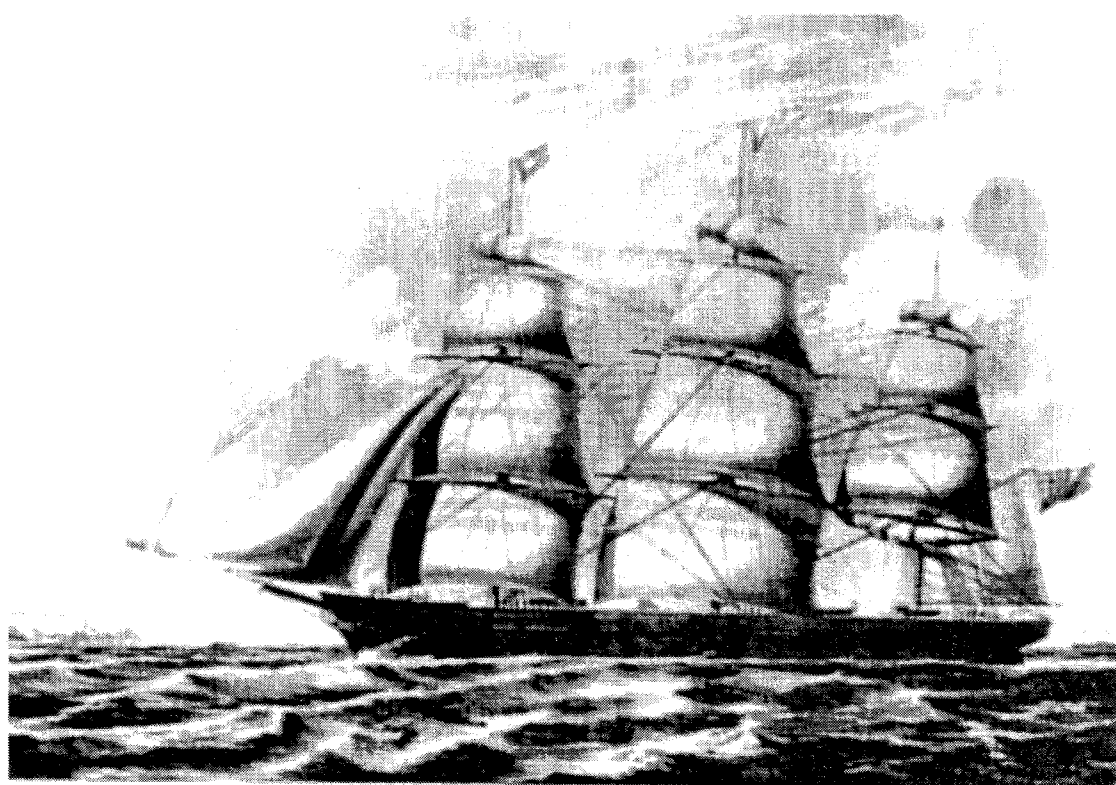


Saddleshworth Historical Society Bulletin



Volume 32

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Bulletin of the Saddleworth Historical Society

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Cover illustration: The Clipper Ship *WHITE STAR* upon which Lees Lees
of Stonebreaks emigrated to Australia in 1855

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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.

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.

JOHN FARROW

3 July 1938 –25 June 2002

We are very sad to announce the tragic death of John Farrow, the Editor of the Saddleworth Historical Society Bulletin, after a sudden illness, at the age of 63. He had attended a Committee Meeting the previous Thursday and assured us the next Bulletin was almost ready. John had many talents, he was a gentleman of letters and culture with a real sense of humour. He loved walking, gardening and the environment and had become a real "Saddleworth Man."

Born in Bury St. Edmunds he joined the Cathedral Choir as a boy and found an interest in photography, doing his own developing, printing and enlarging. He joined the Suffolk Regiment on National Service and added Modern to his Classical Greek to serve in Cyprus where he interrogated captured Greek Cypriot terrorists. He studied at Nottingham University and then Librarianship at Manchester, to return to join Nottingham City Libraries. In 1965 he moved to Oldham Public Library and two years later took a post at Manchester Library School where his work was genuinely appreciated.

After retirement he became actively involved with the Saddleworth Historical Society as Editor of the quarterly Bulletin, a task he loved. We all appreciated his excellent work.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to his wife Val, his sons Stephen and Nicholas and to all his family.

J.C.Carr (Chairman)

The Lees Story

(Part 3)

Betty Stone

*Mrs Stone, of Curtin, Canberra, Australia, has recently published her book **Pioneers and Places**¹, 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 Lees Lees's life in Saddleworth and his emigration to Australia.

Early History of the Lees Family

Lees Lees, aged twenty-one years, left his home in Stonebreaks in the parish of Saddleworth, Yorkshire and sailed away from his native land in the year 1855. Gold had been discovered in Australia four years previously and the lure of finding riches continued to beckon many young Englishmen to chance their luck in the faraway colony. Like William Dale, who in 1852 also left his home in Saddleworth at the height of the gold fever, Lees Lees ventured to the land of promise in search of adventure and prosperity.

Lees Lees, the second son and fourth child of Robert and Nanny (née Slater) Lees was born on 7 February 1834, and baptized on 26 June 1836 at the church of St. John the Baptist, Hey. The parish register recorded that Lees' parents lived at Stonebreaks.

The name of Lees has existed in the Saddleworth area for many centuries. Originally derived from place names such as Lee, Lyes, Lea, Lee and Leigh, the name of Lees was used to describe a dweller by a wood or clearing. Among the first to be recorded with the name of Lees was Roger de

Leges de Lees in the year 1212². The family name of Lees first appeared in parish records in the Saddleworth area in the sixteenth century with Lees families living in hamlets and villages such as Greenacres, Hey, Lees and Stonebreaks.

Lees Lees' father, Robert Lees had also been baptised at the church of St. John the Baptist, Hey, on 29 September 1799. The son of Samuel and Mary Lees, Robert later chose his parents' names for both a son and daughter respectively. (Due to the repetition of common family names such as Robert, Samuel and Mary Lees in early Saddleworth parish registers, it is almost impossible to accurately trace our Lees family roots further back in time.)

On 28 January 1822, Robert Lees married Nanny Slater at the church of St. Michael, Ashton under Lyne. Robert signed the register, whilst Nanny made her mark with a cross. Robert and Nanny probably chose the parish church at Ashton under Lyne, a few miles south of Stonebreaks, for the ceremony as the church of St. John the Baptist, Hey was not licensed to perform marriages.

Nanny, daughter of Joseph and Ann (née Buck) was baptized on 29 April 1798 at the parish church of St. Mary, Oldham. Nanny's parents had been married here on 15 September 1776.

It is interesting to note that the given name of Nanny appears frequently in Saddleworth parish registers; it is simply a variant of the name Ann, and in this instance Nanny Slater was named after her mother.

Robert and Nanny Lees had nine children:

Mary	born 1824
Ann	b. 22 May 1825
Sarah	born 1826
Thomas (1)	b. 25 June 1830

Samuel	b. 5 August 1832
Lees	born 1834, baptized 1836
Thomas (2)	b. 26 June 1836
John	b. 7 October, 1838
Joseph	b. 23 August 1840

All but three of the children were baptized at the parish church of St. John the Baptist, Hey. Baptisms of the two eldest daughters Mary and Ann have not been located and Thomas (1) who, at the age of nineteen weeks died and was interred in the churchyard of St. John the Baptist, Hey was baptized in the Methodist and Providence Chapel, Saddleworth.

The baptisms of fourteen months old Lees and his younger brother Thomas (2) occurred on the same day, 26 June 1836. According to family legend Lees Lees was given his forename at the suggestion of a Welsh nurse who attended Nanny Lees at the time of her son's birth – the naming of children by their surnames was a tradition often adopted in Wales.

Some of the parish entries of Robert and Nanny Lees' children record the family as living at Betty Meadows in Saddleworth. In the earlier decades of the nineteenth century 'Betty Meadows' appears in Saddleworth documents as a location in the Stonebreaks area³. However, from the time of Lees Lees' baptism in 1836, the location of the family home is referred to only as Stonebreaks, Saddleworth. In all the baptism registers of his children, Robert Lees is referred to as a stonemason.

Two entries in Saddleworth directories for the year 1841 provide additional information, as Robert Lees was listed as both 'Stone Dealer Stonebreaks', and 'Stone Merchant, Stonebreaks'. Robert Lees was also recorded as an elector in 1837⁴ – electors at the time were either freeholders with property worth forty shillings a year, or £10 leaseholders with at least twenty year leases, or paying more than £50 a year⁵.

The 1841 census returns record Robert and Nanny Lees and eight children as living at Stonebreaks in the parish of Saddleworth. Of

the children, the three eldest, Mary, Ann and Sarah, were all employed as cotton balers in one of the many mills that had sprung up in the area during the industrial revolution.

Later in the decade, Ann, the second daughter of Robert and Nanny Lees married Joseph Ousery at the church of St. Chad, Saddleworth. The parish register recorded the event on 6 August 1849, and also that Joseph was employed as a woollen spinner.

In 1851 a more comprehensive census was taken which provides valuable information regarding our Lees family. Robert and Nanny Lees and six of their children were again listed as living in Stonebreaks, by then part of the Ecclesiastical District of St. Anne, Lydgate. In this census Robert Lees was recorded not only as a master stonemason, but also as a farmer of nine acres who employed seven men. Nanny Lees was listed as 'farmers wife' whilst her eldest daughter Mary worked as a cotton winder. Of the sons, the three eldest Samuel, Lees and John were all recorded as stonemasons. Thomas, aged fifteen years, was employed as a cotton piecer and the youngest son Joseph, aged eleven, was listed as a scholar. The two children whose names were not included when the census enumerator called at the Lees home on census day 1851, were Ann who obviously left her parents' home at the time of her marriage two years previously, and the youngest daughter, Sarah.

The Lees Family in Stonebreaks after 1851

It would appear that at the time of the 1851 census Robert and Nanny Lees, with the assistance of their three sons and several employees, were busily engaged in their farming, stone dealing and stonemasonry pursuits. However, later in the decade changes to our Lees family occurred.

Early in the year 1855 Lees Lees, after making the decision to emigrate, left Stonebreaks and his parents and siblings to make his way to Australia.

At the end of the following year, on 12 December 1856, Robert Lees signed his last Will and Testament:

I Robert Lees of Stonebreaks in the Township of Saddleworth and County of York being weak of Body but of sound mind memory and understanding praised be God for the same do make and publish this my last Will .. I direct and order my executors herein to pay all my just debts funeral expenses .. and all the residue of my personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situate I do hereby give devise and bequeath to my loving wife Nanny Lees her heirs and assigns for ever for her sole use and benefit .. I nominate constitute and appoint my said Wife Nanny Lees and my son Thomas Lees Executors of this my last Will
Signed Robert Lees Witnesses Thos. Robinson Zepharriah Ramsden ⁶

On the following day, 13 December 1856, Robert Lees died at fifty-seven years of age. Two months later, Nanny Lees and her son Thomas, as executors, made oath that the personal estate and effects were under the value of two hundred pounds sterling.

Nanny Lees continued to live on the family farm at Stonebreaks with those of her children who remained at home, but, less than three

years after the death of her husband, Nanny died on 17 April 1859. Nanny Lees was aged sixty-one years at the time of her death. Her Will, made two weeks before her death stated:

This the last Will and Testament of me Nanny Lees of Stonebreaks within Saddleworth in the County of York Widow .. I give my Family Bible to my daughter Mary I give and bequeath all and every my household goods and furniture stock in trade book and other debts money and securities for money and all other my estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever unto and equally between and amongst my eight children in equal shares and proportions share and share alike as tenants in common And I hereby nominate constitute and appoint my daughter Mary and son Thomas Executrix and Excutor of this my Will and hereby revoking all other Wills .. I the said Nanny Lees the Testatrix have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine
The mark of Nanny Lees Witnesses
William Heywood
Rd. Mountain Clerk to Mr. Redfern Solicitor Oldham ⁷.

Nanny's Will was proved at Wakefield on 9



Lees Lees c 1890 and Sarah Ellis (nee Chamberlain) Lees, c 1895

August 1859 by the oaths of the executors, 'Mary Lees of Stonebreaks, Spinster and Thomas Lees of Stonebreaks, Stone Getter.'

In 1861, two years after Nanny's death, the next census was taken which recorded that the Lees farm at Stonebreaks was still in existence and occupied by three unmarried children of Robert and Nanny Lees. In the census return the 'head of the family' was listed as Thomas Lees, stone dealer, aged twenty-six years. His brother Joseph, aged twenty years was also recorded as a stone dealer whilst Mary, aged thirty-six years, was recorded as 'farmer of eight acres'.

The Voyage

Lees Lees sailed from Liverpool on 20 April 1855 as an unassisted steerage passenger on board the clipper *S.S. White Star*, a large three masted sailing ship of 2339 tons. The *White Star*, the name ship of the English owned White Star Line, was built in New Brunswick, Canada expressly for the Australian passenger trade which had increased dramatically as a result of the gold rushes in Victoria. It rated highly amongst a class of sailing vessels regarded as 'probably the finest and fastest sailing vessels ever built'. They provided more space and comfort for the passengers, had greater speed with lighter loads which meant faster journeys over the long distances south ⁸.

Captained by John Robertson Brown the *White Star* sailed for the port of Melbourne with a crew of 97, and 616 emigrants. Of this total, which included 121 children, 35 travelled as saloon passengers and the rest were listed as steerage passengers.

During the voyage, a weekly newspaper, the *White Star Journal*, was written and displayed on board in manuscript form. Upon reaching Melbourne copies were printed and made available for sale to passengers at two shillings for the first copy and one shilling and six pence for subsequent copies ⁹. The *White Star Journal* provides a vivid insight into the life experienced by Lees Lees as he sailed towards the new land.

Two days before departure, the Captain reported on the busy preparations with steamers plying to and from the ship all day with passengers and their luggage'. Preparations advanced further the following day as 'passengers mustered and inspected by Government agent. Steamers plying to and fro all day'. On 20 April 'by 11 a.m. nearly all passengers had come on board. 12.30 remainder of the passengers, the captain and the mails in 9 large bags on board. Mustered crew and manned the windlass'. By 6 p.m. the *White Star* had left the port and on the following day the Captain recorded, 'At midnight strong breezes and clear weather, ship under full sail'.

An essay appeared in the newspaper giving details of the accommodation system on board the *White Star*. The thirty-five saloon passengers had staff to look after them 'as performed by their own stewards at home. ... In contrast the house-on-deck passengers had stewards to carry and fetch .. but the attendance is less, and of an inferior quality'.

However, the vast bulk of the passengers who were between-the-decks had to do all for themselves. They were organized into groups of twelve called messes, with men in the group taking turns to be captain of the mess for a week at a time. Duties included sweeping and scraping the lower deck, tables, ladders etc. every day after breakfast, receiving provisions from the purser and dealing them out, taking food to the galley to be cooked and receiving it back when done and 'generally to look after the interests of the mess'.

As a between-the-deck (steerage) passenger, Lees Lees was a member of one of these 'messes' and made his journey in confined dormitory-type accommodation.

Davy noted in the newspaper that there were no members of the titled classes on board, and that the passengers comprised 'individuals and families representing the various grades of middle-class life, skilful citizens and labouring men. ... We have grave, dark and

bearded men to whom rumour gives the character of successful diggers’.

In one of his flights of editorialising Davy writes of the laziness induced by a long voyage even though passengers have noble intentions of achieving vast amounts of reading etc. However, there appears to have been considerable efforts to keep the passengers occupied. Divine worship was held regularly and well attended. A library ‘of several hundred volumes’ was provided and proved a matter of some contention until it was opened to all passengers, just not the saloon set. Amusements were held; ‘Seven performers procured by the owners who have played for several hours each day to the great delight of all on board’. Also, the ‘White Star Philharmonic Union and Convivial Society’ was established amongst the passengers which staged daily dance sessions including polkas, waltzes etc. However, participants were sternly admonished that ‘no deviation [from these dances] can take place without general consent’.

Sightings of porpoises and sharks were frequently reported. Davy noted in the newspaper that ‘These various appearances were hailed with wonder and delight by the passengers, especially those from the agricultural districts’.

Although the voyage seems to have been generally a healthy one, a letter appeared in the Correspondents section of the newspaper complaining of a want of cleanliness between decks ... [and] several cases of itch and other skin diseases’. A minor outbreak of measles was also reported.

By 12 May the ship had reached the tropics and the first of many complaining comments began, ‘.. the heat has been dreadful .. the ladies exhausted.’

The newspaper also included a letter to the editor expressing outrage at the ‘dirty condition of the Atlantic Ocean – strewn with feathers, sheep skins, boxes, barrels, animal skins and particularly beer bottles’. The editor answered that it was actually the crew

of the *White Star* dumping the ship’s rubbish in the ocean!

The following week reports were given of many ships being sighted from ‘leviathan clippers like the *White Star*’ to a ‘very smart looking little craft ... said to look like a slaver’. However, they met their match with a sighting of the giant iron clipper *Conflict* going from Liverpool to Bombay.

The ship crossed the Equator at night and no ceremonies were held at the time although the crew celebrated in their own way later. The significance of crossing the line, however, was expressed in a poignant aside in the newspaper – as the Polar star was no longer visible, ‘Our nightly course must henceforward be directed by the beautiful Southern Cross’.

On 14 May ‘an afternoon of right down tropical rain ... and lots of water [was] collected for washing as the deck was full of drying clothes the next day’. A few days later the coast of Pernambuco in Brazil was clearly sighted.

In June the weather turned rough, and as this weather persisted considerable damage was caused to sails and rigging. One night the Saloon Door was left open and ‘... a considerable portion of the Atlantic Ocean found its way in to the Saloon ... and the ladies and gentlemen were to be seen flying about in various stages of dress and undress and uttering their complaints and their fears in many different keys’. Divine Service was interrupted when a group of ladies holding on to each other for support collapsed in a heap as the anchor lady let go of the door handle to which she was meant to remain firmly attached! Dancing had become treacherous: ‘Sometimes the different couples might be seen advancing upon each other under the influence of a heavy lurch of the ship, with a velocity which threatened a violent concussion’. Dancing was replaced by games in the Saloon. Elsewhere on the ship there were also changes in the amusements, ‘but of course the same degree of refinement could not be expected. ... On deck there was playing and singing, and between decks, an

excessively ungenteel game called "turning the trencher". In addition the newspaper lamented that 'Our band has been silent for some time, the instruments, we suppose being incommoded by the rolling of the ship'.

By Sunday, 17 June the replacement mainyard was raised and 'once more the *White Star* was a fully rigged ship. ... Great exertions were made by Capt. Brown to effect this, and he was ably seconded by Mr. Wheatly, the second officer, and by the boatswain. Several mechanics from among the passengers were employed at, we understand, high wages, and the work was carried on by the light of lanterns till midnight'. To make matters worse, the weather was reported as being 'changeable and unpleasant'.

On 16 July 'we sighted King's Island ... and being the first land we had seen with anything like distinctness since the Irish mountains melted from our view, it was regarded with considerable interest, but still was not considered altogether satisfactory'. The ladies voiced their opinion that "Its not an appearance which some call land and some cloud that we wish to see; show us trees, fields, houses and cows, if possible, and we will be satisfied". The newspaper continued, 'one more day, and all those material guarantees were afforded them; for coming on deck about eight on Tuesday morning the mainland of Australia was found within four or five miles of us on the port side. We were on a wind, standing along the land for Port Phillip Heads, and about eleven o'clock made out the pilot schooner lying-to just outside waiting for us, and she became an object of great interest'.

The landing at Melbourne was delayed by head winds as the *White Star* proceeded up Hobson's Bay (later named Port Phillip Bay) by the eastern channel. 'We had ample time to enjoy the scenery as we coasted along; and so near to the land were we at times, that we could not only see the cows, but those who could bring English or Scotch skill to bear upon the subject, engaged in a critical discussion of their merits'. The *White Star* was met by a succession of boats, several

bearing friends of passengers. An enterprising butcher came on board to take orders for meat that would be available on shore. As well, copies of Melbourne newspapers which were delivered on board, were seized upon by passengers eager to catch up on news and, more importantly, to gauge local conditions and especially prices. The *White Star Journal* reported that the general summing up of the whole was, that 'times were dreadful bad'.

On the night of Tuesday, 17 July, while the ship was anchored in Hobson's Bay, a presentation was made to the captain. He responded by saying that 'he had done all he could for the safety and comfort of all on board, and finished off with a good point, hoping to carry us all home again when we had our fortunes made'.

On Wednesday 181 disembarkation began, notably for the Saloon passengers. Others were forced to wait for steamers to arrive to convey them to other ports such as Adelaide, Sydney and Hobart Town. A lighter arrived too late that day 'to effect the general landing ... and nearly all had to compose their minds as they best could to spend one more night in the *White Star*.' The anxiety of not being able to go ashore is reflected further in the newspaper. 'Most of the departures had been from the saloon, and when such of us as were left assembled at tea, our diminished numbers and the absence of many familiar faces cast a shade over what used to be our merriest meal, and although two or three of the gentlemen tried hard to be amusing, and were indeed tolerably witty, they did not succeed in making a merry meeting of it'.

The final disembarkation took place on Thursday 19th: 'about two in the afternoon the remainder of those bound for Melbourne left upon a steamer and a lighter. There were sufficient numbers on board waiting for transport to Sydney and Hobart Town to give us three hearty cheers, which were as heartily returned'.

The voyage from Liverpool to Melbourne, 12,000 miles across the world, had taken

ninety-two days without a stop at any port to replenish supplies.

Arrival in Victoria

Lees Lees stepped ashore in the port of Melbourne on a mid-winter day, 19 July 1855. In the mid 1850's gold still dominated all aspects of life in Melbourne with shiploads of eager seekers making their way from the bustling town to the goldfields. Although no records exist of Lees Lees' first years in the colony, it appears almost certain that after arriving in the port, he too gathered his possessions together and trekked north-west to the goldfields.

Whether Lees found gold will remain a mystery; however, it is known that sometime during the nine years after his arrival in the colony, Lees Lees made his way to the southern coast where he worked as a stonemason in the Warrnambool area. By the year 1864, when Lees married Sarah Chamberlain, he was well established as a stonemason contractor.

In 1864 Lees Lees married Sarah Ellis Chamberlain at Christ Church, Tower Hill.

This Anglican church, which was built at the Tower Hill settlement near Warrnambool in 1855, was occasionally chosen in earlier years as the venue for various ceremonies by members of the Chamberlain family.

Sarah Ellis Chamberlain, born in Thriplow, Cambridgeshire on 31 July 1844 and sixth child of Joshua and Susan Chamberlain, was ten years old when she arrived in Australia. At the time of their marriage, Sarah was twenty years of age, and Lees Lees was aged thirty years.

Lees and Sarah settled in Warrnambool, in a stone house which Lees himself built. He worked as a stonemason and stone contractor. The couple had seven children (see next page); the eldest Ann, Betty Stone's grandmother, married Ellis Dale on 22 Jan 1890. They had five children: Robert Ellis (b. 14 Sep 1890), Ivor William (b. 10 July 1892), Alfred John (b. 1 Nov 1893), Elsie Mary (b. 24 Dec 1895), and Daisy Elvina (b. 27 Oct 1899). Daisy, the youngest, married Raymond Leonard Welsh in 1922; Betty Unis is their daughter..

*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!"*

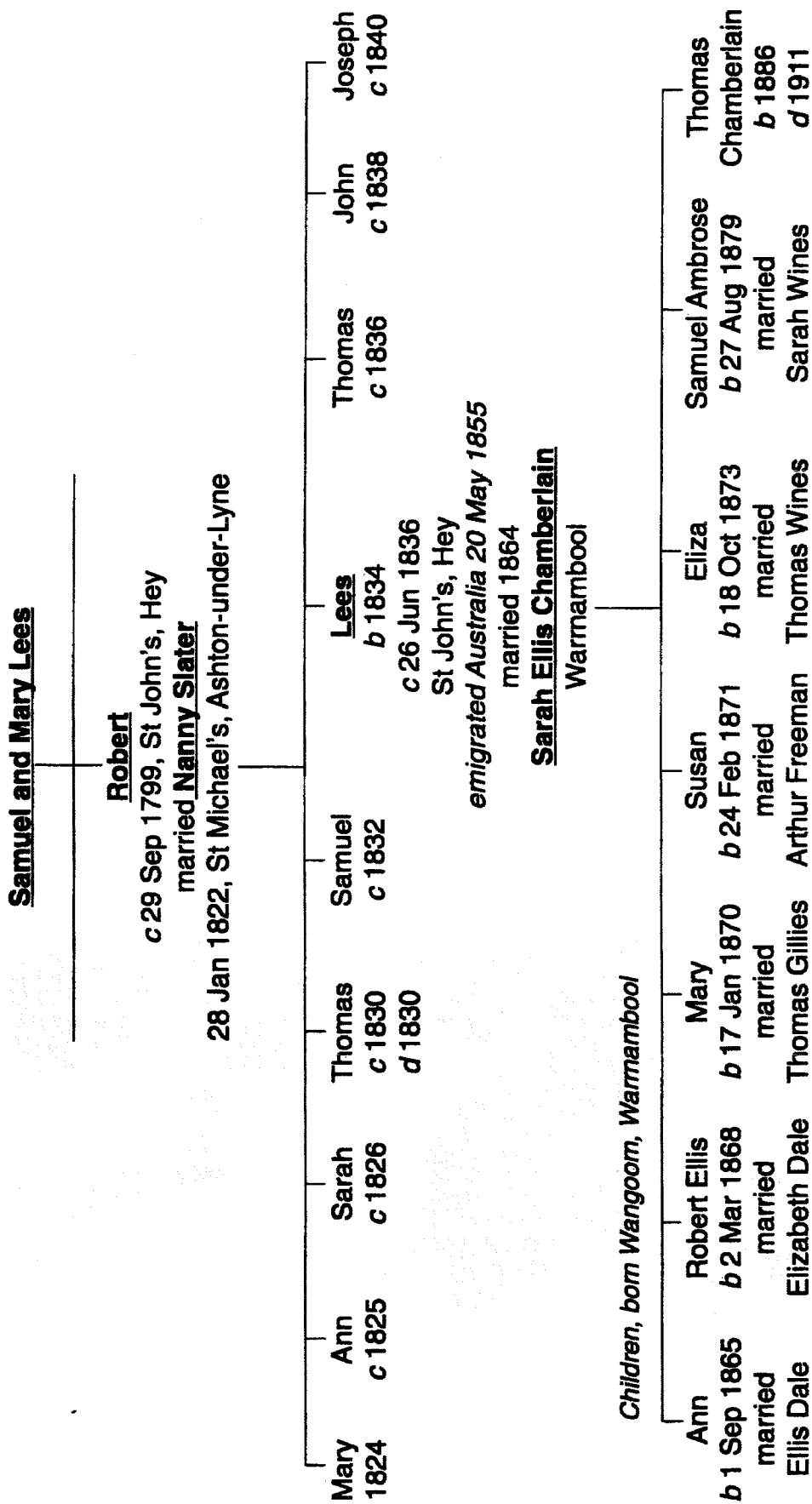
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Lees Home, Mc Gregor's Road, Warrnambool, ca 1890

Lees Family Chart



From Whitelee to Nyack: The Winterbottom family of South Nyack

Cheryl Westlotorn

I had always known that my Winterbottom family had connections in America, but had assumed that these connections were to do with Arthur, the brother of my great grandmother Alice, who left the UK in the late 1880's. Over the years I had heard mention of funeral parlours, and undertakers, but when I finally made contact with Arthur's descendants in Florida, they assured me that Arthur had been a policeman and that no one had been in the funeral 'business'.

It was a chance mention of the Saddleworth-America document between members of the family history group, and the receipt of the pages detailing 'Winterbottoms' that set everything off. There were, on page 37 several paragraphs about one family group. I knew it had to be mine because of the mention of a marriage to a daughter of William Schofield of Kinders, these were my great great grandparents Thomas (junior) and Mary Ann Winterbottom (née Schofield), but some of the facts didn't fit - the article said they had three sons, but I knew they had had only the two children - Arthur and Alice.

The article went on to mention a James Winterbottom of Nyack. Now I had a James on my tree unaccounted for. He had been born at Whitelee, Saddleworth in January 1824, the eldest son of Thomas (senior) and Jane (née Wild), and probably named after Thomas's brother James who had died in 1820 aged 21 years.

Where to go from here? Looking up Nyack in my atlas I found it was on the Hudson River just to the North West of New York City. It was worth a try, my only other connection was in Philadelphia where Arthur had lived, and that didn't seem that far away on the

map! After a lot of thought I decided to place an enquiry on the Ancestry website. So late one evening I posted a search asking if anyone had any information of the Winterbottom family of Nyack, and promptly forgot about it, because no one ever answers my searches!

Imagine my amazement when just two days later I had a response from Nyack. The person who replied told me that she had been collating and transcribing MI's and other records from the local cemetery, and could certainly tell me something about the Winterbottom family. She went on to say that what had made her remember the name, was that the owner of the plot had not only buried 21 members of his own family there, but was the undertaker who had buried many other 'clients' in that cemetery. I had found my undertaker and the funeral business!

We then corresponded (we are still doing so and are still adding to the family history), and to my amazement I found that my great great grandfather Thomas had died in New York aged just 39 years in 1872 and was buried in the plot. I knew he had died around this time and had been searching for many months for details of his burial in Saddleworth, but had never known he had left the UK.

Firstly a little of the family's history. As I mentioned before, James was the eldest son of Thomas and Jane Winterbottom (née Wild) of Whitelee. Thomas was born approx. 1794 and had died in 1833, he was in turn one of the children of Benjamin born 1764 of Tunstead and Whitelee. Benjamin had two brothers Joseph born 1758 and Timothy 1772-1796.

Benjamin's father was Timothy Winterbottom of Noonsun. Timothy was the only child from the first marriage in 1732 of John Winterbottom of Brunedge to Sarah Hawkyard, John having taken over the rental of Noonsun around 1735 from Edmund Hawkyard. After Sarah's death in 1734, John re-married again in 1741 - this time to Ruth Blackburn. There was one child, John, born shortly before the marriage and a further four children after that date. The youngest son from this marriage, Benjamin, born in 1751 went on to further the Fernlee "dynasty" of Winterbottoms. So the lines of Winterbottoms at Whitelee and nearby Fernlee can be traced back to the two marriages of John Winterbottom. I have as yet been unable to trace the line back further, John's death entry in 1786 gives no indication of his age, and the missing years from the baptism register at St Chad's around the time of his probable birth add to the problem.

And now back to James - he had two brothers, Thomas the youngest born in 1833 shortly before his father's (also named Thomas) death, and John born in 1825. John lived and worked at Whitelee. There were also two sisters, Alice born 1828 who married Dan Whitehead of Saddleworth Fold, and Sarah who died unmarried in 1859 aged 29 years. James also had two half-siblings. How they were acknowledged within the family is unknown, but from research I have established that after Thomas (senior's) early death in 1833, his widow Jane appears to have set up home at Saddleworth Fold with a brother of Thomas's, Benjamin, and two further children were born to that relationship, Samuel in 1838, and Mary Jane in 1840.

It is interesting to see that Jane's MI, details her as being the widow of Thomas, whilst her death certificate states she was the wife of Benjamin. There was no marriage, because it was not allowed by Law to marry your dead husband's brother, so the same surname was very convenient! Benjamin (of Tunstead) the father of both Thomas and Benjamin junior was an elder of both the Methodist chapel at Delph and at Uppermill, so it is curious to

think what he made of this. I am told that the inscriptions detailing the family can be seen inside the Methodist Chapel in Uppermill.

And so the story of the Nyack Winterbottoms began to unfold...

James a hand loom weaver, left Greenfield in 1844 for New York. Before he left he had married Maria Hinchliffe, born 1823 the daughter of James Hinchliffe, and on arriving in New York they had just £1.0.6d to their name. It is interesting that when he returned home on one of his visits in 1885, his station in life had somewhat changed, he owned an undertaking business and was Mayor of Nyack - America the land of opportunities! I have a centennial anniversary book 1878-1978 for the 'village' of South Nyack, which tells that James was in fact Mayor for 14 years, a feat not equalled by any of the others listed.

James became prominent in the life of Nyack, a Trustee of the village and chairman of the Police Committee, and also elected Village President. He was a staunch Republican and in 1890 a representative at a convention to select a candidate for Congress, and from 1893 until his death in 1907 a director of the Nyack Building and Loan Association.

The headline on page one of the "Evening Journal" for Thursday October 24 1907 reads "J Winterbottom Dead", and goes on to tell of other aspects of his life. A special train was being laid on to bring his body from the New York hospital where he had died, to Nyack, and he was to be buried with Masonic ceremonies, being a 32nd degree Mason. James had, upon arriving in the States, apprenticed himself into the undertaking business, and had later started an establishment initially in New York, and later in Nyack. It was estimated that in the 59 years he had been an undertaker he had buried more than 50,000 people. He had moved his home to Nyack in the 1860's, buying a property there and erecting additional cottages in the grounds.

James had returned home to England many times, the article mentions that he had crossed the Atlantic 64 times and had returned from England on the first trip of the Lusitania. A visit to the Ellis Island website confirmed this. James had returned home on the Lusitania in September 1907, making his final trip just a few weeks before his death. The final accolade in the article mentions that he was the personal friend of the late President, Chester A. Arthur.

I was amazed. I expected to find that life had gone on very much the same for this family in the States as in England, but obviously James had prospered and done exceedingly well for himself and his family, and further correspondence showed me that his firm 'Winterbottom Incorporated' had established itself well with several offices in New York, and in fact it was still in business as late as 1973.

before his father. Only Benjamin survived his parents, dying aged 73 years in 1936 of 'Illuminating Gas Poisoning'.

There are many burials in the family plot, and as to be expected for those times many children, some of whose remains had been removed from Jersey City and transported to Nyack for reburial. The last burial there is as late as 1960, a Carlton V Winterbottom of Orangeburg NY, who died aged 75. Maybe he was a grandson of James and Maria? A mystery yet to be solved.

Copies of many of the old cemetery records kept in the file had been sent onto me. I was puzzled as to why my great grandfathers body had not been entered as buried in the plot for over a year after his death. The answer was relayed to me, something I had never heard of before - he had been in a "Receiving Tomb" for the time in question. This apparently was

Evening Journal

If you want your business to become the talk of the town, tell about it through a JOURNAL AD. The Journal has a circulation larger than the combined circulation of all other Rockland County papers.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1907. PRICE ONE CENT.

KILLED BY A FLAGMAN W. J. Murphy, of Piermont, Shot Dead at Jersey City. HIS ASSAILANT A CRIPPLE. The Murderer Had Become Enraged Because Payment of Pension Was Deferred.	VOORHIS BLOCK IS SOLD Mr. William Sonneken, of Kingsbridge, the Purchaser. TAKES POSSESSION ON DEC. 1 The Purchaser Says He Has Not Yet Decided What He Will Do with the Property.	J. WINTERBOTTOM DEAD Well Known South Nyack Man Dies in New York Hospital. LIVED IN NYACK 40 YEARS Was an Undertaker Fifty-nine Years and Buried More Than 50,000 Persons.	estimated that he had buried more than fifty thousand persons in the fifty-nine years that he had been an undertaker in New York. Mr. Winterbottom came to Nyack forty years ago and purchased a home on Hillside Avenue, greatly improving the property and some years ago erecting additional cottages upon the grounds. Mr. Winterbottom enjoyed pleasant relations with a large number of friends in Nyack, and was elected village president of South Nyack for fourteen years. He possessed a genial disposition which made
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Evening Journal Thursday October 24, 1907

James and Maria had had three sons and one daughter. Maria had died in 1892 and from her Will dated 1877 it can be seen that although their only daughter Ella Jane had died in 1874 aged 18 years, there was a granddaughter of the same name also. Their three sons, James E, Thomas, and Benjamin V R, had followed their father into the business, and can be seen in the New York City Directories of 1869 and 1890. James E died in 1893 aged 40, Thomas also, sometime

quite common in those days, for many reasons, sometimes because the ground was too frozen to dig, sometimes for other reasons. 'Usually the deceased was removed from the receiving tomb within a few months, but it is not unheard of that it could be longer. It was a large tomb and could accommodate a goodly number of caskets. It was dug into the side of the hill and remained cool all year long'.

An intriguing letter is in the file dated August 1953 from a Catherine O. Winterbottom of Elmhurst LI. In it she asks for information about the family plot, is there any space left? Where is the Deed? Who authorised the burial of Benjamin? Another family member, another mystery to be delved into.

The family seems to have accommodated other members of the family from the UK. Maybe young Arthur went to his uncle James when he left Yorkshire for the second time in the 1880's (he had been taken there as a child and brought home by his mother after his father's death in 1872), indeed as James had been chairman of the police committee, maybe it was him who influenced Arthur's choice of career in the police force. An entry in the 1880 census for Rockland, New York, shows James and Maria listed with son Benjamin aged 17 years. Also listed at the same address with the description 'helps keep house' is a niece Alice Whitehead aged 25 years born in the UK, presumably the daughter of James's sister Alice and her husband Dan of Saddleworth Fold.

There are several mentions of the Church of

the Holy Communion, 20th and 6th Avenue New York, in family records. An establishment I had been unable to find. But life is full of coincidences. My American helper, a retired nurse, had mentioned that she kept being puzzled over the name of the church, but didn't know why. All was revealed when she contacted a friend from her working days. It appears that the church was Episcopalian, and it was where their hospital, St Luke's had begun. The founder of the hospital, having begun his religious career as the rector of that church. According to my contact it is now 'some kind of not nice discothèque'!

Well the saying is 'out of little acorns, mighty oaks grow' and so it seems in this case, from just the mention of "Nyack" I am beginning to find out so much about the Winterbottom family. I am still gathering information as I write, and my hope is to, somehow, trace a line through to today's descendants if there are any. There are plenty in the phone books of that area, but proving that link is going to take a little more time and patience, I shall just have to wait and see....

Burials in Winterbottom plot at Oakhill Cemetery, Nyack, New York.

James	1907	84 years	
Maria	1892	70	wife of James
Thomas	1872	39	brother of James, husband of Mary Ann (née Schofield)
Ella Jane	1874	18	daughter of James & Maria
Benjamin V.R.	1936	73	son of James & Maria
Rachel A.	1903	34	first wife of Benjamin
Lilian V.	1934	60	second wife of Benjamin
James E.	1893	40	son of James & Maria
Maie	1906	53	wife of James E.
Carlton V.	1960	75	
James E.		1	} The remains of these four children
Annie Jane		4	

Annie Minerva		2	} were reinterred in 1874 from Jersey City.
Alfred Hinchliffe		1	
James E.	1875	1	of Nyack
Irving A.	1876	2	of Nyack
Willie H.	1880	11	of Nyack
Raymond	1879	3	of Nyack
Grace L.	1883	0	of Nyack
2 stillborn infants	1876 & 1883		of Thomas (this Thomas, I believe, a <u>son</u> of James)

Saddleworth References in The Davenport Collection at Manchester Central Library

Howard Lambert

In 1972, the archives department at Manchester Central Library acquired a private collection of deeds and family papers relating to Farnworth, Rochdale and Saddleworth. The donor, James Lees Davenport, was descended from the Whitehead, Lees and Linthwaite families through his grandmother Esther Whitehead of Delph (b. 1816).

In 2000 I had the opportunity to examine part of this substantial collection; much of the material relates to the business dealings of the Mason and Davenport families, who were proprietors of a textile machinery enterprise founded in Rochdale in 1808.

However there are two boxes of particular interest: these contain mainly deeds of Saddleworth families, and an early seventeenth century bible. Here is a list of their contents.

Reference L29 Box 9

- Copies made 1767 of Memo of division of Quick Moor, Saddleworth., between Sir George Booth of Dunham Massey, Sir John Ramsden of Langley and Thos. Leigh. 1625

And Bargain and Sale 2 Nov 1666
- Lease of enclosed land, Quick Moor
 - 1. Henry Leigh of High Leigh
 - 2. John Lees of Greenacres20 June 1633
- Late 18th century copy of Bargain and Sate of land in Quick, Saddleworth, Shelderslow, Grotton and Ashton.
 - 1. Executors of George Byrom, clerk, deceased.
 - 2. Robert Benison of Quick and James Taylor of Shelderslow in Quick.5 Feb 1656/7
- Deed for Commoning on Badgeredge and Greenleache
 - 1. John Gartside of Heys, yeoman.
 - 2. Robert Scholfield of Heys Garners, yeoman.
 - 3. James Linthwitt of Knottie Lane Head in Quick2 Nov 1666
- Typed copy of above deed.
- Copy of will of James Linthwayt of Knothill-head, Saddleworth 24 Jan 1683/4
- Copy of will of John Linthwayte of Knotty Lane head. Saddleworth, yeoman. 8 Feb 1700/1

The Eastwood Family and their 1893 Wedding

W. Donald Kershaw

The first record of the Eastwood family in Saddleworth was Jonas Eastwood (1747-1826), dyer of Dobcross.

Jonas's son, William (1790-1866), owned Walk Mill Dye Works, Dobcross, as well as several other enterprises.

William had two sons, Jonas (1819-1874), and Thomas (1828-1901). Jonas inherited the Walk Mill Dye Works and Thomas owned oak View Mill and Heybottom Mill, Dyers and Finishers of Greenfield. In Thomas's spare time he was an officer in the Saddleworth Volunteers and attended their Whit week encampment at Pickhill in 1871.

Thomas's son William (1856-1923), my grandfather, in 1881 moved to Norway, where he spent the rest of his life, to manage part of a new mill.

William's other son, Jonas, had three sons, Robert (1854-?), whose wedding account is given here, Thomas (1865-1952) and Charles Frederick (1867-1949). They were orphaned in 1876 when their mother, Alice, died and went to live with their Uncle Thomas who had moved from the Oak View Mill owners house into Mountain Ash Farm (now

Saddleworth Golf Club) to get increased accommodation for his niece and nephews.

Charles Frederick, who was to become a prominent member of Saddleworth Golf Club where he had lived as a boy, was later to found the Eastwood and Carr Mill at Wallhead, Dobcross, he also became Church Warden at the Holy Trinity Church in Dobcross, and had been a long standing member of the old Dobcross Conservative Club and the Uppermill Conservative Club. Robert became managing director of Walk Mill Dye Works at the age of 20/21 years when his father died in 1874. All three brothers Robert, Thomas and Charles Frederick became past masters of the Masonic Lodge of Candour in Uppermill, as their father, Jonas, and their grandfather, William had been before them.

The attached newspaper cutting gives a detailed account of Robert's wedding in April, 1893, to Miss Alice Morton at Holy Trinity Church, Dobcross, together with a list of their presents. Subsequently the newly-wedded pair journeyed to London and the Isle of Wight for their honeymoon. Sadly they had no children from this marriage.

MARRIED

[27 April 1893]

MR. ROBERT EASTWOOD AND MISS ALICE MORTON AT DOBCROSS.

The nuptials of Mr. Robert Eastwood, eldest son of the late Mr. Jonas Eastwood, dyer, of Dobcross, and Miss Alice Morton, eldest daughter of Mr. Ben Morton, dyer, of the same place, were solemnised at Holy Trinity Church, Dobcross, on Thursday afternoon. The ceremony was witnessed by a large

number of spectators, and the arrival of the bridal party was heralded by selections on the organ by Mr. Evers. The bride, who entered the church leaning on the arm of her father, was attired in a dress of reseda silk, trimmed with pearl and gold passementerie, with hat to match. The bridesmaids, Miss Jessie Morton and Miss Eastwood, sisters to the bride and bridegroom, were prettily attired in fawn bengaline shot with *eau de vie* and gold; fawn

hats with green and fawn tips. Mr. T. W. Eastwood, brother to the bridegroom, was best man, and Mr. J. Morton, cousin to the bride, officiated as second groomsmen.

Amongst the wedding guests were Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Misses Annie, Edith, Amy, and Gertie Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Southern, Mr. and Mrs. T. Southern, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. C. F. Eastwood, Mrs. Joseph Morton, Mr. J. T. Morton (Halifax), and Mrs. John Morton (Bradford), Mr. and Mrs. W. Buckley, (Gatehead House) and Dr. Burd. The couple were united by the Rev. H. Williams, curate of St. Mark's, Halifax, assisted by the Rev. H. P. Edwards, of Dobcross.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Mr. Eyres played Mendelssohn's wedding march, and the wedding party drove to Sycamore House, the residence of the bride's father, where an excellent *dejeuner* was served. Subsequently the newly-wedded pair took their departure for London and the Isle of Wight.

The following is the list of presents:- Mr. Morton, cheque; Mrs. Morton, tea service and household linen; Misses J. and A. Morton, silver hot water kettle, heated with spirit lamp; Mr. Joseph Morton, breakfast cruet (silver); Misses Amy and Gertie Morton, Chelsea ware biscuit barrel; Master Frank Morton, silver pickle fork and sugar sifter;

Master Leo Morton, velvet brush; Master Stuart Morton, small Bible; Miss Dorothy Morton, china butter cooler; Selina (the servant of Sycamore House) china cheese dish; Mr. and Mrs. L. Southern, handsome silver cruet; Misses Southern, fish carvers; Mr. and Mrs. W. Southern, silver tea service; Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, silver hot water jug; Messrs. T. W. and C. F. and Miss Eastwood, case of knives and forks; Dr. and Mrs. Burd and Mr. G. Burd, fish carvers; Rev. W. Williams, solid silver salts; Mrs. Hadfield, Glossop, easel mirror and tea cosy; Miss Kershaw, Tame Bank, and Miss Huxley, silver jam stand; Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, Heaton Park, salad bowl, oak, mounted with silver; Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Shaw, silver jam stand; Miss Oldfield, Bradford, toilet mats in fine lace; Misses Edith and Lucy Southern, silver jam stand; Mrs. Mallandain, Birch Nook, silver sugar bowl and sifter; Misses Massey, butter cooler, mounted in silver; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Mallandain, oak biscuit barrel, mounted in silver; Mr. and Mrs. Young, skin mat; Miss Heap, Wellfield, Uppermill, silver fish carvers; Mrs. J.P. Chambley, claret jug; Mr. and Mrs. W. Buckley, dressing case and travelling rug; Mr. and Mrs. John Morton, silver cake basket; Mrs. Joseph Morton, afternoon tea stand, in china and electroplate. Bridegroom's present to the bride, gold brooch, set in two hearts of pearls, and to the bridesmaids, gold and pearl brooches.

The Family History Group

Cheryl Westlortorn

I have been asked to write this article in the absence of your usual 'columnist' Trevor Butterworth, whom I believe is enjoying himself in France!

Membership of the group continues to grow steadily and at the last count stood at 59 members (husband and wife counted as one). As has been mentioned before, the absence of a computer does not bar anyone from joining the group. Although those having computer access can keep in contact daily through the website a summary of the correspondence and communications passing through the site is sent to those without a computer every 6 to 8 weeks. Contact addresses and details are below.

St Chads Churchyard

Work continues in clearing the old graveyard, and a significant number of gravestones have now seen the light of day. Having recently spent a day of my annual holidays in Yorkshire helping with this project, I can thoroughly recommend it – providing you have good weather! It is quite satisfying to dig away the leaves, soil and other accumulated debris to find and uncover a previously hidden gravestone. No revelations for me personally yet, but I live in hopes. It's surprising what you can find – to the rear of the church by steps leading up to the yard are some large upright stones placed at right angles to each other – I understand this was the toilet area! If you can spare a few hours to join a working party please contact *Victor Khadem* on 01457 871130.

Newtown, Montgomeryshire & Llangollen

Have you 'lost' any Saddleworth family members in the 1870 – 1880's? Have they just disappeared? Try looking for them in

Wales. The 1881 census shows a contingent of Saddleworth strays particularly in the Newtown area, no doubt relocating due to employment prospects.

Obscure Place names

This is another thing that often foxes those of us who are not locals, and frequent requests for help are made through the website to pinpoint a place which is not always marked on old maps. It's very helpful for us 'foreigners' when the locals can identify a place name and send us in the right direction.

Wills

Thanks to *Mike Buckley* and others I now have a complete index of Saddleworth Wills from 1577 to 1833, which I am able to either e-mail or post to anyone interested (stamped addressed large envelope please).

The first phase of the WEA transcription project on sixteenth and seventeenth century Saddleworth Wills and Inventories is now complete. All Wills and Inventories up to the Commonwealth period have now been transcribed and typed up. The WEA plan to publish this in the near future. Mike and his class have put in a fantastic effort with amazing results and having viewed the fruits of their labours can recommend the purchase of this when available.

Graham Wrigley keeps a list of Wills and copies held by members of the group, the list numbers some 350-400 entries and is a valuable source of information for anyone seeking details.

Microfiche

The following microfiche registers are now on sale:

Delph Wesleyan: Baptisms 1837-1970
Wrigley Mill, Diggle: Baptisms 1883-1970
and Sunday School Roll 1864-1914

Contact: *Graham Griffiths* – 6 Slackcote,
Delph, OL3 5TW
(graham.griffiths@care4free.co.uk)

(Whilst on the subject of microfiche registers, I myself recently purchased from the Oldham FHS a microfiche of the burials at St Chads for the years 1801 to 1885, and found it to be a very useful source of information).

The last few weeks have been less busy on the website, which I suppose is due to annual holidays etc, but there have still been many varied enquiries. Some have been sent in by members who have been contacted by others seeking information on families in or from the Saddleworth area. Requests for information have been made for such as:-

The Platt, Kenworthy, Shaw and Broadbent families of Manayuk PA, USA.

The Wrigley families of Philadelphia and Leeds, Yorks.

The Cornforth family of Montreal.

As well as requests for information on many local families, and a varied and

interesting correspondence has arisen from these requests.

Maybe I have made you just a little interested in the group and you want to know more..... why not come and join us? I can guarantee a very friendly bunch of members who all try to help each other with those all too often occurring problems of searching out and identifying family members and groups. As the saying goes 'two heads are better than one' why not join the group and you can be 'many headed'!

For general enquiries about the group contact: *Mrs Jean Sanders*, Hollins, Holmfirth Road, Greenfield, OL3 7NJ. Tel: 01457 873137

For those with computer access wishing to join the group contact:

Mike Buckley on 01457 820015 or e-mail mikebuckley@saddleworth-historical-society.org.uk

For those without a computer wishing to become members, or requesting a copy of the Wills index: *Mrs Cheryl Westlotorn*, 63 Exmouth Road, Welling, Kent, DA16 1EB. Tel: 0208 303 7487
(e-mail: ca63westlo@aol.com)

SADDLEWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER
SUMMER 2002

.....

He comes on chosen weekends,
My blackbird bountiful. and sings
Over the gardens of the town
Just at the hour the sun goes down.
His flight across the chimneys thick,
By some divine arithmetic,
Comes to his customary stack,
And crouches there his plumage black.

John Drinkwater.

The National Local History Week was celebrated in the Museum Gallery during the month of May where a daily panel answered questions on Family Histories aided by a display of Wills & Saddleworth Inventories. A highlight was the May lecture of the Society, 'Meres, Merestones & Markers - 1000 years of the Saddleworth Boundary', by Michael Buckley.

The Boundary is 29 miles long and encompasses 18,000 acres of Saddleworth History commencing with the Kingdom of Elmet and the Anglo Saxons, fully explaining the Saxon Boundary of Shadworth Lane on Noonsun Hill.

On Saturday the 29th and Sunday the 30th June, 2002, it was the Saddleworth Boundary Walk marking the Mediaeval Boundary and led by Michael Buckley in conjunction with the White Rose Society and the Saddleworth Parish Council, who were sponsoring this walk for the Chairman's Charity. These walks were well supported and enjoyed by all participants. They extended the knowledge of the area providing first hand experience of many interesting features of Saddleworth.

THE RAMSDEN MEMORIAL, THE SQUARE, DOBCROSS.

.....

On the weekend of the 7/8th September, 2002, there will be an unveiling ceremony of a dedicatory inscription on the blank side of the Ramsden Memorial honouring Dr.W.P.B. Stonehouse, 1913-1998, grandson of Dr. W.H.F. Ramsden, who started a general practice and whose memorial stands in the Village Square. Dr. Pat Stonehouse was one of the country's leading amateur archaeologists. He saw active service in the 1939-1945 War as a Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps serving with the 8th Army in the Middle East and with the Army of the Rhine, attached to the Scots Guards. For many years he continued his army connection as President of the Saddleworth Section of the British Legion. Dr. Pat's extensive collection, numbering some 10,000 of worked Mesolithic flint finds was accessed by the Tolson Memorial Museum in Huddersfield. He gave a number of lectures to our Society, including the first Bernard Barnes Memorial Lecture.

Saturday 7 Sept.02. 12.00 noon until 5.00 pm. Sunday 8 Sept.02. 10.00 am until 5.00 pm
Exhibition of Dobcross Photographs at Sandy Lane Congregational Church, Dobcross.

Copies of 'Impressions of Dobcross', by Freda Millett will be distributed free to residents of Dobcross, other copies are available over the weekend for a donation.

SUNDAY 8th September, 02, 12.30 p.m. Unveiling Ceremony of Dr.W.P.B. Stonehouse
Inscription on the Ramsden Memorial.

Dobcross Junior Brass Band will be in attendance.

The Swan Inn to provide hot pot for 50 guests at 1.30 pm. Sunday.

2.45 pm. David Chadderton will give a talk 'The Prehistory of Saddleworth & Adjacent Areas',
from the book by Dr. W.P.B. Stonehouse, at Sandy Lane Congregational Church.

Summer Coach Trip. The Deep Submarium

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On Saturday the 20th July, 2002, the choice of a visit to Hull was a wise one. Anyone who
has not visited the City in recent years should correct the omission very soon. It is a veritable
treasure-trove of fine museums, beautiful squares, splendid buildings and the most impressive
suite of Victorian toilets. Very many thanks to Mrs. Wendy Murray for the excellent
organisation.

Heritage Open Days. 7 - 10th September. 02

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These are National events throughout the regions - see local press for details.

Saddleworth Civic Trust.

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Thursday 19th Sept. 02.	'Moorland Conservation', Illustrated talk by Rhodri Thomas.
Saturday 26th Oct. 02.	Members Evening.
Thursday 28th Nov. 02.	Annual General Meeting followed by 'Pevsner revisited - A re-appraisal of the Buildings of South Lancashire. Matthew Hyde.

All meetings held at Saddleworth Museum, High St. Uppermill, 7.30 p.m.
Contact Lorna Gartside, Hon. Secretary. 0145 787 3195 if you wish to enrol.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS MUSEUM.

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A FAIR is to be held at Furlane, Greenfield, by kind permission of Roger Tanner on
Saturday & Sunday the 12th and 13th October, 2002. Times: 10.30 am to 5.00 pm.
There will be a sale of Glassware, China, Crockery, Jewellery, Clothes & Plants.
Refreshments will be served. All proceeds in aid of Saddleworth Museum Funds.

A SUNDAY LUNCH to be enjoyed in the Museum Gallery on Sunday 20th October, 2002,
with excellent catering by the White Hart Inn, Lydgate. 12 noon. Please book early
by ringing the Museum on 0145 787 4093. Or contact Mrs. Dot Porter on 01457 787 4883.

JUBILEE Memorabilia: There are three show cases in the Museum filled with fascinating
Jubilee Memorabilia still on exhibition. Many of these items have been generously loaned
by Members and Friends.

EXHIBITIONS: Saddleworth Group of Artists. 30 August - 15 September.

ARC Coffee Mornings. 18th September & 27 November.

Coffee Mornings & Boutique. Every 2nd Wednesday of the month.
Farmers' Markets. Every 2nd Sunday of the month.

Textile Working Days. Sundays, 18th August, 29th September, 27th October.

Exhibition. The Peterloo Massacre - Will continue until the 2nd March, 2003

ANNUAL BEER FESTIVAL 13th and 14th September, 2002
Friday 13th September, 7.30pm to 11.00 pm. Roger Higgins Blues Band - One of the finest bottle neck guitarists in the UK

Saturday 14th September, 11.30 am to 5.00 pm Real Ale on sale.

Saturday 14th September, 7.30 pm. to 11.00 pm. Clive Yeadon the well known jazz pianist and his trio playing classic jazz.

MEMBERSHIP SECTION.

Once again we are pleased to welcome the following new members into the Society:

Mrs. J. Pickles, Uppermill.
Mr. Timothy Hill, Oregon, USA.
Mr. & Mrs. Ivan Foster, Mossley.

Mrs. Joan Darke, Grasscroft.
Mr. & Mrs. G.M. Liston, Leeds.
Miss June Thacker, Bradford.

Subscriptions for this year are £12.00 Family, £10.00 Single Membership.
£ 8.00 Retired Single & Per Family. Student... £8.00
Overseas USA & Canada 40 dollars or £15 Sterling.
New Zealand & Australia £15.00 Sterling.

Unfortunately we have lost a number of good members during the past few months and condolences have been offered to all the families.

Mr. David Beesley, Bristol.
Mrs. E.A. Whitehead, Kendal.

Mr. Robert Partington, Shaw.
Mr. A.B. Marsh, Grasscroft.

The Committee have decided in future that all the Society Bulletins will be delivered by post. This measure has been adopted in order to simplify the time consuming and complicated process involved in the administration of the various distribution systems now required by the Bulletin deliveries as membership of the Society increases. The various people on the hand distribution list have been thanked individually for their sterling service of many years.

J. Hindle.

SADDLEWORTH WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

COURSES ARRANGED FOR AUTUMN 2002

THE BONES OF THE KINGDOM; CASTLES IN ENGLAND & WALES

TUTOR: MICHAEL FOX

Mondays from September 9th 11 weeks from 7.15 to 9.15 pm

To trace the military, social and architectural history of castles in England & Wales from the Norman period to the present day.

SADDLEWORTH WILLS & INVENTORIES OF THE 17TH CENTURY

TUTORS: ALAN PETFORD & MIKE BUCKLEY

Mondays from September 9th 11 weeks from 7.15 to 9.15 pm

A chance to do some practical history. We will continue with transcribing and analysing the 17th century wills and inventories for Saddleworth. New students are welcome to join us.

EGYPTOLOGY -- AFTER TUTANKHAMUN

TUTOR: VICTOR BLUNDEN

Thursdays from September 12th, 11 weeks from 7.15 to 9.15 pm

To look at the development of Egyptian history from Tutankhamun's reign until the advent of the Roman period. Each lecture will cover a separate theme or specific reign, although each will be placed within a larger historical context.

All the above courses are at Saddleworth School, Uppermill

ANNUAL KENWORTHY LECTURE & ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

FRIDAY 6TH SEPTEMBER 7.30 PM. MASONIC HALL, UPPERMILL

SPEAKER: FRANK SMITH

VOLUNTEER CO-ORDINATOR, HUDDERSFIELD CANAL SOCIETY

"THE RESTORATION OF THE HUDDERSFIELD NARROW CANAL"

An illustrated talk

Free Admission

Cheese and wine

For further details of courses etc. telephone 0161 338 2368 or 0161 633 3205
