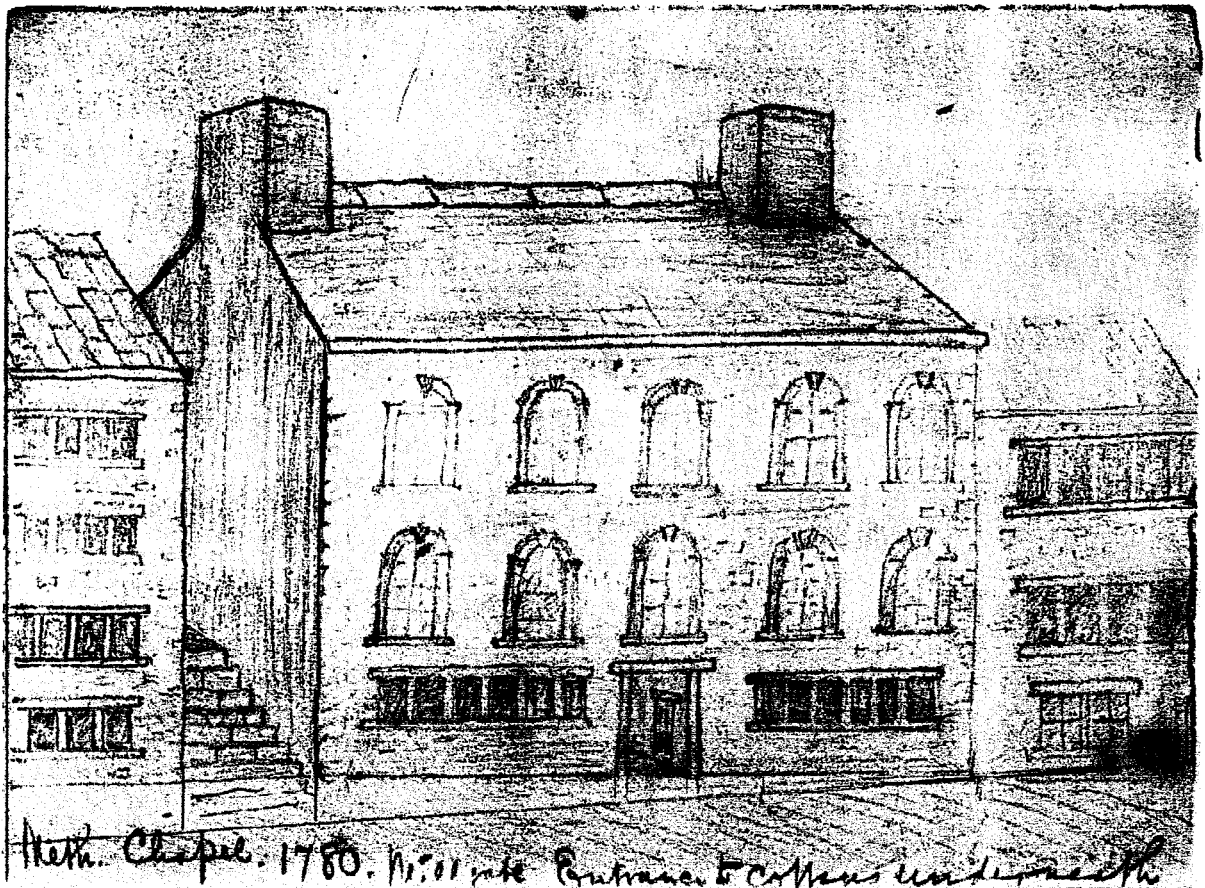


Saddleworth Historical Society Bulletin



Volume 31

Number 3

Autumn 2001

Bulletin of the Saddleworth Historical Society

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Cover illustration: This pencil sketch, of unknown provenance, is of the original Methodist chapel on Millgate, Delph. The chapel was demolished over a century ago, but its windows may still be seen, as they were reused in the Co-operative Hall which was built on the site. See pp.19-20.

Saddleworth Historical Society

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

Please send items of historical interest to the Bulletin Editor, John Farrow, and items of current interest (e.g. forthcoming events) to the Newsletter editor, Jack Hindle.

The Society's Web site is at

<http://www.saddleworth-historical-society.org.uk>

This has full details of the Society's activities, publications, library and archives, and there is an e-mail facility. An index to Saddleworth place names, a reference map of Saddleworth, and a bibliography of Saddleworth publications are included, together with the Newsletter and the current issue of the Bulletin. There are links to other Saddleworth Web sites.

Dobcross 1924: The Papers of Frank Akroyd

A Response by Albert Broadbent.

Part 2

29 (4) 13

This, the third part of The Akroyd Papers, is rather different in content to the other parts; it is not a contemporary account, it is an historical record of dated events on the lines of Ammon Wrigley's *Chronological Notes*. Much of it is there in the latter and A.J. Howcroft's *Chapelry and Church* confirms some of the content.

29 (4) 18

Holly Grove House. Chillion Broadbent I remember because the relation to which he refers, Alice Pogson, was his daughter and I knew her very well. She was married to Ernest, a joiner and undertaker in Dobcross. When I knew them they lived at Bridge Inn with Edith and John who was a year older than I was. They later built a new house in Church Road, right hand side just below the railway bridge. My father often referred to Alice as "Alice o' Chilian's."

Diggle Mill. I myself first saw the water wheel about 1925. It was stationary at time but I think it was still used. Exactly when it was finally dismantled is a matter for debate. *[It was dismantled in the same decade, according to Frank Akroyd. See Bulletin, 29 (4), Winter 1999, p. 18.]* Stuart Morton was involved and a photograph in the hands of Saddleworth Historical Society *[reproduced at the end of this paper]* shows the gang involved.

The Statue to which Akroyd refers is shown on OS. maps and it too is a bit of a mystery. All I have discovered is that it is a statue of Jephtha.

[It was placed there by the Lawtons who purchased Diggle New Mill in 1882. See the new Local Interest Trail no.10: Diggle.]

29 (4) 19-20

Dakota Plane Crash. Not only do I remember this accident but I remember the Dakota and have on a number of occasions flown in them during the war. A workhorse and a very safe aircraft

Also, a lady very much involved with that terrible accident at Indian's Head was Sarah Burns, lived in Manor Yard and then in St. Mary's Gate. She was the Mortuary Attendant at the time. Saddleworth mortuary was a building attached to the rest and as one came from High Street down the entrance to the field one passed it on one's left. It was at the rear of what was the big house of St. Chads: the Shaws' house. When my father was a lad Teddy Thornton, future dentist lived there with his parents and he and my dad were friends. There are a few tales I could repeat about the goings on there - not least a St. Chads ghost! I forget how many bodies were brought to Uppermill but Sarah Burns had to deal with the situation. This was a very old barn-like stone building with holes in the thick walls, perhaps for owls, but we lads could climb up and we could actually see bodies covered with sheets.

Diggle Rail Crash. I was almost five years old but I can still remember my grandfather Holden taking me to see it and we stood with the crowd on the bridge. I have some pictures of the scene in a sheet from the *Reporter* of 7 July 1923.

Wrigley Mill. I was christened in the present chapel building on Huddersfield Road Diggle immediately after uncle Albert Holden was married to Elsie France of Wool Road.

I think Mathew Bailey would be one of the family who later moved to Uppermill to the "Bailey mill" in Spring Street. The Principal was Walker, father of Ethel, William Arthur, James Herbert and Jabez (twins) and I think Cissy. He lived at Rushbank, Brownhill Vale and he had a brother Wesley Bailey, who was not I believe connected with the firm. I have a photo circa 1911 of a procession at Brownbill Vale going towards the Square with Kenworthy Mill just off-picture to the left - J. H. Bailey is shown carrying one staff of the Sunday school banner (off picture). Probably Dobcross Band with Walker Bailey, Oliver Schofield and others, Trustees etc. The picture is endorsed "stone laying ceremony" which almost certainly refers to the "New" ie. present chapel in Uppermill Square. (It was opened on Saturday 22 November 1913.)

Ammon Wrigley's Memorial. It was a sad day and the *Chronicle* of 7 September 1946 devoted a page-length appreciation and account of the funeral, together with verses from several friends. There were twenty years between Ammon Wrigley and my father who was an avid reader of his books. He introduced them to me about 1928 I suppose and I am still reading them.

30 (I) 1-2

Mills working in 1924. With the exception of only two, I remember them all, they were in general conversation amongst my elders because many of them worked in some of the mills.

Warth Mill. I have heard it called "Warp", and also "Wharf" - was there not a wharf and turning basin? Also, in later years did not Hervey Rhodes take over the Warth Mill?

Clubs. Yellow Cat, can't remember, but I remember, very well the "Blue Pig" which Akroyd rightly states was up some steps from the yard in School Street, now Church Road. This was the backs of the houses fronting New Street, Uppermill. The Blue Pig - not its real name - was in the upper room of I think Lawton Bottomley's chip shop entered from New Street. The Blue Pig was always a mysterious place to me as a child. It was noted for illegal betting, which was of course widespread in pre-war days and before betting shops were legalised.

Games and Tricks. Weight: we called it sconning overback and we employed *bally* bumpers.

Kicking cans about; no comment!

Relivo we called it relieve, chasers and chased, a "tig" game. A chaser who touched his quarry escorted him to a "den" - a wall or a selected place. Any quarry managing to reach the den and touching the Prisoner, "relieved" was free to join the game, which ended when all the members of one team were in the den.

All of the other games I remember well - including "jacks" because we sold these pot cubes or jacks which nobody ever bought because nobody seemed to how the game was played.

Yes, we all had iron hoops and hooks with which to drive them. They were sold as such but the village blacksmith made the best. The Howard boys always had the best "bowls". Also it's true, girls had wooden hoops and a wooden guide or driver.

30 (I) 3

Tricks played on people. All of these tricks mentioned - plus one or two more - I remember us playing.

Cobcoaling was unique and probably of ancient origin, developed into something quite different to its original style I would think.

Small groups of children did it, no more than six or eight and very local, quite near to their own houses - it was between neighbours really. I would be about eight years old I think and a Sunday School Scholar of Uppermill Wesleyans and junior member of the Wesley Guild, which as I have said my Mother was founding Warden. Nora Edwards (Moor and Edwards) and Lucy Schofield were helpers. When my mother retired Nora became Warden. Someone suggested that cobcoaling should be encouraged in a more positive manner and make it a bit more civilized than the public house image as recorded in the Akroyd papers. Also more children were involved, perhaps a score, whilst there were some adults from the Chapel. It worked because there was none of the mischief and daft work which results from unsupervised youngsters let loose on their own on a dark winter's night!

There were various ditties as Akroyd says. One I can remember, in the vernacular.

Win cum a cobcoalin' fer brunfire time, an'
Yer coal an yer munny we 'ope yul provide.
If yo gin us nowt wil steighl nowt ferwell an'
goodbye
An' will cum na moor here until the next time.
Fol di dee, fol de di, fol de diddle eye di doh.

Down in yon cellar there's nobbut but bugs
An thin ettn mi stockins an' part o' mi clogs.
A'll get a sharp knife an' a'll cut thur yeds awf.
An' a'll 'ave a good supper o' bugs yeds an'
brawth.
Fol de dee, fol de di, fol de diddle eye di doh.

Then, someone, usually Harold Empson, would shout "Up a ladder down a wall.
Please will you give a cob o' coal. "

A cob of coal of course was only a token; what we expected and usually got for Guild funds, was a monetary reward.

I wonder if the seasonal ritual of cobcoaling is still observed in Saddleworth? *[It still exists, but on a reduced scale.]*

30 (I) 3

Hound trails. Do they still do it in Saddleworth? My grandfather kept trail dogs, and my father told some weary tales about the sport. There was one about Billy Puddin. Billy and Betty Puddin. lived in Uppermil, in the New Street area. I remember them very well though I cannot remember their surname. They were brother and sister, elderly in my day and unmarried. Billy was a painter at the Loom Works; Betty kept house.

There was a hound trail starting at Lydgate. The White Hart was full of punters including Billy, who slipped outside quietly. He ran in noisy and excited. "Cum on, lads. Rag's dropped, th' heaunds er werkin." (The rag was soaked in aniseed.) He stood aside as the drinkers stampeded outside and then went inside and emptied all their beer glasses they had left in such a hurry.

Kelsey Park. This I remember. We used to, go in organised parties perhaps in connection with Chapel, or Sunday school. There were no public playgrounds with swings and see-saws for children in those days.

The much respected local councillor Charlie Hopkinson (Hopkinson Close) married one of the Kelsey girls, Dolly. Another daughter, can't remember her name, married Cook and they kept the dairy in High Street opposite the Hare and Hounds. Charlie and Dolly had one child, Reggie, who was my age.

30 (I) 4

Tradesmen coming round to the houses. I recognise all of Frank Akroyd's eight classes of goods or services offered, and there are more. Some of these, perhaps most, were itinerant the

rest were usually well known locals. 1924 to about 1938 - the Akroyd years (and mine too; he was born in 1912, I in 1918) were years of economic depression and high unemployment. This is one of the main reasons for relatively large numbers of itinerants. The system of workhouses was still very much a necessity. Men "on the road" looking for work, and most of them were "tramps", tramped from workhouse to workhouse, in theory at a day's tramp interval. My father often complained, perhaps when a man was found dead, in winter on the moors, that Oldham to Huddersfield via Running Hill was a lot more than a two day walk for an old man in poor condition. - They were given a bed for the night, up early next morning, breakfast, then a task of work before they set off for the next workhouse location.

In my day the Master and Matron at Running Hill were Mr and Mrs Foy, they had a son and daughter Nancy who was about my age. I think, that the Foys were last of the line before the workhouse closed down.

I have made a list of house-callers in Uppermill, and some others particularly at Uppermill Market. The market consisted mainly of established and well known traders, some of whom were seen by Uppermill people at other markets in the district on other days of the week. There were at times irregulars who appeared often without renting a stall, perhaps just standing in the gutter with a tray and neck strap. They sold cheap and often novel items like razors for men or hair curlers for ladies. "Never need a chimney sweep again" - stick a patent Fluebug on the fire and it does the job for twopence! My father-in-law lived most of his life up to retirement at the Commercial Inn at Butler Green, Chadderton, succeeding his father. The "lads" were as daft then as they are today, bets and challenges were thrown around. Someone came in with a shot gun, not uncommon and not illegal in those days. "Fire it up the chimney" (Tap Room) was the bet. There was a large coal fire in the large old fashioned kitchen type range. It cleared the chimney all right; it cleared the pub. Butler

Green Police Station was only a few yards away, but the good relations between my father-in-law and the Inspector saved a serious situation.

Akroyd's Tradesmen visiting houses

Lamp Oil. I remember such a vendor who came to Uppermill, probably from Oldham or Mossley. I think he also sold yellow and donkey stones. Door jambs were stone and all this stonework was donkey- or yellow- stoned. Housewives competed with one another and woe betide the milkman or paper boy who messed their housework!

Rag and bone man. For good woollen worn out garments, scrap metal and perhaps a few bones (although I never saw bones on a cart), a woman would be given donkey stones in exchange and she thought it was a good deal. In Oldham, metal brokers kept donkeys and carts for hiring out to anyone on a daily basis. The day's results, rags and metal, were sold to the hirer, who deducted his hiring fee leaving the collector with a little money for himself. Their street cry "Rags and bones - donkey stones" was often supplemented with a handbell or a bugle.

Fish Man. Sam Grimshaw and Harry Robinson both of Uppermill did for some years hawk fish from a Morris car with dickey seat equipped for the purpose. The village fish shop was kept by Mr and Mrs Parkin in High Street near the Post Office.

Green Peas and Black Pudding. I can remember that on occasion a man selling "black and green peas all hot" appeared in Uppermill High Street and Square. It was in winter of course. He didn't have a horse and cart, he had a hand cart and I think he was another "irregular". Street sales of roast chestnuts were still a feature of winter life but I cannot recollect ever seeing it in Uppermill yet I remember them in Oldham Tommy Field and in Bradford. In the season we often had street

selling from a handcart of cockles and mussels. My Granny would boil a panfull and everybody helped themselves from a large basin in the centre of the table. Children were instructed about the parts which should not be eaten, how to soak it in vinegar, and the dangers of over indulgence; sometimes news would come in that someone (usually a man) in the village was "musselled" and his face had puffed up - food poisoning of course.

About the end of the 19th century when my father was a youngster, there was, according to him, a "pea" shop in Uppermill Square, which the lads patronised. The proprietor kept a little monkey on a chain and a perch; very hygienic! As with all youth there was horseplay and father told of the occasion when somebody shoved the monkey off his perch and into the peas. (At 29 (2) 22 Bob Betty (Bettley) is said to have had a monkey. I wonder if the pea shop had any connection with him?)

Oat Cakes. I know that people in Uppermill did have oat cake. My aunt Lizzie always kept some in the pantry and it was always offered at Masonic dinners which she prepared.

Muffens Man. I do remember a crumpets man with a very large basket. We had in Uppermill at least four main confectioners plus Bertha Bestow on Co-op Row and I think she only made muffins, which were much liked and for which people would travel from other villages.

Pack Man. Another irregular I should think - they came and went. Men and women. In these times between the wars, there was much unemployment, people were turning their hands to whatever they could, and hawking was one of these things they tried.

Doctor's Collector. He refers to Mr Dutton and what he says is true i.e. a bob a week and no NHS! The money was a debt, paying the doctor's bill over an allowed period; it was the accepted system, poor people simply hadn't the money. It was hard too especially on younger doctors struggling to get started on their career.

I cannot recollect any Doctor's Collector in Uppermill but there would be one.

Ice Cream. I cannot remember an ice cream man in Uppermill. One or two shops sold it in summer and during the season ice cream cart irregulars travelled from Oldham or Ashton. Names which come to mind are Dobson, Granelli and O'Donells. These were well known businesses in Oldham who had stalls on Tommyfield daily. (Manchester had many such family ice cream businesses deriving from Italian immigration, early in the nineteenth century where many of them settled in the Ancoats district. It was known as "hoky-poky". Granelli was taken over after the war by, I think, Walls of Godley. The name still appeared on ice cream up to very recent times.) Around 1928 a new product arrived, brought to the villages by uniformed men on tricycles, two front wheels leading and carrying a large box, and one rear wheel driving the whole vehicle. These tricycles were very heavy when empty (I once tried it) but loaded they were really donkey work, full of Walls ice cream and pedalled from and back to the depot at Hyde, a round trip of up to twenty miles. (The coolant was solidified CO₂, which was also used in theatres for fog scenes. I once saw the front rows of seats at "Carousel" cleared owing to the inexperience of the back stage operators. On that occasion I was with Ron Birch, formerly a teacher at Uppermill School.)

I would like to complement Akroyd's eight examples with some of my own and which apply to trades people and hawkers in Uppermill

Milkmen were regulars - mainly local farmers, who also, as they do to this day, brought fresh, free range eggs - the battery system hadn't been invented! Farmers invariably delivered milk in milk floats - horse and two wheeled trap, which normally carried two standard type churns, similar to the ones which always featured on railway station platforms. Capacity? guess, about 20 gallons. From these the milkman filled his perhaps 2 gallon hand-delivery can.

People left their milk jugs on the door step covered by a saucer. There was a statutory stamped measure, tin plated like all the other vessels and a pint or gill measure was used. As a child I was puzzled when our milkman, John at th' Intuck, alias John Schofield, measured out his pint using the official measure and then dashed an unmeasured amount into the jug. What's the point, a measure is a measure, statutory or not!

I quote from Ammon Wrigley, *Old Saddleworth Days: Old Words and Sayings*, page 183: A County Court Judge could make nothing of the Saddleworth dialect. "How much milk did your cow give?" he asked a farmer in a case of cow warranty. "Eight quart and a slat", the farmer replied. "What's a slat?" asked the judge. "A sope" returned the other. "Soap," said the judge. "I won't believe that cows give soap: judgement for defendant."

(I should explain that a "sope" means, simply, a sip. On my way home from school at lunch time about 1928, unusually there was a large crowd of men at Joe o' Bob's barn. They were in a circle and cows were being brought out for appraisal, which I did not understand. The auctioneer, for such he was, talked about gallons per day etc. It was the end for Joe o' Bob's Barn.)

Other milk suppliers in Uppermill I remember are:

Jane Wood, a milk woman; lived with her father, Joe o' Bob's, who kept his cows at the barn on Pickhill where the pathway to the Council School joined Pickhill Lane. She had no vehicle, she carried the milk to customers on foot. She cooled her milk by placing cans in the watering hole of the underground stream which flowed from under the railway and down Pickhill Lane and hence to towards the Tame via Buckley Mill reservoir.

Ned at t' Laceby, Gartside I think; delivered milk in the district using the horse and milk float. Laceby is on the left hand side of

Huddersfield Road, past Junction going towards Standedge.

Nathaniel Schofield with his brother Ernest o' Derby's, of Carr Barn were well known (especially the latter) farmers and milk suppliers. Ernest was so well known that a biography should have been written long ago!

Mr Spilsbury. Aunt Lizzie at the Masonic Hall was a customer. I can't remember his farm but it was local. What I do remember is that his two-churn milk float was violated by a small boy in Court Street, in those days the place of Law and Order. The Police Station and I think the Court were both there. The local constable was P.C. Marriot. West Riding County Constabulary. Wife and four; Hilda, Charlie, Cyril and John, aged about three, he it was who turned on Mr Spilsbury's milk taps and who lost his milk, running down Court Street. About the same period, John Sykes, grocer of High Street, suffered in a similar fashion when a three year old boy from across the road, Old Manor House, performed the same trick on a barrel of treacle!

The Co-op was also supplying, and I think delivering, in bottles from a central depot by the 1920s.

Joe t' Barm chap. I don't think I ever knew his surname, but he was local and a regular. He regularly called at Old Manor House - paper shop - where Grannie Holden always had a "baking day" which was Wednesday(?) which made Thursday fettling day! This especially included the coal range. A central, high barred coal fire with a boiler left and an oven right. The boiler had an iron lid to enable the boiler to be filled with perhaps five gallons of water by bucket or by a utensil called a lading can, sometimes plain but invariably enamelled. More remarkably, you had to take your hot water out the same way. If you wanted a (tin) bath in front of the fire it was quite a job! The cold water of course had to be brought in by bucket from the kitchen tap - if you had one, otherwise it was off to the pump or well. I

remember as a child the old cast iron/brass hand pump was still bolted to the stone sink. My father removed it when Thornton and Higson plumbers across the road (High Street) installed what was then a modern system, coal fire with back boiler. The stone "slopstone" was replaced by a Belfast sink - very modern!

What's this got to do with barm? Well, barm is yeast, and Grannie baked her - our - own bread. (My cousin in Bradford trained to be a baker and confectioner with Norman Pearson who had his shop in New Street.) Our Gran baked her bread in the side oven. The bakers' yeast she used was a solid type, and Joe, who was a regular roundsman, came in a little trap and pony. He used Roman style scales, all brass with brass weights. (For further study on this subject those interested should read Ammon Wrigley's *Songs of a Moorland Parish*, "Owd Puddle's Ale House", page 281.)

Referring to the water supply at Old Manor House and the hand pump, I have seen old deeds which indicate that the Manor House complex had water rights, which included a lead pipe from Chapel Well, now culverted, across The Square, down Wade Row, and then left in front of the cottages and through Manor yard.

Props. This man was not local, irregular and, I think, itinerant. There were probably more than one. Father and uncles remembered, it was in P.C. Marriott's time, when Props appeared in the Square bawling his wares (clothes line props) which were on his shoulder, and the Law intervened. What was said I can't say but it ended with the pair of them marching down to Court Street, the Law having to carry the props himself since Props had refused, but still shouting "props" for the attention of possible customers.

Newspaper Delivery. This service was the near monopoly of the newsagents' shops which, as I have said earlier, were themselves regulated by the industry. My Grandfather Holden who was succeeded by Uncle Albert, was up very early

in the morning, I think that by the end of the first war papers were delivered to the shops, from Frank Pollards (Oldham) by motor van whilst prior to that the newsagents would have to collect them at Greenfield or Saddleworth stations. In my day certain papers, sporting editions I think, had to be picked up at Saddleworth at about 6 p.m. from Manchester. I have often performed this duty and I remember a man called Joe Wright, he suffered from defective eyesight; we had to count our respective shares. In those days we used the old measuring systems of the paper trade. Grandad Holden had worked at the Diggle paper mill as did his Father before him. I quite remember Joe Wright and myself had to count out "One quire and six" (thirty copies), and one of us, I can't remember which, would take that number of papers whilst the other took the remainder. I think Joe was from Dobross although I don't remember a newsagent there.

Holden's had one or two paper boys including myself whilst there were from time to time others who helped out. Albert had his own rounds which included Dobcross up to Duckworth's Corner. Aunt Sarah would do Wade Row and Square. The paper boys I recall include Albert Gartside, Will Whitehead, Gilbert Bradbury, Stanley Farrand, Eddie Walker. There were one or two older paper "boys" like my Father and Joe Mumford.

Greengrocers. There were four greengrocers' shops I remember in Uppermill: Spencers, Ammon Ashley, Percy Daniels and Bob Holt. I can only remember Ammon Ashley coming round to houses. However there were traders who came from Ashton and Mossley, (Willy Lowe) he was regular but the others were mainly irregulars and some perhaps itinerant. Local farmers were also in market for potatoes, cabbage, carrots, turnips etc. The Co-op had a grocery in Court Street and perhaps a greengrocers too. The other regular green grocers were at the weekly market but they did not visit houses.

Bakestone men were very local but I would say, perhaps, irregulars. Ammon Wrigley, *Songs of a Moorland Parish*, presents an authoritative and detailed history of Delph's bakestone industry, manufacture and sales. These men hawked their wares as far away as Rochdale, apparently. I would like to think that perhaps some Delph "gronger" sold one to the Duchess of Kent in 1835 to take home in her carriage when she called at the Bell Inn with the young Princess Victoria, on their way to York Festival.

Ammon Wrigley laments the industry "going down to its extinction" (1912) and yet I feel that it survived well into the 1920s. I think Granny Holden still had "bakstuns" in use in her coal fired oven. Further, and it may be my memory and I would be perhaps only five years old, I think that bakestones were still being peddled.

Coalmen. In 1930 there were to my knowledge three coal merchants delivering to houses, Rourke, Julius Radcliffe and the Co-op. Four-wheel flat wagons with one horse, plus chain-horse where necessary. The one hundredweight bags were stacked so that the coal man could take them on his back and thence to the coal house or coal hole. A set of scales was kept on the wagon, probably a statutory requirement since a customer could require a check on the weight. Radcliffe's man was Wilson Barlow and I think Mr Walton who lived in Manor Yard with wife and two daughters may have been a Co-op carter.

Coal to the Old Manor House (newsagents) was put down the grids in the forecourt into the two barrel vaulted chambers I have referred to elsewhere. Grandad usually had it by the ton either bagged or from the high sided type of cart. The mills were supplied by this method. There were private, self-employed carters who used both flat or high side carts. Fred Broadbent – Fred at Bridge Inn – comes to mind.

Most coal for Uppermill came to Uppermill goods yard up Shaws Lane but there werel

"coal shunts" (bunkers) on Delph New Road and at Greenfield Station. Before the railways coal would arrive by canal; there were wharves at Greenfield, Wade Lock and Wool Road. Postman. The most local and most regular of all the house callers, with one reservation, the village postman had helpers at Christmas. These were perhaps recruited from the unemployed register. There was a village tale of the man who was told to deliver his sackfull so he did, he delivered them all into the nearest house; lucky householder, all those Christmas cards! In my day just after the first war, the Uppermill Postman was Mr Lawson, an ex serviceman; married with one daughter, Nancy I think.

Window Cleaners. These could be local, regular, irregular, itinerant and perhaps a combination. The job is still the same. It is a "natural" for a part time job. I can remember men I knew at work who moonlighted as window cleaners. Also it is a profession which expands with unemployment. I well remember during my boyhood in Uppermill men up ladders cleaning house windows and yet I cannot identify a single one of them! Neither can I hazard a guess on the matter of fees. I do remember housewives complaining when these operators persisted in using a bucket of water to "clean" too many windows. "He winner change his watter tha knows Mary Anne."

Knives and Scissors Sharpening. Up until fairly recent years I have known the scissors and knives grinders who visited the locality on a spasmodic basis, irregular and itinerant. These men had special wheelbarrows, always fascinating to little boys. The grinder's barrow when tipped off its wheel then stood on four legs. An endless leather belt was slipped on to the large road wheel, which became a driver-pulley actuated by a foot-driven crank. The large wheel with its belt drove a much smaller pulley on the grinding head, usually double headed, a coarse wheel and a finer wheel. The results, Granny's bread-knife or Grandad's baccy-knife, Father's firewood axe or Mother's scissors, varied considerably! Cost per item?

Well, craftsman's (tradesman's) rate about 18 pence (about 7½ p.) per hour. Say five minutes per item? When I started work in Oldham in 1932 I couldn't miss the huge hoardings advertising beer and "Mine's a John Willie" priced at tuppence a pint – less than a modern penny! So our scissors-man could nip over to the Globe or Hare and Hounds and get refreshed for his afternoon's stint.

Drains. Itinerants came round who could "clean" the old lady's drains. He did no such thing. He removed grids and scooped out enormous quantities of sludge from the traps which he showed to and impressed granny; she would give him a penny and by the time he was over the hill she would find that the obstruction in her main drain was still there.

Gypsies are not mentioned by Akroyd, but are worthy of a mention. They were itinerant and irregulars, civil and always women. They sold the traditional clothes pegs, flowers, baskets, pots and other things "to order." I don't know where they came from or where they went to.

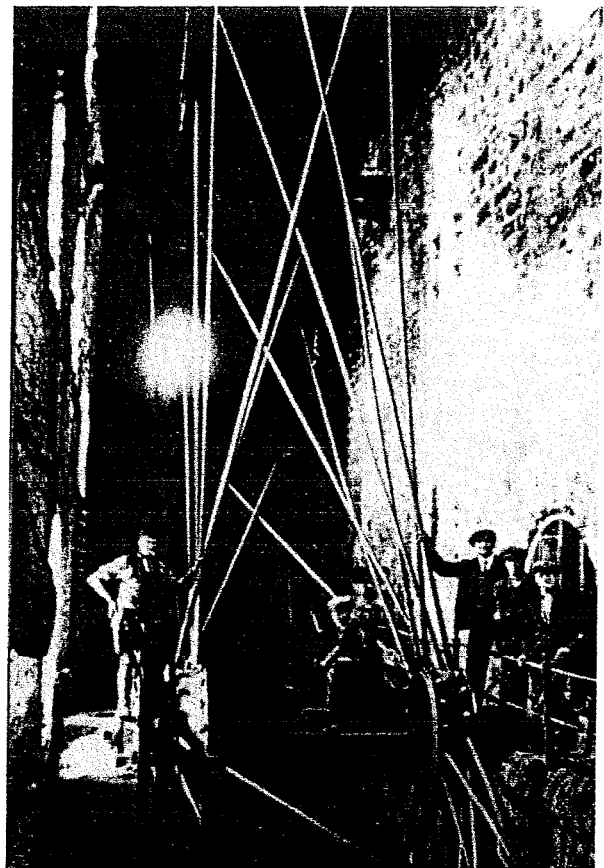
Conclusions

There are really two conclusions to this response paper. Frank, Akroyd winds up his Papers with a potpourri of various aspects of village life in Dobcross, shops business, mills, clubs, children's games, past events. Finally, they are complemented by an appreciation of the author by his daughter, and that is the real conclusion.

My response has its own conclusions within the text itself, of this important historical contribution to records which Akroyd has

bequeathed to future generations of students of local history. The reading of such matter has given me great pleasure especially as I was, give or take a few years, a contemporary of the author.

In bringing the Akroyd Papers into the public arena Dannie Wright, himself a Dobcrosser, has performed a real service. They are, as I have said, unique. Thanks, Frank Akroyd, Patricia Wisenden, Dannie Wright, and to the Editor of the S.H.S Bulletin for publishing the Papers, and to those many Saddleworth worthies, past and present, who contributed, voluntarily, and involuntarily, to both papers.



The Wheel at Diggle Mill

"This Diggle wheel was made at the foundry on Barns Road, Marsden, opposite the Old New Inn, a foundry which in the 1880s made a lot of the machinery for the rapidly expanding wool trade. It was assembled, to check for fit, etc., on the present Marsden AFC ground, then the cricket ground, which

is opposite the foundry, before being dismantled and towed away by teams of horses." – From a letter by Albert Farrand to the Oldham Evening Chronicle, 28 Jan 1967. The wheel was 64' 8" in diameter and 7' wide, with 192 buckets each 6' wide and 1½' deep and holding 36 gallons of water. It generated 140 hp.

The Valletta Convention

Audrey Carr

On Friday August 31st representatives of local historical societies and other interested people were invited to a seminar at Manchester University by its Field Archaeological Centre to discuss the Valletta Convention and its implications for Archaeology in the United Kingdom. The meeting was chaired by John Walker.

A representative of the Council for British Archaeology gave its position regarding the Valletta Convention on the protection of the Archaeological Heritage which involves conservation, the control of exactions, the use of metal detectors, the prevention of "illicit" Circulation of artefacts and the dissemination of information. He concluded that any legislation on licensing archaeological investigation would outlaw much amateur work by interested societies and individuals.

Apparently in Northern Ireland their draconian administration has resulted in the virtual absence of amateur archaeology. European licensing systems give free scope to professionals only.

A spokesman for the Institute of Field Archaeologists speaking for the professionals

spoke of the importance of supervision by qualified archaeologists to prevent illicit damage, removal of artefacts and illegal exactions.

Much discussion took place when the seminar split into three groups and conclusions were reached.

Licensing could only be viable if it was a means of bringing amateurs and professionals closer; if it was a means of improving archaeology: if existing bodies including English Heritage, the Institute of Field Archaeology, the Council for British Archaeology and the Church were all consulted and if there were different levels of licensing for amateurs and professionals.

The day ended with participants agreeing how enjoyable it had been to meet other local historical societies and hearing their views and news. Hopefully we shall meet again to discuss topics of mutual interest.

The Government has since declared that additional legislation in the form of a licensing system is not necessary.

Saddleworth Hearth Tax Returns

A Seventeenth Century Listing of all Householders in the Township

Michael Buckley

Seventeenth century research in Saddleworth is hampered by a lack of historical source material. Parish register coverage in this period is scant, with many gaps in the record, no information on abode, and a lack of other detail which renders it virtually impossible to separate one individual from another. Manorial records are also largely non-existent. So in researching this period we are compelled to rely largely on the evidence of wills and deeds, many of which fortunately have survived, and on several lists of inhabitants that were drawn up in support of national initiatives. The most important of these were the hearth tax returns of the 1660s and early 1670s. The hearth tax was established by statute in 1662 and required every household to pay a tax annually of 2s for every hearth. The tax practically touched everyone who possessed a house, and so it presents a complete return of the inhabited houses in the district and the names of their occupants.

The purpose of this series of articles is primarily to place on record a complete transcript of this important local history source. An analysis will also be included later in the series which uses the data, supplemented by other available information from the period, to reconstruct the settlements and names of the families living in Saddleworth in the mid seventeenth century.

The history of the Hearth Tax is admirably chronicled by W. F. Irvine in his article *Lancashire Hearth Taxes* published in 1900 [1]. Following Irvine's account:

In the Act which gave Hearth Taxes to the King, it was provided that from the 25th

March, in the year 1662, every dwelling-house and all lodgings and chambers in the Inns of Court, Inns of Chancery, Colleges, and other societies within the kingdom of England, dominion of Wales and town of Berwick-on-Tweed should be charged with the annual payment to the King for every firehearth and stove, the sum of 2s. a year, to be paid at Michaelmas and Ladyday in equal portions, the first payment to be made on the feast day of St. Michael the Archangel 1662.

In order that a correct return might be made it was provided that every keeper of such house, within six days after notice having been given to him by the constables, head-boroughs tything men, should deliver to them a true and just account in writing of all hearths and stoves in their respective houses. In case of any housekeeper refusing to supply this information, power was given to the overseers to enter the house and make a personal inspection themselves.

It was then necessary, for the constables to deliver a copy of these lists at the next quarter sessions thereafter, and the justices of the Peace were required to enrol these accounts and transmit a signed copy, within one month, to His Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

The only people who were exempt from this Wide reaching tax are referred to in articles 16 and 17 of the Act, by which it is provided "That any person who by reason of his poverty, or the smallness of his estate, is exempted from the usual taxes, payments, and contributions towards the Church and poor, shall not be charged or chargeable with any of the

duties by this Act imposed. And further - 'That if the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of the parish, together with the Minister of the same, shall in writing certify their belief that the house wherein any person doth inhabit is not of greater value than 20s per annum, and that neither the person so inhabiting, nor any other using the same messuage hath, useth, or keepeth any lands or tenements of their own or others of the yearly value of 20s. per annum, or owneth any lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the value of £10 in own possession or in the the possession of any other in trust for them, such persons shall be exempted from payment of the tax.'

The Tax was abolished in 1689 in the reign of William & Mary . The preamble to the Act testifies to its unpopularity. "Whereas His Majesty, having been informed that the revenue of Hearth money was grievous to the people, ... the ... Commons do find that the said revenue cannot be ... regulated but that it will occasion many difficulties and questions, and that it is in itself not only a great oppression to the poorer sort but a badge of slavery upon the whole people, exposing every mans house to be entered into and searched at pleasure by persons unknown to him, we your Majestys most faithful and loyal subjects the Commons, being filled with a most humble and grateful sense of your Majesty's unparalleled grace and favour to your people not only by restoring their rights and liberties which have been invaded contrary to law, but in desiring, to make them happy and at ease by taking, away such burdens as by law were fixed upon them, by which your Majesty; will erect a lasting monument to your goodness in every house in the kingdom, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that the said revenue of hearth

money shall be wholly taken away and abolished."

The returns for the period up to Ladyday 1674 are preserved in the Public Record Office, Kew. After this date the returns were not required to be submitted to the Exchequer and consequently did not find their way into the public records. Few copies were preserved locally and consequently hearth tax returns are rare after this date. The following returns are those that have survived for Saddleworth:

LADYDAY 1664 PRO Ref. E 179 210/393

LADYDAY 1666 PRO Ref. E 179 210/394a

LADYDAY? 1670 PRO Ref. E 179 210/410

LADYDAY 1672 PRO Ref. E 179 210/413

LADYDAY 1674 PRO Ref. E 179 262/13

The first of these lists, that for Ladyday 1664, is many respects the most pleasing and useful. It is the only one to list inhabitants by mere and includes those exempt by reason of poverty as well as those who paid. As it is the actual occupier and not the landlord who was charged, the names are those of the householders residing in each of the four meres.

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Further lists will be published in future issues of the Bulletin.

Saddleshworth Hearth Tax Returns, Ladyday 1664

Public Record Office E 179 210/393

Quicke ffriermear	Hearthes	Quick: Shaw meare	Hearthes
Tho: Milnes	1	Edmond Buckley	1
John Scolefeld Sen'	3	Hen: Buckley	1
Lawrence Scolefeild	1	James Haslegreave	1
John Scolefeild Lawrence' sonne	1	John Greave	1
John Scolefeild Jun'	2	Willim' Buckley	1
Robt' Linthwaite	1	Nicholas Booth	1
Geo' Scolefeild	1	Ralph Hawkyeard	1
John Whitehead	1	Willm' Lees	1
Edmond Scolefeild Walter sonne	1	John Kenworthy	1
John Scolefeild	1	John Malelew	1
Edmond Scolefeild	2	Uxor James Shawe	1
Geo' Scolefeild	1	Hugh Scolefeild	1
ffrancis Scolefeild	1	Robt' Wooley	1
Willim' Scolefeild	1	John Plate	1
John Buckley	2	Robt' Broadbent	1
Geo' Garthside	1	Edmond Hawkroyd	1
ffrancis Garthside	1	Uxor John Buckley	1
John Garthside: Ralph' sonne	1	Hen: Hawkroyd	1
Robt' Garthsid	2	Ann Shawe	1
Uxor' Hen. Garthside	1	John Hawyeard	1
John Garthside de well	2	Mr Alexander Ratcliffe	3
James Garthside	1	James Scolefeild	1
John Garthside		Ralph Houlden	1
Hen: Garthside	1		
Willim' Buckley	1	Total 27	
Edmond Buckley de new tame	3		
Isacke Lees	1	Not Chargable	Hearthes
Robt' Whitehead	2		
John Wrigley de ould tame	1	Joseph Lotton	
John Buckley	1	John Malelew	
Edmond Buckley	1	ffrancis Malelew	
Robt' Scolefeild	1	Thomas Johnson	
John Gartside	1	James Broadbent	
Jeremy Wrigley	1	Ann Shawe	
John Wood	1	Ralph Hawkyeard	
Widd' Linthwaite	1	James Hawkyeard	
James Linthwaite	1	Robt' Scolefeild	
John Wrigley	1	Edmond Hawkyeard	
John Whiteheade	1		
Danyell Whitehead	1		
Total 49			
Not Chargable	Hearthes		
Ann Scolefeild			
John Scolefeild			
Ann Scolefeild Widd'			
Alice Garthside			
Robt' Garthside			
John Wrigley			
John Scolefeild			
Miles Scolefeild			

Quickmeare	Hearthes		
Hen: Buckley Sen'	1	James Lees Smith	2
Hen: Buckley Jun'	1	Geo' Thorpe	1
Robt' Buckley Sen'	1	Sam: Lees	1
Robt' Buckley Jun'	1	John Dixon	1
John Buckley Sen'	1	Danyell Dixon	1
John Buckley Jun'	1	John Andrew	1
Uxor' Edmond Whiteheade	1	John Tweedall	1
John BuckIey	1	Geo' Tweedall	1
John Whitehead	1	Edmond Scolefeild	1
James Kenwortley Jun'	1	John Scolefeild	1
Hugh Kenwortly	1	Abra' Lees	1
Willim' Kenwortley	1	James Lees Scouthead	1
John Whitehead	1	Willim' Hardy	1
James Kenwortley Sen'	5	Tho: Buckley & his sonne	2
John Benson	1	Edmond Buckley	1
Enocke Andrew	2	Willim' Kenwortley de	
Solomon Hardy	1	Knotty laine head	1
Tho: Whitehead	4	James Lees de Sheldershow	
Uxor' John Haword	1	absent	1
John Haword	1		
John Barrett	1	Total 81	
John Shawe	1		
Henry Whitehead	1	Not Chargable	Hearths
Hen: Shawe	1		
Robt' Whitehead	1	James Whitehead	
Thomas Winterbotham	1	Isacke Haward	
Thomas Kenwortley	1	Ann Lees	
Samuell Mellor	1	James Winterbotham	
James Shawe	1	Jaine Winterbotharn	
John Shawe	1	Nathan Tompson	
Willim' Buckley	1	Alice WiId	
Joseph Whitehead	1	Alice Winterbotham	
Rich' Ratcliffe	1	James Leach	
James Neeld	1	Mary Wilde	
Sam: Whitehead absent	1	John Mayall	
John Buckle de groottonhead	3	Anna Whitehead	
Ralph Tayler	1	Rich' Wood	
John Lotton	1	Anto Haward	
James Mayall	1	James Lees	
John Winterbotham	1	Mary Savile	
Robt' Winterbotham	1	Mary Savile Jun'	
James Wood	1	John Lees	
James Clayton	2	Alice Lees Widd'	
Robt' Walker	2	Willim' Tayler	
James Lees Carrier	1	James Lees	
Joseph Taylor	1	Edmond Haslegreave	
Michael Thorpe	2	Uxor ffrancis Haward	
James Plate	1	John Winterbotham	
Sam: Hawood	2		

Quick Lordsmear	Hearthes		
John Whithead	2	Edmond Platt	1
Alex' Scolefeild	1	John ffoaley	1
Tho' Mellor	1	Edmond Platt & John ffoaley	1
Tho' Whewell	1	Robt' Thompson	1
Edmond Buckley	1	Thomas Platt	1
Rich Kenwortley	1	Rich: Whitehead	1
John Shaw	1	John ffarand & the occupiers	1
John Shaw de Lowerhouse	1	Edmond Wood	1
Uxor Robt' Harropp	1	Geor Shawe de Haward	2
Rich Breadberry	1	John Shawe	1
Ann Wheywell	1	Ellias Wrigley	1
Isack Bothomley	1	Peter Breadberry	1
Lawrence Wood	1	Tho: Breadberry	1
Paeter Breadberry	1	Edmond Shawe de diggle	1
Willim' Broadbent	1	James Wrigley	1
James Shawe	1	Geor Broadbent	1
Michael Shawe	1	John Kenwortley	1
James Greave	1	James Broadbent	1
James Broadbent	1		
John Wheywell	1	Total 85	
John Garthside	1		
Geor Malelew	1	Not Chargable	Hearths
Joshua Shaw	1		
John Shawe	1	John Platt	
Peter Breadburry	4	Rich Shawe	
Robt' Broadbent	3	ffrancis Wood	
John Whitehead	1	James Breadberry	
James Broadbent de greene	1	Widd' Greavs	
Geor Hirst	1	Roger Batman	
Geor Loton	1	John Wild	
Rich: Loton	1	Margarett Radcliffe	
James Whithead Senr	1	Willim' Broadbent	
James Whithead Junr	1	Ann Radcliffe	
Widd' Tayler	1	John Wehywall	
Geor Hamonnd	1	Ann Whitehead	
Edmond Shawe	1	Uxor Robt Broadbent	
James Tayler	1	Geor Winterbotham	
Giles Shawe	2	Geor Platt	
Robt' Wrigley	1	Alice Wood	
Edmond Scholefeild	1	John Platt	
Uxor ffrancis Scolefeild	1	ffrancis Scolefeild	
Geor Broadbent Senr	1	Tho Standifirth	
Robt' Shawe	1	Geor Shawe	
Ambrose Scolefeild	1	John Ratcliffe	
John Marshland	1	Willim' Wheywell	
James Shawe	1	Widd' Wrigley	
John Scolefeild	1	Robt' Breadberry	
Ann Broadbent	1	Tho: Harropp	
Elias Wrigley de Brownhill	1	John Ouldham	
Mr Lees Minister	3	Eliz: Walfeild	
ffrancis Platt	1	Margarett Platt	
Willim' Roads	1	Hen Broadbent	
Tho Roads	1	Ralph Hibbert	
Uxor James Broadbent	1	Jaine Hallowses	
James Broadbent	1	John Loton	
Isacke Broadbent	1	Robt Platt	
James Broadbent de Diggle	1	James Kenwortley	
Willim' Scolefeild	1	Eliz: Whitehead Widd'	
James Broadbent Ellis sonne	1	Ann Crompton	
Tho: Breadberry	1		

A Saddleworth Bibliography, 1990-1999

Neil Barrow

Whilst this bibliography attempts to be comprehensive it has also been necessary to limit its scope, following the same principles as those used for the bibliography prepared for the previous decade (1). Firstly it excludes fiction and poetry. Secondly, and this is a more difficult delineator, it aims to include publications of interest to the historian rather than the collector of all things Saddleworth. An attempt has also been made to include works which include Saddleworth where this incorporates original

material but not where there are only a few references or where the material used is largely taken from other works. Once again the results show that Saddleworth has attracted a wide diversity of interests.

A reference to relevant Internet sites is included. While these lack the permanence of the printed word, they do increasingly point the researcher towards sources of information which may not be available elsewhere.

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Internet Sites

Use of the Internet in research into family history and for routine bibliographic checking is well established. The Society's own Web site at www.saddleworth-historical-society.org.uk has much information, including a Saddleworth bibliography, and also has links to other Saddleworth Web sites.

While there are relatively few sites whose intention is predominantly historical, a keyword search using one of the search engines (e.g. AltaVista or Google) can produce some material of interest, for example the 1861 Post Office Directory at www.westriding.fsnet.co.uk/sad1861.htm

Delph Primitive Methodist Chapel, Millgate

Clara Shaw

This building was last used as a storeroom by Messrs Astbury & Pickford of Lumb Mill, Delph. They went into liquidation.

There was an organ and choir. Ned Kettle played the organ Mrs (Hetty) Wood of Stoneswood, Delph (David Wood's mother) sang in the choir. She lived to be 100 years. There was a sign on the front, and on the south side there was a tablet which read:- "Except the Lord keep this house they labour in vain that built it"

My great uncle Robert Shaw worked at Lumb Mill and was sent to chip off the lettering, but could not bring himself to do so, and lost his job because he refused to do so.

The following additional material has been supplied by Michael Buckley and by the Editor:

From Ammon Wrigley's *Chronological Notes*

1873 Primitive Methodist Chapel, Delph, built. The inscription on the wall stone was: "Except the Lord built the house they labour in vain that built it". It is now (1940) in ruins.

1845 Methodist New Connexion preaching room established at Garners. The Rev W. Forsyth preaching there on several occasions. It was moved down Well Brow behind the Bull's Head Inn and opened by W. Hellewell, of Lees. It became known as the "Wheelbarrow Chapel".

1894 Sunday, January 7th. Delph Wesleyan Chapel burnt down. Damages between £2,000 and £3,000. Insured for £1,500.

Worralls Directory 1871

The original Methodist Chapel at Delph, was situated in the Millgate, and passed through many vicissitudes. The old building has, however, been destroyed and now the co-operative Hall occupies the site.

The Wesleyan Chapel near the bridge is a commodious building, surrounded by a burial ground. Inside the chapel is a mural tablet to the memory of Mr Greenwood, one of the principal supporters of this chapel.

In close proximity hereto is a Free Church, a small building erected in 1869.

Methodism in Delph has a long history. John Wesley preached there on Friday 7th April 1780. His Journal records:

I went to Delph, a little village upon the mountains, where a remarkable work of God is just broke out. I was just set down when the minister sent me word I was welcome to preach in his church. On hearing this many people walked thither immediately, near a mile from the town, but in ten minutes he sent me word his mind was changed. We knew not then what to do till the trustees of the independent meeting offered us the use of their house. It was quickly filled, and truly God bore witness to His word. In the evening I preached at Huddersfield.

An account of 1902¹ states that: 'on the 29th day of March, 1781, Joseph Mellor, yeoman, bought of John Shaw, shopkeeper, Delph, 260 square yards of land, being a portion of Markwood, which originally extended to the top of Delph. It was bounded on the east by Millgate and west by Knott Hill-lane. ... This chapel occupied the same site exactly as the present co-operative stores. On the ground floor were two cottages, the doors of which opened, not on Millgate, but into a wide passage or entry, which ran from front to back. ... Over the cottages was a chapel, which had a gallery and two rows of round-headed windows on each side, looking on Millgate and Chapel Hill respectively. The entry was from Knott Hill-lane (Chapel Hill) through a door let into the north side of this building. ... Years afterwards when the building had the gallery removed and an extra floor added to form a middle room or warehouse, an entry was made at the end. The building in this form is still remembered by many now living. ... The round headed windows in the present store are the same as were in the old chapel. After the Wesleyans left it and the alterations were

completed, the Primitive Methodists occupied the upper room till they gradually ceased to exist. The place was then rented by the Methodist New Connexion, who had previously worshipped in a chamber down the Bull Well Brow. ... The building was afterwards sold to the co-operative society, who rebuilt it in its present form.'

1. Hudson, E. *History of Delph Methodism from 1770 to 1850: a lecture given to the literary Society, January 24th 1902.* (Saddleworth Museum archives)

Nonconformism generally was well catered for in Delph. The Methodists have had three chapels: Primitive, New Connexion, and Wesleyan; there was a Free Church, and there is of course the Independent Chapel. In the case of the various Methodist chapels,

there is a strong possibility that some of the Society's archives are inadequately or incorrectly attributed, and we would welcome any information that members or others may have about the Methodist chapels (and their associated Sunday schools) in Delph.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, DELPH

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 22nd, 1888

TEA PARTY

CONCERT

WILL BE HELD IN THE ABOVE PLACE.

Tea on the Tables at 6 o'clock. Concert at 7-30

Vocalists

MISS YOUNG, MISS WHITEHEAD

SOPRANO. CONTRALTO.

MR. W. B. HUDSON, MR. F. W. LEES

TENOR. BASS.

Pianist - Mr. C. HUDSON.

Chairman - Mr. F. W. Mallalieu

Tickets, Tea & Concert, 5d. Concert only, 3d

Proceeds to New Organ Fund.

Crossing the Atlantic in 1848

Mr. W.G. Nutter,
Delph, Saddleworth,
England.

May, 1848

To W. G. Nutter Dear Sir,

You have no doubt expected to hear from us before now, and have wondered why we have been so silent, but though you may not have been able to think why we could not write, I do assure you that it has not been altogether my fault. I had a letter part written about five weeks since, when I was taken ill of a violent fever, of which I am getting better. My sister was taken ill of the same disorder about the same time and is also recovering. This is all I have to say respecting the delay in writing, and hope that you will think it suffices.

I will now proceed to give you some account of our passage to and arrival in this country. We went on board the *Susquehanna* on Monday evening the 14th of February, and not having time to make our beds we had to sit up in the dark all night (the dock laws not allowing any ship to have lights on board while they remain in the docks), and set sail on Wednesday morning the 16th, and after a most miserable and stormy passage of six weeks and three days we arrived at Philadelphia about 8 o'clock on Friday evening the 31st of March, but to describe to you the miseries and sufferings that we endured these six or seven weeks is impossible. The *Susquehanna*, though a good-looking ship, and a good sailer, was an old, wet ship, and being heavily laden she was continually plunging and casting the water over her fore-part. So much was this the case that those who had to go on deck were not infrequently drenched with salt water sometimes two or three times in a day.

We had about 133 passengers, of whom 27 were English, the rest being Irish. Of the stormy weather that we had to endure I shall not say much, as owing to other and more severe visitations of Providence we had not time to think much of it, but stormy weather or contrary winds we had nearly all the way. On the night of the 8th of March we encountered a gale

which carried away a great part of the bulwarks; the sailors' cabin was almost washed off the deck, and some of the poor fellows who were in bed at the time narrowly escaped being washed overboard. We had another severe gale towards the end of March, after which we had a favourable wind and fine weather to the end of the voyage.

We all began to be seasick soon after we set sail. I was very unwell about three weeks, but still I could eat well, and after I began to be better I could eat almost anything that was food, but my father and sister were not so fortunate. They were sick for a month and could scarcely eat anything; my father especially was very ill, and called anything that we could make bad and nasty. On Monday the 13th of March, just a month after going on board, we and several others were ordered to remove into the second cabin to make room for the sailors in the steerage. After this we all improved in health. My sister, who had become very weak and thin, began to eat better and get both strength and flesh every day. Even my Father was very much better for several days and was quite cheerful, and the wind being favourable we all thought we were going to get through better than we had expected while we were in the steerage.

My cousin John was not very sick, but his wife was very ill nearly a fortnight, and when she began to be better the little child that she had at breast began to be ill and on the evening of the 2nd March it died; early on the following morning we committed its beautiful little body to a watery grave. John Holbert was not seasick at all, and was of considerable service to us in the former part of the voyage, but on the Saturday after we had removed into the cabin he was so ill of headache etc that he could not get up as usual, and about the latter end of the following week he was so much worse that at times he was quite insensible. He

had scarcely recovered so much as to be able to go on deck when the ship came to land. How he has got on since he landed I cannot tell, only that he went on to his brother's the day after we got our luggage off the ship, and I saw his brother at John Buckley's on the Friday night after we landed, and he said he thought he got rather better. Since then I have not heard anything of him.

My father began to be very ill again on the Thursday after John Holbert; he had been on deck and came down shivering and shaking as if he was almost starved to death, and had to go to bed almost immediately, and he never got up afterwards, but continued to grow worse and worse, and so fast that we began to be afraid that he would not live till we got to land. The weather also began to be very stormy about this time, and continued so for several days, which made very much against him during the greater part of his sickness. He seemed to suffer much, though he complained of nothing but a bad taste in his mouth. It was very difficult to get him to take anything, either food or medicine, and about two days before he died he seemed to fall asleep, and after this he was quite insensible. It was in vain that we asked him if he knew us, and he would not take the least notice of either of us. He remained in this state until about six o'clock on Saturday evening the 1st of April, when, just opening his eyes, he expired without the least struggle or apparent pain.

The passengers were now hurrying ashore as fast as they could, having been detained on board all day by the doctor who came to examine the ship, so leaving my sister and the rest of our party to spend the night beside my father. I went with John Holbert to Samuel Byrom's, who gave me a direction to find Richard Murgatroyde, my sister's uncle - a man that I shall have cause to remember with feelings of the liveliest gratitude as long as I live, for he not only buried my father in the most respectable manner, but has been as a father to me ever since. We buried my Father on Sunday morning in Rawlinson Cemetery, Philadelphia.

On Monday my cousin John, who had been ill a day or two, went to the hospital, and on the following Monday he died, and on the evening of the same day his wife was taken to the same place, but they did not let her know that her husband was dead, and I believe that she is getting better again.

My sister and I have been at her uncle's ever since we landed, and though we have both been very sick, he and his wife have had to do everything for us both by night and day as very few would have done, as well as providing for us one of the best of doctors. I have reason to believe that had he allowed us to go into the hospital, I at least should not now be alive. The doctor says that had either of us begun on shipboard it would have been impossible for anyone to have saved our lives.

Remember us to my Grandmother, and tell her that although I have lost my Father and been laid on a sick-bed for so long, I still hope. Give my respects to J. Mallalieu and W. Lawton and John & Mally Platt and family and Edwin Mellor and W. Whitehead and family and to your mother and sister and all inquiring friends, and write immediately and let me know whether Edmond Buckley paid you at the time appointed or not.

Hoping that we shall all meet in Heaven,

I remain, Dear Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

William Scholefield.

Direct Mr. William Scholefield, Care of Mr. Richard Murgatroyde, Schuylkill, Eighth Street, Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, North America.

P.S. It would very much oblige us if you would send our respects to James Wrigley and tell him of my father's death and that both my father and I were sorry that we could not go and see him before we left Delph.

Thanks to Maurice Dennett and Saddleworth Museum for supplying this letter.

An Index to Saddleworth References in the Higson Collection

These entries relating to Saddleworth have been copied from the recently compiled card index to the Higson Collection in Oldham Local Studies & Archives (see *Bulletin* v. 31 (2) Summer 2001 pp. 11-12). Thanks are due to Oldham Local Studies and Archives for permission to publish these extracts.

Intending users are advised to check the card index before requesting documents, in case of unintentional errors in this list. There may also be accidental omissions, as many entries in the

card index have not been ascribed to a locality, and a few Saddleworth entries have been wrongly ascribed to other districts. Also, the index entries give no indication of the substance of the information to which it refers, and sometimes it may be quite brief. The Oldham staff will be happy to advise; their phone/fax number is 0161 911 4654.

The Society's archives in the Saddleworth Museum has photocopies of many of the Saddleworth items in the Higson Collection.

Ashes Farm	H157 pg 124
Austerlands, auction of est., 1770, 1772	H151 pg 179, 185
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Sunday school	H33 folio 52
Black Hall	H26 pt 3 pg 7
Fawcitt Rough, cricket field	H156 pg 7
mill	H34 pg 4
Slack Hall	H26 pt 3 pg 7
Brookside Mill, Grotton	H34 pg 10
Brown Hill, Grotton	H26 pt 3 pg 165; H156 pg 62
Buckley family	H47 pg 154; H221; H230; H388
of Grotton Head	H128; H163 pg 92; H228; H252; H289; H364; H416
of Lydgate	H189; H419
James & Ann, of Hollingreave	H122
Joseph, of Thurston Clough	H155 bk 8 pg 1
Mary, of Doctor House	H81 pg 30, 34
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Cotton mills, Saddleworth	H45
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Delph, various	H76 pg 6; H48 bk 6 pg 25, 67
Woodman Farm, sale 1909	H156 pg 42
Delph Prosecution Society	H47 pg 61

Dobcross, register of electors 1863	H27
Doctor House	H48 bk 10 at end of book; H156 pg 77; H81
Doctor Lane Head, sales 1759, 1821	H151 pg 58; H156 pg 38; H257
Earnshaw Head	H26 pt 2 pg 204; H151 pg 59; H156 pg 41, 62
Grasscroft, list of farms etc 1843	H156 pg 55
Graves, John, of Brookbottom	H122
Green Leach	H47 pg 138, 157, 168; H26 pt 3 pg 147
Greenwood, John, of Delph	H81 pg 40
Heights Chapel	H48 bk 6 pg 1, 32
Herdshaw Farm	H158 pt 1 pg 69
High Moor, horse racing	H76 pg 13; H158 pt 1 pg 197; H157 pg 80; H163 pg 58
Kenworthy family	H289
Knight family	H197 pg 1
Wm, debtor and prisoner 1816	H157 pg 149
Lane fold, map 1898	H156 pg 16
Lawton Fold	H26 pt 2 pg 115; H35 bk 6, 7 pg 1, 17, 22; H163 pg 29
Lawton, James, of Uppermill	H417
Lees family, of Austerlands	H1
Roebuck Low	H43; H158 bk 7
Lees, James, of Delph Lodge	H48 bk 3 pg 29
Livingstone Mill	H34 pg 44
Load Hill Platting	H26 pt 3 pg 215, 160
Lowbrook, Strines	H26 pt 3 pg 160; H34 pg 128
Lydgate, various	H129, H33 folio 59
auctions of land	H151 pg 91, 96
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Lower Hills	H26 pt 2 pg 180
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parish boundary	H267
Pikelow	H60 pg 39
St Anne's church	H48 bk 7; H150
school	H350
wakes	H165 pg 138
Mayall family, of Den Lane	H128
marriages in Saddleworth, 1781-1800	H377
Merestone Height	H26 pg 104; H128; H257; H333
Millbottom, plan	H14 pg 71
Newhouses	H26 pt 3 pg 134
auctions 1777, 1791	H151 pg 86, 162
mill	H34 pg 52
Parliamentary reform, in Saddleworth 1817	H14 pg 103

Pastures mill	H34 pg 54
Pots & Pans	H156 pg 99; H96
Quick, various	H26 pt 2 pg 137
Back o' th' Low	H151 pg 4, 14; H156 pg 39; H275
deed of feoffment 1630	H151 pg 9
Edge, auctions	H151 pg 59, 86, 88, 122, 126, 70
history of	H163 pg 60; H7a
Lower Quick Edge Farm	H156 pg 79
Quick Edge mills	H34 pg 60
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Moor, divided 1625	H47 pg 104
Radcliffe, James, of Stone Rake	H157 pg 159
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Ridgway family, of Saddleworth	H289
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Quickmere & Shawmere, key to 1822 map of	H359
<i>Sketches</i> (newspaper cuttings)	H117
Schofield, James, of Badger Edge	H155 bk 8 pg 1
Scouthead Mill	H34 pg 64
Shaw family, of Grotton Head	H99
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Shaw Hall	H158 pt 1 pg 209
Shelderslow Mill	H34 pg 66
Silver Hill, High Moor	H158 pt 1 pg 197
Slack Hall, Austerlands	H26 pt 3 pg 7
Springhead, description and map	H26 pt 3 pg 96
chapel	H16 pg9; H207; H19 pg83; H33 folios 54, 60; H16 pg11
Lathom Hall, sketch of	H60 pg 83; H156 pg 62
mills	H34 pg 70; H156 pg 6, 102; H175
old mills	H34 pg 68
Providence Chapel	H35 bk 2; H35(2) bk 1; H157 pg R/S; H394
Sabbath school	H158 pt 3 pg 97; H157 pg 177
Wood, pedigree	H47 pg 175
Woodbrook, disused coal mine	H157 pg P/Q

Florence Elizabeth Kaye

The death was announced in Harrogate on 8th May of Florence Kaye who was born in Delph on 28 December 1898. She trained as a nurse, initially at Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, and after working at Leeds and Wakefield was appointed Matron at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary in 1935, a post which she held until 1958.

While living to the age of 102 is a distinction in its own right, Florence Kaye had had a distinguished career in nursing. She was chairman of the Scottish Board of the Royal

College of Nursing in 1945-47 and a member of its UK council. She was active on a number of professional bodies, and was awarded the OBE in 1951.

Wilf Theakstone adds:

The 1881 census lists a Kaye household in New Delph, all except the three youngest (themselves born in Saddleworth) having been born in Holmfirth. They are:

Hinchcliffe Kaye (Power Loom Tuner), aged 41
 Clementina Kaye (wife), aged 43
 Charles H. Kaye (Son, Woollen Weaver), aged 23
 Mary J. Kaye (Daughter, Woollen Weaver), aged 21
 George H. Kaye (Son, Woollen Weaver), aged 18
 Florence Kaye (Daughter, Woollen Weaver), aged 14
 Clara Kaye (Daughter, Woollen Bobbin Winder), aged 12
 John W. Kaye (Son, Scholar), aged 9

Perhaps 'our' Florence was named after this one, although I don't know what the family connection would be. 'Our' Florence was born 17 years after the 1881 census, so one of the sons in the above family may have been her father.

In 1881, there was a Kaye family at Tamewater (Head: Joseph, aged 60), a Herbert Kaye (Beef Butcher, aged 22) and his wife at 19 Archer Street, a Mary Kaye (Widow, aged

43) with three sons at Stone Rake, another Mary Kaye (Widow, aged 66) with an unmarried 35-year old son - dwelling not named, a family at Mount Pleasant Oldham Road (Head: Ben, aged 33), one at Dale (Head: John, aged 58), and two at Hill Top (Heads: Fred, aged 37 and Edward, aged 63).

Are there still members of Florence Kaye's family in Saddleworth?

Letters

Mrs Ruth Ingham, 159A Crieff Road, Perth PH1 2PB Scotland

I have recently returned from a visit to Diggle. Apart from the weather everyone made us so welcome. I had been in touch with the Sexton of Saddleworth Church Mr Stan Cowburn who was very helpful indeed but unfortunately he was on holiday at the time of our visit. He therefore arranged for Mr Joe Hughes to show me the church and take me to the graves of my ancestors which was appreciated very much.

The families I am researching are Ingham, Bradbury and Sykes. I have found from the 1851 Census that my Great Great Grandfather George Ingham was actually born in Todmorden circa 1819. He married Mally Sykes (born Saddleworth) in 1849 and my Great Grandfather John Ingham was born at Waterside, Saddleworth in 1852. On the 1851 Census it shows that there were two other children Joseph Ingham aged 4 and Bettsey Ingham aged 7 months.

John Ingham became the Mill Engineer at Wharf Mill and lived at Low Green, Diggle. He married Ann Bradbury (born Saddleworth) at Saddleworth Church in 1877. His children were:

Annie Ingham born 1878 died 1931 who married Fred Wood

George Ingham born 1880 died 1953 who married Mary Hannah Hirst; lived at Platt Lane, Dobcross (played in the band)

Nelson Ingham born 1882 died 1884

Wilson Ingham born 1885 died 1948 who married Sophia Woodcock; lived at Holly Grove.

Clarice Ingham born 1888 died 1934 (pupil teacher); lived at Low Green

Clarence Ingham (my grandfather) born 1890 died 1963

Clarence Ingham became an organist and played both in Saddleworth Church and The Wesleyan Church. He attended Kiln Green School and left Saddleworth circa 1913. I have no information on his uncle Joseph or aunt Bettsey.

The only information that I have on Ann Bradbury is that she was born in 1855 to John Bradbury and Sarah ?. Her parents lived at Thurstons. One of her sisters was Jane Bradbury who married someone called Brooke and lived on Huddersfield Road, Diggle. The Brooke mentioned as getting a medal in *Saddleworth 1914-1919: a history of a Pennine community during the Great War* (p. 82-3) was I believe her son and she had another son Walford.

The only information that I have on Mally Sykes is that her father was Joseph and mother Betty. Her father was deceased by 1851 but her mother was alive.

Addresses from Dad's Address Book

Mrs W. Brooke, 293 Huddersfield Road, Diggle

Mr J. Bradbury, 303 Huddersfield Road, Diggle

Mr J. Bradbury, 10 Annisfield Avenue, Greenfield

Mrs S. Broadbent, Delph Greaves, Delph

Mr & Mrs K. Bickerdyke, 27 Whirnside Avenue, Moston, Manchester 10

Miss Anne Cramner, 60 Moss Lane, Alkrington, Manchester

Mr & Mrs Ingham, Holly Grove, Diggle

Mr G. Ingham, Platt Lane, Dobcross

Mr F. Wood, Holly Bank Terrace, 120 High Street, Uppermill

Greenfield Council School

The Spring issue of the *Bulletin* carried two class photographs from ca. 1946-8 sent by Trevor Butterworth. Herbert Eccles has unearthed two more photographs from around

this period, and with the help of Madeleine Gill (née Lindley), Brian Kenworthy, Trevor Butterworth and others has managed to identify all the faces.

Miss Stott's class (1946-7)



John Henshaw, Brian Taft, Brian Bamforth, Jimmy Leighton, Geoff Slater, Joseph Delaney, Tom Kenworthy, Bert Eccles, David Cunliffe

Kathleen Blakemore, Pamela Bottoms, Madeleine Fielding, Molly Farrand, Ann Lowe, Sheila Delaney, Ann Wood, Julia Taylor, Ann Hitchcock, Lorna Ratcliffe, Joan Ball

Colin Lawton, David Holmes, Philip Baxter, Pat Watson, Pauline Wheelwright, Mary Butterworth, Valerie Holmes, Norman Wisenden, Jeff Whitehead, Brian Kenworthy

Mr Coupland's class (1948-9)



David Holmes, Sheila Delaney, Lorna Ratcliffe, Mary Butterworth, Betty Bamforth, Sylvia Slater, Ann Lowe, Ann Hitchcock, Barbara Kaye, Colin Lawton

Norman Wisenden, Jimmy Leighton, Brian Kenworthy, Rodney Warhurst, Roy Bardsley, Tom Kenworthy, Bert Eccles, John Butterworth, John Henshaw, Philip Baxter

Ann Wood, Pamela Bottoms, Pat Watson, Joyce Mattinson, Joan Ball, Molly Farrand, Madeleine Fielding, Pauline Wheelwright, Julia Taylor

Family History Group

Trevor Butterworth

It's exciting to review the things which have happened since the last Bulletin.

Membership

The number of members participating in this group has now grown to 44, and each growth in membership widens the experience available, and deepens the knowledge base, which is shared openly on the computer mailing list.

Non computer people welcome

It was early recognised that it isn't only people with computers who should be able to participate, and one of our Group, Cheryl Westlotorn, now undertakes the role of liaison point for members who do not have one; she produces for them a summary of the e-mail traffic, and ensures that points they wish to share are fed into the mailing list too. Contact Mrs Cheryl Westlotorn, 63Exmouth Road, Welling, Kent DA16 1EB.

Key Projects

A number of key projects have been identified, and volunteers from within the group have shared the burden of pushing the tasks forward.

Church records

A most important starting point is for us to have a clear understanding of exactly which Church records still exist and where they are, and furthermore for us to know what work has already been done, and might be

available. From that we can determine just what our priorities shall be in the future.

A visit to Manchester Library and to the Preston PRO has gleaned much information on Church of England records, but the whereabouts of nonconformist records is still patchy, and members are still beaver away trying to locate them.

We are fortunate in having access to one comprehensive set of records; those of *Delph Independent Congregational church*, and those are currently well on the way to being converted into a computer record which will facilitate research into families whose children were baptised there, and of those whose marriages and burial was recorded there. More pages await photocopying so that they can be distributed for transcribing by the willing horses.

Thanks to Jean Sanders the *Dobcross Congregational* register has also now been photocopied. Covering the period 1870 to date this is particularly interesting as it contains historical material on the church in addition to baptisms, marriages and burials of church members.

Alongside that project has run another big one:

Transcription of Memorial Inscriptions

The Memorial Inscriptions are a fine source of research material, and the labours of worthy people in the past has been retained, and a start had been made to put these details onto the computer. Maurice Dennett had made great inroads into transcribing the Higson records of the inscriptions from the Old Graveyard at St Chad's, when the Group

members took the task on. The task has just been completed and a document will be produced from which the record will be checked for accuracy to the actual inscriptions in the graveyard. That will bring the need to have the brambles, which have turned the Old Yard into something as inaccessible as Sleeping Beauty's forest, cut back, so the benefit should be twofold.

A meeting with Stan Cowburn at Saddleworth Church on a blustery day bore unexpected fruit when he permitted us to borrow the card index of the Lower Yard which the church had prepared. A major thrust from the Group membership on (both sides of the Atlantic) has now got the bulk of the inscriptions from the Lower Graveyard onto a large computer record, which itself will have to be checked to the actual inscriptions before being 'signed off'.

The Church has yet more records showing the names of people buried in each plot; but that's a job for another time. The intention is that once checked and enhanced, the transcriptions of the Memorials in the Old and Lower Yards will be published in book form and offered for sale.

Another member, Howard Lambert, has spent a great deal of his time taking down transcriptions by hand from a number of the graveyards in the district, and he has given permission for the Group to convert these to a computer form too. So there is still a lot of work for the group to do. Examples of the fruits of his labours are contained in previous issues of the *Bulletin*, and these too are in process of being captured as computer records.

Of course, as with the Church Baptism records, transcription is a step towards indexing, but with Monument Inscriptions, the job is more complex, having to ensure that each of the several names on a single stone is indexed.

Emigration Database

The creation of this database has completed its first phase with the extraction from the Saddleworth America Connection of all the

names of people therein who emigrated from Saddleworth before the 20th century. The project now needs the impetus of more information of Saddleworth émigrés.

Wills Database

A database of copies of Saddleworth wills held by members of the group is now available and is being maintained by member Graham Wrigley. Anyone who has copies of Saddleworth wills and would like to add these to the list should notify Graham at 25, The Highlands, Bexhill on Sea, East Sussex TN39 5HL Tel: 01424-214046.

Website

A major review of the website is underway and we hope to have news of the new format to announce soon.

Come and join us

As the transcriptions are completed, and indexes are done, the ability to retrieve data becomes simpler. The more members in the group, the more often research crosses the path of another researcher.

As was stated in the last Newsletter, there is much work to do, but we get a lot out of this forum. And new members are sought. Do come and join us. For general enquiries contact: Jean Sanders, Hollins, Holmfirth Road, Greenfield OL3 7NJ. Tel: 01457-873137.

To join the mailing list contact Mike Buckley on 01457-877718 or email mikebuckley@saddleworth-historical-society.org.uk

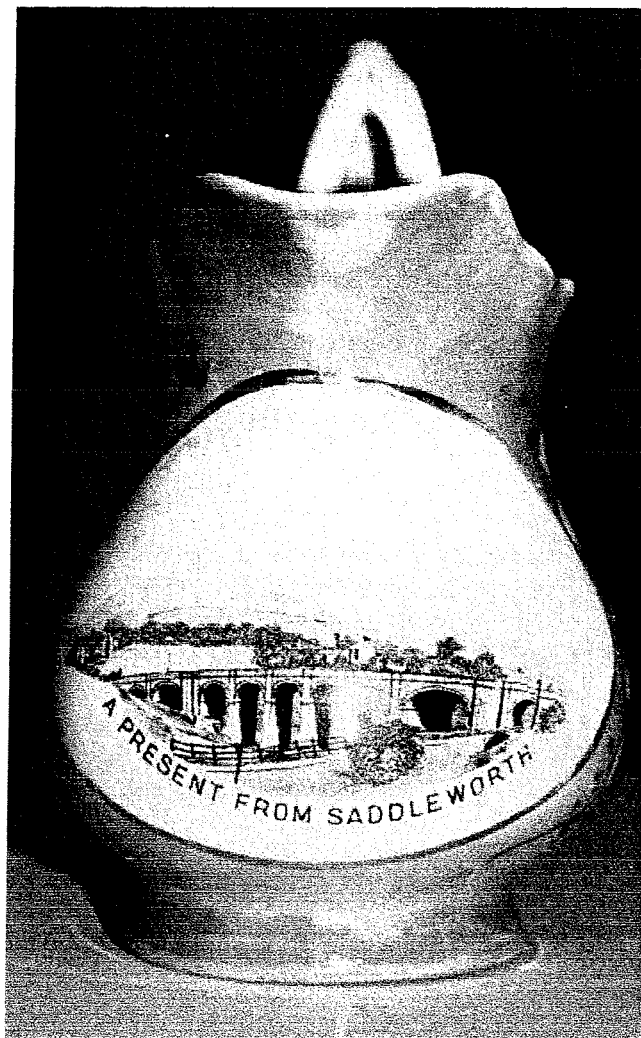
If you would like to be a corresponding member please write to the Group Secretary: Mrs Cheryl Westlotorn, 63 Exmouth Road, Welling, Kent DA16 1EB.

And finally, if you would like to join in one of the transcription exercises, or help locally with clearing and checking the graveyard inscriptions, contact Projects Co-ordinator Trevor Butterworth, Tel: 01403-259251

The Saddleworth Mug Again !

The acquisition of this mug by the Saddleworth Museum was reported by Maurice Dennett in the last issue of the *Bulletin*. The accompanying photograph was derived at a couple of removes from the image on the Internet auction site through which it was acquired. It had of course been taken off the web site after the mug was sold, so it could not be downloaded again for the *Bulletin*. A photocopy was used, and this was of such a poor quality that the picture on the mug disappeared completely in the printing process.

Here is a new photograph. If by any mishap the picture on it vanishes again on its journey from the Editor's desk via the printers to your letterbox, be assured that it is of Saddleworth viaduct, and the legend reads A PRESENT FROM SADDLEWORTH.



SADDLEWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER AUTUMN 2001

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"The brave old hills of Saddleworth
Broad backed and long of thigh,
That stare out into Lancashire
And climb up half the sky".
Ammon Wrigley.

Thursday 18th October, 2001 'The Kenworthys - A Very English Family', the first lecture of the season provided a most satisfactory family history from Norman times through Northenden and Macclesfield to Saddleworth and many manor houses occupied by the Kenworthy Dynasty, who became woollen mill owners at Squire Mill, Quick Mill, a fulling mill at Husteads and Kenworthys Mill, Uppermill. All was told by Mollie Jenkins, the wife of the former Bishop of Durham, David Jenkins and recorded in her comprehensive and fully illustrated book on the Kenworthys. The hard copy for this excellent volume being lodged in the Society Archive for which we are very grateful. Another hard copy is also deposited in the Local History Room of the Uppermill Library, High Street.

Forthcoming Lectures at the Museum, Uppermill. 7.30 p.m.

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Thursday 22nd November, 01

Underground Stockport. Surviving the Blitz
Howard J. Green.

Bernard Barnes Memorial Lecture
Thursday 6th December, 01

The Fieldens of Todmorden: a Nineteenth
Century Business Dynasty.
Brian Law.

Thursday 13th December, 01

Annual General Meeting.
Nominations to the Committee are invited and
should be sent to Mr. Neil Barrow, the Secretary,
at least 10 days before the AGM.

NEW BOOKS.

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'A Very English Family', by Mollie Jenkins. For details of this book on the Kenworthys of Saddleworth. Ring 01833-650804

'The Prehistory of Saddleworth & Adjacent Areas', by W.P.B. Stonehouse, edited by David Chadderton. £7.50

'Roman Saddleworth', by Ken Booth. £7.50

Both the above books are published by the Saddleworth Archaeological Trust and supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund. They are on sale in the Saddleworth Museum. 01457 87 4093

New Books- contd-

'Pioneers and Places', by Mrs. Betty Stone. This book relates to William Dale, Carrier of Back o'th Low Farm, Strinesdale and Lees Lees of Stonebreaks, her ancestors who emigrated separately and upon unassisted passages to Australia in the 19th Century. Their voyage which is told in the book was an adventure itself and their subsequent story has a true flavour of Australia and its environs, our member, Betty Stone of Curtin, Australia, is to be congratulated for publishing this book and no doubt our Editor will entertain us with extracts from the Saddleworth side of the saga in future Bulletins. The book itself 'Pioneers & Places', is to be lodged in our Archive at the Museum.

Forthcoming Events at the Museum.

Coffee Mornings & Boutique.
Farmers' Market.
Afternoon Tea.
Donkey Derby.

Every 2nd Wednesday of the month
Every 2nd Sunday of the month.
Still to be planned.
Still to be planned.

Art Exhibitions.

Saddleworth Open Art Exhibition.
Helen Wild Exhibition.

Running until 17th September 2001
1st December - January, 2002

Changing Exhibition. .

Stanley Willis - Master Photographer.
For many years Staff Photographer
with Platt Bros. & Company Limited.

Running through November.

Childrens' Activity Days.

Boredom Buster for Children 4-11 years

Includes face painting - 15th December, 01
£3.00 each.

Craft Workshops.

Adult Craft Day. Quilting Techniques.
Helen Wild. Craft Afternoon. Watercolours.
Kantha Quilting Craft Afternoon.

10th November, 2001 1.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.
8th December, 2001 £6.00 -do-
12th December, 2001 £6.00 -do-
Including materials.

Arthritis Care Coffee Morning.
Privately run event.

28th November, 2001. 10.00 - 12.00 mid day

Boom Ting. Every Friday at the Museum. 10.15- 11.00 a.m.

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An introduction to music and rhythm for 0-5 year olds using song, percussion instruments and games. £2.50 per session (babies under 6 months 50p)
Children must be accompanied by an adult.
Please note this is a privately run event. For further information ring :-
Mrs. Johnson on 0161 330 9651

AN APPEAL

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To commemorate the Museum's 40th Anniversary next February, 2002 and to celebrate the Queen's Accession and her Coronation an Appeal is made for decorative spoons, mugs, plates, glasses and figurines. These items will be displayed in a secure showcase. Your helpful co-operation in this Museum Exhibition will be gratefully appreciated.

FAREWELL & HAIL

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It was with sorrow that we said goodbye to Matthew Richardson in October he has been the Museum Curator for more than three years and will be much missed. Because of Matthew's interest in Military History and his previous appointment at The Liddel Collection in Leeds, his presentation was a painting of The Menin Gate, Ypres. This ceremony was conducted by Mr. Jack Hindle, Chairman of the Friends of the Museum, who wished Matthew every happiness and success in his new appointment as Curator of Douglas Museum in the Isle-of-Man.

May we congratulate Kirsty Mairs, our Education Officer, on her appointment as the new Curator at the Saddleworth Museum & Art Gallery. Her duties have already commenced and we look forward to working with her in the future to the benefit of all at the Museum.

SADDLEWORTH CIVIC TRUST

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Annual General Meeting - Thursday 29th November, 2001. 7.15 pm.
Saddleworth Museum.

Followed by 'Moorland Conservation', Rhodri Thomas, Peak District National Park. and Chris Davies M.E.P., will reveal his proposal to make Southern Pennines a Designated Area.

SADDLEWORTH WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION (W.E.A)

Courses starting from January 2002

Alan Petford's class on "Wills and Inventories of the 17th century" will continue after Christmas starting on Tuesday 8th January 2002 at Saddleworth School, Uppermill from 7.15 to 9.15 p.m. for 10 weeks. New students will be welcome.
Telephone Mrs Jo Johnson on 01457 874005 if you have any queries regarding content of the course.

Alison Stevens will be running a class entitled "French through reading"; this will be held on Thursday afternoons at Lee St. school, Uppermill, from 10th January 2002, 1 to 3 p.m. for 10 weeks.

Ian Stubbs, the new WEA secretary for Saddleworth, will be running a course entitled "Knowing you, knowing me, a basic introduction to psychology" to be held at Saddleworth School, Uppermill, on Thursday evenings from 10th January 2002, 7.15 to 9.15 p.m. for 6 weeks.

Anne Parry will be leading Bird and Flower walks in the Spring months on Tuesday afternoons. Further details will be in the next Bulletin.

If you would like further details of these courses, please telephone 01457 870836 (Ian Stubbs) or 0161 633 3205 (Dorothy Latimer)

A further appeal for equipment for our classes

At our Annual General Meeting one of our students suggested that we should acquire a projector stand as, at present, the projector is balanced on a pile of books. We agreed that this situation is not ideal and could result in damage to the projector and slides.

If anyone has a projector stand which they would be willing to either donate or sell to Saddleworth WEA, could they please contact Dorothy Latimer on 0161 633 3205.

We are pleased to report a very full list of new members joining with the Society this quarter.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Charlesworth, Uppermill.	Mrs. H.L. Sweet, Dobcross.
Mrs. Lily Hopkinson, Uppermill.	Mr. & Mrs. M. Redman, Edinburgh.
Mr. Alan Hague, Morecambe.	Mr. Jonathan Brierley, S. Wales.
Mr. John Trevor Lawton, Perth, W. Australia.	Mr. Philip M. Barrett, Leeds.
Mr. & Mrs. H.V. Eccles, Springhead.	Mr. & Mrs. E.S. Woolley, Royton.

It is good to welcome another Brierley into the Society, Jonathan Brierley attended Saddleworth School and also supported the Saddleworth Beer Festival during one of his visits to home pastures.

A special greeting is reserved for Philip Barrett from Leeds, who is the son of Jean and the late George Barrett. George you will remember was the leader of our Archaeological Section and Philip is to be congratulated for continuing the strain.

Yet another overseas member who seems to have visited the Museum is John Trevor Lawton of Innaloo, Perth, Australia and resides on the fringes of the Indian Ocean.

Recently we have had a conversation with Mr. Arthur Hardman he used to live at Lynton, Stockport Road, Mossley, and now lives at St. Stephen's Green, Audenshaw and in his day he was a Special Constable being well known in the district he sends his best regards to all his friends.

We have also had a communication from a mature student studying for a BA Honours degree in Politics and Contemporary History at Salford University. Her subject is Women's Waged Work in the Cotton Textile Industry in Oldham during the 1930's and 1940's. She would like to conduct an oral interview with local women who have this experience and have worked as weavers, winders or ring spinners. If you are able to help please contact Carol Almansoor on 0161 740 6779.

Unfortunately we have to record the death of Mrs. Marjorie Hamnett of Lees, who, with her late husband, was an enthusiastic member of the Archaeological Section visiting Hadrian's Wall many times. Condolences were offered by your Committee to her family.

It is the time of year to remind you of the opportunity to purchase the Society's historical publications for your friends and relatives thus spreading the news of our Society's works. These are displayed overleaf.

The current membership rates of the Society are :-

Family Membership	£12.00
Single Membership	£10.00
Retired Family & Single.....	8.00
Overseas.....	USA 40 dollars or £15.00 Sterling.
Australia & New Zealand.....	£15.00 Sterling.

Your next Annual Subscriptions are due next year and a notification will be included with the WINTER Bulletin.

Best wishes for the Festive Season.
J. Hindle.

CURRENT SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

Books

SADDLEWORTH FROM THE AIR. By Professor Barri Jones. £12.75

SADDLEWORTH 1914 -1919: The experience of a Pennine community during the Great War. By K. W. Mitchinson. Soft backed £5.00 Hard backed £10.00

CHERRY VALLEY CHRONICLES: Letters from Thomas Buckley and family - immigrants to Cherry Valley and Milbury, Massachusetts, USA, to his son Ralph Buckley and family, of Dobcross and Delph, Saddleworth. Transcribed by Maurice Dennett. £5.00

PASSAGE THROUGH TIME: A history of Saddleworth roads and track-ways. By Bernard Barnes. £5.95

WITH AMMON WRIGLEY IN SADDLEWORTH. By Sam Seville, Son-in-law and companion of the Saddleworth writer and poet. £2.95

THE SADDLEWORTH STORY: A collection of historical essays. (WEA Publication.) £2.00

HUDDERSFIELD NARROW CANAL: A compendium of articles from the Saddleworth Historical Society Bulletin on the construction of the Canal. £3.60

Local Interest Trails.

Walks around Saddleworth: Illustrated with notes on local history and landscapes. £1.20 each

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| 1. DELPH, HEIGHTS AND GRANGE | 7. DELPH |
| 2. UPPERMILL | 8. LYDGATE AND GROTON |
| 3. GREENFIELD | 9. DOBCROSS |
| 4. HUDDERSFIELD NARROW CANAL | 10. DIGGLE (<i>new</i>) |
| 5. GRASSCROFT | 11. CASTLESHAW |
| 6. DENSHAW | |

Maps

STREET GUIDE TO SADDLEWORTH: An A2 comprehensive Street Map of the area. £1.20

COUNTRYSIDE GUIDES: Large scale maps of the district showing public footpaths, amenities and features of special interest: with notes on the local and natural history of Saddleworth.
Saddleworth North £2.40. Saddleworth South *Out of print*

CHURCHYARD PLAN: A plan of the Old Graveyard at Saddleworth Church. £1.80

LOWER GRAVEYARD PLAN, Saddleworth Church. £3.00

Pamphlets

ADDRESS TO THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF MEN IN SADDLEWORTH: Shewing the necessity of supporting the Plan laid down for augmenting the Price of Labour in the Woollen Manufactory: Describing the Distressed Situation of the Parish in 1795. By Daniel Nield. £0.75

Items are available at the Saddleworth Museum and at local bookshops, or by post from the Society's Publications Officer, Mr B.E. Jackson, 7 Slackcote, Delph, Oldham OL3 5TW (Tel: 01457 874530). Please make cheques payable to Saddleworth Historical Society and add 20% postage and packing for delivery outside Saddleworth.