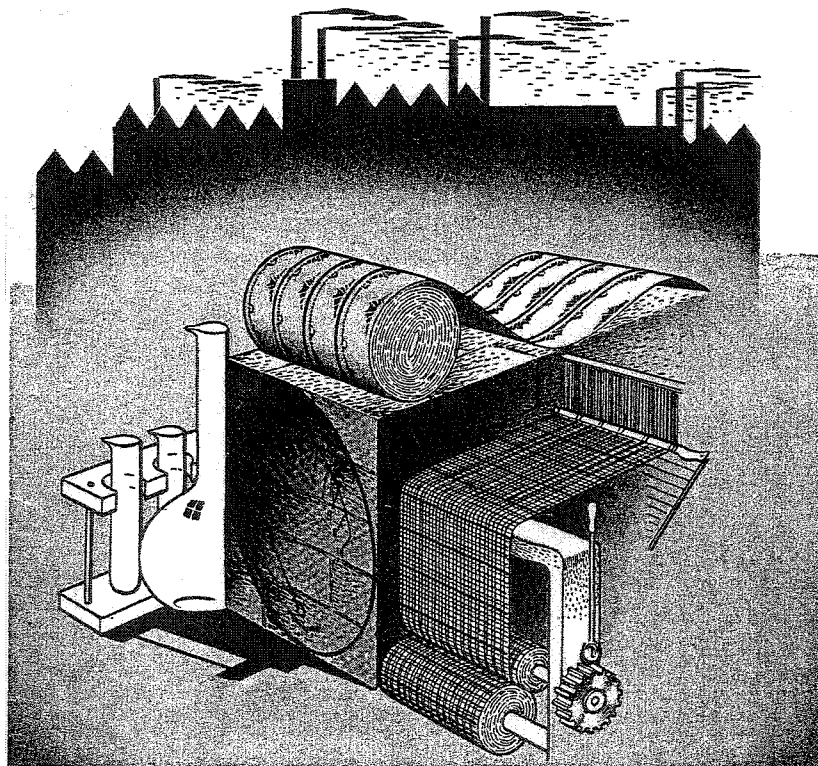


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Lancashire and Yorkshire Textile Mills	Roger N. Holden	1
Industry in Saddleworth 1900-200, Decline and Change	Michael Fox	9
Saddleworth Art Group	Albert Broadbent	22
Saddleworth Historical Society Newsletter		27

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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. There are links to other Saddleworth Web sites.

Lancashire and Yorkshire Textile Mills

Part Two

Roger N. Holden

Yorkshire

The Yorkshire textile industry is always associated with wool, but in fact was more diverse than the Lancashire industry with its concentration on cotton. The Lancashire industry was divided functionally into spinning and weaving but the great divide in the Yorkshire industry was into woollens and worsteds. Both used wool as their input but they took different types of wool which were then processed differently to produce yarns and cloths having different characteristics. The woollen industry was centred on an axis from Huddersfield to Leeds via Dewsbury while the worsted industry was centred on Bradford, Halifax and Keighley. The industry always remained largely in the hands of private companies in contrast to the public companies in cotton spinning. In making comparisons it should be pointed out that periods of mill building occurred at different times in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Many of the Yorkshire mills date from the 1860s or earlier and in the United Kingdom as a whole the number of spindles and looms in the wool textile industries tended to decline in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. There was no equivalent of the Edwardian boom which produced so many Lancashire mills.

The location of much of the Yorkshire industry in the river valleys of the Colne, Calder and Aire means that one can often look down on the mills rather than find them towering above you. Again demolition has taken its toll on these landscapes but enough remains, for example, in the Colne valley at Slaithwaite and Milnsbridge to give a good impression. Yorkshire mills, and their accompanying terraced houses, were normally built of stone, in contrast to Lancashire red brick. In Yorkshire mills are often named 'mills' in the plural rather than the singular as in Lancashire and this emphasises the fact that Yorkshire mills often were accumulations of different buildings in contrast to the single building which usually constituted a Lancashire mill. Yorkshire mills were more likely to be integrated spinning and weaving mills than were Lancashire mills, incorporating a variety of multi-storey and single storey buildings on the site.

Compared with Lancashire cotton mills, woollen mills were small. An example of a small woollen mill is Heath House Mill at Golcar, occupied until around 1990 by T.W.Thorpe, fancy woollen

manufacturers. This is a complex of comparatively small buildings which evidently grew up piecemeal over the years housing both spinning and weaving. North-light sheds for weaving are found in the woollen industry, but not here. Pingle Mill, Delph, Saddleworth, is an example of a small woollen spinning mill which is still operating. There were woollen mills with 25,000 spindles but most had around 10,000 spindles or less.



Pingle Mill, Delph, Saddleworth. A small woollen spinning mill.

Some woollen spinning mills were up to six storeys high with long frontages, such as Britannia and Titanic Mills at Milnsbridge, but they were not as deep as cotton spinning mills. Wool was spun on mules, although these machines differed from those for producing cotton, but they were arranged lengthwise in the mills, rather than transversely, so woollen mills were rarely more than 60 feet deep. Britannia and Titanic Mills probably house three pairs of mules deep, the older Firth Street Mill in Huddersfield two pairs. Woollen mules were shorter than cotton mules, typically about 300 spindles in length, although greater spindle gauges meant that a 300 spindle woollen mule was about as long as a 600 spindle cotton mule. Woollen spinning required less preparation machinery than cotton spinning, as the preparation process consisted of little more than carding. Similarly a woollen weaving mill of 200 looms was large and many had less than 100.

Worsted mills were rather different from woollen mills and the worsted industry had less integrated mills than the woollen industry, with the introduction of a third division, that of combing. Daniel Illingworth's Whetley Mills, Bradford, is a good example of a worsted spinning mill, built in the 1860s. This consists of two multi-storey buildings and a single storey north-light shed. The smaller of the two multi-storey buildings, fronting the road, was a warehouse and such large warehouses seem to be a characteristic of the worsted industry without any parallel in the cotton industry. The large multi-storey building behind was the spinning mill. The north-light shed may be thought to be a weaving shed but was in fact for combing. Combing was a process used in the preparation for worsted spinning and combs were heavy machines so were often, but by no means always, installed in north-light sheds. There were companies and mills totally devoted to combing which usually operated on a commission basis, whereby the spinner would buy the wool which he would send to the comber for combing. Combing was one part of a lengthy preparation process for worsted spinning, more like the process used in cotton spinning and in contrast to that for woollen spinning.

Worsted spinning mills were larger than woollen spinning mills but still smaller than the later cotton spinning mills. Undoubtedly the largest worsted mill was Salt's at Saltaire with 96,000 spindles and 653 looms. Jeremiah Ambler at Midland Mills, Bradford, had 60,000 spindles and Daniel Illingworth had 75,000 spindles in two mills but most mills were much smaller, 20,000 spindles being typical. John Priestman had 800 looms at Ashfield Mills in Bradford but 200-300 looms was a more typical size. Some worsted yarns were spun on mules but most was frame spun so worsted spinning mills were 70 feet or less in width, hence half the width of cotton spinning mills.

Fire-proof buildings were less common in woollen and worsted spinning, in contrast to cotton spinning mills which were invariably built on fire-proof principles by the later part of the nineteenth century. The non-fireproof construction consisted of cast-iron columns supporting timber beams and floors. In keeping with this form of construction and the narrower plans roofs were pitched roofs covered with slates. Stone, in contrast to brick in Lancashire, was the most common walling material. The lower incidence of fire-proof buildings shows that wool spinning was considered to be less of a risk than cotton spinning. Fire-proofing was probably more common in the worsted industry and there are some sprinkler towers on worsted mills. However, they were not made into great architectural features. Whetley Mill, for example, has a cast-iron tank atop a plain stone tower and such an arrangement is not uncommon. There are some decorative towers, for example the one on Clough Mills at Stone Chair between Halifax and Shelf but it is unclear whether this held a tank or

is simply a lantern to light the staircase below. Either way it has a fine weather vane on top, shaped as a fish.

Although architectural pretension is not lacking in Yorkshire, there is no equivalent to the later Lancashire cotton spinning mills. Architecturally impressive mills are more common in the worsted than the woollen industry. The greatest example is undoubtedly Titus Salt's mills at Saltaire, Dalton Mills in Keighley is another and, on a smaller scale, Ebor Mills at Haworth which has a particularly fine chimney of a design similar to others in the Bradford district. During the Edwardian boom the Lancashire mill architects adopted contemporary architectural trends. By contrast Knowle Mill at Keighley built in 1906-8 and extended in 1926 is a very plain structure devoid of architectural embellishment which could have been built at any time over the previous 50 years.



Whetley Mills, Bradford, Yorkshire. A worsted mill with spinning mill (left), warehouse (right) and single storey combing shed (foreground)

Consideration of architectural embellishment brings us to one of the greatest of Yorkshire mills which really has no equivalent in Lancashire and that is Lister's Manningham Mills in Bradford. But this also emphasises the point made earlier about the diversity of fibres in Yorkshire because this mill was built not for processing wool but for the spinning and weaving of silk. This industry using what

was called 'waste' silk was distinct from the industry based on thrown silk which had established itself in north Cheshire and Staffordshire, around Macclesfield, Congleton and Leek. Waste silks were silks which were unsuitable for throwing but could be turned in to yarn by a process similar to that of worsted spinning. The Lister complex includes north-light sheds for preparation and weaving together with multi-storey spinning mills and warehouses, but it is not known how many spindles and looms were housed in this complex.

Another Yorkshire industry was carpet manufacture. There were not a lot of carpet mills but they tended to be very large. Firth's Clifton Mills still dominate the centre of Bailiff Bridge, near Brighouse, while the weaving shed on Victoria Road is almost a quarter of a mill long, carpet looms being very large machines.

But the town of Bailiff Bridge brings us back to cotton because North Vale Mills, which stands just to the south of Clifton Mills, was a cotton mill. Built in 1862 its narrow proportions suggest a woollen mill but it was probably built for spinning on throstle frames rather than mules. It housed 30,000 spindles in total some of which were for doubling. It has a plain brick water tower in the Yorkshire style. There were in fact quite a few cotton mills in Yorkshire, particularly in the Calder Valley from Todmorden through Sowerby Bridge and Elland to Brighouse. These mills existed because many worsted cloths were constructed with worsted weft and cotton warp. Some Yorkshire cotton spinning mills were of similar dimensions to Lancashire mills such as Spa Mill of 1906 at Slaithwaite in the Colne Valley. In overall dimensions and construction this mill is similar to contemporary Lancashire mills but its use of stone, rather than brick, and ridge and furrow, rather than flat, roof give it a Yorkshire appearance. The mill of the Meltham Cotton Spinning Company was designed in 1886 by the Oldham architects Stott & Sons and is the same as contemporary mills by them in Lancashire apart from the fact that it deferred to Yorkshire traditions in being stone built with brick dressings rather than brick with stone dressings. In 1901 Yorkshire had 30.8 million cotton spinning and doubling spindles in 342 mills compared with 42 million in 1966 mills in Lancashire and Cheshire. The importance of doubling in Yorkshire is shown by the fact that 31.6% of the United Kingdom's cotton doubling spindles were in Yorkshire, compared with 5.9% of spinning spindles. By contrast the wool textile industries in Lancashire were small, in 1911 Worrall's Directory records only five woollen and worsted spinners, plus 57 firms engaged in woollen and flannel weaving, although a considerable woollen industry had persisted in the Rochdale and Rossendale areas until well into the nineteenth century.

In 1904 there were 5.6 million woollen and worsted spindles and 104.6 thousand woollen and worsted looms in the United Kingdom, but it is not possible to say how many of these were in Yorkshire. But this should be contrasted with the Lancashire cotton industry which in the same year housed 45.1 million spindles and 653.1 thousand looms, this was to increase to 58 million spindles and 741.3 thousand looms in 1911. Thus not only were Lancashire cotton mills much larger than Yorkshire wool textile mills, but the Lancashire cotton industry as a whole was much larger.

And Elsewhere.

As we have seen, the long mules used in cotton spinning produced mills of different dimensions to those used to house the shorter mules used for woollen spinning or the frames used for worsted spinning. This contrast can also be seen by looking at the other textile industries in the United Kingdom. Linen and jute were frame spun so the mills of Dundee and Belfast are narrow structures like the Yorkshire mills. The High Mill at Camperdown Works, Dundee, is about 50 feet deep. The linen spinning mill of John Andrews at Comber, County Down is also about 50 feet deep. However, north light sheds were used for both jute and linen weaving.

Moving on to the continent of Europe, we find cotton spinning mills of Lancashire design, often designed by Lancashire architects. In Lille mills were built for mule spinning, such as the mills of Wallaert on the Rue Jean Jaures built in 1898 and 1906. These mills produced very fine yarns which was then doubled to produce the smooth, even, yarn required for lace making. Cotton industries elsewhere on the continent had tended to move over to ring spinning by the 1900s but mills built for this purpose can still be seen to be derived from Lancashire designs. The mill of Jannink in Enschede was designed in 1900 by the Oldham architect Sidney Stott. The continental mill owners showed a willingness to move over to reinforced concrete framed mills in contrast to British conservatism which retained the cast iron and steel frame. The first such mill was built for Charles Six, worsted spinners, in Tourcoing in 1895 and further examples followed. A surviving one is the Twente Mill, Almelo in the Netherlands built 1914 and designed by the local architect Beltman. But it should be noted that a mill of this form of construction was built in 1912 for Thomas Ambler at East Ardsley in Yorkshire, Lancashire however remained totally resistant to such novelties and the last Lancashire cotton spinning mill Elk Mill, Royton, built in 1926 retained the traditional form of construction.

The Lancashire mill did not, however, cross the Atlantic to North America. When Samuel Slater built the mill at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1793 it was totally of wood and thereafter American

cotton mill construction developed along different lines, influenced by the fact that most spinning was done on throstle, and later ring, frames rather than mules. Typical American mills can be seen at Lowell, Massachusetts and in Manchester, New Hampshire. American mills were not fire-proofed on the British model but were of timber framed construction, referred to as 'slow burning', with brick walls. At first sight these mills have flat roofs, and indeed these were called flat roofs, but in fact they are roofs of very shallow pitch with greatly overhanging eaves, this allows rain and snow to drain off and fall clear of the walls. These mills are typically 50 feet in width. The north-light weaving shed was not used in America, instead looms were installed in multi-storey mills. Being of timber frames, these mills were much more flexible than the British mills and installing looms in them produced considerable vibration which was an additional health hazard for the workers to contend with. Some mills in Fall River, Massachusetts, show a different tradition of building with stone walls and steep pitched roofs, as can be seen at the Durfee Mills dating from the 1870s. Other mills in Fall River, such as Tower Mill, do have the 'flat' roofs noted in Lowell and Manchester but are still stone rather than brick built.

In conclusion, the traditional industries have now largely gone from Lancashire and Yorkshire with 76% of the world's spindles being located in Asia. By the year 2000 there remained only two mills in Lancashire still spinning cotton. The Yorkshire wool textile industry has probably survived better than the Lancashire cotton industry, which reached greater heights only to crash in a more spectacular fashion. In their heyday these industries produced unique but contrasting landscapes on either side of the Pennines. But many of these buildings have gone and much of what now survives will also go. Some mills can be converted for other uses, either business or residential, like has been done at Saltaire. Some of the late cotton spinning mills, such as Pear Mill in Stockport, have been successfully adapted for alternative uses but their great width and light floors make them rather problematic buildings to convert.

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[Note: this is only one of a number of area studies of mills in Lancashire but no equivalent studies have been published in Yorkshire].
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Directories:

John Worrall's Textile Directories for Lancashire and Yorkshire, published annually from 1882 and 1883 respectively. The Lancashire edition gives numbers of spindles and looms for each mill with a table showing total spindles and looms in each district. Unfortunately, the Yorkshire edition lacks this statistical information, numbers of spindles and looms are not given for all mills and there is therefore no table giving totals. This accounts for some of the greater vagueness in the Yorkshire section of this paper.

All photographs were taken by the author between April 1993 and January 1995.

Industry in Saddleworth 1900-2000, Decline and Change

Michael Fox

This article is the edited text of a talk given by the author at a short course entitled 'Industry and Architecture in a Pennine Parish', that was held by the Saddleworth branch of the Workers' Educational Association at Saddleworth Museum on 12th May 2004. The purpose of the article is to highlight a topic that despite its evident importance has hitherto been largely ignored, the history of industry in Saddleworth during the twentieth century. The article is structured in such a way as to present a possible framework for further study and is thus no more than a rough outline of what is a large and complex subject. The theories put forward as to how and why manufacturing industry in the district changed between 1900 and 2000 are tentative and may well need to be modified in the light of future research.

To someone living in Saddleworth in 1900 the position of manufacturing industry as the cornerstone of the local economy must have seemed beyond challenge. Yet had the same individual been able to look a hundred years hence he would have been surprised to see a landscape almost devoid of the mills and other industrial buildings that were so numerous in his own time. Moreover, the same observer would have been perplexed by the fact that the way of life being followed in Saddleworth in 2000 was very unlike his own in one crucial respect: it was little, if at all, influenced by the activities of industry.

A simple method of grasping just how profound the changes in the scale, influence and form of Saddleworth's industry were over the course of the twentieth century is to contrast the beginning of the century with its end. When this is done the main points of difference that emerge are as follows.

- In 1900 Saddleworth was an industrial community. It might be inferred from the fact that a very large proportion of the adult population was employed in manufacturing at this date that factory-based industry exerted a significant influence on the lives of many – probably most – inhabitants. To express this another way, it is probable that the social and economic relationships and the day-to-day routines of the majority of the inhabitants were shaped by the prevalence of industry there.

In 2000 Saddleworth could no longer be described in any meaningful way as an industrial community. In comparison with a hundred years previously, very little manufacturing remained. The few manufacturing concerns that survived were significantly smaller in scale and employed far fewer people, being much more capital, as opposed to labour, intensive.

- In 1900 the economic well-being of Saddleworth was closely bound-up with the fortunes of its industry. Mill-based manufacturing, especially that of textiles, was the chief source of income and the main generator of wealth. It might be said of this period that whenever the textile industry sneezed Saddleworth was liable to catch a cold.

In 2000 manufacturing industry was no longer the prime determinant of the economic health of Saddleworth. The bulk of the district's income and wealth were now being generated by means that were non-industrial. Non-local also, as a far higher proportion of the population than a hundred years earlier were gaining their livelihood outside the district: the close geographical association between place of work and place of residence that had characterised the Saddleworth of 1900 had been comprehensively broken.

- In 1900 the impact of industry on the physical appearance of Saddleworth was substantial. Someone visiting the district for the first time would almost certainly have been struck by the predominance of mills, several dozen of which were in existence at this date. A substantial minority were large, multi-storeyed structures located within the principal villages, where, standing in close proximity to the rows of stone terraces in which their employees were housed, they would have given a strong visual impression of the importance of industry locally.

In 2000 the physical make-up of Saddleworth was not shaped by the activities or needs of industry to anywhere near the degree that it had been a century earlier. It is highly unlikely that someone fresh to the district would have made any association between its appearance and current industrial activity there. A much more probable conclusion for such a visitor to have drawn is that Saddleworth was a 'dormitory', a place of residence for people who worked elsewhere.

- In 1900 the institutions of Saddleworth were significantly influenced, and to some extent shaped by, industry. This reflected the interdependence between industry – textile manufacturing in particular – and the economic and social life of the community that had been forged in the previous century. The co-operative movement provides an instance of this linkage. In 1906, when the population of Saddleworth (net of Springhead) was in the region of 12000, membership of the eight local co-operative societies stood at around 3400. This equates to well over half of the adult working population, the great majority of whom, as has already been noted, were employed in manufacturing industry. On the basis of such figures, it might be asserted that Co-operation in Saddleworth would not have developed to anything like this extent had it not been sustained by the reliable and growing demand for cheap goods and services from the employees of the local mills.

In 2000, the influence of industry on the economic and social institutions of Saddleworth was minimal. Many of those institutions that had been in a state of mutual dependence with local industry a century earlier were either no longer in existence – mechanics' institutes provide an example – or had lost their identity through having been absorbed into regional or national organisations. Again the Co-operative movement will illustrate the point. The 'Co-op' stores that survived in Saddleworth at the end of the twentieth century were no longer under local control, whilst they had long ceased to depend upon the purchasing power of local factory workers.

The transformation in the scale and influence of manufacturing in Saddleworth that these comparisons highlight was neither smooth nor continuous. The decline of the local mills took place in stages, which were interspersed by interludes of recovery, or even advance. The main forces shaping this erratic pattern were national and international. But whilst Saddleworth's industrialists could do nothing to influence swings in the trade cycle or prevent the building of rival mills overseas, they could soften the impact that such phenomena had on their businesses locally. In part they achieved this by following the lead of the local mill owners in the late nineteenth century, whose survival and success had been founded on prudent investment and cautious expansion. Arguably, the ultimate consequence of perpetuating such policies in the twentieth century was to slow down the process of industrial decline in the district.

One of the ways in which this pragmatic approach by Saddleworth's manufacturers showed itself was the gradual reduction in the number of textile mills in use there. Whilst at first sight this trend might be taken to imply that all was not well in the woollen and cotton industries locally, the mills being

discarded were the small, technologically backward establishments that dated from much earlier phases of industrial development. Although several mills were abandoned completely, reconstruction or extension were sometimes viable alternatives. Stonebottom Mill at Wool Road provides an instance. The modern and spacious facilities that were erected here around the turn of the century replaced buildings on the same site that it is plain from their cramped dimensions were far more suited to the age of water than steam power. It is hard to see how Jonathan Chambley and Sons could have operated the successful woollen business they did at Stonebottom had they not made a hard-headed business decision to invest in new buildings.

Another way in which Saddleworth's manufacturers strove to maintain profitability in this period was by specialising. This technique was a continuation of that which had been employed with conspicuous success in the woollen industry during the nineteenth century, when many local mills concentrated on producing 'light' goods such as shawls and flannels. Within this approach was a considerable degree of sub-specialisation, to the extent that individual firms became associated with particular ranges of products, targeted at specific sections of the market. One of many examples is William Radcliffe and Sons (figure 4) whose output of textile goods at their Oak View Mill in Greenfield included cricketing and tennis flannels. In certain instances specialisation was carried to the opposite extreme, a small number of enterprises capitalising on special expertise. A particularly good example of this was Royal George Mills. Building on the experience that they had gained in the previous century in the manufacture of felts, R.R. Whiteheads attained not merely local, but national significance in this field after 1900.

Closely akin to this tendency to specialise was a trend to diversify. A representative instance was textile engineering, an activity which, unsurprisingly perhaps, was already important in the district by the beginning of the century. How successful such firms could be is illustrated by Hutchinson and Hollingworth. In 1900 their Dobcross Loom Works (figure 1), established forty years previously, was one of the largest and most productive industrial enterprises in Saddleworth. Far from resting on their laurels, however, the company continued to invest heavily in its Dobcross plant well into the new century, with the aim of maintaining their hard-won position in national and international markets.

Diversification could also involve a complete change of function for outmoded buildings. What happened to Greenfield Mill (figure 2) provides an instance. Once the largest woollen manufactory in the district, by the First World War its now ramshackle buildings were being used for cotton-bleaching. Then, in the early 1920s, the firm of Robert Fletcher took over the mill, substantially

rebuilt and extended it, and began to manufacture specialist paper products using some of the most modern industrial plant in Saddleworth. Even bolder had been the construction a few years earlier of a completely new factory near Delph. Measurements Mill introduced a type of industrial activity novel to the district, the making of precision electrical products.

Evidence can thus be found of business skills and acumen among Saddleworth's manufacturers in the first few decades of last century. With hindsight, however, it might be asserted that the application of these qualities, effective though they were, only served to mask chronic underlying problems of obsolescence and poor competitiveness. Such hidden weaknesses were perhaps brought nearest to the surface by the slumps in demand that afflicted the textile industry nationally in the inter-war years and which are likely to have put many local mills under severe strain. The margins of profitability of manufacturers in the district would seem to have been so tight as to leave them very little leeway to weather profound shocks of this nature, irrespective of how well their mills were run.

It is interesting to speculate how local businesses might have fared had a dramatic change on a global scale not taken place in mid-century. The increase in demand for the products of Saddleworth's industry that World War Two created was not only very large but also sustained and dependable. Typifying how these facts benefited many individual enterprises was the experience of J.F. & C. Kenworthy Limited, manufacturers of woollen cloth at Buckley New Mill in Uppermill. Between 1939 and 1945 fifty per cent of the firm's output was devoted to Government contracts to provide khaki shirting and other products for the armed forces. It would seem significant that a fire in 1942 of sufficient severity to destroy half the buildings and plant did not lead to closure of the mill, as may well have been the case in peacetime. On the contrary, the establishment was quickly rebuilt.

The invigorating effect on the mills that war had initiated was to continue well beyond the end of hostilities. The strong demand for Saddleworth's industrial products that existed during the late 1940s and early 1950s was fuelled by the improving global climate for trading as national economies recovered from war. One of many beneficiaries of this trend was Greenfield Mill. This factory achieved a forty per cent increase in output in the immediate aftermath of hostilities, with the result that by 1950 it had become perhaps the largest centre for the production of cigarette paper in Britain. The buoyancy of the market at this period also created scope for new businesses. An example was the Knoll Spinning Company: formed in 1946 to spin woollen and worsted yarns at Wellington Mills in Greenfield, within a few years its workforce stood in the region of 200.

In such a climate smaller textile enterprises could likewise flourish. An example is the Heathfields Manufacturing Company, which was established in the mid-1940s to spin wool in a former dyeworks alongside Spring Meadow Lane in Uppermill. The success of this concern was implied by the successive extensions that were made to the original buildings during the next few years. Investment in new plant and buildings also took place at this period in a number of those small-scale businesses that were peripheral to the textile industry. An instance is provided by the engineering firm of R. S. Morton and Son, which extended their Victoria Works at Wool Road to help meet an increased demand for the milling machines in which they specialised.

Long-lasting and invigorating though its effects were, it could be argued that the boost given to Saddleworth's manufacturing industry by war and the economic boom which followed was transient and artificial, being no more than a prolonged respite from an inexorable process of decline. As the pre-war problems of increasing international competition and obsolescence reasserted themselves from the 1960s, and were intensified by quickly rising labour costs, so the locality's manufacturing industries began to falter once more. Probably because the scale of the assaults on profitability and competitiveness from these causes were more severe and sustained than at any previous period in the century, the locality's manufacturers were forced to retrench to a much greater degree than had been necessary in the past. This process was accelerated by the increasingly frequent and severe economic recessions that were a feature of this era. That of 1979 to 1980, for example, deprived Uppermill of two long-established woollen concerns, Kenworthy's, mentioned earlier, and J. Bradbury and Company, at Alexandra Mill. Such a holocaust would have seemed inconceivable only a few years previously.

As difficult as trading conditions became for Saddleworth's manufacturers in the last three decades of the century, there is no clear evidence that this fact caused a general demoralisation among firms, at least at first. The consensus among local companies would seem to have remained that profits could still to be made, the problem being simply that they were now much harder to realise than previously. This perception influenced the business policies of manufacturers. There was an increased emphasis on seeking to maintain viability through greater specialisation, a course which appealed to the hard-pressed textile firms in particular. Other companies pursued financial security by adapting outmoded mills for new uses. Soon after the extensive buildings of the Dobcross Loom Works became vacant in the late 1960s, the firm of W.H. Shaw took possession and began to manufacture wooden pallets there. Another mill to change function was Oakdale near Delph, at which the manufacture of woollens was replaced by that of a very different type of product, plastic extrusions.

Despite such measures, however, the pace of mill closures steadily accelerated, the culmination being reached in the late 1990s when many of the few survivors succumbed. The economic forces that had brought manufacturing industry into being in the district two hundred years previously had ultimately shifted to such an extent that many industrialists now concluded that making things in large, purpose-built mills was no longer viable in Saddleworth.

Manufacturing is still to be found in Saddleworth in the early twenty-first century. Several concerns are listed in the 2004 edition of the annual 'Saddleworth Classified' directory, produced by the Saddleworth Business Association. But whatever standard of comparison is used – numbers employed, relative economic importance to the district, impact on the local society and community, the scale and extent of buildings used – this industrial activity is of far less significance than that carried on for much of the last century. Especially telling is that, whereas similar directories in the 1950s required several pages to describe what they termed 'the all-important textile trade', the number of operational textile mills listed in the 'Saddleworth Classified' for 2004 is a mere three – Valley, Gatehead and Oak View.

What the future holds for manufacturing in Saddleworth is unclear. It would seem safe to assert, however, that the age of extensive industry there is past. Henceforth, industrial activity in the district is likely to be small in scale and highly specialised in nature, serving very specific 'niche' markets. It will be carried on in buildings that are of limited size and designed for impermanence, so as to minimise fixed costs and allow rapid adaptation to changing needs. There will be few employees and an emphasis on the use of 'high-tech' plant and equipment. The discreet and largely ignored existence that manufacturing industry is likely to maintain in Saddleworth in the twenty-first century will be very different from the noise, bustle and consequence that characterised the mills of the previous hundred years.

Sources

Worrall's Directory, 1909

Saddleworth Official Handbooks (Ed. Burrow and Company), various editions, 1950 to 1970

Saddleworth Classified Directory (Saddleworth Business Association), various editions, 1998 - 2004

Local newspapers (including the *Oldham Chronicle* and *Mossley and Saddleworth Reporter*).

Illustrations



**HUTCHINSON
HOLLINGWORTH**
& CO. LTD.

Makers of the

DOBCROSS
HOLLINGWORTH & KNOWLES
FAST RUNNING
OPEN SHED LOOM
For Woollens & Worsted

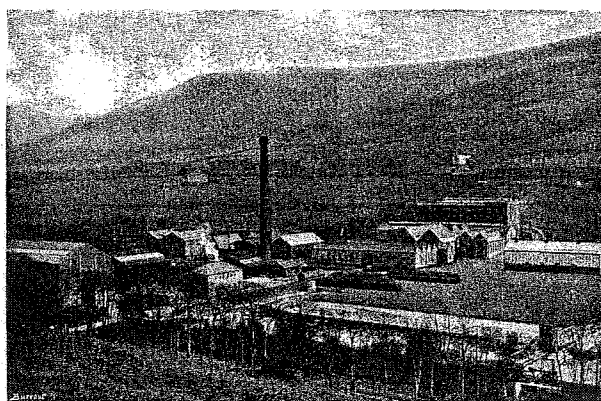
•

THE
DOBCROSS LOOM WORKS
DOBCROSS (YORKS)
VIA OLDHAM

Telephones :
MARSDEN 310 SADDLEWORTH 163

Figure 1

Hutchinson, Hollingworth and Co. Dobcross Loom Works, Advertisement. Source: *Saddleworth Official Handbook* c.1950



Manufacturers of:

CIGARETTE PAPERS
and
FINE TISSUES

ROBERT FLETCHER & SON LTD

GREENFIELD PAPER MILL
GREENFIELD, Nr. OLDHAM

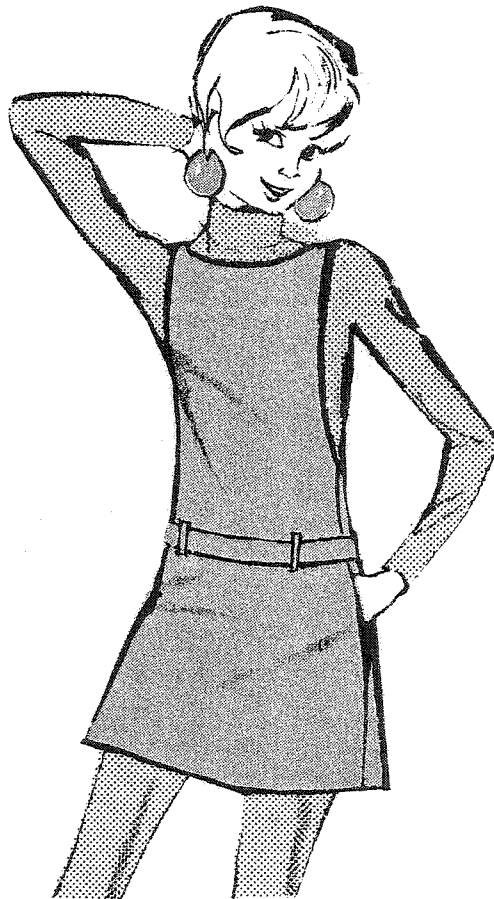
Head Office:
Kearsley Paper Works, Stoneclough
Near Manchester

Telephone - - - SADDLEWORTH 166

Figure 2

Robert Fletcher's Greenfield Mill, Advertisement with photograph of c.1950. Source: *Saddleworth Official Handbook* c.1950

DAM HEAD MILL LIMITED UPPERMILL



Dress and skirt materials; come and inspect our extensive range of qualities and colours at our retail shop. Full range of patterns and dress-making accessories available.

Open daily
Monday to Friday
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Saturday
9 a.m. to 12 noon

Telephone
SADDLEWORTH
2697

Figure 3

Dam Head Mill Advertisement, including modishly-dressed early nineteen seventies figure
Source: *Saddleworth Official Guide and Industrial Review*, 1970

Wm. RADCLIFFE & SONS

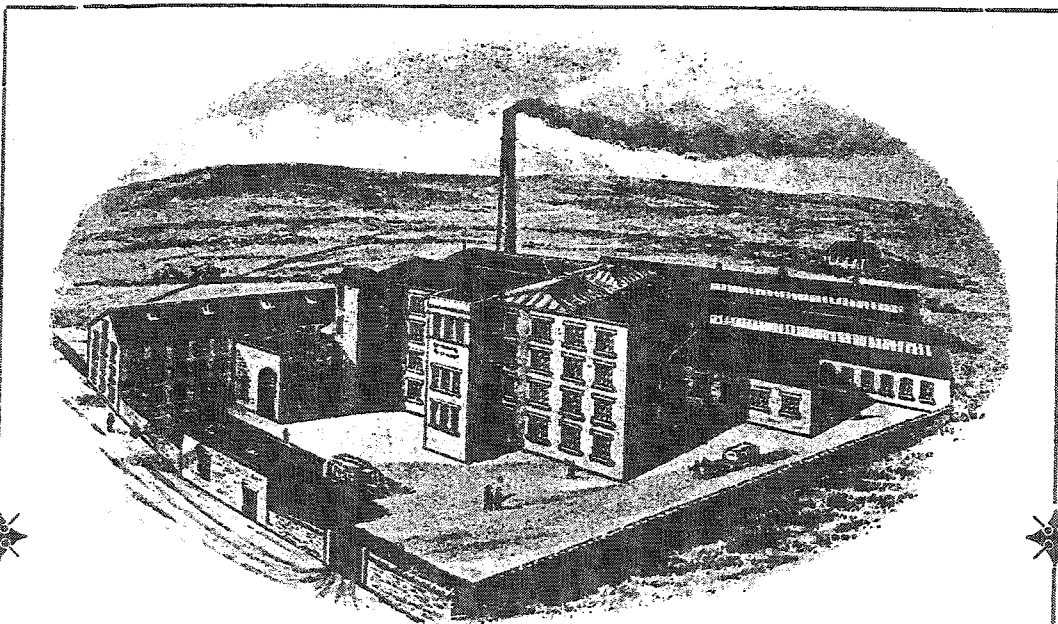
LIMITED

Telephone No. :
71 Saddleworth

Telegraphic Address :
"Radcliffes"
Greenfield, Yorks.

FLANNEL MANUFACTURERS

London Warehouse :
14, Wool Exchange
Basinghall Street
London, E.C. 2



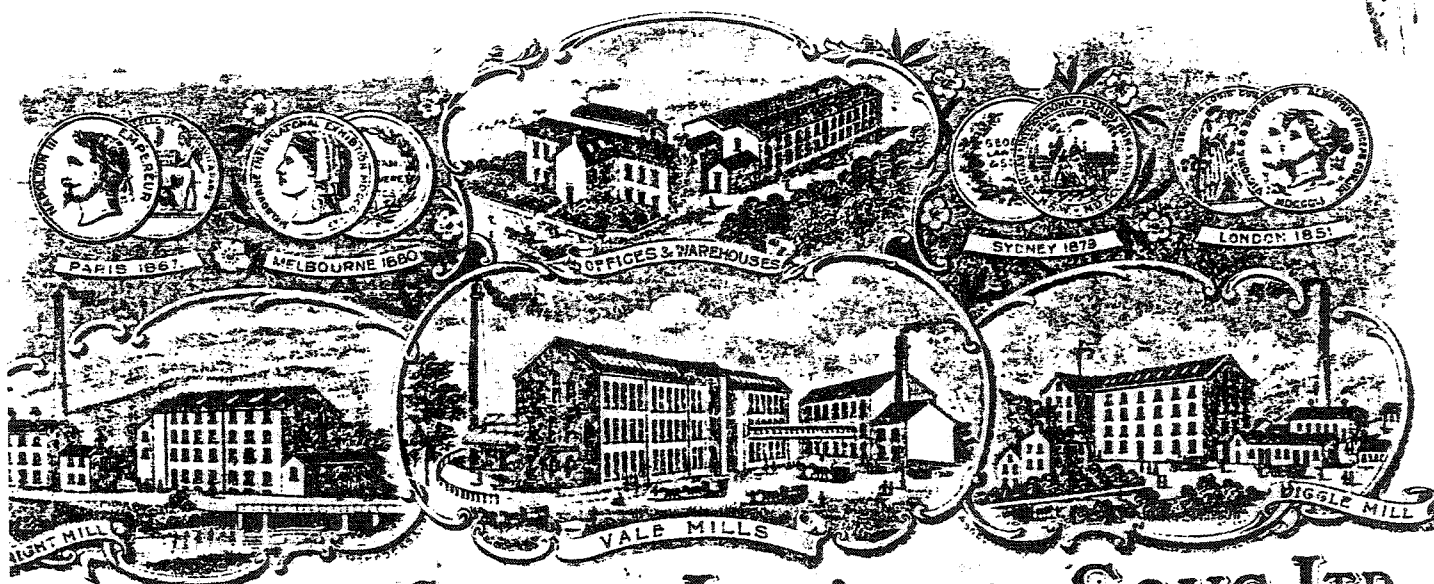
OAK VIEW MILLS. GREENFIELD.

ALL WOOL and UNION SHIRTINGS
CEYLONS : SILK and WOOLS
WHITE CRICKETING
and TENNIS FLANNELS



Figure 4

William Radcliffe and Son, Flannel Manufacturers, Advertisement for Oak View Mills c.1925
Source: Peter Fox Collection



MEMO FROM GEORGE LAWTON AND SONS, LTD.



FANCY FLANNEL



MANUFACTURERS

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"MICKLEHURST. MOSSLEY"

NAT. TELEPHONE 29
MOSSLEY TWO LINES

LONDON WAREHOUSE:
55 FRIDAY ST. E.C.
TEL. 2215 CITY

*Vale Mills, Micklehurst,
Mossley near Manchester*

July 14th. 1915

Figure 5
'Memo. From George Lawton and Sons Ltd.' Letter-Heading, 1915 Showing Wright and Diggle Mills

Telegrams:
"WILLIAMSON, UPPERMILL".
A.B.C. CODE.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Telephone:
NO 37 SADDLEWORTH.

HARRY WILLIAMSON & CO.
(UPPERMILL) LTD.

WORKS:
HIGH STREET MILLS,
EXCELSIOR ROPE WORKS,
UPPERMILL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANCHESTER OFFICE:
33, TURNER STREET,
Manchester Royal Exchange
TUESDAY & FRIDAY: NO 10 PILLAR.

ROPES TWINES & COTTON BANDINGS.



**MAIN DRIVING ROPES
A SPECIALITY.**

HIGH STREET MILLS, UPPERMILL,
NEAR OLDHAM.

Figure 6
Harry Williamson and Co. Uppermill. Advertisement for High Street Mills (Ropeworks) c.1910

Saddleworth Art Group

Albert Broadbent

The following images of the site and interior of the original studio of the Saddleworth Art Group in Court Street, Uppermill have been forwarded to the editor by Mr Albert Broadbent of Cumbria and form part of the collection of Mr Ron Birch, one of the key members of the Group in its early years. Mr Broadbent included with the images some of his own recollections of the Studio and of Uppermill in first half of the twentieth century. The editor would be very interested in hearing from other readers who were involved in the Saddleworth Art Group in its early years.



Figure 1
Saddleworth Art Group's Annual Exhibition

The image shows the interior of the Studio in Spring Street. Ron Birch's contributions to the Exhibition are marked with crosses.

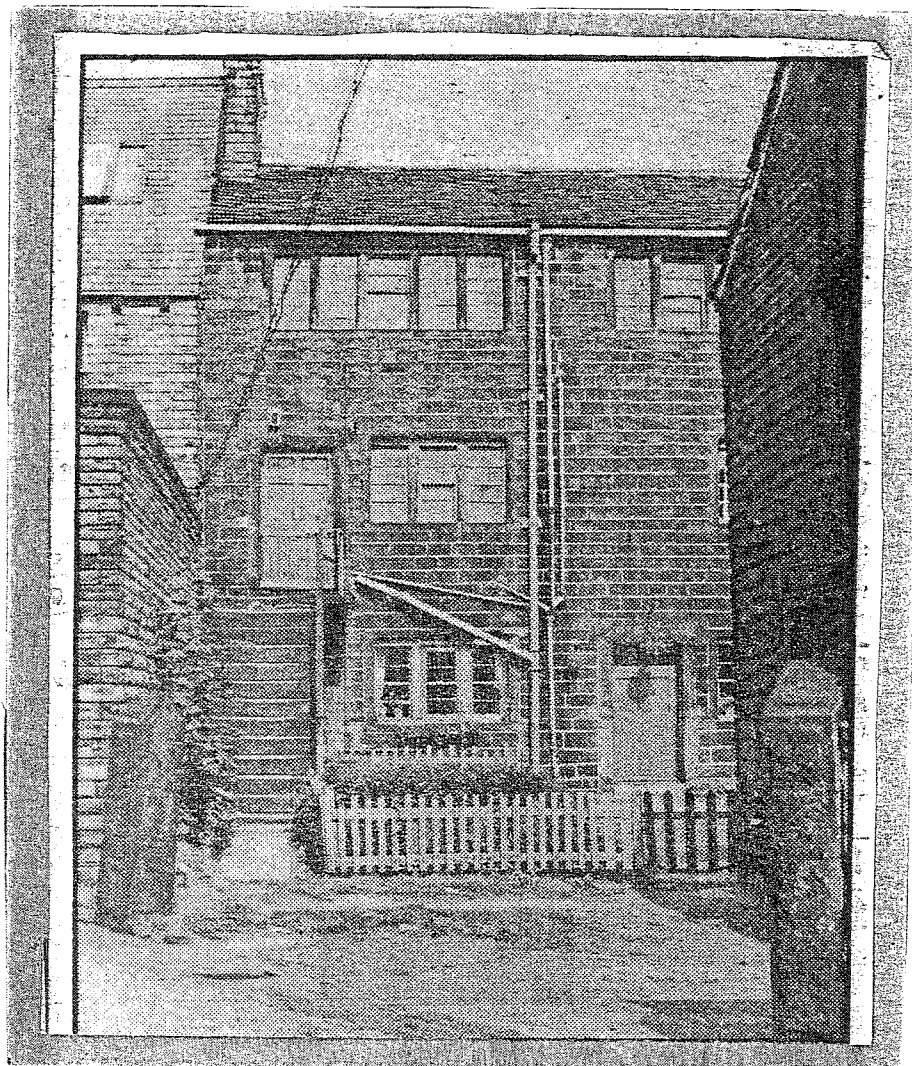


Figure 2
The Studio from the rear in Spring Street.

Mr Broadbent suggests that the view is one looking west, from Spring Street, at the Studio. The building to the left would be, in those days, The Co-op. Entering Spring Street from High Street, first on the left (with barred windows) was the Co-op slaughter-house. The shop was in Court Street.

One Sheet 2

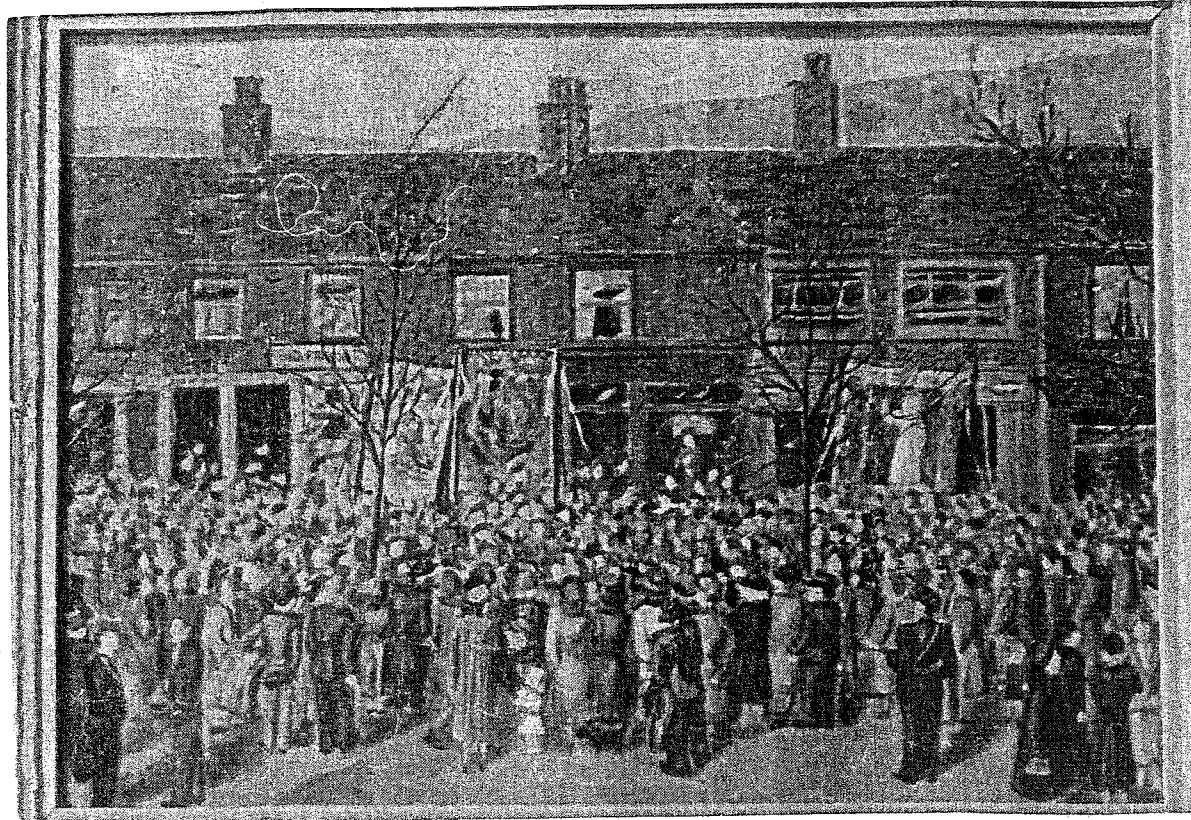


Figure 3

Ron Birch, *Upper Mill Square, Whitsuntide*

Mr Broadbent notes that Mr Birch identifies the picture as a representation of Whit Sunday but that processions in Saddleworth were always on Whit Friday, although he has a faint recollection that in later years the procession may, temporarily, have moved to a Sunday. In Upper Mill, he recalls, the processions met eventually in Upper Mill Square for united singing. One conductor or another – in turn – conducted the seething mass of folk from the plinth of the old gas and then electric lamp in front of the Wesleyan Chapel. There were, he says, ‘fun and games’ in the ‘back meadow’ now the playing fields between Wade Row and St Chad’s in Upper Mill.

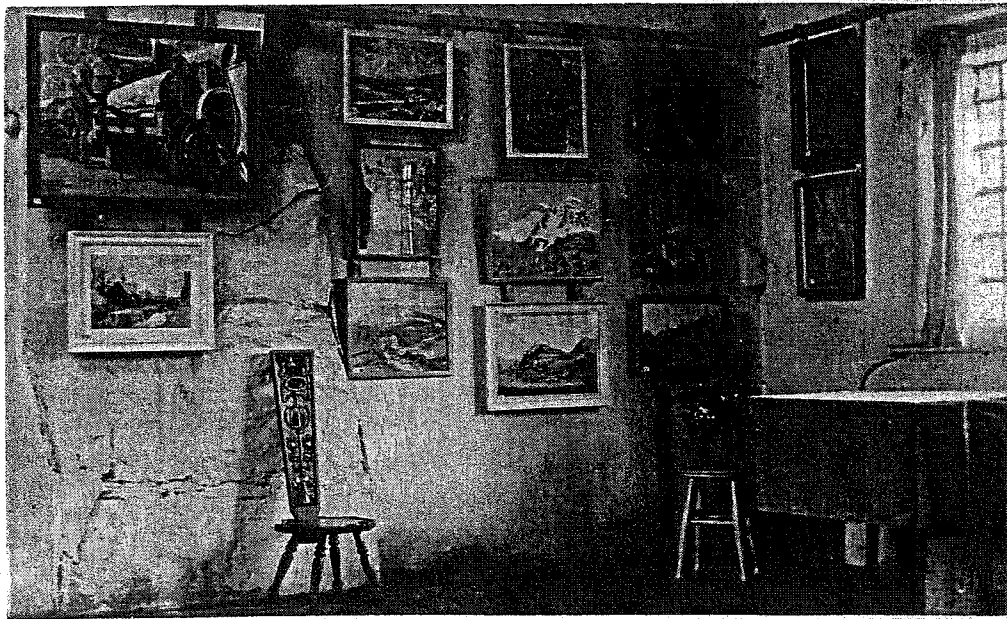


Figure 4
Interior of the Studio in Spring Street



Figure 5
Interior of the Studio in Spring Street with Joe Carr (?) modelling

SADDLEWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER.
AUTUMN 2004

Boughs are daily rifled
By the gusty thieves
And the Book of Nature
Getteth short of leaves.

from The Seasons by Thomas Hood.

A Syllabus is enclosed with this Bulletin which contains a programme of lectures for the coming season, once again it is full of interest and please note the Bernard Barnes Memorial Lecture will be held on a Saturday afternoon. The first three lectures and AGM are detailed below.

All lectures to be held at the Musum, High Street, Uppermill.

Wednesday 20th October, 04. 7.30 pm.
The Voyage of the Beagle. Mr. Ian McInnes.

Wednesday 17th November, 04. 7.30 pm
Quiet Charm & Gentle Mystery - English Bottle-Glass Door Stops, Paper Weights
& Whimsies. 1820's-1914. Mr. Peter Sellars.

SATURDAY 2.00 pm. THE BERNARD BARNES MEMORIAL LECTURE.
Samuel Bamford - The Radical. Dr. Robert Poole.

Thursday 9th December, 04. 7.30 pm.
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

SOCIETY ARCHIVES.

At the Museum a programme of Conservation of the Society Archive has commenced including a general re-arrangement of the contents, providing new storage boxes where required, this improvement will enable members to have greater access to the Archive. A 16th Century Bible, a rarity which had belonged to a Saddleworth family and came into the collection many years ago together with an 18th Century map of Uppermill plus a quantity of George Shaw's drawings are being preserved by the same Conservator as employed by Chetham's Library, Manchester. - Mr. Cyril Formby.

STREET GUIDE TO SADDLEWORTH.

The new republished Street Guide is selling well and if members wish to take the opportunity of completing the enclosed order form, please return to Mrs. E. Broadbent, Pastures Farm Flat, Back o'th' Low Road, Strinesdale, Saddleworth, Yorks. OL4 3SG. The price is £2.00 including postage. Cheques made payable to Saddleworth Historical Society.

THE MUSEUM'S NEW CURATOR.

.....

May we take this particular opportunity to welcome Peter Fox as the Curator of the Saddleworth Museum & Art Gallery. Peter is Saddleworth born and bred, has been a member of our Society for many years and a most suitable candidate to take charge of the Museum's historical presentation of the Saddleworth landscape. A series of pictorial Saddleworth books have been produced by Peter and his brother Michael which have added to the knowledge and appreciation of this outstanding parish.

SADDLEWORTH CIVIC TRUST.

Forthcoming Lectures & Events.

Wednesday 15th September, 04. Summer Trip. Viewing of the Restoration of Temple Newsam House, Leeds. Special Guided Tour by Anthony Wells-Cole, Senior Curator of Decorative Arts and Colleague

Friday 15th October, 04, 7.30 pm. Saddleworth Museum.

Members' Evening - meet other Members and the Committee followed by 'What and How we do What we do'. Illustrated talk by Dr. T. Flanagan, Executive Director, of Environmental Services, OMBC..

Thursday 25th November, 04. 7.15 pm. Saddleworth Museum.
Annual General Meeting, followed by 'Chasing the Quarry - the story of the extractive Stone Industry and buildings in Calderdale. An illustrated talk by Mark Humphries. Commercial Manager for Calderdale Museums & Arts.

To join the Civic Trust, please apply to the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Lorna Gartside, Hollingreave Farm, Holly Grove, Dobcross, Saddleworth. OL3 5JQ Tel. 01457 87 3195

SHS MEMBERSHIP SECTION.

.....

We welcome Mr. & Mrs. Victor Stubley of Delph into the Society who have joined since the publication of the last Bulletin.

Subscriptions to the Society are :	Family Membership.....	£14.00
	Single Membership.....	£12.00
	Retired Single & Family	£ 9.00
	Student Membership	£ 9.00

Overseas.....	USA & Canada	£15.00 Sterling or 40 dollars.
Overseas	Australia & N.Z....	£15.00 Sterling.

Cheques made payable to Saddleworth Historical Society and forwarded to
The Hon. Membership Secretary, Pastures Farm Flat, Back o'th' Low Road, Strinesdale,
Saddleworth, Yorks. OL4 3SG

The Annual Beer Festival is to take place Friday 3rd September and Saturday 4th September, 2004, at the Museum. 7.30 pm. until 11.00 pm. each evening, the price of admission is £2.50, pay on the door. Pennine Jazz Band will entertain on Friday night and Cafe Society Jazz on the Saturday. Eleven local beers will be available together with a Wine Bar. Greenfield Brewery will be providing a Friezland Ale with shades of Ammon Wrigley. This event is very ably assisted by CAMRA and organised to provide funds for the Museum.

Mr. John Brierley of 115 Station Road, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield. HD8 ODE is enquiring whether any member has information on the following Broadbents:-

The Brierley line in Saddleworth goes back to 1695 and there is some involvement with the Broadbents

Mary Broadbent of Dodle-croft (Gravemakers Arms now the Cross Keys Inn, Uppermill) married 4xg Grandfather James Brierley in 1740

At least three children of 3xg Grandfather Jerry married Broadbents:

Martha Broadbent married Ben (father of Morgan Brierley of Denshaw) ca 1823.

John Broadbent married Sarah (b1807) date unknown.

Betty Broadbent married Jesse ca 1834.

OBITUARY

The sudden death of Peter Holme of Grasscroft and Holmes the Printers, Ashton-U-Lyne, was a sad loss to the Society and his absence will be missed by his many friends and business acquaintances who valued his friendship and good company. Indeed, last year he produced an excellent publication for the Society the 'Saddleworth Villages' book which in a sense is a lasting tribute to his talent as an accomplished Printer, a trade of which he was very proud. Condolences have been sent to Mrs. Dorothy Holme and the family at this very sad time.

August, 2004

WHAT'S ON



Saddleworth Museum & Art Gallery August, September, October 2004

Events

2nd Sunday each month
9.00am-2.00pm

Farmers Market

Why not visit the Museum Art Gallery to stock up on high quality produce. It's a lovely venue to do your shopping and the choice is wide. You can buy fresh meat (some of it quite exotic) or why not opt for the simple touch, with fresh bread and vegetables combined with fine cheeses and farm fresh eggs. There's usually an exhibition on display, so you can catch up with the art world as well – and all free of charge. Separate admission to Museum.

2nd Wednesday each month
10.00am – 1.00pm

Friend's Coffee Morning

There's always a warm welcome for everyone, not to mention an excellent cup of coffee with biscuits – all for 75p. If you've been before, you can renew old acquaintances; if not, you can make new friends. There's a good as new stall or if you just want peace and quiet, you can always look out onto the canal, which looks wonderful at the moment. Please join us.

Saddleworth Museum Boredom Busters

Looking for something to occupy the children during the long summer holidays? Saddleworth Museum provides themed creative activities for 4 to 11 year olds during all school holidays (there are 3 during the 6 week summer holiday). The crafts involve painting, sticking, cutting, stitching and much more. Volunteers help and supervise the children. £3 per child (4-11 years). Children aged 8 and under must be accompanied by an adult. Refreshments available. 1.00 – 3.00pm. Forthcoming events are:

Tuesday 24 August
Sunday 12 September

Boredom Busters - Jewellery & Badges

Heritage Open Day at Saddleworth Museum

If you've ever wondered what the Museum was like – now's the time to find out. If you bring the family along, you can look round the exhibits or take part in the craft workshops. And it's all free.

Tuesday 26 October
26/28 November

Half Term Boredom Buster

Model Railway Show

A rapid and welcome return by the Pennine Model Railway Society.

Tuesday 16 November

Victorian Magic Lantern Show

Presented by the Museum Curator Peter Fox, the show is a rare opportunity using original slides and projector from over a hundred years ago. You'll see views of Saddleworth and visit a local Wakes but be prepared to stop drinking! Tickets £2.00 plus non alcoholic refreshments.

Exhibitions

To October 2004

Ivan Hirst – The Man who saved the Beetle

Ivan Hirst was born in Saddleworth in 1916. In post war Germany, he was asked to take over the Volkswagen factory and to get production going again. The result was the survival of a car loved by everyone ...

10 August – 19 September

Ten Plus Textiles

An opportunity to view beautiful and colourful contemporary textiles created by artists of the Ten Plus Textiles Group.

25 September – 24 October

Mad for it? Saddleworth Open Exhibition

You have two choices here. You can either enter the exhibition (forms will be available from Saddleworth Museum nearer the time) or you can simply visit the Art Gallery. This has become a popular, well-established event in the art gallery diary both as a viewing and as a selling exhibition. There'll be lots of different artists with varying styles and media – so whether it's traditional still life, landscapes, bright modern abstracts or photography, there'll be plenty to see. It might be worth a visit to seek out that special Christmas present.

30 October – 28 November

Tonie Rigby – Contemporary Painter

Tonie Rigby is a contemporary painter who produces work with a wide variety of subject matter, equally at home with figurative and non-figurative work. Her use of media is also varied, from pencil drawings to watercolours or oils. Since completing a B.A. Hons in Fine Art, Drawing & Painting in 2000, she has established herself in studios in Mossley and held three successful exhibitions there. Her October exhibition at Uppermill Museum Art Gallery will be her first solo show.

Special Events

10.15am each Friday
(not school holidays)

Boom Ting

An introduction to music and rhythm for babies and small children lead by Lorna Mottram (01457 810616).

£2.50 per session (small babies 50p).

15 September

Arthritis Research Coffee Morning 10.00am – 12 noon

22 September

Christie Cancer Care Coffee Afternoon 2.00 – 4.00pm

15 October

Saddleworth Civic Trust Lecture – 7.30-m

24 November

Arthritis Research Coffee Morning 10.00am – 12 noon

25 November

Saddleworth Civic Trust Lecture 7.30-m

1 December

Christie Cancer Care Coffee Afternoon 2.00-4.00-pm

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

We're always looking for volunteers to help out at the Museum, if you are interested in any aspect of local history and would like to assist us you would be joining a friendly team and particularly. If you like working with young people why not help out on our boredom Buster Days. If you feel you'd like to be involved with Saddleworth Museum and Art Gallery – in any way – please contact Peter at the museum.

Museum Opening Hours : 10.00am - 5.00-pm Monday to Saturday

12 noon – 5.00 pm Sunday

Admission:

Adults: £2. concessions: £1 Family Groups: £4

High Street, Uppermill, near Oldham OL3 6HS

Telephone: 01457 874093 Fax: 01457 870336

E-mail: curator@saddleworthmuseum.co.uk

Website: www.saddleworthmuseum.co.uk

Saddleworth Museum and Art Gallery is an independent charity preserving local heritage. We depend on money, which we raise ourselves in order to function.

One Mile Maps

A series of extracts from the 1854 First Edition 6ins. to 1 mile O.S. Map, sheet Nr. 259, covering the Marsden to Saddleworth area of Yorkshire, are now available for sale.

This coloured Ordnance Survey map, published 19 June 1854 and produced from a survey carried out between 1849 and 1851, has been reproduced at 2.7x full size (in A3 format) from the exquisitely engraved original in sections centred on most areas of the district as follows:

Austerlands & Wood Brook, centred on	250yds West of Woodbrook
Brook Bottom	200yds North of Quick Wood
Burnedge	460yds North of Grasscroft
Delph	Just West of village centre
Denshaw & Old Tame	500yds South of village centre
Denshaw Junction	Wibsey, just North of Junction
Diggle	Just south of Kiln Green
Dobcross	340yds West of The Square
Grasscroft & Lydgate	1/3 mile East of Lydgate village
Greenfield East	250yds North of Greenfield Mills
Greenfield West	90yds West of Road End
Holly Grove	300yds South West of the Workhouse
Marsden	Lock 42 by Marsden Station
Scouthead	Just South of Pastures
Springhead & Grotton	300yds South of Springhead Mill
Uppermill	1/3 mile East of village centre

Examples of most maps are on view in Saddleworth Museum in the mount colours of: Chocolate (mid brown); Sepia (dark brown); Moorland green (mid green); Gold.

Each A3 print covers an area 1 mile east to west and 1220 yds. north to south and is available in mounted form 20" x 16" overall @ £35.00 each delivered locally or framed, with non reflective glass @ £60.00 each delivered locally or in unmounted form, by post, @ £35.00 each.

Sales are for the benefit of Saddleworth Museum, charity number 528225

Orders, with cheques please, to either, David Harrison, 15 The Grove,
Dobcross, Saddleworth, OL3 5RR
Tel: 01457 87 5855, for a direct response.
or, Saddleworth Museum
High Street,
Uppermill, Saddleworth, OL3 6HS
Tel: 01457 87 4093

Until 30 November 2004 Historical Society Members can purchase these maps at a £5.00 discount from the above rates.



SADDLEWORTH WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

COURSES PLANNED FOR SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 2004

FROM SHAKESPEARE TO JOYCE

a varied literary experience

TUTOR: LYNDA BELSHAW

MONDAYS from 13th September 2004 10 weeks

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE OF SADDLEWORTH

TUTOR: ALAN PETFORD

TUESDAYS from 14th September 2004 10 weeks

This course must be prebooked

CANALS & RAILWAYS OF GREAT BRITAIN

TUTOR: IAN MOSS

THURSDAYS from 7th October 2004 10 weeks

PHARAOHS & PYRAMIDS

TUTOR: VICTOR BLUNDEN

THURSDAYS from 16th September 2004 10 weeks

All courses are held at Saddleworth School, Uppermill from 7.15 to 9.15 pm

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING FRIDAY 3rd September 2004

Masonic Hall, High St. Uppermill 7.30 pm

followed by :-

A VICTORIAN MAGIC LANTERN SHOW

given by PETER FOX, the new curator of Saddleworth Museum, Uppermill

Free entry

all welcome

cheese & wine

A course brochure is enclosed if you live locally; please ring 0161 633 3205 for a booking form,

Current Society Publications

Books

Saddleworth Villages, illustrated with sketches by Geoff Toms, text by Saddleworth Historical Society Members. Price to Society members £13.95 to Society Members.

Saddleworth From the Air by Professor Barri Jones. £12.50

Saddleworth 1914-18: The Experience of a Pennine Community During the Great War by K. W. Mitchinson. Soft back £5.00, hard back £10.00

Cherry Valley Chronicles: Letters From Thomas Buckley and Family - Immigrants to Cherry Valley and Milburry, Massachusetts, USA, to His Son Ralph Buckley and Family, of Dobcross and Delph in 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 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 landscape. £1.20 each.

1. *Delph, Heights and Grange*
2. *Uppermill*
3. *Greenfield*
4. *Huddersfield Narrow Canal*
5. *Grasscroft*
6. *Denshaw*

7. *Delph*
8. *Lydgate and Grotton*
9. *Dobcross*
10. *Diggle*
11. *Castleshaw*

Maps and Plans

Ordnance Survey Maps
Lees
Oldham East
Lydgate

Churchyard Plan: The Old Graveyard at Saddleworth Church. £1.80

Churchyard Plan: The Lower Graveyard at Saddleworth Church. £3.00

Street Guide to Saddleworth:

Comprehensive Street Map of the Area. £2.00

Microfiche

Delph Wesleyan Chapel: Baptisms
Wrigley Mill

Pamphlets

An 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, adding 20% for postage and packing, from the Society's Publications Officer: Mr Graham Griffiths, 6 Slackcote, Delph, Saddleworth, Yorkshire OL3 6AT