | 8           |
| Rhodes (various)            | 2          | 13          | Back o' th' Lee )           | 2          | 13          |
|                             | 2          | 14          | )                           | 2          | 14          |
|                             | 2          | 19          | Backstone Intake            | 2          | 14          |
|                             | 3          | 4           | Ballgrove                   | 2          | 22          |
|                             | 3          | 7           | Bank Gap                    | 3          | 7           |
|                             | 4          | 13          | Banks                       | 4          | 9           |
| Rolt, L.T.C. (author)       | 4          | 13          | Bank Top )                  | 2          | 18          |
| Schofield, A.               | 3          | 9           | )                           | 2          | 19          |
| Schofield, J.               | 4          | 15          | Bell Inn                    | 1          | 9           |
| Schofield, J. and M.        | 3          | 3           | Bentfield                   | 3          | 13          |
| Seville, B.                 | 3          | 4           | Bill's o' Jack's            | 1          | 11          |
| Shaw (various)              | 2          | 13          | Bleakhey Nook               | 3          | 11          |
|                             | 3          | 2           | Boarshurst )                | 2          | 22          |
|                             | 3          | 3           | )                           | 2          | 23          |
|                             | 3          | 4           | )                           | 3          | 13          |
|                             | 3          | 7           | Bradburys                   | 2          | 19          |
| Shawe, T.                   | 1          | 12          | Brun Clough )               | 2          | 12          |
| Shepherd, H. and M.         | 2          | 14          | )                           | 2          | 21          |
| Sinkinson, J. (singer)      | 1          | 18          | Butterhouse                 | 2          | 19          |
| Smith, J.                   | 3          | 4           | Cank                        | 2          | 21          |
| Sykes, D.                   | 4          | 16          | Carr )                      | 2          | 9           |
| Tarleton, W. (watch maker)  | 4          | 16          | )                           | 3          | 2 to        |
| Tew, T.                     | 1          | 11          | )                           | 3          | 6           |
| Thornton, E, J. and T.      | 2          | 21          | Carrhead )                  | 3          | 2 to        |
| Whewall, F. and M.          | 1          | 12          | )                           | 3          | 4           |
| Whitehead (various)         | 1          | 12          | )                           | 3          | 6           |
|                             | 2          | 10          | )                           | 3          | 7           |
|                             | 3          | 4           | Carr Hill                   | 3          | 13          |
|                             | 4          | 5           | Castle Hill Cote            | 1          | 18          |
| Winterbottom, J.            | 2          | 21          | Castleshaw Fort             | 1          | 1           |
| Winterbottom, J.            | 3          | 7           | Castleshaw Hamlet           | 2          | 20          |
| Wood (various)              | 2          | 12          | Castleshaw Valley )         | 1          | 2           |
|                             | 2          | 13          | )                           | 1          | 17          |
|                             | 2          | 14          | )                           | 4          | 5           |
|                             | 2          | 18          | )                           | 4          | 6           |
|                             | 2          | 23          | Chew )                      | 2          | 4           |
|                             | 3          | 13          | )                           | 2          | 6           |
|                             | 4          | 5           | )                           | 4          | 24          |
| Wrigley, Ammon (author)     | 3          | 8           | )                           | 4          | 26          |
|                             | 4          | 12          | Chew House                  | 2          | 2           |
| Wrigley (various)           | 2          | 12          | Chew Mount )                | 2          | 6           |
|                             | 2          | 14          | )                           | 4          | 20          |
|                             | 2          | 21          | )                           | 4          | 24          |
|                             | 3          | 2           | Church Banks                | 2          | 20          |
|                             | 3          | 3           | Coldhouse                   | 2          | 21          |
|                             | 3          | 6           | Commercial Hotel, Uppermill | 1          | 11          |
|                             | 3          | 7           | Cote )                      | 2          | 10          |
|                             |            |             | )                           | 2          | 12          |
|                             |            |             | )                           | 2          | 13          |
| <u>*PLACES</u>              |            |             |                             |            |             |
| Saddleworth -               |            |             | Dam Head )                  | 2          | 19          |
| Abels )                     | 2          | 21          | Dean Head )                 | 3          | 11          |
| )                           | 2          | 22          |                             | 2          | 18          |
| Ambrose                     | 2          | 9           |                             |            |             |
| Andrew Mill                 | 3          | 13          |                             |            |             |

|                     | <u>No.</u> | <u>Page</u> |                       | <u>No.</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|
| Delph )             | 1          | 13          | Grotton )             | 1          | 13          |
| )                   | 1          | 17          | )                     | 1          | 16          |
| )                   | 1          | 18          | Grotton Hotel         | 4          | 24          |
| )                   | 2          | 15          | Hare & Hounds Inn,    |            |             |
| )                   | 2          | 16          | Uppermill. )          | 3          | 10          |
| )                   | 2          | 17          | )                     | 3          | 11          |
| )                   | 3          | 10          | Harrop )              | 2          | 9           |
| )                   | 4          | 9           | )                     | 2          | 10          |
| Denshaw )           | 1          | 13          | )                     | 2          | 12          |
| )                   | 1          | 16          | Harrop Cote )         | 2          | 10          |
| )                   | 1          | 17          | )                     | 2          | 12          |
| Diggle )            | 1          | 13          | Harropdale )          | 3          | 10          |
| )                   | 2          | 4           | )                     | 3          | 11          |
| )                   | 2          | 10          | Harrop Edge           | 3          | 6           |
| )                   | 2          | 12          | Harrop Green )        | 2          | 12          |
| )                   | 2          | 20          | )                     | 2          | 13          |
| )                   | 3          | 3           | )                     | 2          | 20          |
| )                   | 3          | 10          | )                     | 3          | 2           |
| )                   | 4          | 12          | Hawkyard              | 2          | 22          |
| )                   | 4          | 13          | Heathfields )         | 2          | 18          |
| Diggle Bridge       | 2          | 12          | )                     | 2          | 19          |
| Diglee )            | 2          | 12          | )                     | 2          | 21          |
| )                   | 2          | 13          | )                     | 2          | 22          |
| )                   | 2          | 20          | Heights )             | 4          | 5           |
| Dobcross )          | 1          | 9           | )                     | 4          | 6           |
| )                   | 1          | 13          | High Moor )           | 1          | 15 to       |
| )                   | 3          | 10          | )                     | 1          | 17          |
| )                   | 3          | 13          | )                     | 4          | 22          |
| )                   | 4          | 18          | Hill Barn             | 2          | 20          |
| Dowry Castle        | 1          | 17          | Hollingreave )        | 2          | 10          |
| Edge End (Dobcross) | 2          | 21          | )                     | 2          | 14          |
| Fairbanks           | 3          | 3           | Hollins               | 2          | 22          |
| Vernlee Vale        | 2          | 19          | Horest                | 4          | 18          |
| Friarmere           | 1          | 17          | Horse & Jockey Inn    | 4          | 20          |
| Furlane             | 2          | 18          | Intake (Diggle)       | 3          | 3           |
| Grains Bar )        | 1          | 17          | Kinders               | 2          | 21          |
| )                   | 2          | 6           | Kings Head, Dobcross. | 1          | 9           |
| Grange )            | 4          | 6           | Ladcastle             | 2          | 22          |
| )                   | 4          | 8           | Ladhill               | 2          | 20          |
| Grasscroft )        | 1          | 13          | Lane Head             | 2          | 19          |
| )                   | 2          | 6           | Lee )                 | 3          | 2           |
| )                   | 4          | 20          | )                     | 3          | 4           |
| )                   | 4          | 22          | Lee Cross )           | 2          | 12          |
| Green )             | 2          | 9           | )                     | 2          | 14          |
| )                   | 2          | 12 to       | Limbo                 | 2          | 21          |
| )                   | 2          | 14          | Littlemoor            | 3          | 11          |
| )                   | 3          | 2 to        | Lydgate )             | 1          | 13          |
| )                   | 3          | 4           | )                     | 1          | 16          |
| Greenfield )        | 1          | 13          | )                     | 2          | 6           |
| )                   | 2          | 2           | )                     | 2          | 18          |
| )                   | 2          | 6           | )                     | 4          | 22          |
| )                   | 2          | 20          | )                     | 4          | 24          |
| )                   | 3          | 10          | Marled Earth Nook     | 4          | 6           |
| )                   | 4          | 11          | Marsland )            | 2          | 9           |
| )                   | 4          | 18          | )                     | 2          | 21          |
|                     |            |             | Marsh Bottom          | 1          | 17          |

|                        | <u>No.</u> | <u>Page</u> |                        | <u>No.</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Marsh Head )           | 2          | 19 to       | Upper Carr             | 3          | 7           |
| )                      | 2          | 21          | Uppermill )            | 1          | 11          |
| Middle Carr            | 3          | 7           | )                      | 1          | 13          |
| Millcroft              | 4          | 6           | )                      | 2          | 6           |
| Moorcroft Wood         | 4          | 5           | )                      | 2          | 20          |
| Moorgate )             | 2          | 6           | )                      | 2          | 21          |
| )                      | 4          | 22          | )                      | 2          | 23          |
| Mowalls                | 2          | 20          | )                      | 3          | 8           |
| Newhouses              | 1          | 9           | )                      | 3          | 10          |
| Oakdene Farm           | 2          | 12          | )                      | 3          | 13          |
| Oak View               | 3          | 9           | )                      | 4          | 18          |
| Old Tame               | 4          | 18          | Upperwood              | 2          | 22          |
| Paradise               | 4          | 6           | Wade Lock              | 2          | 22          |
| Peters                 | 2          | 21          | Warrock Hill Brow      | 3          | 3           |
| Pobgreen )             | 2          | 13          | Warrock Hill Foot      | 2          | 20          |
| )                      | 2          | 18          | Waters                 | 1          | 18          |
| Ragstones              | 1          | 1           | Waters Gate            | 3          | 6           |
| Rams Head Public House | 1          | 16          | Weakey )               | 2          | 20          |
| Red Lane               | 3          | 7           | )                      | 3          | 9           |
| Ridge )                | 2          | 10          | )                      | 3          | 11          |
| )                      | 2          | 13          | )                      | 3          | 12          |
| Road End               | 2          | 22          | Wellhead               | 4          | 18          |
| Roughend )             | 3          | 3           | White Hart Inn         | 4          | 22          |
| )                      | 3          | 6           | White Lion Inn         | 4          | 5           |
| Royal George )         | 3          | 10          | Wood                   | 4          | 6           |
| )                      | 3          | 11          | Wood Barn              | 4          | 9           |
| Runninghill Head )     | 2          | 21          | Wrigley Mill           | 2          | 14          |
| )                      | 3          | 10          | Yew Tree )             | 2          | 9           |
| Rye Top                | 2          | 18          | )                      | 2          | 12          |
| Saddleworth Fold )     | 2          | 18          | )                      | 3          | 2           |
| )                      | 2          | 19          | )                      | 3          | 11          |
| )                      | 2          | 22          |                        |            |             |
| )                      | 3          | 4           | ELSEWHERE -            |            |             |
| Scouthead )            | 1          | 13          | Alexandra Park         | 4          | 20          |
| )                      | 1          | 16          | Angel Inn, Oldham      | 1          | 13          |
| Sharon                 | 4          | 22          | Barnborough Grange     | 3          | 4           |
| Shaw Hall )            | 2          | 23          | Belle Vue              | 4          | 24          |
| )                      | 3          | 13          | Berger (Norway)        | 4          | 18          |
| Shepherds Green )      | 2          | 22          | Besom Hill             | 1          | 16          |
| )                      | 2          | 23          | Bewdley                | 4          | 10          |
| Side Bank              | 2          | 22          | Broadbent Fold         | 2          | 24          |
| Springhead )           | 1          | 13          | Broadbent Moss         | 2          | 24          |
| )                      | 1          | 15          | Broadhurst Park )      | 4          | 20          |
| )                      | 1          | 16          | )                      | 4          | 22          |
| Standedge Foot         | 3          | 4           | )                      | 4          | 24          |
| Star Inn, Scouthead    | 1          | 9           | Chadderton             | 4          | 18          |
| Strinesdale )          | 1          | 15 to       | Cherry Valley (U.S.A.) | 2          | 25          |
| )                      | 1          | 17          | Cross Keys Inn, Godley | 4          | 10          |
| Swan Inn, Dobcross )   | 1          | 9           | Crowden                | 2          | 4           |
| )                      | 1          | 11          | Dewsbury               | 2          | 18          |
| )                      | 1          | 13          | Failsworth )           | 2          | 2           |
| Tamewater )            | 2          | 19          | )                      | 4          | 22          |
| )                      | 2          | 21          | )                      | 4          | 24          |
| Thornes                | 3          | 2           | Fallowfield            | 2          | 2           |
| Thurstones )           | 2          | 10          | Godley                 | 4          | 10          |
| )                      | 2          | 12          | Guiseley               | 4          | 15          |
| )                      | 3          | 4           |                        |            |             |
| Tunstead               | 2          | 21          |                        |            |             |

|                    | <u>No.</u> | <u>Page</u> |                                 | <u>No.</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Heaton Park )      | 4          | 20          | Stamford Park )                 | 4          | 20          |
| )                  | 4          | 24          | )                               | 4          | 22          |
| Heywood            | 4          | 20          | Stockport                       | 1          | 9           |
| Holme Moss         | 3          | 21          | Tandle Hill )                   | 2          | 6           |
| Huddersfield )     | 2          | 10          | )                               | 4          | 20          |
| )                  | 2          | 15          | )                               | 4          | 22          |
| Huyton             | 2          | 4           | Temple & Bowling Green          | 1          | 11          |
| Kirkburton         | 2          | 20          | Top o' th' Dog )                | 2          | 6           |
| Leeds              | 4          | 15          | )                               | 4          | 20          |
| Lees               | 1          | 15          | Tunnel End, Marsden )           | 4          | 10          |
| Little Moss        | 4          | 20          | )                               | 4          | 15          |
| Liverpool )        | 2          | 6           | )                               | 4          | 16          |
| )                  | 4          | 15          | Waterside (Marsden)             | 4          | 10          |
| )                  | 4          | 24          | Waterhead                       | 1          | 11          |
| Lockwood           | 2          | 20          | Werneth Park                    | 4          | 22          |
| Manayunk (U.S.A.)  | 2          | 20          | Worcester                       | 4          | 12          |
| Manchester )       | 2          | 6           |                                 |            |             |
| )                  | 3          | 16          | <u>* RELIGION</u>               |            |             |
| )                  | 3          | 18          |                                 |            |             |
| )                  | 3          | 20          | Christ Church                   | 1          | 11          |
| )                  | 4          | 24          | Delph Ind. Chapel               | 3          | 8           |
| Marsden )          | 2          | 10          | Greenacres Congregat-           |            |             |
| )                  | 3          | 10          | ional Chapel                    | 2          | 18          |
| )                  | 4          | 10          | Heginbottom, Rev. John          |            |             |
| )                  | 4          | 11          | (of St. Chad's) )               | 4          | 18          |
| Meltham            | 2          | 21          | )                               | 4          | 19          |
| Micklehurst        | 2          | 19          | Navvy Mission,                  |            |             |
| Mossley            | 4          | 6           | Johnny Mill.                    | 1          | 18          |
| Mottram            | 1          | 9           | St. Chad's, Rochdale            | 2          | 19          |
| Normanton          | 3          | 6           | St. Chad's,                     |            |             |
| Oldham )           | 1          | 13          | Saddleworth )                   | 2          | 18 to       |
| )                  | 1          | 16          | )                               | 2          | 23          |
| )                  | 1          | 17          | )                               | 4          | 18          |
| )                  | 1          | 20          | )                               | 4          | 19          |
| )                  | 3          | 16          | St. Thomas's, Heights)          | 4          | 5           |
| )                  | 3          | 17          | )                               | 4          | 18          |
| )                  | 3          | 20          | Sunday Schools                  |            |             |
| Oldham Edge        | 4          | 21          | (See Education)                 |            |             |
| Piethorne Valley ) | 1          | 1           | Uppermill Wesleyan Chp.2        |            | 19          |
| )                  | 1          | 13          |                                 |            |             |
| )                  | 1          | 16          | <u>*SELF-HELP ORGANISATIONS</u> |            |             |
| )                  | 1          | 17          |                                 |            |             |
| )                  | 1          | 20          | Funeral Societies -             |            |             |
| Pontefract         | 2          | 12          | Austerlands Good Intent         | 3          | 8           |
| Pule Hill          | 4          | 16          | Delph Funeral Society           | 3          | 8           |
| Redbrook           | 4          | 10          | Delph Ind. Sunday School        |            |             |
| Reddish Vale       | 1          | 2           | Funeral Society                 | 33         | 8           |
| Ringway Airport    | 4          | 24          | Saddleworth Friendly            |            |             |
| Rochdale )         | 2          | 20          | Family Burial Soc. )            | 3          | 8 to        |
| )                  | 2          | 21          | )                               | 3          | 15          |
| )                  | 2          | 23          | Masonic Lodges -                |            |             |
| Roughtown          | 3          | 10          | Candour - )                     | 1          | 9           |
| Speke Airport      | 4          | 24          | )                               | 1          | 11          |
| Stalybridge )      | 2          | 6           | Masonic Hall, Uppermill         | 1          | 11          |
| )                  | 2          | 21          | St. John                        | 1          | 9           |
|                    |            |             | Tudor                           | 1          | 11          |

|                           | <u>No.</u> | <u>Page</u> |                              | <u>No.</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Mechanics Institutes      |            |             |                              |            |             |
| Delph )                   | 1          | 11          | Clowes Moor Packhorse Track  | 4          | 15          |
| )                         | 2          | 25          | Nicker Brow                  | 2          | 16          |
| )                         | 3          | 21          | Oldham and Standedge Road    | 3          | 7           |
| Saddleworth )             | 1          | 11          | Ridge Lane                   | 2          | 10          |
| )                         | 3          | 20          | Wakefield & Austerlands Road | 4          | 16          |
| *TRANSPORT                |            |             | *UTILITIES                   |            |             |
| Canals -                  |            |             | Gas -                        |            |             |
| "Ailsa Craig"             | 4          | 13          | Oldham Gas Company           | 1          | 13          |
| Boat Lane )               | 4          | 11          | Water -                      |            |             |
| )                         | 4          | 12          | Ashton, Stalybridge and )    | 1          | 13          |
| )                         | 4          | 16          | Dukinfield Waterworks Comm.) | 1          | 15          |
| Bourne, Thomas )          | 4          | 10 to       | )                            | 1          | 16          |
| (Superintendent,          | 4          | 17          | )                            | 1          | 17          |
| Standedge Tunnel)         |            |             | )                            | 1          | 20          |
| Flint Pit Shaft,          |            |             | Ashway Gap Filter House      | 1          | 16          |
| Standedge                 | 4          | 10          | Bateman & Hill (Engineers)   | 1          | 13          |
| Huddersfield Canal Co.)   | 3          | 3           | Besom Hill Pumping Station   | 1          | 16          |
| )                         | 4          | 11          | Castleshaw Filter House )    | 1          | 15          |
| )                         | 4          | 15          | )                            | 1          | 16          |
| Outram, Benjamin          | 4          | 10          | Navvies (Castleshaw)         | 1          | 18          |
| Peak Forest Canal         | 4          | 10          | North West Water Ltd.        | 1          | 20          |
| Raistrick, John           | 4          | 15          | Oldham Gas and Water Co.     | 1          | 13          |
| Redbrook Shaft, Standedge | 4          | 10          | Oldham Waterworks )          | 1          | 13          |
| Standedge Tunnel )        | 4          | 10 to       | )                            | 1          | 20          |
| )                         |            | 17          | Readycon Dear Filter House ) | 1          | 16          |
| Tunnel End, Marsden )     | 4          | 10          | )                            | 1          | 17          |
| )                         | 4          | 15          | Reservoirs -                 |            |             |
| )                         | 4          | 16          | Binn Green (unbuilt)         | 1          | 15          |
| Railways -                |            |             | Brun Clough                  | 4          | 16          |
| Castleshaw Res. Tramway   | 1          | 18          | Castleshaw )                 | 1          | 2           |
| Delph branch line )       | 2          | 15 to       | )                            | 1          | 13          |
| )                         | 2          | 17          | )                            | 1          | 15          |
| Delph Station )           | 1          | 18          | )                            | 1          | 16          |
| )                         | 2          | 15          | )                            | 1          | 17          |
| )                         | 2          | 16          | Chew )                       | 1          | 15          |
| Greenfield Station )      | 2          | 15          | )                            | 4          | 24          |
| )                         | 2          | 16          | Crook Gate )                 | 1          | 13          |
| London and North Western  |            |             | )                            | 1          | 15          |
| Railway )                 | 2          | 15          | )                            | 1          | 16          |
| )                         | 2          | 16          | )                            | 1          | 17          |
| Manchester Exchange       | 3          | 20          | Dovestone                    | 1          | 15          |
| Marsden Station           | 4          | 12          | Dowry )                      | 1          | 13          |
| Standedge Tunnel )        | 4          | 12          | )                            | 1          | 15          |
| )                         | 4          | 16          | )                            | 1          | 17          |
| Woodhead Tunnel           | 4          | 12          | Greenfield )                 | 1          | 15          |
| Roads -                   |            |             | )                            | 1          | 17          |
| Boat Lane )               | 4          | 11          | Hanging Lees                 | 1          | 17          |
| )                         | 4          | 12          | Marsden                      | 4          | 15          |
| )                         | 4          | 16          | New Years Bridge )           | 1          | 13          |
| )                         |            |             | )                            | 1          | 15          |
|                           |            |             | )                            | 1          | 17          |

|                             | <u>No.</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Readycon Dean )             | 1          | 13          |
| )                           | 1          | 15          |
| )                           | 1          | 16          |
| )                           | 1          | 17          |
| Rooden )                    | 1          | 16          |
| )                           | 1          | 17          |
| Strinesdale )               | 1          | 13          |
| )                           | 1          | 15          |
| )                           | 1          | 16          |
| )                           | 1          | 18          |
| Yeoman Hey                  | 1          | 15          |
| Strinesdale Treatment Works | 1          | 16          |
| Strinesdale Tunnel          | 1          | 15          |
| West Pennine Water Board    | 1          | 20          |

\*MISCELLANEOUS

|                              |   |    |
|------------------------------|---|----|
| Air Raid Precautions )       | 2 | 4  |
| )                            | 3 | 18 |
| )                            | 3 | 20 |
| Auctions                     | 4 | 6  |
| Battle of Britain            | 2 | 6  |
| Belsen                       | 3 | 20 |
| Beaker burials               | 1 | 1  |
| Common rights                | 3 | 6  |
| Geological Society of London | 4 | 5  |
| Hearth Tax                   | 2 | 24 |
| Home Guard                   | 2 | 6  |
| Inclosure Commissioners )    | 1 | 15 |
| )                            | 3 | 6  |
| Navvies                      | 1 | 18 |
| Peterloo                     | 3 | 24 |
| Royal Vintner Company        | 1 | 9  |
| Searchlight detachments )    | 2 | 2  |
| )                            | 4 | 20 |
| )                            | 4 | 22 |
| )                            | 4 | 24 |
| Tithes (crops)               | 2 | 24 |



SADDLEWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER SPRING 1992

"It's good to be in Saddleworth  
In the Springtime of the year,  
When the cloughs are yellow coltsfoot  
And the blossom days are near.  
When the lark is on the uplands  
And the throstle's in the lane.  
When the fields are fair as heaven  
And the heart is young again."

Ammon Wrigley.

The last lecture of the season was given by Bill Kennett on the subject of 'Oldham Tokens and Commemorative Medals'. He took us back into a forgotten world when small pieces of metal, usually brass, were used to represent something of a higher intrinsic value and were traded in by publicans for their concert nights and grocers for packets of tea. We were informed that medals were struck and awarded to commemorate special events whether it was the crowning of a monarch or the opening of a new brewery. In those days people had a proper sense of values.

The Archaeology Group.

The following visits are being arranged during the summer.

Saturday 6th June, 92. 9.30 a.m. from the Museum or meet 10.30 a.m.  
Albert Dock, LIVERPOOL. (Maps available from  
Local Interest Centres and Tourist Offices)

Wednesday 1st July, 92 6.30 p.m. from the Museum or meet 7.15 p.m.  
at Healey Dell, Rochdale.

For further information contact Jim Carr on 873612.

Art Exhibitions at the Museum.

23rd May - 5th July. Rushcart Photography.

11th May - 2nd August. Norma Nelson.

8th August - 30th Aug. Saddleworth Group of Artists.

Textile Working Days.

Sunday 21st June, and Sunday 16th August, 92.

Craft Demonstrations.

Sunday 7th June. Hand-built Pottery.

18th & 19th July. Spinning & Weaving.

25th July - 2nd August. Lacemaking.

Sunday 9th August. Quilling.

Last Sunday in each month. Lacemaking.

Exhibition at the Gallery.

23rd May - 19th July.

'The Right Tool for the Job'.

Veteran Car Rally & Fete.

Sunday 14th June, 92.

Once again this splendid annual event will take place on the King George V Playing Field, Uppermill and will open at 11.30 a.m. The run will start from Tanner's Mill in Greenfield and will proceed to Holmfirth, Meltham, Marsden, Scouthead and Grasscroft.

The 8 Towns Radio Roadshow will be in attendance. Refreshments, various events and stalls will be on the field.

Forthcoming Society Trips.

The Summer Coach Trip is to North Wales to view the mighty Conway Castle a landmark of history and to indulge in some archaeology with a visit to the recently opened pre-historic mines on the Great Orme. So there will be mountains to view and wide beaches to walk on Saturday the 11th July, 92.

The Autumn Trip is a railway journey over the famous Ribbleshead Viaduct through some of Yorkshires finest scenery, no doubt stopping at Appleby where people may visit the town and taste the unique delights of this ancient settlement.

Application forms for both the trips will be found at the rear of the newsletter.

Membership Section.

Welcome to the following new members.

|                                                           |                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. A.E. Swann of Thornton-Cleveleys.              | Mr. Vernon Heron, Stalybridge. |
| Mr. & Mrs. D. Stone, Greenfield.                          | James & Jonathan Coop, Delph.  |
| Mr. G. Griffiths & Miss G. Briggs, Delph.                 | Mrs. R. Smithson, Grotton.     |
| Mr. F.P. Baggins, Delph.                                  | Mr. G. Woodhead, Greenfield.   |
| Mrs. Mary Clay Platt Lee, Haverford, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. |                                |

It is good to welcome James & Jonathan Coop as young members into the Society, especially remembering the fact that our well known friends Audrey & David Chadderton are grandparents to the boys.

Some quite interesting new members Mr. & Mrs. A.E. Swann are keen to learn more facts regarding their Great Grandfather who was David Swann the Delph and Denshaw postman over a 35 year period of time and reckoned to have walked a distance equal to seven times round the world, having roughly covered over 170,000 miles. Any members who were aware of this cheery soul with a word for any wayfarer are recommended to write to them at 14 Firshill Close, Thornton-Cleveleys, Lancs. FY5 5HA.

A reminder to members who have not yet renewed their subscriptions to the Society for this year will be enclosed with this Bulletin and we shall be very pleased to receive the cheques at the earliest opportunity.

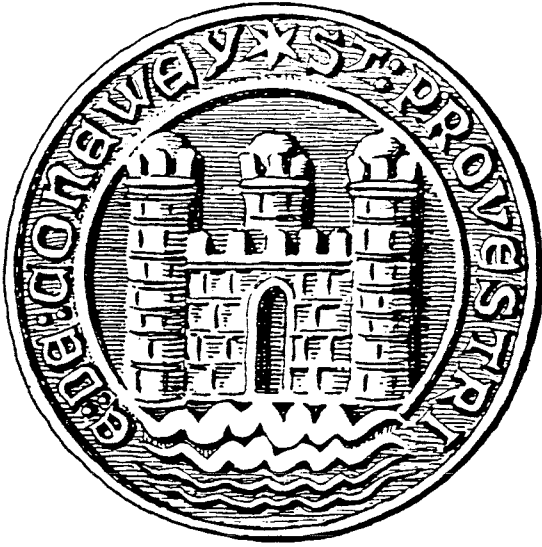
Family Subscriptions.... £8.50      Single Membership £7.00. Retired... £5.25

J. Hindle.

# Saddleworth Historical Society

Registered Charity No. 505074

S.H.S. SUMMER COACH TRIP  
SATURDAY 11th JULY, 1992



## NORTH WALES

Depart - Delph 8.30 a.m.  
Museum - 8.45 a.m.  
Adult - £9.00 Child - £8.00  
(57 seats)

No meal has been organised, but a picnic lunch is suggested and there are numerous restaurants in Llandudno, our main stay.

A guided visit to Conway Castle has been booked for 2.30 p.m.

A visit to the recently opened prehistoric mines on the Great Orme will be possible for those who wish.

Please send your booking to Mrs. Wendy Murray on the attached form -  
cheques payable to Saddleworth Historical Society.

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## S.H.S. SUMMER COACH TRIP - SATURDAY 11th JULY, 92

### NORTH WALES

To - Mrs. W. Murray,  
134 Oldham Road,  
Denshaw,  
Oldham. OL3 5RP

Tel. 0457 874493

Cheques payable to  
Saddleworth Historical  
Society.

Pick up Point \_\_\_\_\_

Please book \_\_\_\_\_ places for this trip.

I enclose \_\_\_\_\_ £9.00 Adult.  
£8.00 Child.

Names of all persons \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Tel. Number. \_\_\_\_\_



# Saddleworth Historical Society

Registered Charity No. 505074

## S.H.S. AUTUMN TRIP - SETTLE-CARLISLE RAILWAY

FRIDAY 25th SEPTEMBER, 92

35 seat coach departs - Museum ..... 9.30 a.m.  
train departs Settle ..... 11.45 a.m.  
arrives Carlisle... 1.26 p.m.  
(tea and coffee trolley on the train)

depart Carlisle ... 5.49 p.m.  
arrive Settle ..... 7.27 p.m.  
for onward journey by coach to Saddleworth.

|           |                      |                     |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Cost..... | £5.00 coach          | £5.00 coach         |
|           | £8.00 train. ADULTS. | 4.00 train under 18 |
|           | <u>£13.00</u>        | <u>£9.00</u>        |

Railcard holders should note this on their reservation.  
Forms should be returned to Mrs. Wendy Murray as indicated.

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## S.H.S. AUTUMN TRIP - SETTLE-CARLISLE RAILWAY

FRIDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER, 92

To Mrs. W. Murray,  
134 Oldham Road,  
Denshaw,  
Oldham. OL3 5RP

Tel Number. 0457 874493

Please book \_\_\_\_\_ places for trip

I enclose £ \_\_\_\_\_ £13 Adults.  
£9 Under 18

Cheques made payable to  
Saddleworth Historical  
Society.

Names of all persons \_\_\_\_\_

Address. \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. Number. \_\_\_\_\_

