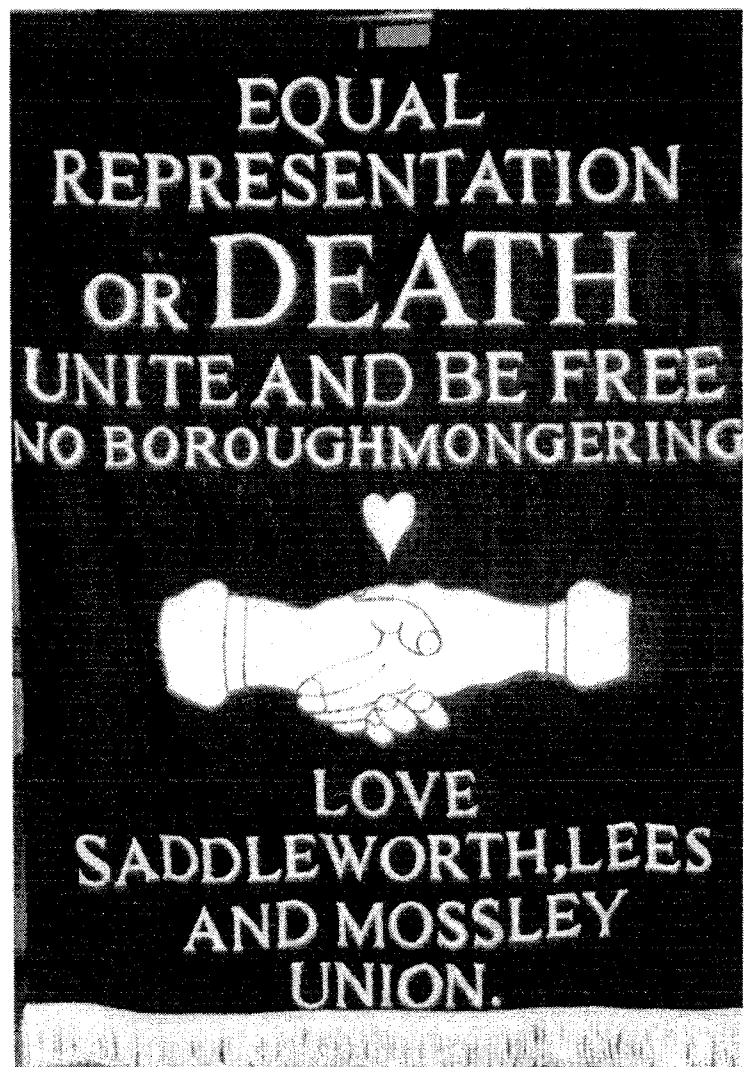


Saddleworth Historical Society Bulletin



Bulletin of the Saddleworth Historical Society

Volume 32

Number 1

Spring 2002

Bryan Jackson		1
Walter Hewkin	Enid Lord	2
The Peterloo Massacre and the Saddleworth connexion	G. Woodhead	3
The Dale Story (Part 2)	Betty Stone	11
Saddleworth Hearth Tax Returns	Michael Buckley	17
Soldiers' discharge documents	Howard Lambert	22
Letters		25
Ammon Wrigley	Mary Betterton	
Florence Kaye, Sarah Broadbent and a bachelors' tea party	Clara Shaw	
Uppermill Methodists' weekend rambles, ca 1925	Albert Broadbent	
Index to Volume 31		28
Family History Group	Trevor Butterworth	31
Saddleworth Historical Society Newsletter		34

Cover illustration:

The Saddleworth Black Flag carried at the rally in St Peter's Fields, Manchester on 16th August 1819. The Peterloo Massacre Exhibition, including a reproduction of the flag, is currently on view in the Saddleworth Museum. *See pp. 3-10*

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.

Bryan Edwin Jackson

1 December 1941 – 28 March 2002

We regret to announce the death of Bryan Jackson our Publications Officer after a valiant fight against cancer. He managed our stock efficiently and made sure retailers were supplied with new and past publications. Bryan was born in Hollinwood and left Hathershaw Technical School with qualifications to join the Civil Service. He moved to London and enjoyed the theatres, jazz at Ronnie Scott's club and 'real ale' leading to membership of C.A.M.R.A.

He joined the Territorial Army taking part in all its activities, moving to the D.V.L.A. in Swansea, but missing life in the Capital. Taking early retirement he came to Saddleworth, helping in an Oldham book shop and beginning his work as Publications Officer with the Historical Society.

Bryan was an avid diarist right from his youth, covering many foreign holidays and developing his passion for photography.

His work for the Society was much appreciated and our condolences go to his brother Keith and family.

J.C. Carr.
(Chairman)

Walter Hewkin

Enid Lord

I can remember Mr Walter Hewkin living in Shaw Hall Bank Road. I must have been 13 years old when he died. I think they owned the row of cottages where he lived with his house-keeper. We children used to play hide and seek round these houses, they had a communal back yard. I can remember the joiners shop it had a storage place on the ground floor where the timber and hand cart were kept and we used to go for sawdust, would it be for a pet rabbit owned by one of our playmates? There were open backed stairs to the room above and which I didn't like using very much as I thought I was going to fall through.

There was a Cobblers shop in the grounds used by Tom Ashley and we kids used to go in there to have our faces blacked for cob coaling. I used to wonder how he managed holding the shoe tacks in his mouth without swallowing them. Tom lived at the end cottage.

Hewkins were a very jolly family and we used to love to see Johnny and Kitty (Liversage) his girl friend having a seesaw on a plank of wood. Johnny's father was called Blanksby Hewkin and he was Walter's son. They lived in a detached house in large grounds down by the Royal George Band Club (now demolished and houses built there).

Edith Bradshaw née Hewkin and husband (sister of Johnny) lived in the house as well and they had two children, Kenneth & Dorothy.

Mrs Lord's reminiscences were sparked by Mr W. Donald Kershaw's article in the Winter Bulletin, pp. 19-20. Mr Kershaw adds this postscript to his article: "It occurred to me that some of your readers may be interested to know

Dorothy was born there and my Grandma Dickin Mary née Schofield looked after Edith at that time. One day she took me to see Dorothy the new baby and I can remember taking Blanksby's dog - Mickey he was called - for a walk on a piece of string. I remember my happy days as a child. I would be 6 years old when Dorothy was born. About eight years later they moved to Glossop.

When Blanksby died, Johnny and his wife who had lived in a bungalow in the grounds of Blanksby's house moved into the detached house. Mr Jagger the headmaster at St Mary's school Greenfield came to live in the bungalow. He had two sons, one was called Basil and his son years later was Nick Jagger of the famous Rolling Stones group.

Regarding the half crowns Great Grandfather Walter used to give them, this reminds me that my Grandfather Sykes (my father's dad) used to give my sister Vera and me half a crown at Christmas. We had a Yorkshire Penny silver savings box with slits for different coins, so that's where our half crown went. We had to wait until next Christmas for the next one, needless to say that space didn't get full. It took a long time for the sixpence space to get full but the pennies got full up first. We also got a box of King George chocolates off my uncle Jack my dad's younger brother. Happy memories.

that Abraham Hewkin's great-nephew was Irad G. Hewkin the historian and diarist, whose collection of books and papers is now held in the Uppermill library. He died in 1964 at the age of 89."

The “Peterloo Massacre” and the Saddleworth Connection

G. Woodhead (Saddleworth Museum)

The Background Leading to Peterloo, 1789-1819

Following the French Revolution, pressures for Reform increased in England, with frequent violent clashes between “Radical Groups” and “Church and King Clubs.” After one such in Royton in 1794, William, the younger brother of John Knight and also a political activist, was found guilty of stabbing two men and sentenced to two years in Lancaster prison. He died very soon after his release in 1796, aged 32, and was buried at Lydgate. The Government passed the Combination Act which made Working Men’s Societies, such as Trade Unions, illegal.

In an 1801 report to the Home Office, Saddleworth was suspected of being “a centre of dissatisfaction.” Four years later, Samuel Collier, of Dobcross, was sentenced to death at York for burning down a cotton factory in Delph.

Wars with France started in 1793 and ran for 22 years to 1815 with the only respites being the 14 months of the Peace of Amiens (March 1802 to May 1803) and the time when Napoleon was exiled to Elba (April 1814 to March 1815). Apart from the direct cost of the war, Britain also subsidised her allies, and when peace finally came, servicing the loans incurred was a heavy burden for the nation. Taxation increased and the textile areas of the North were seriously affected by the disruption of trade with Europe.

Textile trade depression reigned in the early 1800s. The late 1770s were boom days for textiles with weavers earning from 40 to 60 shillings per week. By 1800 their wages had fallen

to 18 shillings and by 1818 to only five shillings per week. There was widespread unemployment, deprivation and frustration at the apparent inability of the authorities or themselves to improve conditions. In 1815 there were estimated to be 40,000 handloom weavers in areas around Manchester, with about 4,000 of these in Saddleworth. In 1817, over 3,000 of the 13,000 population of Saddleworth were receiving Parish Relief.

The ‘Luddite’ machine-wrecking riots began in Nottinghamshire in 1811 and spread to Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire. This was the domestic textile worker’s violent protest against the growth of the factory system which was seen as an attack on their way of life. Some Luddite supporters were hanged for high treason and others transported to penal settlements in the colonies.

By 1815, the Government’s ruthless suppression of freedom of speech and alleged subversive activities aroused such opposition that insurrection appeared imminent. The Government and Civil Authorities believed the country to be on the verge of a French style revolution and reacted with even more draconian measures. Habeas Corpus was suspended in 1816. Suspects could be seized and imprisoned indefinitely without trial. (John Knight, Sam Bamford and others were imprisoned for almost a year without trial.)

In 1816 and 1817, radical reform mass meetings were held in London, Manchester, Black-

burn, Burnley, Stockport, Oldham, Birmingham and Leeds. In March 1817, 20,000 attended a meeting on St. Peter's Field. The Riot Act was read, the leaders arrested and the crowd was dispersed by the military, without casualties. In June 1817 there were violent riots in Derbyshire and Huddersfield. Four of the leaders were executed for high treason.

The radical reform groups held marching drills of a quasi-military nature. Such gatherings were held, for example, "by 500 men on Saddleworth Moor"; "by 300 men on Oldham Edge", and "by 200 men in Chadderton". Samuel Bamford claimed that "provocation was not the intention" as "their purpose was to display cleanliness, sobriety and decorum." However, the military nature of these meetings alarmed the authorities.

In a Government report Manchester and its environs was reported to be "the most troublesome, turbulent, seditious and wicked area in the country." A report by local magistrates cited John Knight and others "for disseminating the most poisonous and alarming sentiments with regard to the government of the country." Another report to the Home Office was said to contain a reference to "the rude, uncultivated savages of Saddleworth." During this period the Government, the Military and the Magis-

trates sent plainclothed spies into Saddleworth, Oldham and Royton.

"Step by step, through the years, a climate of unrest and injustice was built up that finally lead to Peterloo".

There were four main targets of the Radical Reform Movement:

- The Corn Laws: long-standing controls for the protection and benefit of landowners which caused the price of wheat and bread to soar.
- The Parliamentary Electoral System. Only freeholders of land and property over a specified minimum value were entitled to vote. (In Saddleworth, with a population in 1807 of about 11,000, only 300 freeholders had a vote.)
- Borough-mongering: the practice of buying and selling Parliamentary seats held by 'rotten' boroughs, i.e. those which could elect members to Parliament but, due to population changes, had only a dozen or less voters., and were thus easily corrupted.
- Taxation: levied on all, but fixed by a small minority of the population.

August 16th 1819: the Day of the Peterloo Massacre.

The Saddleworth contingent of the 'Radical Reformers' set off at 8 a.m. to walk to Oldham. Participants from Lees and Mossley joined them on the way. They assembled on Oldham Green, with the contingents from Oldham, Royton and Crompton.

At 10 o'clock John Knight of Saddleworth, the organiser, gave the signal to march off to Manchester. En-route they were joined by the Failsworth and Chadderton contingents. The Saddleworth, Lees and Mossley Union party was headed by "Doctor" Joseph Healey, a quack doctor of Lees, the "Black Flag" - a cap

of liberty on a pole, and a bugler. By the time the procession reached St. Peter's Fields it was almost 10,000 strong. They marched six abreast in a disciplined manner, the crowd in their best clothes and in high spirits. It was a bright summer day.

On the field at noon they joined with the contingents from Middleton, Stockport, Rochdale, Manchester, Bury and Blackburn with their banners and bands. The crowd was estimated to be about 60,000, all crammed into an area of some 14,000 square yards.

The civil authorities had anticipated, and prepared for, disorder. In addition to the 400 special constables on duty, a ring of over 1,500 troops, mounted and foot amateur and regular, and artillery with guns, were stationed in the streets surrounding the field.

At one o'clock the carriage with Henry "Orator" Hunt and other leaders arrived, to the sound of "See the Conquering Hero Comes", played by the massed amateur bands, as the banners and caps of liberty were held aloft. Twenty minutes later, Hunt and his party mounted the hustings (speakers' platform.) With Hunt were John Knight, John Saxton, Joseph Johnson, Mrs Fildes, Richard Carlile, Joseph Moorhouse and several reporters from local and national newspapers.

By 1.30 the Magistrates had decided to arrest the leaders. The Riot Act was read. The Special Constables were instructed to make the arrests, but they alleged that they were not able to approach the platform because of the crowd.

The Magistrates panicked and instructed the officer in charge of the Manchester and Salford

Yeomanry Cavalry to effect the arrests. The M.Y.C. were amateur part-time militia and neither they nor their horses were trained for this type of operation. The situation was aggravated by many of them being drunk. They soon lost any semblance of order or discipline. With ranks broken each trooper began to operate independently. The meeting's leaders were hauled from the platform and dragged to the house where the magistrates were waiting. The M.Y.C. then went berserk, charging into the crowd, smashing the wagons, seizing or tearing the banners, and slashing with their sabres indiscriminately at men, women and children and even at the special constables they were sent to help.

The Riot Act was again read. The Chief Magistrate ordered the officer in command of the 15th. Hussars "to rescue the M.Y.C. and disperse the crowd." This they did with military efficiency.

By two o'clock, except for the dead and wounded the crowd had been driven from St. Peter's Fields.

The Civilian Casualties.

The numbers quoted by different sources vary but it is generally accepted that 14 or 15 were killed and between 400 and 500 were injured. Most of the injuries were the result of being trampled by the horses or the fleeing crowd, a smaller proportion due to sabre or bayonet wounds etc.

Of the Saddleworth contingent, the fatal casualties were:

"**Edward Dawson** of Saddleworth. Sabred on the head, DEAD."

"**William Dawson** of Saddleworth. Sabred by Cavalry. Died Sept. 1st in the infirmary." (One of the Dawsons was reported as having carried the contingent's cap of liberty on a pole.)

"**John Lees**, of Lees. Sabred on the arm and trampled. Died at home from his injuries on September 7th."

Those injured:

"**Joseph Buckley**, of Woodbrook. Sabred on the shoulder by a man who rode a skewbald horse.

"**James Lees**, of Stoneswood. Delph. Two severe sabre wounds to the head." (This man was turned out of the infirmary by a Dr. Ransome because he refused to renounce his allegiance to the Reformers.)

"**James Thewlis**, of Strinesdale. Severely trodden on legs."

"**Daniel Whitehead**, of Woodbrook. Trampled and much bruised."

"**Joseph Wrigley**, of Quick. Trampled upon by horses."

Other members of the Oldham area contingents who were killed were:

John Ashton, of Cowhill, Oldham. Sabred and trampled.

Thomas Buckley, of Baretrees, Chadderton. Sabred and stabbed.

John Rhodes, of Hopwood. Died from injuries several weeks later.

Of the 400 to 500 casualties 113 were women, 14 with sabre cuts. A total of 130 persons had sabre cuts. The youngest casualty was a boy

cut on the head, and the oldest was Betty O'Neale (79) who was trampled. "Eleven non-demonstrators were also injured, including eight constables (one killed), a newspaper reporter and Capt. Birley's coachman. Five of these non-demonstrators received sabre wounds and the others were trampled. Injuries to soldiers were not listed but were reported as sixty-seven men struck by stones and sticks, with twenty horses injured."

The Aftermath of Peterloo

After being dragged from the hustings, the accused were taken to New Bailey Prison, Salford. On the following day (August 20th) the accused were charged with high treason. A week later, the charges were reduced to "seditious conspiracy to overthrow the Government".

In September, the prisoners were transferred to Lancaster Gaol, and later released on bail.

Meanwhile, on September 7th, John Lees, a cotton spinner from Lees, died from the "hideous injuries" he suffered on August 16th. The surgeon requested an inquest. The inquest opened the following day at the *Duke of York Inn*. The authorities were afraid that the local jury were supporters of the radical cause and might return a verdict of "Wilful Murder by the Militia." The inquest was deferred by dubious tactics, and re-opened at the *Angel Inn*, Lees on September 25th and again deferred. On October 7th the inquest reopened at the *Star Inn*. An obscure technicality was invoked, the proceedings were declared null and void, and were deferred indefinitely. The inquest was never reopened.

In November 1819 the repressive "Six Acts" were introduced and passed into law. These prohibited training by drilling; public meetings of more than fifty people; the carrying of banners or flags; publications judged to be seditious etc..

The trial of Hunt and his associates took place between March 16th and 27th 1820 at York As-

sizes for "Conspiracy to Alter the Law by Force and Threats and for Convening and Attending an Illegal, Riotous and Tumultuous Meeting at Manchester on August 16th 1819". The evidence by the prosecution witnesses was biased, with anything in favour of the accused being suppressed.

The "Black Flag of Saddleworth" was produced in court and was the central part of the prosecution case, that the colour of the flag and its slogans showed malicious intent and the threat of violence. Norris, one of the Manchester magistrates said, "they came in a threatening manner under the banner of death, showing they meant to overthrow the government."

The defence was very ably presented by Hunt and his associates, but to no avail. The Judge's summing up was generally considered to be in favour of the acquittal of the accused, but the drillings on Saddleworth Moors, and other open spaces, and the banner slogans frightened the jury and they found Hunt, Knight, Johnson, Healey and Bamforth guilty. The other defendants were acquitted.

After a retrial application had been refused, the King's Bench in London sentenced the defendants as follows: Hunt 2½ years in Ilchester Gaol. Johnson, Bamford and Healey one year in Lincoln Gaol. John Knight was not sentenced as he was already serving a two year sentence for speaking at a meeting in Burnley in November 1819.

At Lancaster Court, Hunt's lawyers, acting on behalf of Thomas Redford, brought a personal action for assault against three officers and a sergeant of the M.Y.C. for injuries received at Peterloo. (Thomas Redford had carried the Middleton green flag and had his shoulder laid

open by an M.Y.C. sabre.) Much of the evidence given at York was repeated and again "The Black Flag of Saddleworth" (*see below*) was a central feature. The M.Y.C. were found not guilty and were indeed commended for their actions in support of the authorities.

John Knight, the Radical Reformer

"To men like John Knight of Saddleworth, we owe a great deal for the liberties we now enjoy." (*The Reporter*.) Individual historians have also commented on John Knight. He was "probably the greatest local reformer of his time." (Tom Webb). To Brian Law, he was "the most fervent and aggressive stalwart of local radicalism." Hartley Bateson asserts that "he suffered more terms of imprisonment for his political faith than any other man of his day and generation."

John Knight was born at Quickwood on the Saddleworth - Mossley boundary, and was baptised at Saddleworth Church on December 19th 1762.* He was the son of Joseph Knight (not William Knight, a millowner, as has been said by some historians.) John was the eldest of twelve children. His father is described as a clothier, presumably a domestic handloom weaver, and lived in rented cottages, firstly at Quickwood and then at Stonebreaks. In 1783 Joseph and his family moved to Hills, a tenanted smallholding in Lydgate. One can only assume that living conditions for the family were not easy.

It has been suggested that one of the reasons for John's radical political views was envy of his richer, mill-owning, cousins. It is likely that he learned the trade of his father - handloom weaving. He married in 1786 and went to live with his in-laws at Little Haigh farm in Quick-edge Road, Lydgate.

According to Samuel Bamford, he developed a small textile business, but was already involved in political activities and soon abandoned his business to become a more or less full time itinerant orator and political activist.

After a political fracas in Royton in 1794 he and his younger brother William had been arrested. William was charged with stabbing two men, one a young army recruit. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years in Lancaster Castle. He died soon after his release in 1796.

John was granted bail and was subsequently acquitted. However the death of his brother probably provided additional reason to pursue his campaign against the establishment. He was involved in forming a number of political societies and spoke at meetings held in the textile towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. He served several prison sentences for his activities.

He moved to Pendleton to be nearer to the centre of radical reform activities. For the last ten years of his life, still a veteran activist, he lived in Oldham, running a small bookshop in Lord Street, specialising in political pamphlets.

He died, aged 75 years, on the 5th September 1838. The funeral procession left Oldham to walk to Mossley. The mourning coaches were followed by a brass band and several hundred supporters, working men, political unionists, members of spinners' associations etc. marching eight abreast. The streets were crowded with spectators and it was reported that more than 2,000 attended the funeral service and interment at St. George's Church, Mossley. (The graveyard has now been landscaped and the headstones removed, so it is no longer possible to locate the grave of John Knight.)

* *His family tree appears on p.10*

No picture of John Knight has been found, but a description in Police Records of 1812, when he was 50 years old, is:-

5 ft. 7 ¹/₁₆ inches high, pale complexion, light grey eyes, short grey hair, right eye a little

defective in sight, a large mole on the right cheek, a large scar on the upper right arm, two scars or scrofulous marks on the right side of his neck.

Appendix: The Saddleworth Black Flag

As described and shown in the York Trial Transcript.

The flag is black with white letters. On Side One the slogans read:

NO BOROUGHMONGERING
UNITE AND BE FREE
EQUAL REPRESENTATION OR DEATH
SADDLEWORTH LEES AND MOSSLEY UNION

Also two hands clasping each other with the word "Love" and a heart.

The slogans on Side Two read:
NO CORN LAWS

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS UNJUST AND TYRANNICAL

Also a hand holding the scales of justice.

The material for the flag was obtained by Robert Harrop, manager of a spinning concern in Lees, and was painted by James Kershaw.

The Peterloo Massacre Exhibition, including a reproduction of the Saddleworth Black Flag, is currently on view in the Saddleworth Museum (provisionally until 15th September).

Reference Sources

This account has been compiled mainly from

Peterloo archive material in: -
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Middleton Library.
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Saddleworth Museum Archive.
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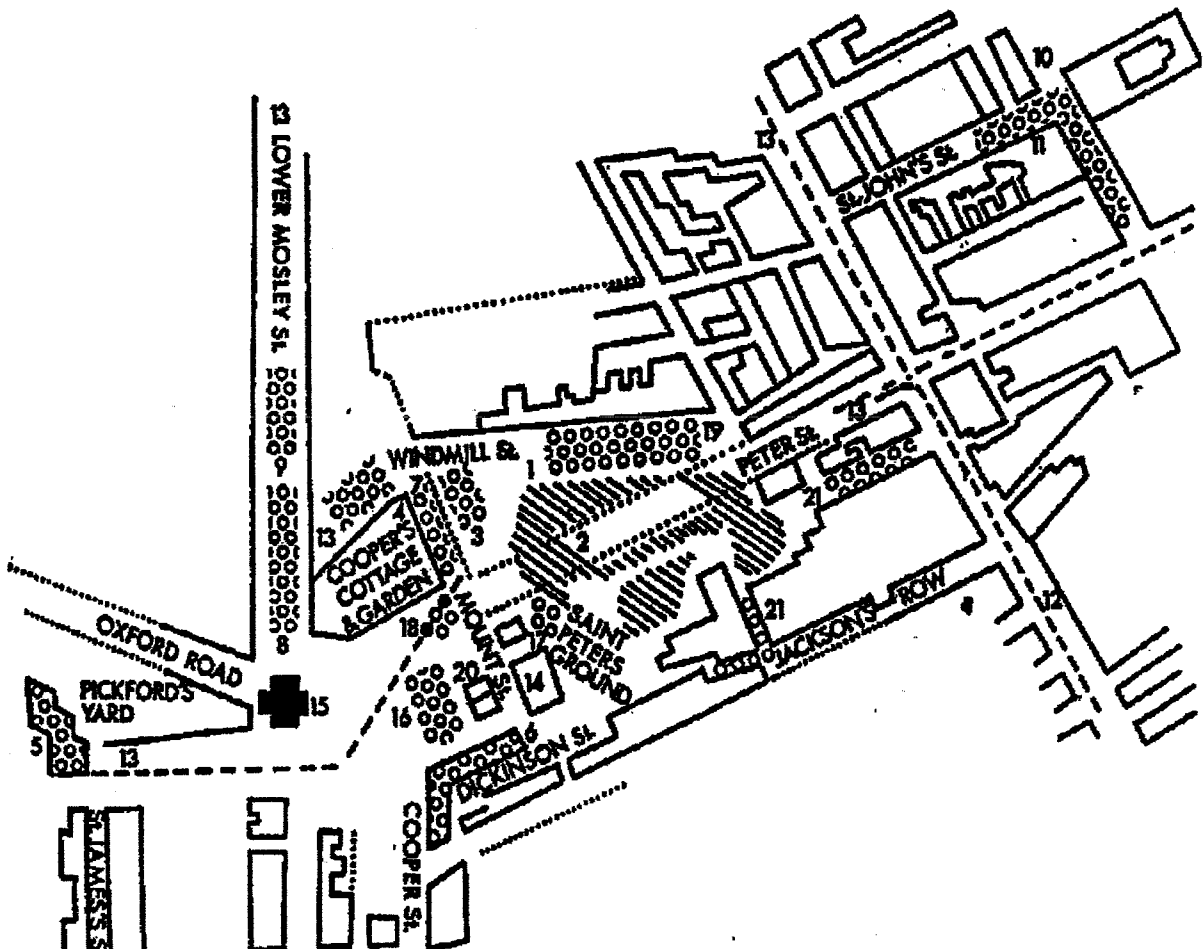
Acknowledgements also to Bill Hartley for editorial assistance.

Map of St Peter's Field, Manchester

as it appeared on 16th August 1819.

Based on a contemporary drawing, with original legend, which appeared in the *Manchester Observer*.

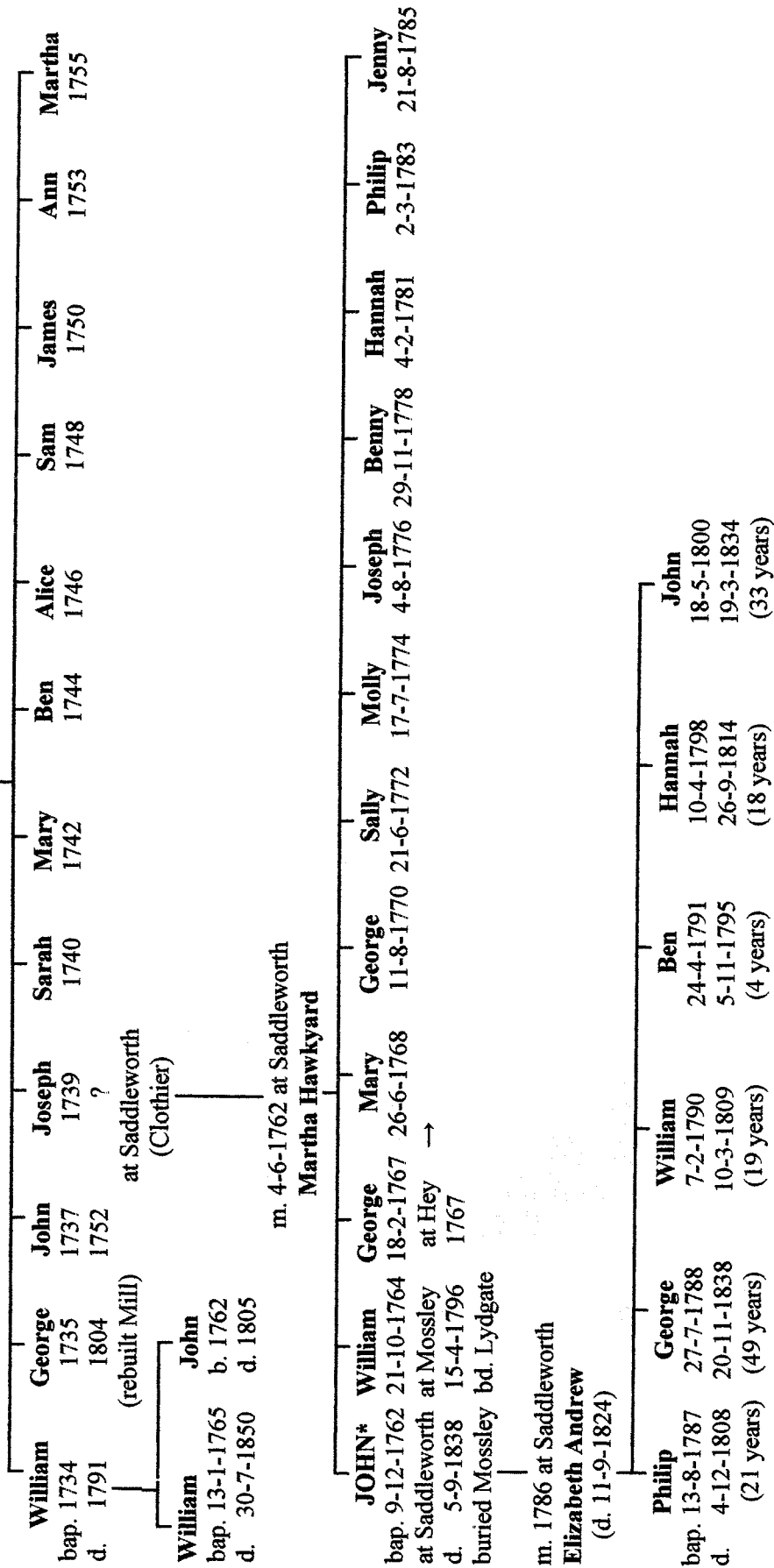
- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The HUSTINGS. 2. Sixteen Standards and nine Caps of Liberty. 3. Double row of Special Constables. 4. Houses where Magistrates sat. 5. Manchester Yeomanry in Pickford's yard. 6. Detachment of Infantry in ambush. 7. Manchester Yeomanry going to charge in line. 8. Troops of Flying Artillery, with two long six-pounders. 9. Detachment of Heavy Dragoons. 10. Cheshire Yeomanry - Eight Troops. 11. The 11th Hussars, about Eight Troops. 12. Deansgate Way by which Mr Hunt entered the ground. 13. Lines of March to the ground. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Quakers' Meeting house. 15. St Peter's Church. 16. Foot soldiers intercepting fugitives. 17. Foot soldiers and Dragoons, striking and intercepting fugitives. 18. Manchester Yeomanry cutting at fugitives. 19. Manchester Yeomanry cutting at men and women, heaped on each other before the houses. Some lives were saved by the officers of the 15th Hussars. 20. Quakers' School. 21. Foot Soldiers intercepting Fugitives. |
|--|--|
- \\\\\\\ Main crowd.
 - - - - - Contingents' routes.
 ooooo Soldiers and Dragoons



JOHN KNIGHT, of Stonebreaks, Mill-owner

bap. 1-12-1702

d. 8-8-1792



* John Knight — “The Radical Reformer”

(Sources: N. Barrow, J.M. Hunt and others)

The Dale Story (Part II)

Betty Stone

Mrs Stone, of Curtin, Canberra, Australia, has recently published her book Pioneers and places, in which she traces the history of her ancestors the Dale and Lees families, both originally from Saddleworth. Her maternal great grandfathers William Dale and Lees Lees both emigrated to Australia in the 1850s. Both settled in Warrnambool on the coast of Victoria, 160 miles west of Melbourne.

This edited extract from Mrs Stone's book tells the story of William Dale's emigration to Australia, and his life there.

William Dale - Journey to Australia

Early in 1852 news reached Britain of fabulous gold discoveries at Ballarat and Bendigo in the colony of Victoria. The news prompted many to leave their homeland and try their luck on the rich goldfields.

William Dale, at the age of 24 years was one of these young men who responded to the call. Probably never having been further from home than Manchester or Huddersfield, William left behind his father, William (Booth) Dale, and other members of his family to begin his adventure. He journeyed by coach from Saddleworth to Plymouth, where in July 1852 he boarded the sailing ship *Diadem* as an unassisted passenger. Bound for Port Phillip, the ship of 714 tons and captained by J. Gillies, carried 175 passengers. Compared with smaller sailing ships carrying larger numbers of passengers during the 1850s, the *Diadem* was probably also heavily laden with cargo for the new world. In November 1852, after a long and

dangerous voyage during which there was perhaps no sight of land between Europe and Cape Otway on the southern coast of Australia, William Dale landed in the port of Melbourne situated at the northern tip of Port Phillip Bay.

Melbourne in 1852 was crowded with gold seekers eager to learn of the latest rushes before setting out for the fields with their swags and crude implements. These 'new chums' would also learn of the dangers they faced as bushrangers and rogues often molested the roads and camps. High in hopes, but fearful and homesick as they trudged along the rutted tracks to the goldfields and shanty towns, many dreamed of returning to their loved ones 'back home' with newly found riches. In this year alone, thousands of gold seekers made their way to Bendigo and Ballarat. Caught up in the excitement, inhabitants such as storekeepers, blacksmiths and constables of Melbourne and other newly formed settlements, also added to the numbers by deserting their premises and employment to respond to the lure of gold.

William Dale, remembered by his grandchildren as a rather dour Yorkshireman of few words, left no stories of his time spent on the goldfields. However, there is little doubt that he did join the cavalcade on the 75-mile or more trek from the port of Melbourne to the goldfield at Ballarat, Mount Alexander or Bendigo.

Although it is not known if William found gold during his time spent on the goldfields, it seems very likely that he did. His experience as a quarryman and knowledge of rock formations would have assisted him in his search and en-

abled him to withstand the harsh conditions at the diggings.

Six years after his arrival in Australia, William Dale was able to commence his own quarrying business on land purchased at Wangoom near Warrnambool.

Warrnambool

Warrnambool, founded by white settlers in 1847, is situated on the southern coast of Australia 160 miles west of Melbourne. The land was surveyed in 1846 and the township established in 1847 as a port on a notoriously dangerous stretch of coast. In 1850 its population was 259. Four years later, when the population of the infant town had grown to several hundred inhabitants, the news of fabulous gold discoveries reached the settlement. The rich finds in the ranges less than one hundred miles inland from Warrnambool caused great excitement in the little township. As Richard Osburne, proprietor of the first Warrnambool newspaper *The Examiner* stated in his *History of Warrnambool*:

The diggings discoveries were made in 1851 and then, as in every town, Warrnambool was deserted, for everyone who possessed a bullock team or horses, started off to the new Eldorado, many taking their families with them. The Examiner had to be discontinued and for a year at least Warrnambool was a very quiet hamlet. After that the tide of prosperity set in strongly. The majority of the diggers brought back solid gold; land was eagerly purchased at the Government land sale, and a prosperous and rapidly increasing community began to be formed.¹²

William and Elizabeth Dale - Bluestone Quarries, Wangoom, Warrnambool

Following his time spent on the goldfields but prior to 1859, William Dale moved south to the coastal township. Warrnambool, growing rapidly with the influx of new settlers, required

building materials not only for the erection of houses and stores, but also for road making and guttering. As an experienced quarryman, William Dale seized the opportunity to participate in this expansion and acquired land at Wangoom three miles east of Warrnambool township which contained deposits of bluestone suitable for quarrying. [*In South Australia, the term 'bluestone' describes a sedimentary rock, generally siltstone, used for walling.*]

On 19th August 1859 William Dale purchased 'twenty acres or thereabouts' of land for £200 sterling from Joseph Whitehead of Belfast (now known as Port Fairy)¹³. This land, described as situated in the Parish of Wangoom in the County of Villiers, was part of a fifty acre Crown Allotment which was granted to Whitehead on 20 March 1855¹⁴. The sale of Crown Lands in the Western District provided a wealth of revenue for the government in the mid 1850's when land was eagerly sought by both settlers and dealers¹⁵. Joseph Whitehead was one land speculator who purchased numerous allotments in the Warrnambool area. He paid £165 sterling for the original fifty acres in Wangoom, but four years later his speculation rewarded him with a profit of almost £7 sterling per acre when he sold a portion to William Dale¹⁶.

The land in Wangoom that William purchased was located in the Warrnambool Shire and adjoined the boundary of the town municipality. Wangoom, an aboriginal word, means boomerang or throwing stick¹⁷. The first Shire rate book available is dated 1874 when William Dale, described as a quarryman who owned his property freehold, was recorded as paying £1 sterling rates on his house and 24 acres¹⁸.

August 1859 was a memorable month for William Dale as he married Elizabeth Ellis Chamberlain a few weeks prior to his land purchase. Elizabeth, daughter of farmer Joshua and Susan Chamberlain who arrived in Warrnambool in the year 1855, was eleven years of age when she came to Australia with her parents and siblings. (*See The Chamberlain Story, which forms the first part of Pioneers and Places*). The

Chamberlain family and William Dale were neighbours as the Dale quarries were situated only a short distance from the Chamberlain farm.

Elizabeth and William were married according to the rites of the Wesleyan church by the Rev. Samuel Waterhouse on 2 August 1859. Elizabeth, a minor, required her father's written consent when the marriage was performed in her parents' home situated on their small farm at Wangoom. Possibly due to an age difference of fourteen years, William and Elizabeth both incorrectly stated their ages at the time of their marriage. William, although 31 years of age was recorded as 26, while Elizabeth, only seventeen, declared herself to be nineteen years of age.

The marriage registration recorded that William Dale, son of William and Hannah Dale, was born at Sadworth (sic) Yorkshire. It also stated that at the time of his marriage, William was a quarryman of Warrnambool.

Following their marriage, the couple set up home in their bluestone cottage beside the quarries. It is likely that William Dale built the family home himself on his twenty odd acres which was partly covered at least by dense bush. According to family legend, when the couple first moved into their cottage it was surrounded by timber which abounded with wildlife including koalas in gum trees near the quarries. However, similar to pioneering settlers faced with the necessity of providing food for their families and pasture for their horses and dairy cattle, William, within a few years, had cleared his land of native vegetation in order to transform his holding into a productive little farm. For shelter, pine trees were planted on the southern perimeter of the farm. Paddockes were enclosed with post and rail fences from timber obtained on his land. Until recently a small portion of the original fence that William erected at least one hundred and twenty years ago remained on a corner of the property.

William's quarrying and contracting venture proved successful. Founded in 1859, the business survived almost one hundred years with two succeeding generations of the Dale family continuing the tradition. For example, in 1885, *The Warrnambool Standard* newspaper reported:

Messrs. Wooles and Carpenter, stonemasons, also dressed and forwarded three specimens of stone to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. These comprised Merri stone, blue stone and sand stone. The blue-stone was obtained from Dale's quarry near the race-course¹⁹.

The family of William and Elizabeth Dale - Bluestone Quarries, Wangoom, Warrnambool

Elizabeth and William Dale's nine children, whose births William recorded in his family Bible, were all born at their property, Bluestone Quarries:

William 4 October. 1859
Ellis 21 November. 1860
Martha 20 March 1862
Hannah 22 November 1863
John 11 February 1865
Elizabeth 24 July 1866
Joshua 26 July 1868
Mary Susan 14 August 1873
Joseph Edwin 30 June 1876

Although many thousands of miles away from his birthplace, William continued the family tradition of naming seven of his children after his forebears in Saddleworth. The names of William, Martha, Hannah, John, Joshua, Mary and Joseph are all to be found on the Dale family tree. The other two children were Ellis, the second son who was given the family name of his maternal grandmother Susan (née Ellis) Chamberlain, and Elizabeth who was named after her mother.

The children received a limited formal education as they walked long distances to attend the National School, or perhaps the Church of England parochial school that was opened in 1860. As both these schools were located in the township, the children, due to the distances and

vagaries of the weather, were often kept at home. Furthermore, whilst the older girls were required to assist their mother with the younger children and the never ending household chores, the two eldest sons were expected to work in the quarries at an early age. Consequently, William and Ellis left school when about ten or eleven years of age.

Apart from the constant nurturing and raising of her children, Elizabeth, like other pioneer women of her time who supported their menfolk in the harsh conditions of the early settlements, found her days fully occupied with a multitude of household, gardening and farming chores. Dairy cows had to be milked and butter churned which was sold in the township. Remembered by her grand daughter, Daisy Dale, as a smiling kindly little grandmother, Elizabeth was a meticulous homemaker. For instance, she insisted that the plain wooden shelves of her dairy and kitchen were scrubbed and scoured white every day. On occasions, instead of using the horse-drawn buggy, Elizabeth walked the three miles to Warrnambool town carrying her basket of homemade butter to sell to the grocer. Later in her life, when accompanied by her eight years old grand daughter on such an excursion, Elizabeth pinned up the skirts of her long black dress away from the dust, and together they set off armed with an umbrella as protection against swooping magpies.

Elizabeth would not have experienced the complete loneliness that many pioneer women confronted in the isolation of the Australian bush. In addition to her parents who lived close by, Elizabeth enjoyed the companionship of her younger sister Sarah who also married a Yorkshireman. Lees Lees was a stonemason who came to Australia in 1855. Lees and Sarah also settled on a farming block which was situated opposite the Chamberlain home and adjacent to the Dale property.

By a strange coincidence, Lees Lees had also emigrated from Saddleworth where the Lees family had resided for centuries. (*An edited version of The Lees Story, which forms the*

third part of Pioneers and Places, will be published in a future issue of the Bulletin.) Although William Dale and Lees Lees spent their youth only a few miles apart in Saddleworth, they were unknown to each other until their quest for adventure led them to Australia and ultimately to the Warrnambool district. A family story exists that years later when recounting their experiences as young men 'back home' in Saddleworth, William and Lees discovered they had both attended a particular cock-fight in Oldham. When settled on their neighbouring small farms and engaged in similar occupations, the families of William Dale and Lees Lees enjoyed a close and lasting relationship.

Later in their lives William and Elizabeth Dale enjoyed the company of grandchildren, particularly as two of their children, William and Elizabeth, lived nearby with their families, and their second son Ellis and his family lived at Latrigg which was situated on the Dale property.

William Dale continued his interest in the quarrying business all his life. He was remembered by his descendants as a reserved man who was fond of quoting the Yorkshire saying 'Hear all, say nowt'. Although extremely deaf and physically bent after years of exhaustive toil, William, when aged well over eighty years, was still wheeling his barrow around the quarries then operated by his sons, William and Ellis, and grandsons, Ivor, William and Arthur.

Elizabeth, who died on 5 December 1910, predeceased her husband by three years. The following day a notice appeared in *The Warrnambool Standard*:

DALE On the 5th inst. At her late residence Bluestone Quarries, Warrnambool Elizabeth Ellis, dearly beloved wife of William Dale aged 69 years. (The funeral will leave her late residence at Three o'clock (Wednesday) Afternoon for the Warrnambool Cemetery.)

William, at the age of 85 years, died on 14 December 1913. The burial service conducted by Reverend T. P. Bennett took place at the

Warrnambool Cemetery. William had spent 61 years in Australia. On 16 December *The Warrnambool Standard* noted:

DALE On 14th inst. At his residence Bluestone Quarries Racecourse, Warrnambool, William, relict of the late Elizabeth Ellis Dale aged 86 years. The funeral will move from his late residence Warrnambool this day (Tuesday) 3.30 p.m. for the Warrnambool Cemetery.

After William Dale's death in 1913, his second eldest son Ellis Dale continued with the family quarrying and contracting business.

Ellis Dale, born 21 November 1860, married his cousin Ann Lees, eldest child of Sarah and Lees Lees, by licence at the Anglican church, Christ Church, Warrnambool on 22 January 1890.

Copies of Pioneers and places are available from Mrs Betty Stone, 40 Kidston Crescent, Curtin ACT 2605 Australia, price £5 cash with order (i.e. please enclose a £5 note). Mrs Stone

writes: "Owing to the current exchange rate and bank charges any other form of payment is not viable!"

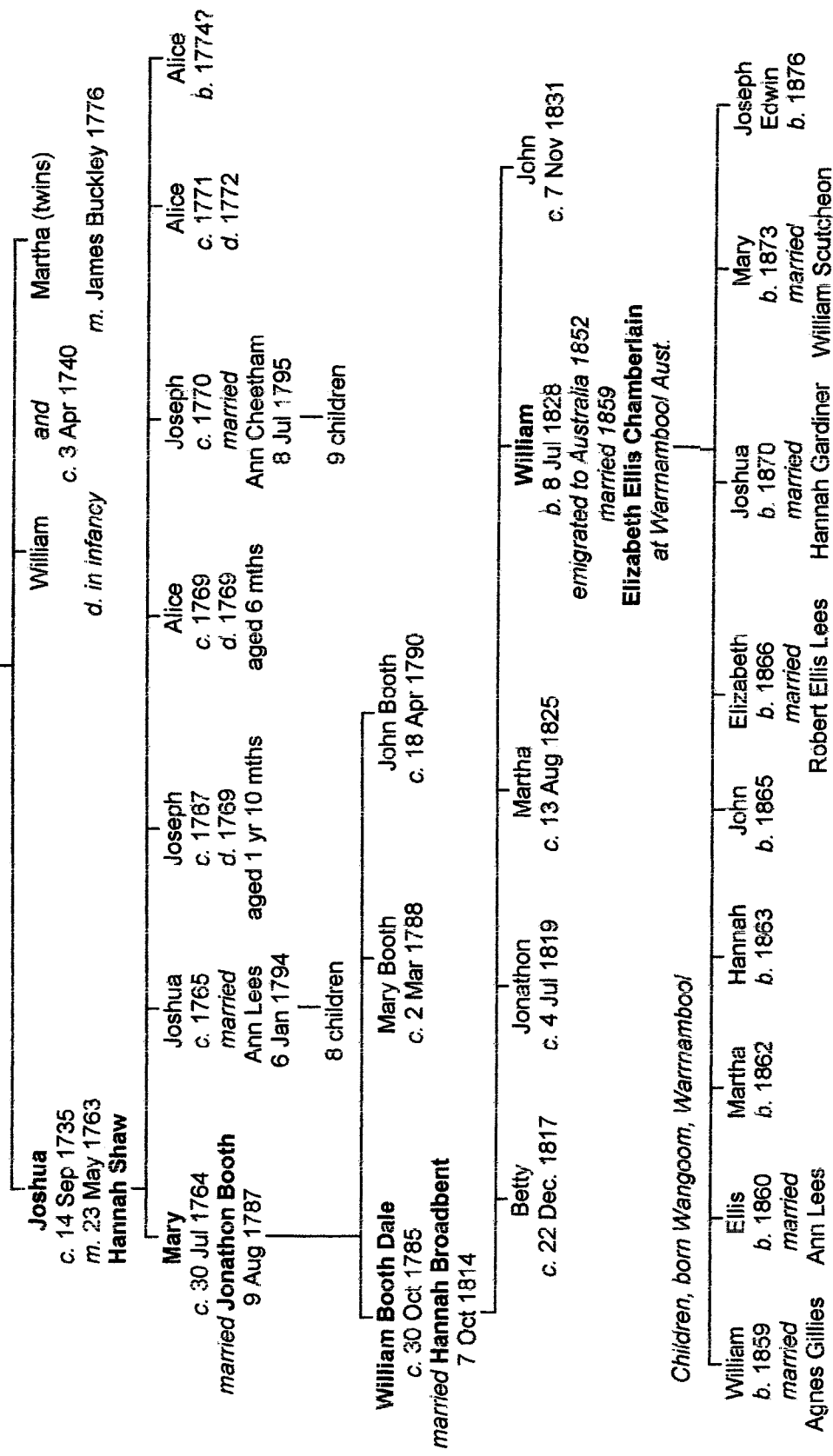
References

- 12 Osburne, Richard. *The History of Warrnambool*. Prahran, The Chronicle, 1887. Fascimile Edition, Warrnambool, Philprint, 1980. p. 5
- 13 Victoria. Register-General's Office. Memorial Book 83 No 568 (Ref. KD 161467)
- 14 Victoria. Register-General's Office. Crown Land Purchase. Ref. 35716, 1855.
- 15 Osburne. op cit. p. 62
- 16 Victoria. Register-General's Office. Crown Land Purchase. Ref. 27/35716
- 17 *Warrnambool past and present. A facsimile of Edward Vidler's history, 'Sixty Years of Progress', 1847-1907*. Warrnambool, The Osburne Group, 1984. p. 2
- 18 Warrnambool Shire. Rate records book. 1874.
- 19 Quoted in Osburne. op cit. p. 162.

The family tree of the Dale family is on the next page.

Dale Family Chart

Joshua Dale married Mary Seville
17 September 1734



Saddleworth Hearth Tax Returns: Part II

A Seventeenth Century Listing of all Householders in the Township.

Michael Buckley

After the very complete hearth tax return of 1664, the next return to have survived is that of Lady day (25th March) 1666; no West Riding returns having survived for 1665. This return is the least satisfactory in that, unlike that of 1664, the assessment is not listed by Mere. Furthermore, this return, unlike other returns, does not list the names in a logical order; in other words the order in which the collector would have called on the houses to collect the tax. Groups of names from one mere are followed by names from another and 14 separate groups of names appear in a random order indicating that the list was probably compiled from a series of separate shorter lists, possibly on separate sheets of paper. In a later part of this study it will be shown how the names on this list can be assembled into the logical sequence of other Saddleworth returns. The 1666 list is also subject to some omissions. The list has been published before; in 1883 by Morgan Brierley [1] who obtained the list from Samuel Andrew, and in 1887 by John Radcliffe [2] in the Appendix to his Saddleworth Church Registers.

None of the returns for 1667 and 1668 were returned to the Exchequer so have not survived in the public records. In addition, hardly any of that of 1669 has survived. The next return for Saddleworth relates to Michaelmas (September 29th) 1670*. The return is damaged at the foot of the manuscript and probably 30 names or so have been lost, about fifteen at the bottom of each column. Apart from this the list is arranged in a logical sequence and seems to be complete.

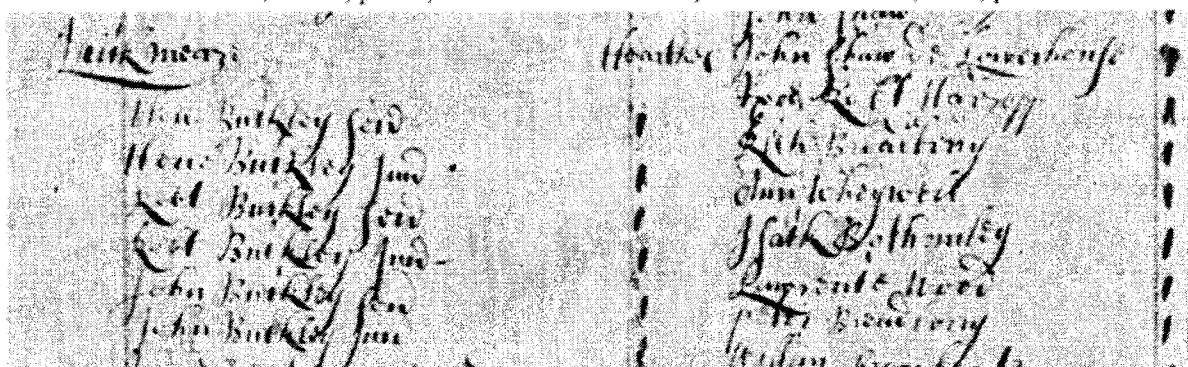
All the Saddleworth returns were prepared for the Quarter Session Returns which involved copying from lists supplied by the Constables. This explains some transcription errors and the incorrect rendition of some of the Saddleworth names. For example, Blakley for Buckley, Wallilow for Mallalew and Rood for Rhodes.

*N.B. In Part I this was incorrectly listed as probably relating to Ladyday 1670 and an incorrect PRO Ref. E 179 210/410 was stated; this should read E 179 210/411

References

1 *Palatine Notebooks*, Vol. 3, p. 216, 1883

2 *Saddleworth Parish Registers*. Vol. 1 (1613-1751). Ed. John Radcliffe, 1887, p. 486.



Part of the 1664 Saddleworth Hearth Tax Return

SADDLEWORTH HEARTH TAX RETURNS

LADY DAY 1666

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE E 179 210/394a

Quick Bill

Abra: Lees	1	Elias Midgley	1
Edm: Scolefeild	1	James Broadbent	1
Geo: Tweddall	1	Widd: Taylor	1
John Twidall	1	James Tayler	1
John Andrews	1	Robt' Broadbent	3
John Dixon	1	Fran: Platt	1
James Lees	3	Ralph Holden	1
Sam: Heywood	2	Willm' Buckley	1
John Lees	1	James Haslegrave	1
Geo: Thorpe	1	Henry Buckley	1
James Lees	1	Edm: Buckley	1
James Lees	1	Alex: Ratcliffe	3
Robt Midgley	1	Widd: Shaw	1
Thom: Milnes	1	Hugh Scolefield	1
Thom: Whewill	1	John Hawkyard	1
Robt Walker	1	Ann Shaw	1
Alex: Scolefeild	1	Peter Bradley	1
John Wood	1	Henry Hawkyard	1
John Shaw	1	Widd: Buckley	1
Rich: Lawton	1	Edm: Hawkyard	3
James Whithead	1	James Scolefeild	1
Gyles Shay	2	Robt' Broadbent	1
John Shaw	1	John Platt	1
Alex: Ratcliffe	1	Robt' Wooley	1
John Shaw	1	John Kenworthy	1
John Winterbottom	1	John Wallilow	1
Robt' Winterbottom	1	Willm' Lees	1
Robt' Winterbottom	1	Nich: Booth	1
James Clayton	3	Ralph Hawkyard	1
Jos: Tayler	1	Willm' Kenworthy	1
James Lees	1	Fran: Scolefeild	1
Edm' Blakley	1	Henry Garside	1
Thom: Whithead	4	Isaac Lee	1
John Benison	4	John Whithead	1
Enoch Andrew	2	John Buckley	1
James Kenwortley	3	John Garside	2
John Whithead	1	Willm' Buckley	1
Hugh Kenworthy	1	Edm: Scolefeild	1
Willm' Kenworthy	1	John Scolefeild	1
James Kenworthy	1	John Garside	2
John Buckley	1	John Garside	1
Robt Buckley	1	Jerm: Midgley	1
John Buckley	1	Edm: Buckley	1
Robt' Buckley	1	Thom: Milnes	1
Hen: Buckley	1	Robt' Whithead	2
Hen: Buckley	1	Robt' Linthwit	1
Josep: Whithead	1	John Wrigley	1
Jos: Lees	1	Dan: Whitehead	1
Jonas Green	1	John Wrigley	1
Geo: Winterbottom	1	John Garside	1
John Whewhill	1	Mich Thorpe	3
Mr Lees	3	Robt' Walker	2
Peter Bradley	4	John Sharpe	1

Willm' Buckley	1	Widd: Shaw	1
John Lawton	1	Rich: Broadberry	1
John Buckley	3	Edm: Bucley	1
James Woold	1	Geo: Shaw	1
Edm: Bucley	1	Thom: Broadberry	1
Thom: Buckley	1	Lawre: Wood	1
Willm' Hardy	1	Isaac Bottomley	1
John Buckley	1	Rich: Kenworthy	1
Edm: Whitehead	1	Ann Whewill	1
John Whitehead	1	Henry Shaw	2
James Broadbent	1	Henry Whithead	1
Widd: Broadbent	1	John Shaw	1
James Broadbent	1	Thom Winter	1
James Broadbent	1	Sallom: Hardy	1
Thom: Broadbent	1	Widd Heawart	1
Geo: Broadbent	1	John Heawart	1
Geo: Hirst	1	Law: Scolefeild	1
Widd: Rood	1	John Scolefeild	1
Widd: Whitehead	1	John Garside	2
Robt' Scolefeild	1	Edm: Buckley	2
John Scolefeild	3	James Garside	1
John Whitehead	1	Widd: Garside	1
John Scolefeild	1	Thom: Platt	1
Edm: Buckley	1	John Scolefeild	1
James Linthwitt	1	Widd: Scolefeild	1
Josh: Shaw	1	John Farrand	1
Fran: Garside	1	Thom: Broadberry	1
John Wood	1	Edm: Platt	1
John Green	1	John Folly	2
Geo: Scolefeild	1	Edm: Scolefeild	1
Sam: Mellor	1	Thom Roads	
<u>1</u>			
Robt' Whithead	1		
	213		
James Shaw	1		
Peter Broadberry	1	George Scolefeild	
John Shaw	1	Constable	
Ralf Andrew	1		

(Seventeenth century woodcut)



SADDLEWORTH HEARTH TAX RETURNS

MICHAELMAS 1670

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE E 179 210/411

Quicke

Thomas Wheale	1	Tho: Mallelew	1
James Schlefeild	1	John Foalley	1
Robt' Walker	1	Uxor' Anth: Wrigley	1
Alex: Schoalefeild	1	Tho: Wyld	1
James Broadberry	1	Sam: Swift	1
James Buckley	1	John Farrand	1
Uxor Robt' Harrop	1	Tho: Broadberry	1
Rich Broadberry	1	James Wrigley	1
James Shaw	1	James Broadbent	1
Geo: Shaw & Mr Farrer	2	Tho: Broadberry	1
Lawrence Wood	1	John Scoalefeild	1
Robt' Thompson	1	Hen: Shawe	1
Isaac Bothornley	1	James Broadbent	1
John Buckley	1	Ux: James Broadbent	1
William Knight	1	James Broadbent her sonne	1
Ralph Andrew	1	Geo: Hirst	1
John Lawton	1	Geo: Broadbent Sen ^r	1
John Shaw Lower	1	Geo: Broadbent Jun ^r	1
John Platts	1	Edm: Scholefeild	1
Widd' Scholefeild	1	Tho: Rhodes	2
John Scholefeild	1	Widdow Broadbent	1
Peter Broadberry	1	John Whytehead	1
Wm' Broadbent	1	James Broadbent	1
John Whytehead	1	Edmund Platts	1
Edmund Buckley	1	Robt' Thompson	1
Geo: Winterbotham	1	Ambrose Scholefeild	1
James Greave	1	John Marchland	1
John Whewell	1	Widd' Platts	1
Willm' Buckley	1	John Whytehead	1
William Ratcliffe	2	The executors of Jarvis Walker	1
John Shawe	1	John Wood	1
Willm' Lees	1	John Shawe	1
Gyles Shawe	2	John Kenworthy	1
James Whytehead Sen ^r	1	John Wrigley	1
James Whytehead Jun ^r	1	Widd' Whytehead	2
Peeter Broadberry Jun ^r	1	Rich: Lawton	1
James Bradbent	2	Geo: Lawton	1
Elyas Wrigley	1	Geo: Scholefeild	1
Uxor' Hen: Tayler	1	Edm:d Scholefeild	1
Widd' Wild	1	Fran: Scholefeild	1
Mrs Lees	2	Ux' Francis Scholefeild	1
Peeter Broadberry Sen ^r	4	James Hall	1
Robt Taylor	1	Edmund Buckley	1
Robt Broadbent	4	John Scoalefeild	1
Geo: Mallelew	1		
Edm: Warde	2		
Edm: Farrand	1		
John Scholefeild	1		
John Taylor	1		
Francis Platts	1		
John Whewell	1		
Elyas Wrigley	1		

[Approx. 15 names missing
due to damage of MS]

John Whytehead	1	Robt' Winterbotham Sen ^r	1
John Wrigley	1	John Winterbotham Jun ^r	1
James Lingthwayte	1	John Winterbotham Sen ^r	1
John Garsyde	1	John Winterbotham Ralphs sonne	1
Robt' Scholefeild	1	James Clayton	2
Ux' John Buckley	1	James Lee Sen ^r	1
Isaac Lees	1	Jos: Tayler	1
John Buckley	1	Wm' Scoalfeild	1
James Buckley or Jeremy Wrigley	1	James Buckley	1
John Wood	1	Mich: Thorpe	3
William Buckley	1	Edm: Buckley	1
Hen: Buckley	3	Sam: Heywood	2
Edm: Buckley	1	James Lee Scouthead	1
John Wrigley	1	Dan: Lees	1
Ux: John Buckley	1	James Lee Jun ^r	1
John Garsyde	3	Geo: Thorpe	1
Widd Garsyde	1	Sam: Lees	1
John Garsyde of Well	2	Edm: Lees & Joseph & James	2
James Garsyde	1	Ux' Sam: Dixon	1
John Garsyde	2	William Garlick	1
John Garsyde Ralphs Sonne	1	Rowland Dixon	1
Fran: Garsyde	1	John Andrew	1
Robt' Garsyde	1	Rich Drancefeild	1
Hen: Garsyde	1	John Tweedall	1
Edm: Garsyde	1	Edm: Scolefeild	1
Hen: Buckley Sen ^r	1	Abraham Lees	1
Hen: Buckley Jun ^r	1	William Hardy	3
Robt: Buckley Jun ^r	1	Edmund Buckley Sen ^r	1
John Buckley Sen ^r	1	Thos: Buckley	1
Robt: Buckley Sen ^r	1	Edm: Buckley Jun ^r	1
John Buckley Jun ^r	1	James Nelsyde	1
Eliz Hill	1	Rich: Ratcliffe	1
Edm: Buckley	1	Joseph Whytehead	1
John Whytehead	1	Ralph Howden	1
James Kenworthy	3	Wm' Buckley	1
Hugh Kenworthy	1	Willm' Kenworthy	1
Wm' Kenworthy	1	John Greaves	1
John Whytehead	1	James Haslegreave	1
James Kenworthy	3	Hen: Buckley	1
John Bennyson	4		
Enoch Andrew	2		
Soloman Hardy	1		
Jno: Whytehead	2		
Uxor John Heworth	1	[Approx. 15 names missing due to damage of MS]	
John Heworth	1		
Tho: Shawe	1		
John Barwick	1		
John Shawe	2		
Tho: Winterbotham	2		
Ux' Robt: Whytehead	1	James Scholefeild	1
Hen: Shawe	2	Robt' Broadbent	1
Hen: Whytehead	1	John Platts	1
William Buckley	1	Robt' Woolley	1
John Shawe	1	Tho: Buckley	1
John Buckley	3	Edmund Ratcliffe	1
Uxor Ralph Taylor	1		
John Lawton	1		
Total 273			

Soldiers' Discharge Documents

With an Index of Men Born in Saddleworth

Howard Lambert

The records of men who served in the regiments and corps of the British Army over the centuries are housed at the Public Record Office in Kew, where they occupy several miles of shelf space. Those records relating to soldiers who served in the Bengal, Bombay and Madras Armies of the Honourable East India Company can be found at the British library Oriental and India Office Collections, 96 Euston Road, London, NW1.

Sooner or later, most family historians discover a soldier ancestor, typically mentioned in a census return or parish register; with luck the man's rank and regiment will also be shown. This leads the researcher to various classes of documents which often yield a wealth of personal detail about the soldier. When tracing army ancestry, class W097 usually provides a good starting point. This group of records comprises certificates and other papers relating to men who were discharged to pension through the Royal Hospital in Chelsea. A soldier's discharge documents were filed with the regiment in which he served at the end of his career. If that regiment was serving in Ireland at the time, then he would have had a Kilmainham Hospital discharge. This hospital, situated in a suburb of Dublin City, was conducted on similar lines to its sister institution in Chelsea.

In such a case, the discharge papers would be found in classes W01 18 and W01 19. There are also a considerable number of discharges in class W0121, for the period 1787 to 1813.

The collection in W097 spans the years 1748 to 1913, (the earliest document relating to John Tate who was discharged from the Dragoons in November 1748), and is arranged in three series; the first, up to 1872, is arranged

alphabetically by name for each regiment. The second series covers soldiers discharged between 1873 and 1882 and is arranged alphabetically under cavalry, artillery, infantry and corp. The third series, from 1883 to 1913 is an alphabetical arrangement for the whole army. The latter includes certificates of men discharged not only to pension but also on all other grounds. Prior to 1855, W097 does not include ordnance troops which were the responsibility of the Board of Ordnance.

Until recently, if a family historian did not know in

which regiment his ancestor served, this invariably meant embarking on a lengthy search in perhaps as many as one hundred and fifty places, in order to identify the correct individual. Such time-consuming and frustrating searches are now a thing of the past in all cases where a soldier was discharged to pension before 1855.



The Friends of the Public Record Office, in collaboration with the National Army Museum have recently completed a major project to index all the discharge documents in class W097 for the period 1748 to 1854. The volunteers who participated in this huge undertaking have produced a wonderful finding aid: an alphabetical index to around a quarter of a million soldiers who served in the British Army. This valuable index, which can also be searched by regiment and by birthplace, can be viewed on CD-ROM in the microfilm reading room at the PRO. There is also available a printout in five bound volumes, with around 90% coverage of regiments.

The documents in W097 yield a fascinating glimpse of what life was like in the army; one reads of court-martials, drunkenness, appalling injuries and cases of extreme bravery. For instance, Richard Whitehead of Manchester received sixteen wounds at Waterloo, including a fractured skull. Edward Edwards from Chester, in 1843 used "indecent, malicious and treasonable expressions about the Queen." Occasionally there are baptism certificates or newspaper cuttings appended to the discharge papers. With over a quarter of all the men having been born in Ireland, the index is of great value to genealogists with Irish ancestry.

Discharge certificates should provide the following information for each soldier: the parish and county where he was born; his prior occupation; the regiment(s) in which he served; the years of his service; a physical description; a statement as to his conduct and character and his age on discharge. The eighteenth century discharge papers sometimes omit the man's birthplace. It should be noted that the index does not include soldiers who died during their service, or those who were discharged without having qualified for a pension. These records were unfortunately destroyed by fire many years ago.

Let me mention Samuel Lees, who was born about 1785 in Saddleworth. He enlisted in the 84th Regiment of Foot at Huddersfield on 20th September 1804. He was 19 years old. His discharge certificate describes him as being 5 feet 9 inches in height, black hair, grey eyes, dark complexion, and by trade, a Labourer. He served with the rank of Private in the 84th Regiment as well as in the East India Company's service for the space of fourteen years and 240 days. His general conduct as a soldier "has been as bad as could be." (W097/937)

I append a list of all the men I could find who, on enlistment, stated that they were born in Saddleworth.

References

1. W097 index on CDROM at PRO, Kew.
2. *Family History News and Digest*, September 1993.
3. Hamilton-Edwards, Gerald. *In Search of Army Ancestry*. London. Phillimore, 1977
4. Sketch of troops for the war-cavalry from the *Illustrated London News*, 1st April 1854

Name	Place of Birth	Year Discharged	Age on Discharge	W097 reference
Jonah Andrew	Saddleworth	1841	39	287
John Bentley	"	1830	34	1213
James Booth	"	1816	30	1214
William Bottomly	"	1827	43	1215
Abraham Broadbent	"	1826	38	816
David Broadbent	"	1830	26	277
John Broadbent	"	1817	30	1215
Edmund Buckley	"	1827	42	1216
Henry Buckley	"	1848	40	1186
James Buckley	"	1836	40	1216

John Buckley	Saddleworth	1814	27	1216
Joseph Buckley	Delft Yorks	1824	38	597
Joseph Buckley	Saddleworth	1819	42	24
William Brearley	"	1825	36	816
Henry Brierly	"	1825	40	157
James Dyson	"	1837	40	916
James Gartside	"	1815	43	953
Charles Hall	"	1814	24	226
Joshua Hall	"	1829	42	605
David Harrop	"	1820	26	936
George Harrop	"	1849	43	1234
Arnold Heywood	"	1833	42	1235
Joseph Hurst	"	1819	41	306
Richard Kenworthy	"	1818	42	480
William Kenworthy	"	1831	37	563
Bell Lawton	"	1826	22	364
James Lees	"	1817	41	336
John Lees	"	1820	40	546
John Lees	"	1814	26	290
Samuel Lees	"	1819	34	937
William Lees	"	1853	42	81
George Mallalue	"	1824	35	190
Robert Mayall	"	1814	39	7
Abraham Mellor	Delph, Saddleworth	1837	32	938
Amos Platt	Saddleworth	1815	39	338
Radcliffe Platt	"	1835	42	200
James Ratcliffe	"	1835	40	424
John Robinson	"	1816	35	1259
Charles Schofield	"	1818	49	1184B
Joseph Schofield	"	1815	29	557
Thomas Schofield	"	1827	32	634
John Scholefield	"	1838	44	651
George Shaw	"	1813	28	1184
James Shaw	"	1829	38	246
James Shaw	"	1837	42	995
James Shaw	"	1819	20	1036
John Shaw	Saddleworth	1821	39	424
John Shaw	"	1821	38	424
Joseph Shaw	"	1841	39	651
William Shaw	"	1814	43	207
William Shaw	"	1835	38	651
John Taylor	"	1847	41	311
Daniel Whitehead	"	1814	28	941
George Whitehead	Quick	1836	35	652
Henry Whitehead	Saddleworth	1824	28	143
James Whitehead	"	1820	35	400
John Whitehead	"	1852	49	1194
John Whitehead	"	1816	33	1146
John Wild	"	1818	30	144
John Wood	Quick	1817	35	1271
Peter Wood	Saddleworth	1814	29	1271
John Wilkinson	"	1851	26	985
John Winterbottom	Sadworth (sic)	1823	44	218
John Winterbottom	Saddleworth	1839	43	11
Thomas Winterbottom	Quick	1815	40	340
Benjamin Wrigley	Saddleworth	1824	31	408
John Wrigley	"	1823	27	149
Thomas Wrigley	"	1848	31	515

Letters

Ammon Wrigley

Mrs Mary Betterton (tjbet@stoops69.freemove.co.uk)

In the above article in the Bulletin, Vol 31 No 4, there is reference to my grandfather's book 'Rakings Up'. The quotations are incorrect.

It was Ammon's great grandmother, Rachel Wrigley, née Rhodes, not his mother, who rode "stroddle leg" carrying cloth to Huddersfield.

Ammon's wife, Emily Hudson, was born at Tame View, Delph. It was his mother, Mary Waddington, who was met at Diggle station by Thomas Wrigley; they then walked to Heights church. Mary was born in Halifax, but by the time she married her parents had moved to Huddersfield. Incidentally, Mary had spent some years in Delph before she married Thomas Wrigley.

Florence Kaye OBE, Sarah Broadbent and a Bachelors' Tea Party

Miss Clara Shaw, 36 King Street Delph Saddleworth OL3 5DH

Florence Kaye OBE. I am pleased to be able to tell you a little about Florence Kaye. She was born next door to where I live (no. 24) King Street, Delph.

I only know that her father was related to the Kaye family of Kayso Apron Manufacturers somewhere Milnsbridge or Huddersfield. Her mother was a Winterbottom, a Delph family from around Heights. My late friend Esther H. Johnson, née Winterbottom, was her cousin, and attended her 102nd birthday about Christmas 2000. Mrs Johnson died shortly after Nurse Kaye. Relatives at Shaw and Huddersfield are alive and were known to her. Mrs Margaret Wyatt of Chapel Farm, Grains

Bar, is also a cousin. There are also cousins in Montreal and Nova Scotia, with whom I am constantly in touch. Also my niece Dr M.K. Downie is married to the son of a doctor who worked at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, and knew her.

In her old age she lost her sight, and was in a home in Harrogate. She was well known to the Royal Family because Balmoral was quite near to Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, and any casualties went to be treated there.

She never forgot that she was born in Delph, and my friend said she often asked about the village.

Re: Letter from Mrs Ruth Ingham:- I notice that the name in her Dad's address book mentions Mrs Sarah Broadbent of Delph Greaves. I knew Sarah who was a Gartside from Delph. She married a young man from

Diggle: Stanley Broadbent - he died fairly young. Her daughter Mary Rogers née Broadbent lives at Ainley Wood, Delph. Sarah Gartside's father was called Abraham, I think. Her mother was called Nanny.

Delph Mechanics Institute:- On November 19th 1881 there was a Bachelors' tea party at Delph Mechanics for the New Mechanics Institute. Up to then, the Mechanics had met in the Co-op Hall.

On 1st December 1881 there was a Married men's tea party for the benefit of the Building.

Uppermill Methodists' Weekend Rambles, ca 1925

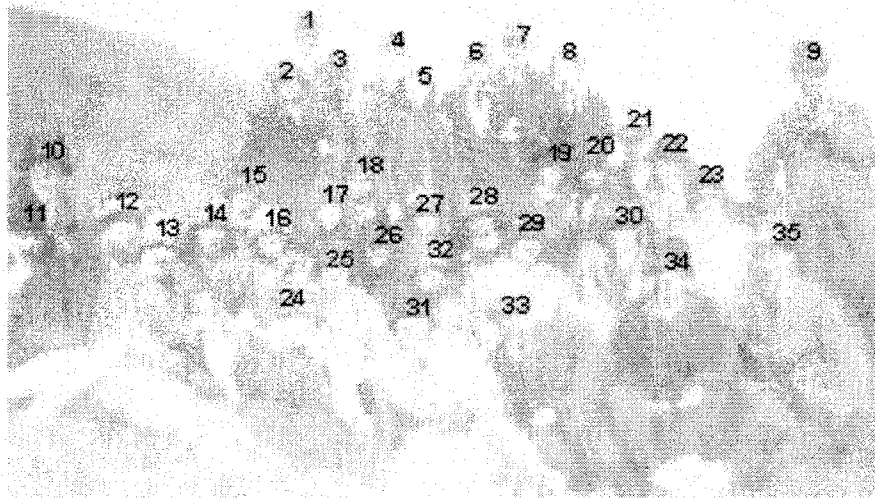
Albert Broadbent, Rimmon, Braystones Road, Beckermeth, Cumbria CA21 2XX

Mr Broadbent sends this photograph, with a list of the names and other details of those recognized - which, remarkably, amounts to three quarters of the total. Can anyone fill in any of the gaps?

The photograph, which Mr Broadbent has kindly given to the Society, is an enlargement

of a snapshot 78 x 55 mm - about 3" x 2". The picture below, therefore, is a much enlarged copy of a copy of an original which was probably taken on a very primitive box Brownie. Blurred though it is, many readers will probably be able to recognize or recall some of the faces.





1. Ronald Hallowell, brother Edward. Mr and Mrs lived Rush Hill.
- 2.
3. Albert Boffey, Sunday school teacher.
- 4.
5. Alice Mary Grimshaw, d. of Sam and Elizabeth (Holden), my cousin now in Bradford, age 87 (2001).
- 6.
7. Fred Wood, banjo player, b. of Julius, popular raconteur at chapel and Sunday school efforts, in local dialect. A third brother was Jeff, caretaker for many years at chapel and school.
8. Esther Schofield, sister of Doris and Lucy, went into nursing.
9. Harold Ashton, Greenfield, brother of Wilfred.
10. Cissie Kenworthy, Kenworthy mills, High Street, Uppermill.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
14. Jessie Wood, Joe o' Bob's daughter and sister of Jane.
15. Lizzie Grimshaw.
16. Doris Schofield, older daughter of the large family.
17. Annie Farrand.
18. Enid Bailey, younger d. of William Arthur and Ruth (Peet) and sister of Clara. Bailey Mill Co., Spring Street.
- 19.
- 20.
21. Frank Kenworthy, Engineer, Kenworthy mills.
22. Lucy Schofield, sister of Doris *et al*.
23. Nora Edwards, without a doubt! Unmarried daughter of John and Mrs. Sister of Frank. Moore & Edwards, printers, Uppermill.
24. Annie Hawkyard (Dunlop), m. Herbert Hawkyard, one daughter.
- 25.
26. Florrie Bailey (Dyson), m. James Herbert Bailey (his twin brother was Jabez), Bailey Mills. Two boys, Harold and George, both Hulme G.S.
27. May be a Schofield.
28. Doreen Ashley, d. of Leonard. Mrs Dransfield, son Ernest.
29. Sarah Alice Holden, eldest child (5) of James Hadfield Holden and Alice Ann (Hall). My maiden aunt!
30. Leonard Ashley, the photographer.
31. Sarah Ann Radcliffe.
32. Priscilla (Pruss) Littlewood.
33. Oliver Schofield, joiner and undertaker, Uppermill, m. Alice Hewkin. One son, Jack. Oliver was one of my Sunday school superintendents. The other was Sam "Shaper" Buckley who also lived at Pickhill.
34. Alice, wife of Oliver Schofield.
35. Herbert Hawkyard, butcher, New Street. Organist, often deputised for younger brother John at chapel organ.

Index to Volume 31

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---|-----------|--|----------------------|
| Acme Mill, Pendlebury | 1:3 | Harry | 2:6 | Loom Works | 2:6 |
| Alma Mill, Blackburn | 1:4 | John (1848) | 3:22 | Nicker Brow | 4:26 |
| Ammon Wrigley memorial | 3:2 | Burnley | 1:3 | slaughterhouse at | 1:20 |
| archaeological investigation | 3:10 | Burns, Sarah | 3:1 | doctor's collector | 3:5 |
| Ark Ring Mill, Stockport | 1:3 | Butterworth township | 1:25 | donkey stones | 3:4 |
| Ashfield Mills, Bradford | 1:7 | Byrom, Samuel | 3:22 | Duffy, Pat MP | 1:11-15 |
| Ashley, Ammon | 4:26 | | | Dust, Leonard | 2:2 |
| Leonard (photographer) | 4:25 | | | Dyson, Joe | 2:2 |
| Astbury & Pickford (Lumb Mill) | 3:19 | Carpet mills | 1:8 | | |
| Atlantic, crossing, in 1848 | 3:21 | carters | 3:8 | Ebor Mills, Haworth | 1:7 |
| Atlas Mills | 1:3 | chapel, at Bottoms (Micklehurst) | 4:29 | Edwards, Nora | 3:3 |
| Austerlands | 4:13 | Cheetham, Ann | 4:10 | emigration | 3:21 |
| | | Tom | 2:2 | database | 3:31 |
| Back o' th' Low | 4:7 | church records | 3:30 | Empress Mill, Wigan | 1:5 |
| Bagnall, Capt. | 2:5 | clothes line props | 3:7 | Eyres, Mr (Headmaster) | 2:3 |
| Bailey mill | 3:2 | clubs | 3:2 | | |
| Bailey, Mathew | 3:2 | coal merchants | 3:8 | | |
| William Arthur | 4:25 | cob coaling | 3:3 | Family History Group | 1:30-1; |
| bakestones | 3:8 | Colne valley | 1:5 | | 2:30-3; 3:30-1; 4:29 |
| baths, tin | 3:7 | Columbia Mill, Blackburn | 1:4 | Farrand, Bill | 2:7 |
| Bax, - | 4:25 | Cooper, R. | 1:16, 26 | Firth Street Mill, Huddersfield | 1:6 |
| Betty (Bettley), Bob | 2:3 | cotton finishing industry | 1:5 | fish man | 3:5 |
| Betty Puddin | 3:3 | mills | 1:1-5 | Foy family, of Runninghill | 3:4 |
| bibliography, Saddleworth, 1990-9 | 3:16-18 | Yorkshire | 1:8 | Fred at t' Bridge Inn | 2:7 |
| Billy Puddin | 3:3 | weaving | 1:3 | | |
| Blackburn | 1:3 | Crib Lane | 1:20 | | |
| Blue Pig Club | 3:2 | | | Games and tricks | 3:2 |
| Bolton | 1:3 | Dale family, of Strinesdale | 4:7-14 | Garlick, John | 4:8 |
| Bolton, Margaret | 4:7 | Dalton Mills, Keighley | 1:7 | Garret, Tommy | 1:20 |
| Boon, Edith | 4:23 | dandelion and burdock | 2:4 | Gartside family | 1:25 |
| Jonathon | 4:11 | Daubhill | 1:3 | Ned | 3:6 |
| Bottomley, Lawton | 3:2 | Delph Co-operative stores | 3:20 | Gatenby, Billy | 2:3 |
| Bottoms, Micklehurst, chapel at | 4:29 | Independent Chapel | 1:21-4 | general election, March 1964 | 1:12 |
| Bradbury family | 3:27 | monumental inscriptions* | 4:15-18 | gipsies | 3:9 |
| Bradley, Harry | 2:3 | Primitive Methodist Chapel | 3:19- | Grane Mill, Haslingden | 1:4 |
| bread, baking | 3:7 | | 20; cover | Green, "Yogi" | 2:7 |
| Bredbury, John | 4:7 | Lumb Mill | 3:19 | Greenfield, childhood | |
| Brewer, Ernest | 2:4 | Denshaw * | 1:16, 26 | reminiscences | 2:8-10 |
| bridleways | 4:23 | dialect verse | 3:3 | Council School, class | |
| Brierley, Lily | 2:27 | Didsbury Street Mill, Blackburn | 1:4 | photographs | 1:26; 3:28 |
| Britannia Mills, Milnsbridge | 1:6 | Diggle Mill. | 3:1 | House | 2:9 |
| Broadbent family, of Strines | 4:12 | rail crash | 3:2 | greengrocers | 3:8 |
| Chillion | 3:1 | Dobcross Band | 2:4 | Grimshaw, Sam | 3:5; 4:25 |
| Fred (saddler) | 2:1,7 | Church of England School | 2:3 | Grotton Hotel | 1:11 |
| Hannah | 4:12 | | | Grove Mill, Haslingden | 1:4 |
| Russell | 2:3 | | | gypsies | 3:9 |
| Buckley, Ben (Shaper) | 2:1 | | | | |

* An index to the full series will be published in the Summer *Bulletin*.

- Harp Doubling Mill, Castleton** 1:5
Hawkyard, Alan 2:6
Herbert 2:3
John 2:3
hearth tax returns, 1664 3:11-15
Heath House Mill, Golcar 1:6
Hewkin family 4:19
Hewkin, Walt (joiner) 2:2
Hey, St John the Baptist 4:10
Higher Kinders 1:cover
Higson, Charles 2:11-15
family 2:13-15
John 2:11, 13-14
papers 2:11-15
Saddleworth references in 3:23-5
Hilltop 4:29
Holbert, John 3:21
Holden, James Hadfield 2:3
Holehouse 4:27
Hollingworth, John James 2:4
Hopkinson, Charles 3:4
hound trails 3:3
Hudson, Leah 2:3
- Ice cream man** 3:5
illegitimacy 4:11
Ingham family 3:27
integrated spinning and weaving
mills 1:5
itinerant tradesmen, 1920-30s 3:4
- Joe t' Barm chap** 2:7; 3:7
John at th' Intuck 2:7; 3:6
John Musgrave and Sons 1:3
jug, Saddleworth souvenir 2:20;
3:32
jury lists 1:25
- Kaye family** 3:26
Florence 3:26
Kelsey Park 3:3
Kershaw, Ben & Mary 4:19
Kettle, Ned 3:19
kitchen ranges 3:7
knife grinders 3:9
Knotty lane head 4:29
Knowle Mill, Keighley 1:7
- Laceby** 3:6
Ladcastle Hall 2:5
lamp oil vendor 3:4
Lancashire & Yorkshire, textile mills 1:1-10
Lancashire Record Office 1:25
Lancashire, cotton mills 1:1-5
Leach, Kenneth 4:25
Lees 2:11
Lees, Ann 4:10
James 4:11
Lister's Manningham Mills,
Bradford 1:7
Loftus, Dr 2:5
Lower Quick Wood 4:27
Lumb Mill, Delph 3:19
Luzley Hall 4:21
Lydgate 3:3
- Mallalieu, Jonathan** 4:29
Manningham Mills, Bradford 1:7
Maple No.1 Mill, Hathershaw 1:2
market, Uppermill 3:4
Markwood, Delph 3:20
Marriot, PC 3:7
Marsden, Emma 2:6
Mellor, Joseph 3:20
memorial inscriptions 3:30
Methodists, in Delph 3:19-20
Micklehurst 4:29
Midland Mills, Bradford 1:7
milkmen 3:6
Mills, Jenny 2:3
mills, Lancashire & Yorkshire,
compared 1:1-10
Milnsbridge 1:5
Milnsbridge, Britannia and Titanic
mills 1:6
Mitchell, Eli 4:10
Fred 2:2
monkeys, as pets 3:5
monumental inscriptions 4:15-18
Morton, Stuart 3:1
mortuary, Saddleworth 3:1
muffin man 3:5
Murgatroyde, Richard 3:22
- Ned at t' Laceby** 2:7
newsagents 2:1; 3:7
Nicker Brow 4:26
nicknames 2:7
Northern Mill Engine Society 1:3
Nutter, W.G. 3:21
- Oat cake** 3:5
Oldham, cotton spinning mills 1:1-3
organ, at Uppermill Methodist Chapel 2:3
- Oxhey** 1:16, 26
- Pack man** 3:5
parish registers 2:32
Pear Mill, Stockport 1:2
Pearson, Watkin 4:25
penny-farthing bicycle,
ridden down Nicker Brow 4:26
photographers 4:25
Pickhill 3:6
Pingle Mill, Delph 1:6
Pogson, Ernest and Alice 2:6; 3:1
police 3:7
Potter, Stanley 2:3
Pownall family 2:3
- Radcliffe family, of Intake** 2:17-19
rag and bone man 3:4
Rawlings, Wilfred 2:6
Redman, Albert 2:6
relievo (children's game) 3:2
Rhodes, Robert 4:26
Robinson, Harry 3:5
Running Hill workhouse 3:4
- Saddlers shop, Uppermill** 2:1
Saddleworth
bibliography, 1990-9 3:16-18
dialect 3:3
hearth tax returns, 1664 3:11-15
Historical Society 4:1-6
(Images of England) (book) 4:30
Labour Party 1:11
mortuary 3:1
references in Higson Collection
3:23-5
souvenir jug 2:20; 3:32
wills 3:31
Saltaire 1:7
sarsaparilla 2:4
Schofield family (1920s) 2:3
Eric 2:2
Fred (Warper) 2:1
James 4:27
John 3:6
Nathaniel 3:6
Wm Henry 2:1
Scholefield, William (1848) 3:22
scissors grinders 3:9
Seville/l 4:7-8
Shaw, Hannah 4:9
John, of Delph 3:20
Robert 3:19
Shaws, The 4:25, cover

silk mills	1:7	Tootal Broadhurst & Lee	1:3	Thomas	1:16, 26
Slaithwaite	1:5	tradesmen, itinerant, 1920-30s	3:4	Whitworth, Mally	4:10
Spa Mill, Slaithwaite	1:8			Williamson, Shaw	2:25
Spilsbury, Mr	3:6			window cleaners	3:9
spinning mills	1:1-5	Uppermill, Blue Pig club	3:2	Wood, Albert Beaumont	1:17-19; 2:29
Springmeadow Mill	4:25	greengrocers	3:8	Hetty	3:19
Spur Doubling Mill, Reddish	1:5	in 1920s	2:1-7; 3:1-9	Jane	2:5; 3:6
St Chad's, old graveyard	3:31	market	3:4	John Albert	2:4
St John the Baptist, Hey	4:10	Methodist Chapel	2:3	John Harrison	2:3
Stamford Park	4:26	Old Manor House	3:7	woollen mills	1:5-10
Sticky Billy	2:7	Wakes	2:3	workhouse, Running Hill	3:4
Stott, Sidney	1:2			worsted industry	1:6-7
Strinesdale	4:7	Valletta Convention	3:10	spinning mills	1:7
Sun Mill, Chadderton	1:2			Wrigley family, of Luzley	4:27
Sunnyside Mills	1:3			of Midgreave	2:31
Sykes family	3:27	Walker family	3:2	Wrigley Mill	3:2
John (grocer)	3:7; 4:26	walking stick, fashioned from		Wrigley, Ammon	3:2
		bull's penis	1:20; 2:29	Joe	2:4
Tamewater House	2:5	Warth Mill	3:2	John William	4:21
Tennant, Sarah	4:13	Westfield Mill, Barnoldswick	1:4		
textile mills	1:1-10	Whetley Mills, Bradford	1:6-7	Yarwood, Jack	2:3
Thomas, Rev. N.A.	2:2	White, Arnold	4:28	Yorkshire textile industry	1:5-8
Thornton, Teddy	3:1	family	4:28	Young, Jack	2:4
Thorp Lane	4:10	White Hart, Lydgate	3:3		
Titanic Mills, Milnsbridge	1:6	Whitehead, E.B	4:28		



Back o' th' Low, Strinesdale. William Dale left here one hundred and fifty years ago, perhaps to the month, to sail to Australia.

The Family History Group

Trevor Butterworth

Photographing of Saddleworth Wesleyan Registers

Some time ago, whilst members of the group were talking about the whereabouts of nonconformist records Mary and Trevor Betterton offered (or were persuaded!) to locate the registers of Saddleworth Methodist chapels. Those pre 1837 were in the PRO, as listed in 'My Ancestors were Methodists' by William Leary, but it transpired that Methodist registers from 1837 on had not been deposited.

Uppermill Methodist Church safe was stolen a few years ago and never recovered, so those registers appear to have been lost forever. Some others were still in the possession of the churches.

Permission was sought and granted from the Rev. Michael Sparrow to film Delph and Wrigley Mill

registers, and we are grateful to him and to Mr Alan Rose the Methodist District Archivist, both of whom we thank for their co-operation in this project. There are no burials registers for Wrigley Mill and only fairly recent ones for Delph. These remain a future project, as does Greenfield Wesleyan Register. In early April, using a camera kindly made available by Doncaster & District FHS, Mary and Trevor journeyed over and filmed the baptism registers for Delph (1837-2001) and Wrigley Mill (1883-1997), together with Wrigley Mill Sunday School Roll Book (1864-1914). The images are being transferred to microfiche.

But there is more to report, for Trevor and Mary got involved in another project, as follows!

Index of Saddleworth Wills

Mike Buckley had, over some years, compiled an index of Saddleworth Wills, and he asked Mary and Trevor if they could type up the index covering the period 1700-1799. They completed that and went on to devote their time working on the next stage of the project 1800-1833. They have now also sent to Mike an Index of Saddleworth Wills Proved at Chester 1800-1833 - a list of about 600 wills and Admons!

The index for the earlier period 1579-1699 has also been typed up by member John Brierley. So the index currently runs from 1579 to 1833, and copies are available free of charge to members from Cheryl Westlorton by email (or by mail, but please send stamped addressed A4 envelope).

St Chad's

The St Chad's projects are going well. Victor Khadem has taken up the sickle (I can hardly say cudgel!), in meeting the need for a co-ordinator of the clearing of the Old Yard. He has inveigled friends and family to join him in a group session of country gardening, cutting back the brambles which have over years of neglect turned the old yard into a Sleeping Beauty domain, hiding the bulk of the memorials there.

One of our group, Eddie Felton, recalls a visit to the graveyard a year or two ago when his interest in 'wine for free' tempted him to collect the plump blackberries growing in abundance. However, his concern that the flavour might have betray its source restrained him from producing what could have been a rich ruby wine full of body!

The first day of clearing the old graveyard went well. A dozen or so volunteers rallied round and

they succeeded in clearing about 40 gravestones. The beauty of this project is that whilst satisfying the curiosity of those interested in following their family history, it throws light on the history of the area and also benefits the church through holding off-for a while at least, the ravages of time.

Future sessions are planned during the next few months (contact Victor Khadem 01457-871130 for details) and we make an impassioned plea for anyone who has an interest in gardening, or family history, or who would just like to help to clean up the church yard, to have an enjoyable day pushing back the wilderness.

WEA Wills and Inventories Project

Throughout the winter a number of our members have been involved in the WEA project to transcribe and interpret all the 17th century Saddleworth wills and inventories. The class has been conducted under the skilled guidance of tutors Mike Buckley and Alan Petford and by the end of

Transcription of all inscriptions on the graves is nearly completed and copies have been typed up of Higson's manuscript; Mike Buckley is now checking the record back to the gravestones to verify accuracy, and once cleared the data will be published.

Help! The computer record of the transcriptions of the Lower yard still needs to be checked back to the gravestones and the remaining gravestones copied out and typed up. Local help is needed to progress this project. If you live in the area and would like to help, please let Mike Buckley know (01457-820015).

the summer term it is planned that all the wills and inventories before 1648 will be completed. These will be published in due course. Meanwhile, an exhibition of the results of the project will be on display at the Museum during local history week (see below).

Transcription of Nonconformist Registers

The transcription of Delph Independent records is slowly progressing, and a CD of the records

transcribed thus far is held centrally.

Membership

Membership of the Group has continued to grow slowly and steadily, with an increase in the members who do not have a computer. Cheryl Westlorn acts as an efficient liaison point for them and provides them with an interesting précis of all the e-mail correspondence and communicates their interests to the mailing list. To be a corresponding (non computer) member contact: Mrs Cheryl Westlorn, 63 Exmouth Road, Welling, Kent DA16 1EB.

If you have a computer and wish to join the group as a 'computer mailing list' member, contact Mike Buckley on 01457 877718 or e-mail mikebuckley@saddleworth-historical-society.org.uk

For general inquiries about the Group contact: Mrs Jean Sanders, Hollins, Holmfirth Rd, Greenfield OL3 7NJ. Tel 01457 873137

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

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. DELPH, HEIGHTS AND GRANGE | 7. DELPH |
| 2. UPPERMILL | 8. LYDGATE AND GROTON |
| 3. GREENFIELD | 9. DOBCROSS |
| 4. HUDDERSFIELD NARROW CANAL | 10. DIGGLE |
| 5. GRASSCROFT | 11. CASTLESHAW |
| 6. DENSCHAW | |

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 Graham Griffiths, 6 Slackcote, Delph, Oldham, OL3 5TW (Tel: 01457 870159). Please make cheques payable to Saddleworth Historical Society and add 20% postage and packing for delivery outside Saddleworth.

SADDLEWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY
NEWSLETTER - SPRING 2002

.....

Spring goeth all in white,
Crowned with milk-white may;
In fleecy flocks of light
O'er heaven the white clouds stray:

Robert Bridges.

In March Serafino di Felice, a trustee of the Ancoats Building Preservation Trust told of Manchester's Ancoats district being one of the birthplaces of the Industrial Revolution and the Manchester cottonopolis. The rebuilding of St. Michael's Church was now part of the renaissance and rebirth of this sharing community

On the 11th April, society member Eunice Bingley of Hey Top, Greenfield, spoke of the last traditional Lord of the Manor of Saddleworth, James Farrer and his family occupying the manors of Ewood, Bamforth, Wortley Hall and when he died in 1791 Saddleworth was sold off to 31 freeholders, thus creating a multiplicity of minor Lords of the Manor with their manor houses. Michael Buckley gave a vote of thanks to the speaker.

Forthcoming Events.

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Saddleworth Boundary Walk.

This Boundary Walk is programmed over two days, Saturday 29th June, 2002, meeting in the Car Park at Stanedge, 8.30 a.m., and proceeding via Grains Bar to finish at the Royal George Hotel, Friezland. Refreshments will be taken at a convenient hostelry.

Sunday 30th June, 2002, meeting at the Royal George Hotel, Car Park, Friezland, 8.30 a.m. and proceeding via Shades Lane on to the Saddleworth Moors and Noonsun Hill. Sandwiches and plenty of drinks should be brought by all walkers.

Appropriate footwear is essential.

This walk is a joint event with the White Rose Society and Saddleworth Parish Council, being led by Michael Buckley. Enquiries to The Council Offices, 876665, 9.00 am- 5.00 pm.

The walk is being sponsored by the Saddleworth Parish Council and sponsorship forms are obtainable from the Council Offices, Lee Street, Uppermill.

SUMMER COACH TRIP - Saturday 20th JULY, 2002 £8.50

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The Society's Summer Coach Trip is to Hull with its new Submarium, take the new Millennium footbridge from the Deep to Hull City Centre or explore the historic waterfront with its cafes, bars and restaurants. The City's Fish Pavement links directly to seven museums and the High Street Shops. The Deep is Europe's largest aquarium telling the story of the world's oceans on a dramatic journey back in time, containing a viewing tunnel whilst sand tiger and leopard sharks glide overhead! Pilot a submarine in the futuristic research station, Deep Blue One, down on the ocean floor. 9.0 a.m. Museum Car Park. Booking slip at rear of Bulletin.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS AT THE MUSEUM

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Coffee Mornings, Light Luncheons, Boutique.
Farmers' Market.
ARC Coffee Morning.
Model Railway Exhibition.

2nd Wednesday of each month.
2nd Sunday of each month.
Wednesday 22nd May, 02
Friday, Saturday & Sunday.
21st - 23rd June, 02
Saturday 8th June, 02

Craft Days. 1-0 pm - 4.00 pm)
Shisha Mirror Embroidery. Tickets £6.)

Table Top & Plant Sale.

Sunday 26th May, 02.
10.00 a.m. to 4.00 pm.

The Peterloo Massacre Exhibition.

Will continue until Monday
16th September, 02

Art Exhibitions.
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John McCombs.
Northern Lights Group.
Paul Taverner. - Animal Paintings.
Saddleworth Group of Artists.

28th May - 23rd June 02
28th June - 21st July, 02
26th July - 18th August, 02
21st August - 15th Sept. 02.

GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

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Boredom Buster. (4-11 year olds)
Admission free.
(But tickets to be collected in advance at Museum)
Numbers restricted to 40. Children aged 8 and under must be accompanied by an adult.

Saturday 1st June, 02
1-00 pm. - 3.00 pm.

Museum Open Day - Admission free to all.
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Sunday 2nd June, 02.
10.00 am - 4.30 pm

Victorian rooms - tour by Curator.
Roman & Prehistoric Saddleworth - talks by members of the Saddleworth Archaeological Trust
The Archives will be open for enquiries.
Textile machinery demonstrations.
Textile machinery demonstrations.
Quizzes and Family boxes available.
Face painting in the Art Gallery.

Jubilee Terrace Cafe 10.00 am - 4.30 pm.
Refreshments served in the Art Gallery to the sounds of music from the 1950's,
If weather is good, refreshments can be taken on the Terrace.

Traditional Performers 10.0 am - 4.30 pm.
Outside the Museum on the Car Park.

Free

Brass Band - Morris Men - Town Crier - Punch & Judy - Horse and Carriage rides - Stalls.

MUSEUM'S 40th BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

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The following events have been arranged to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the Museum.

Party for Volunteers and Helpers.	Wednesday 12th June, 02. 7.30 pm
Talk by John McCombs.	Friday 14th June, 02. 7.30 pm
Friends Tea Party -	
Robin Walker at the piano.	Sunday 16th June, 02. 2.00 pm.
Film Night - Mike Donough.	Wednesday 26th June, 02. 7.30 pm

SADDLEWORTH CIVIC TRUST.

.....

A Summer Coach Trip is to be arranged on Saturday 8th June, 2002, to view some of the architectural gems of North Lancashire with visits to Whalley Abbey & Stonyhurst College. Your leader for the day will be Alan Petford. For booking arrangements please contact David Harrison, on 87 5855, 15 The Grove, Dobcross, Saddleworth. OL3 5RR

For Membership details of the Civic Trust please ring Lorna Gartside on 01457 87 3195

SADDLEWORTH W.E.A.

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Course in Summer 2002: Tuesday 23rd July, 02, FLOWER WALK IN THE CASTLESHAW VALLEY, NR. DELPH. TUTOR: ANNE PARRY; Meet at the Mechanics car park, Delph, at 1-30 pm. Take waterproofs and wear walking shoes. NO DOGS ALLOWED

Courses in Autumn 2002

Mondays from 9th September, 02: Tutor ALAN PETFORD "PENNINE BUILDINGS".

Mondays from 9th September, 02: Tutor MIKE FOX "ENGLISH & WELSH CASTLES"

Thursdays from 12th September Tutor VICTOR BLUNDEN
"EGYPTOLOGY AFTER TUTANKHAMUN"

Day still to be decided Tutor: JANE DE COGAN "LISTENING TO MUSIC"

All the above courses will run from 7.15 to 9.15 pm at Saddleworth School for 11 weeks.

Proposed Dayschool. Date and location still to be arranged.
..... Tutor: CHRISTINE WIDDALL "DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY"

Anyone interested in this Dayschool please telephone either Ian Stubbs on 01457 87 0836 or Dorothy Latimer on 0161 633 3205: Further information will be sent by post when finalised.

Equipment request:

We are still looking for a projector stand for use in our classes. If anyone has one which they would be willing to donate or sell to us, please contact the telephone numbers mentioned.

MEMBERSHIP SECTION.

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A specially good group of new members this quarter, are welcomed into the Society:-

Mr. & Mrs. C.L. Schofield, Preston.
Mr. M.H. Shaw, Haslemere, Surrey.
Mrs. Angela Bailey, Greenfield.
Mr. & Mrs. David Bradbury, Uppermill.
Mrs. Pauline Jones, Ilkey, Yorkshire.
Mrs. Eileen Dyer, Dobcross.
Mr. P.D. Matthews, High Crompton.

Mr. & Mrs. K. Darlington, Uppermill.
The Khadem Family, Uppermill.
Mrs. E.P. Thorpe, Uppermill.
Mrs. Irene Brocklesby, Paris, Ontario.
Mr. Wilfred Ashton, Saffron Walden.
Mrs. Pamela, Houghton, Delph.

Subscriptions.

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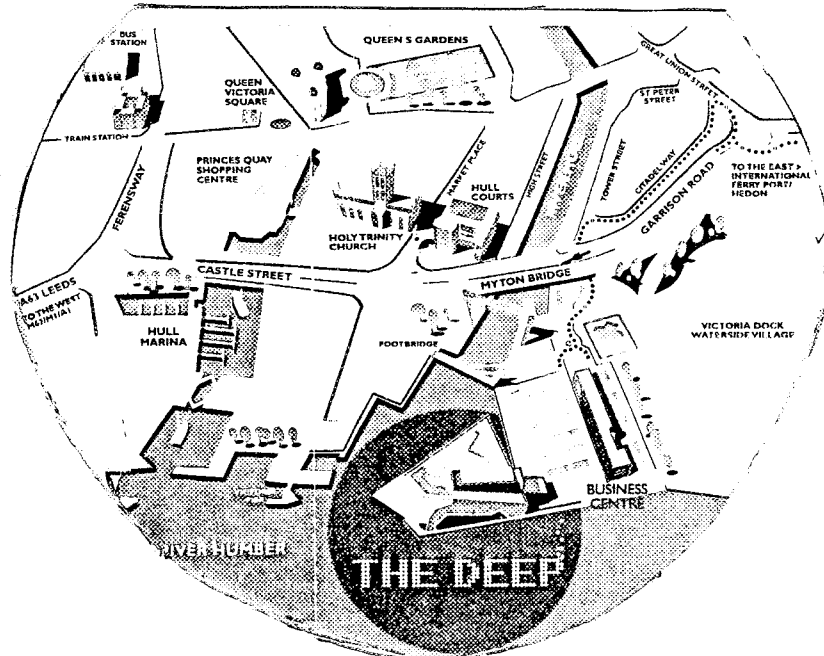
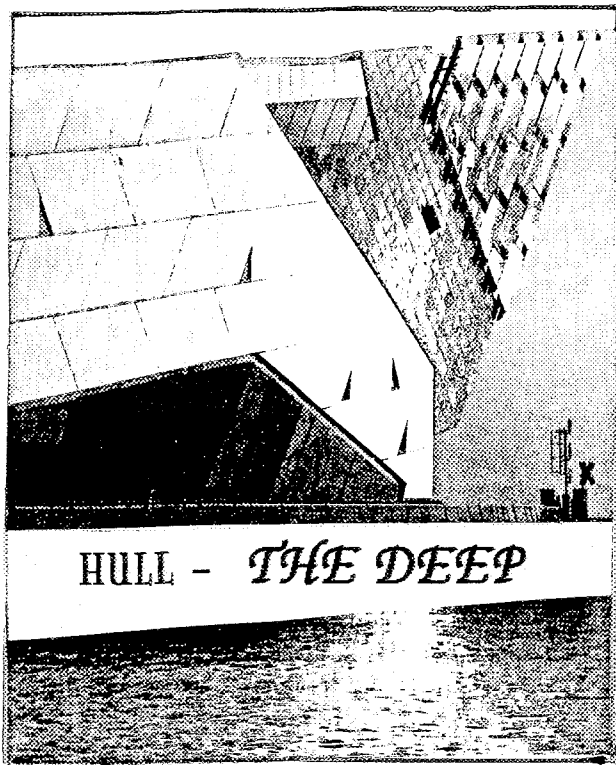
There has been a good response to subscription renewal for the present year, but a reminder is enclosed for members still outstanding. Your attention to this request will be greatly appreciated and will help to keep the Society in good condition.

Family Membership.....	£12.00	Single Membership.....	£10.00
Retired Family/Single	£ 8.00	Student Membership	£ 8.00
Overseas.....	USA & Canada 40 dollars or £15.00 Sterling.		
	Other Countries..... £15.00 Sterling.		

We regret to inform you of the death of our old friend Mr. Jim Holden who had been a staunch member of the Society for many years, his loss will be particularly felt in Greenfield where he was a regular attender at the Methodist Church.

The death of Mr. Charles S.J. Boon has also to be reported, he will be well remembered as the French Master at Hulme Grammar School for many years. Condolences have been extended to Mrs. Betty Boon and her family.

During February we learned of the death of Mr. Arthur Rhodes Jackson Broadbent of Southend-on-Sea, another old member who has passed from our ranks. One of the family tree connections he contributed during 1984 was to respond to a bulletin enquiry by Christopher Broadbent of Milan, who was searching for his Gt. Grandfather, Franklin Broadbent who owned the business of Wrigley & Broadbent at Hull Mill, Delph, in the 1850's. In his reply ARJ stated "Christopher is no doubt my cousin Philip's lad". - and proceeded to give him the family line back to 1682. Another family connection is Mrs. Barbara Annette Cummins of Formby who is Mr. A.R.J. Broadbent's niece, and again one of our members. Sympathy has been extended to Mr. J.A.B. Broadbent and family of Hockley, Essex.



SHS SUMMER COACH TRIP
SATURDAY 20th JULY 2002

Newly opened in March 2002 THE DEEP, the world's only Submarium housed in an extraordinary, jagged business centre-cum-undersea aquarium designed by Sir Terry Farrell, one of the country's most famous architects. Cross the River Hull by the New Millennium footbridge to explore the waterfront cafes, bars and restaurants of this historic port, which tells of its traditions through seven museums from the days of Wilberforce.

Price of coach £8.50 UPPERMILL 9.00 am. Delph 9.05
Contact Mrs. W. Murray re other Pick up points.
0145 787 4493

Cheques made payable to Saddleworth Historical Society and forwarded with Booking Slip to Mrs. W. Murray as soon as possible.

SHS SUMMER COACH TRIP - HULL - SATURDAY 20th JULY 02

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

No. of seats _____

Names of all persons _____

Pick up point.
Total Amount _____

Address. _____

Telephone No. _____

Please return cheque and booking slip as soon as possible.

