

Saddleworth

Historical Society



THE SQUARE, DOBCROSS.
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Bulletin

Summer 1973

Volume 3 No. 2

BULLETIN
OF
THE SADDLEWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume 3 Number 2
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DIARY OF JOHN DICKEN WHITEHEAD: 1827

The diary of John Dicken Whitehead who was one of the founders of R.R. Whitehead and Brothers has survived in the office at Royal George Mills.

He was aged 13 in 1827, and appears to have been a rather quiet and studious boy, rarely playing games but attending church regularly (and always noting the texts). The record of his 4d per week pocket money shows that it was spent on his collection of pebbles or on saving for history and travel books. But appearances may be misleading: it is quite clear that the diary was subject to his father's inspection. At the beginning of the year he was in lodgings in Glasgow where he attended school. His main subjects were Latin, Drawing, French, Reciting and Arithmetic. On returning home in July he continued his lessons, but began to spend some of his time in the Counting House.

A few extracts from the diary are set out below:

- Jan. 1 2 o'clock A.M. Mrs. M. came to my bedside with a glass of wine. Breakfasted at 10. Had some wine at 2 p.m. Dined at 4 on roast beef and plum pudding. Drank tea at 7. Fair.
- 2 Went to Mrs. Meadow's Drawing at 10, to the new writing master at 11. Came home at 2. Went to Mrs. Knowles for elocution from 3 to 4. Tailor came and measured me. Went to the French at 5. Fair.
- 4 Matters went on as usual. A man was drowned in the Clyde whilst skating. Frost.
- 8 Attended my classes. Heard of the Duke of York's death. Began to learn the Death of Marmion in Mrs. Knowles class.
- 9 A man fell from the top of a house in John St. and was killed and was intoxicated.
- 13 Thawed. Got no walk today but employed ourselves at home looking for the History of Rome.
- Feb. 1 I recited in the theatre for the benefit of the Glasgow Catholic schools. Was very crowded about £80 was collected. I brought home a copy book.
- 2 This day being Candlemass there were no classes.
- 6 Had an invitation to a ball at a place called Hillside. Mr. Lumsden.
- 8 Attended school as usual. Went to the ball above mentioned. Well amused.
- 12 Still continue to feel the benefit of being under Mrs. MacFarlane's care.
- Mar. 2 A dreadful fire broke out in the Bridge End. It lighted all the firmament roundabout.
- 7 There was another snow storm. The snow was six feet high in Princes St. Edinburgh.
- 24 We went to the rocks at Cambernauld with Mrs. Anderson and Felix Simeon and amused ourselves. Had tea with Mrs. Watts. Very well amused.
- Apr. 2 When I went home I found my father in Mrs. Miller's. Spent the evening pleasantly showing him our books.
- 3 Mrs. Miller got a lady who accompanies Mr. ?. A gentleman named Mr. Redington and my father used the dining room and we were obliged to retire to the back parlour.
- 4 The gentleman gave me a present of History works.
- 5 Went to Mr. MacFarlane at 11. He gave me a present of a beautiful knife. She gave me a lesson in pen mending. Took a

- walk. Dined there. Wrote a Bill of Acceptance.
- 17 Miss Wallace the lady who lodges with Mrs. Miller took my friend Mr. Holmes to the museum.
- 18 Did not go to school on account of Mr. Holmes leaving town at 6 o'clock. Saw him safe away. He cried bitterly. We had a fine day.
- 23 No school today being the King's birthday. Got not out for fear of squalls and another reason it was snowing all day.
- July 7 Went up the Kyles in Mr. Simeon's pleasure boat, spent a pleasant day.
- 23 Bathed in the Clyde. Drank tea at Mrs. Shaw's. Went to Ross Hall. Got strawberries.
- 27 Left Glasgow at 9 in the Bangor Castle. Sailed from Greenock in the Majestic at 1. Passed Ailsa Crag about 1 past 8. Fired a cannon.
- 28 Passed Port Patrick. Arrived at Douglas about 7 and staid an hour. Arrived at Liverpool at ?. Stayed all night. Went to the Theatre. Jane Shore.
- 29 Set off from Liverpool at half past five morning. Arrived at Manchester at 9. Left at 10. Left my luggage in Oldham.
- Received from Mrs. Morton 3/-
Received from Mr. Gardner £2
- | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Paid | For a box | 1s 6d | |
| | Haircut | 6d | |
| | Porter at Glasgow | 1/- | |
| | Passage to Greenock | 2/- | |
| | Passage to Liverpool | £1 | |
| | Porter from boat to coffee house | 1/- | |
| | Coach to Manchester | 6/- | |
| | Porter from coffee house to coach | 9d | |
| | Coachman | 6d | |
| | Bill at Liverpool | £1 11s 9d | |
- 31 My friends had a party to which I was invited. Read to them. One of my mice died.
- Aug. 1 Amused myself. Did not begin my lessons till Monday. Got some gooseberries for my sister.
- 2 James Harrop came and spent the evening with me. Shooting.
- 3 Went to Dobcross on a jackass for a young gentleman. Staid and dined there.
- 5 My sister Maria who I have not seen for 5 years did not know me.
- 6 My Uncle and the other gentleman went on the moors shooting. My Uncle killed 6 brace
- 7 Lessons as usual. Very bad day. Could not go to the play. Went and recited for the gentlemen. A great flood.
- 8 Went to Mrs. Compton's in Mr. Shore's gig with my Uncle Dicken.
- 9 Fished with Charles Livesey in Mr. Thomas fishpond. Caught 6 dace not large.
- 10 Went into Greenfield with Mr. Platt's boarders. Chased by Mrs. Buckley's son. Said we had got nuts out of his ?.
- Sept. 2 After I had said my lessons my sister and I went to Mrs. Evans and then Mr. Mills at Dobcross on the ass.
- 3 Went to Mrs. Buckley at Greenfield with a brace of partridge.
- 10 Sorted my minerals. My brother Fred gave his share to me.
- 14 Rode to Greenfield on the Arabian pony.
- 22 A boy hanged himself at Uppermill. Insane.
- 28 Went to Delph on account of some wool.
- Oct. 2 My brother Ralph went off on a journey to Wigan or thereabouts.
- 11 There was a terrible flood surrounded the house. *

- 17 Wrote in the Counting House.
Nov. 5 Made some parkin in honour of 5th November.
30 Went to Oldham to buy a fender. Lost my pocket book.
Dec. 1 Went to Oldham. Fender was too small.
17 No lessons this week my sister being down.
18 Mr. Evans the minister we are afraid is going to leave.
22 Leapt the donkey with Mrs. Harrop's sons.
31 Mr. James and George Harrop, Mr. Shaw, Mr. I. Harrop came,
drank tea with me. Played at Lotto, Blindman's buff, Hunt the
Slipper. Had Snapdragon.

* The house was probably behind the mill, where a large house was later built and which was demolished to make room for extensions after the firm had been sold in the 1930's. The panelling in this house, probably the work of George Shaw, had been removed some years before to Pinckney Park, Gloucester, the residence of Colonel Turner, son of "my sister Maria". Pinckney Park was demolished about thirty years ago and the panelling was shipped to South Africa, to the home of a millionaire.

H. Jagger.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Sir,

I have been reading with interest the back numbers of the Bulletin, and I thought you might be interested in a bit more information on another family who at one time lived at Ackers (with its great variety of spellings).

This was the family of George Broadbent who was born at Kinders in 1754. His parents then moved to Harrop Coat where George lived until his marriage with Mary Scholefield of Heybarn on Nov. 12th 1781. They started married life at Diggle Edge and moved to Ackers between 1788 and 1790. Here their children, Mary, Giles, Esther, Sarah and Hannah, were born. They then moved to Harrop Coat (or Cote) where George died in July 1829 aged 79. He was a grandson of John Broadbent of Hollingreave who died of fever in 1773 aged 94. These Broadbents were all clothiers. George's three last children were christened at the Delph Wesleyan Church. These were Hannah (mentioned above), Ann and George. Their father became one of the first trustees of the New Delph Wesleyan Church in 1803.

Yours faithfully,

H.S. Broadbent.

101, Turf Hill Road,
Rochdale.

(Ackers was included in the Gazetteer Section of the Bulletin in Volume 1 Number 3 page 15, and Number 4 page 11 - Editor).

THE ATTEMPTS TO FORM A WOOLLEN WEAVERS' UNION
IN SADDLEWORTH - 1827 and 1894.

Part 5: The Delph Strike, 1895-6

Some six weeks after the Saddleworth Union's registration under the Friendly and Trade Societies Act, it was involved in a six-months' dispute over the length of flannel warps. Weavers of these warps alleged that 18 yards had been added to their length without extra payment and that this constituted a reduction of $3/6 = 5/-$ per warp of three cuts. At the mill in question, only six of the sixty-eight flannel weavers were working at the reduced rate, and eleven of the sixteen shawl weavers at the same mill came out in support of the strikers.

On 17th August 1895 "The Saddleworth Reporter" could report no settlement of the strike, and stated that the inhabitants and workers of the district were strongly supporting the strikers, so that there was no likelihood of their being "starved into submission" for some considerable time. The strikers also formed their own brass band which helped to bring in funds. At the beginning of August the strikers had arranged to have a picnic as they had received a gift of provisions, but when the idea became generally known gifts of food poured in so quickly that it was decided to throw the event open to the general public at a charge of 6d per head. As a result of this some 200 sat down to tea and £3 was raised for the strike fund.

A letter in "The Factory Times" on the subject of the Delph Strike stated that Delph had resumed its usual peacefulness. "Although police protection was applied for we are glad to state that the conduct of the strikers did not require it. One unmolested damsel was favoured with the company of two policemen up Castle Hill. Some of the blacklegs were overfaced by pretty girls and took to the hills thereby causing great anxiety to their relatives, lest misfortune befell them".

By the middle of August the situation was becoming more tense. Some non-unionists who had ventured into the village were hooted at by the crowd, and one replied by waving his handkerchief and bowing. Consequently the visitors were forced to take refuge in a nearby house in which some windows were broken as well as some in neighbouring houses. An attempt was made to blame the strikers, but it appeared that the majority of these were in the Weavers' Association Rooms at the time, drawing their strike pay.

There was some lengthy correspondence in the Press as to the rights and wrongs of the strike. "Weaver" justified the strike and attributed it to a failure of communication on the part of the employers. "Old Handloom", on the other hand, could see no real cause for the dispute, dismissing it as trivial. He argued that the disputants must be sensible men as many of them had set themselves up for years as "models of righteous living; their good advice to others, like a stream has been flowing at religious meetings of every description. At the present time, when such obstinacy, malice, ill-will and narrowness of soul are being displayed, one is strongly tempted to ask if there is anything at all in these pretensions; or are they only as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, for, if all this assumed piety cannot be reduced to practice, and be brought to bear on everyday life and action, it is worthless".

During the third week of September a series of events took place

in Delph which culminated in a charge by the police and in which several people were injured. On the Sunday, a large crowd had assembled outside "The Swan" to discuss the report that the millowners had terms to offer and to hear Miss Enid Stacey lecture on "The Need for an Independent Labour Party". On Monday, a great crowd assembled and a parade of the district took place. "A halt was made in front of the homes of some of those who had continued work and groans were given for the "black sheep". Some windows were broken in the "Cross Keys" but no personal injuries were sustained. On Tuesday a large force of police was drafted into the district from Dewsbury and this display of authority annoyed the people, three-quarters of whom sympathised with the strikers. A dozen or so of the police kept pushing their way through the crowds up and down the village and "affairs assumed a threatening aspect". The local magistrate was sent for and he paraded the street with the force for two or three hours. Women chaffed the police for their extraordinary zeal and the crowd sang songs accompanied by the Strike Band. The hymn, "While Shepherds Watched", was taken in the light of satire against the large body of police, the ostentatious parade of which only aggravated matters. About midnight the sergeant ordered his men to the other end of the village, at which move the crowd quietly dispersed.

On Wednesday, however, another contingent of West Riding police arrived, this time reinforced by mounted men, and the inhabitants of Delph decided that the situation was menacing. The village was invaded by crowds from other parts of the district and a procession formed, headed by the Strike Band. The procession marched through Delph to the house of one of the millowners where they sang "Britons never shall be Slaves" and the band played the "Dead March". On arriving back in the village the crowd hooted and cheered by turns and the police appeared to take it all in good part. By half past eleven that night, the majority of the crowd had gone home and the remainder were about to join in the last hymn, when the order to clear the streets was given, and the bandsmen were attacked with batons and people who had not been in the crowd were "dragged off the footpaths and beaten". People standing in their own doorways were ordered inside and the yells of execration which issued from all the nearly bedroom windows had, "The Reporter" said, "only to be heard to be remembered". Robert Bilkey, one of the bandsmen, suffered injury, and the village barber "had his head split open, his shoulder lacerated and his hand disabled".

The magistrates had gone home before the attack was made as they were under the impression that there would be no trouble. On the Thursday morning, groups of angry people assembled in Delph; the local Police Superintendent, Mr. Prosser, returned from his holidays and took charge of the situation. That evening the magistrates again met in the Mechanics' Institute with the West Riding force again in attendance, but not so much in evidence as on the previous night. Mr. T. Moorhouse headed a deputation from the Weavers' Association to state the crowd's case to the magistrates, who replied that they had no control over the number of police sent: that matter rested with the Chief Constable of the West Riding. The crowd had no doubt brought the trouble on themselves and the magistrates advised them to settle the dispute as quickly as possible. No enquiry could be granted into the conduct of the police.

By the end of September the dispute was as far from settlement as ever, but the situation was quieter. Placards had been placed around the district, quoting the "Conspiracy Acts" and signed by most of the magistrates. This, "The Reporter" said, "had been much criticized by the man in the street and the authors would feel anything but flattered if they

heard the remarks which it had brought forth. The "crowd" is all on one side, but thanks to the widely restraining influences at work, nothing in the shape of retaliation has been attempted on account of that batoning business last week".

A.C. Chadderton.

To be continued.

INSCRIPTION ON FLOORBOARDS

Mrs. Smith of Hollin Bank Farm, Denshaw, has sent us a copy of an inscription which was found recently, written on the underside of some floorboards at Hollin Bank:

"This floor was laid by Abram Wainwright and William Britton.
Wainwright from Austerlands, Britton from Huddersfield

April 6th 1893

In payment of William Lees, Lower Hill Top Shop,
Smith Street, Oldham.

Just before the joiners strike 1st of May"

LOCAL INTEREST TRAILS

The Historical Society has now published the first two in its series of Local Interest Trails. Their titles are:

"Uppermill - Dobcross - Woolroad"
and "Delph - Heights - Grange"

These walks encompass features of geological, industrial archaeological and architectural interest as well as local history. A map is included. They cost 5p each and can be obtained from the Saddleworth Museum in Uppermill or from the Editor of the Bulletin (postage 3p).

SADDLEWORTH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES

Part 10 of this series, "1909", has been held over to the next issue of the Bulletin.

"SOCIETY SCRAPBOOK"

This section of the Bulletin is to record items of general interest, discoveries, sources of reference, etc., which, although of no direct connection to any project being undertaken by the Society at the present time, may be relevant in the future. The section may provide the only record of the item or incident for posterity, and could prevent them from being completely forgotten.

"A Novel Funeral"

The 'Oldham Chronicle' for Saturday, 21st March, 1891, contained the following account of a funeral under the above heading:

"A funeral of an uncommon character in this country took place at Saddleworth on Thursday when the remains of Miss Sarah Broadbent were interred in the family grave. The deceased lady was the daughter of the late Mr. Eli Broadbent, Woollen Manufacturer of Harrop Green, Saddleworth, and had resided in New York for many years. She died on the 25th ult., and her remains were brought to England for interment. The Rev. Hugh Doig read the service, and before the coffin was removed from the Church, it was opened so that the deceased lady might be seen. The coffin was of polished oak with silver plate and silver handles. The body had been embalmed and coffined in a copper casket with plate glass top. The shroud was of satin and the trimmings were of real point lace and embossed silk. At the grave the receptacle for the coffin was an outer case of wood, and a large floral Cross and Wreaths were placed on the top of the casket".

This tombstone with inscriptions can still be seen in the Later Yard where Sarah's New York address is given as 163, East 64th Street, New York City.

Sarah (christened "Sally") was born at Oxhey in 1832. Her father Eli and my great grandfather Mahlon were brothers. They both died in 1877 at Harrop Green.

H.S. Broadbent.

Laying the Corner Stone at Delph Mechanics' Institute

(A report in the Oldham Chronicle of 3rd March, 1973, described how beneath the foundation stone of the recently demolished Mechanics' Institute were found coins, a metal talisman, architect's drawings of the building, programmes of the day's celebration, 1876 rules book and several newspapers. It was information from one of the members of the Historical Society which led to their recovery - Editor).

The following extracts from the "Reporter" of 4th August, 1883, describe some of the celebrations which occurred when the "corner stone" was laid.

"The quaint-looking yet picturesque village of Delph was all en fete on Saturday, and presented to the visitor perhaps the most

attractive scene ever witnessed in its history. The streets were gay with bunting, and crowded with the influx of humanity, and everybody seemed proud of congratulating everybody else on the unmistakeable success of the occasion, viz. that of laying the corner stone of the new Mechanics' and Literary Institute. In celebration of the event a grand procession had been organised, including all the Sunday schools in the district, a number of friendly societies, and no less than seven bands, and a large number of Masonic Brethren, among whom was the Deputy Provincial Grand Master and Senior Grand Deacon of England, who had been induced to attend and lay the stone according to the rites of the craft. The procession was a very brilliant affair, and passed off apparently without a hitch, and as each school or society passed along the route it received its due meed of approbation a very impressive pageant numbering, it was estimated, about 3,000 people ... The procession wended its way from New Delph, along the new road to Dobcross, returning by way of Platt-lane to New Delph, over Hill End, and through Delph to the site of the new Institute

Subsequently an open-air concert was given on the site of the new Institute by the Saddleworth Reed Band A knife and fork tea was partaken of in the large concert room, Rasping Mills, and afterwards a public meeting and concert was held Vocalists T. Tanner and J.W. Tanner; violinist, Mr. A.E. Rowarth, and pianist, Mr. R.O. Morgan, both of the Guildhall College of Music, London. An efficient glee party from Huddersfield was also in attendance. The proceedings altogether were very successful, and it will probably be a long time before the retired village sees the like again of such rejoicings. The following is a description of the new Institute: On the basement floor, lecture room 32 ft. by 34 ft., and 14 ft. high; classroom 20ft. by 20 ft; classroom or billiard room, 20 ft. by 31 ft., with discussion or committee room attached 10 ft. by 20 ft; also lavatory 15 ft. by 8 ft. At the rear keeper's house; also heating apparatus, coal and coke conveniences. On the upper floor spacious lobbies and entrances, reading room 21 ft. by 16 ft., library 21 ft. by 11 ft. with separate entrance; lecture hall 82 ft. by 42 ft., 32 ft. high to the collar beam, 26 ft. to the square, with platform 13 ft. wide, underneath being two retiring rooms and two storerooms. The body of the hall will seat about 580 persons, and the gallery contains tiers of seating and capable of accommodating 130 people. The exterior of the building will be plain classic, faced with pitch-faced wall stones, and ashlar dressings. The whole of the work has been designed by Mr. B.Stocks, architect, of Huddersfield. The contractors are Messrs. James Hinchliffe, mason's work; Thomas Wood, joiner's work; John Hudson, plumbing &c; J.C. & W. Shaw, plastering; and Mr. Pyecock, slating. Total estimated cost, including fittings, heating apparatus, &c., £2,500".

Mrs. H. Wood.

PACKHORSE INN, DELPH

Valuation taken 7th Day of December 1840 at the House of Mr.
Benjamin Cooper the Packhorse Inn, Old Delf, Saddleworth:

Tap Room

Oven, Boiler, Grate,	}	£3- 0- 0
Top Bar & Iron Arch		
Fender, Tongs & Poker		5- 3
3 brass Candlesticks		3- 0
6 Chairs		13- 6
4 Spittoons		1- 2
2 Round Tables		6- 6
1 Long do		6- 6
Winterhedge		2- 0
Large & small Blinds	}	6- 6
Racks & Rollers		
2 Copper Saucepans		5- 0
Jack Bar and Hook		1- 0
		£5-10- 5

In the Parlour

Fire Grate, tin Arch,	}	£1- 7- 6
Fender, Fire Irons,		
Tin Lid		
Floor Carpet		2- 0- 0
4 Spittoons		2- 4
12 Chairs		1-10- 0
1 Arm'd do		6- 0
1 Mahy do		18- 0
Mahy Snap Table		1- 2- 0
2 do Dining do		4- 0- 0
1 do Card do		1-10- 0
20 Bells & Box		6- 0- 0
Deal Box		1- 6
Barometer		1-15- 0
Sofa Cushion & Cover		3- 0- 0
Box of Birds	}	6- 0
2 Brass Bells		
5 Chimney Arts		
5 Plants & Pots		2- 6
Mahy Ruler		6
Dimity Curtains,	}	8- 0
Balance, Iron Rod & Pins		
		£24- 9- 4

Bar

1 Pewter Quart	}	
1 do Pint		
1 do Jug		
2 do Noggins		8- 1
1 do half do		
Tin Funnel		

(continued in next column)

Bar (continued)

8 Low Ale Glasses	}	
6 Tot do		
7 Tall Ale do		
6 Wine do		£1-11- 8
7 Good Tumbler do		
31 Common do do		
6 Glass Bottles		
4 Waiting Trays		1- 0
Sugar Nippers	}	7- 5
3 do Tongs		
16 do Crushers		
Dice & Box, 2 Ink	}	4- 6
Stands, Bottle, Small		
Canister, & White Jar		4- 6
Glass Lantern		
9 Pint Pots		
10 do Jugs		
3 Quart do		
1 do Porter Mug		
1 Gallon Jug		
2 half do do		14- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Gill Pots		
4 Quart Water Jugs		
2 China Gill do		
2 Stone do do		
3 Pint Water do		
2 Gill do do		
1 Tobacco Tray		1
1 Chair		2- 3
Slate		10
Blind, Rack & Roller		1- 6
1 China Sugar Basin		6
Small Money Box		2- 0
Counter & Drainers,	}	1-10- 0
2 Glass & 1 Pot Shelf		
Mahy Candle Box		1- 6
2 Bottles		6
		£5-16-10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Kitchen

Kitchen Range, Iron Arch	£3- 5- 0
Fender, Poker, Tongs & }	6- 6
Coal Rake	
3 Box Irons & Heater	4- 6
9 Iron Candlesticks	3- 0
3 Snuffer Trays	6
Toast Stand & Fork	4- 6
Italian Iron & Heater	2- 3

Continued on Page 29

— THE "PACK HORSE" INN —



Kitchen (continued from Page 27)

Brass Bottle Jack & Wheel		
Rack and 2 Hooks	7- 6	
7 Iron Skewers & Hook		
Mahy Salt Box & Knife Box	11- 0	
Toasting Fork	1- 0	
2 Brass Chamber		
Candlesticks,	5- 0	
Extinguishers & Snuffers		
Couch Chair & Cushion	10- 6	
Long Brush	1- 6	
Pembroke Table & Cover	6- 0	
Nursing Chair	6- 0	
6 Wood Back'd Chairs	19- 0	
2 Spindle do do		
Oak Round Table	5- 0	
Do Dining do	10- 0	
Mahy Corner Cupboard	10- 0	
Clock in Oak Case	1-15- 0	
Oak Dresser, Drawers & Cupboard	3- 0- 0	
Bread Fleak	2- 0	
Blind Rack & Roller	4- 6	

In the Cupboard

12 Tea Cups		
12 Coffee do		
12 Saucers		
2 Toast Plates		
Tea Pot & Stand		
Slop Basin & Sugar do		
2 Cream Jugs		
4 Glass Salts	4-16- 0	
5 Caster Glass & Plated Stand		
Metal Coffee Pot		
do Tea Pot		
do Water do		
2 Buxton Stone Ornaments		
12 China Saucers		
10 do Cups, Slop Basin & Cream Jug		
2 Buffets	8	
Japann'd Canister		
Coffee Mill	11- 0	
Serving Glass		
12 Good Table Knives & Forks	13- 6	
Carver & Fork		
6 Table Knives & 10 Forks		
2 Carvers & 3 Forks (2 white shafted)	7- 0	
2 Steels	3- 0	
2 Dessert Forks & 10 do Knives	7- 6	

(continued in next column)

Kitchen (continued)

6 Metal Table Spoons & 2 Gravy do	2- 4	
4 Brushes	2- 0	
Towel Horse	6	
12 Silver Teaspoons		
1 Old do do	2- 8- 0	
Sugar Tongs		
2 Old Linen Sheets		
2 do Cotton Sheets		
3 Cotton Window Blinds		
2 Good Linen Sheets		
2 do Bolster Cases		
4 do Pillow do		
3 Good Diaper Table-Cloths	3- 1- 2	
1 Old do do		
1 Large Breakfast do		
1 Good Linen Sheet		
1 Cotton do		
1 Diaper Breakfast Cloth		
Small Blind		
Bolster Case, Pillow do		
	<u>£26-19- 5</u>	

Club Room

8 Loose Forms	1- 7- 6	
6 Spindle Bk Chairs	18- 0	
2 Small & 1 Large Blinds, Racks, Rollers	9- 0	
Fire Grate	1-12- 6	
Brass Top Fender	2- 3	
4 Tin Sconces	1- 4	
Dressing Table & Broken Glass	5- 6	
Round Table	2- 0	
Rug	3- 0	
Turn up Bed Stead	3- 0- 0	
Wrt Woollen Flock Bed		
2 do Bolsters		
2 do Cushions		
2 Feather Pillows		
1 Linen Sheet, 1 Good	2-19- 9	
2 Old Blankets		
2 Old Bedcovers		
Curtain & Rod		
	<u>£11- 3-10</u>	

Back Kitchen

Painted Buffet	1-10- 0	
Table with 3 Drawers	1- 3- 0	
do do do		
Trestle	2- 0	
Pot Shelf	1- 6	
4 Chairs	9- 0	

(Continued on Page 30)

Back Kitchen (continued from Page 29)

2 Tea Trays, Bread do	4- 6	
Towel Case & Roller	1- 0	
Fire Shovel	}	2- 3
2 Muffin Tins		
2 Brass Pans		10- 6
2 Toast Racks	}	2- 3
2 Flat Irons		
Copper Kettle		2- 0
4 Iron Pans		6- 0
Frying pan & Iron Dish		2- 0
Tin Pan & Lid		3- 6
Basting Spoon & Grater	}	6- 0
Quantity of Tin Ware		
Quantity of Wood Ware,	}	2- 6
7 pieces		
2 Pots & Plants		1- 4
Tub, Mop & Brush		1- 0
3 China Cups & Saucers	}	
6 Tea Plates		
4 Egg Cups	}	
Pudding Dish		
Blue Glass Salt	}	5- 2
3 Wood Punch Ladles		
Stone Candlestick	}	
Lamp Glass, Egg do		
Pipe & sundry old Pots	}	
& Bottles		
Tea Caddy, Metal Tea Pot	}	5- 0
& Coffee do		
Pewter Quart	}	5- 9
do Gill, 12 Crushing		
3 Tea Spoons	}	
4 Punch Glasses		
7 Tall Ale do	}	1- 9- 3
8 Wine do		
1 Exe do	}	
4 Tumbler do		
5 Caster do & Stand	}	
Glass Sugar Bowl		
3 do Pickle Dishes	}	
2 Spirit Decanters		
Waiting Tray		4
2 Tureens & Covers	}	
34 Plates, 5 Tea Cups		
3 Saucers, 2 Slop & 1	}	
Sugar Basin		
Cream Jug, 4 Bowls	}	10- 7
4 Blue & White Meat		
Dishes	}	
2 White do, 1 Blue		
Edg'd do, 2 Brown Jars	}	
1 do Dish		
5 Cans		6- 3
Mug & Lid		10

(continued in next column)

Back Kitchen (continued)

25 Tart Tins		2- 1
Sundry Pots in Bottom	}	4- 0
Cupboard		
2 Hand Brushes	}	
Other Brushes		
Cleaver & Sundries	}	2- 6
2 Sieves, Coal Wisket		
Tin Warmer	}	2- 6
		<u>£9- 4- 7</u>

Yard

Water Tubs		5- 0
1-18 Gall Barrel		2- 6
Old Dripper		1- 0
3 36 Gall Barrels	}	1-15- 0
4 Small do		
Slop Can & Riddle		4- 6
2 Tubs, Lead Pipe &	}	1- 2- 6
3 Taps		
		<u>£3-11- 0</u>

Lumber Room

4 Forms	7- 3
Lamp	<u>2- 6</u>
	9- 9

No.1 Bedroom

Tent Bed Stead &	}	£1-10- 0
Dimity Hangings		
1 Flock Bed, 1 Feather do	}	5- 2- 6
Flock bolster, feather do		
& case, 2 do Pillows &	}	
Cases, 1 Cotton Sheet,		
3 old Blankets, 1 Bed	}	
Cover, 1 Linen Sheet		
Arm'd Chair		6- 0
Window Blind, Rack &	}	2- 6
Roller		
Mahy Bureau		4-15- 0
do Secretary & Book Case		8- 0- 0
2 Chamber Pots		8
Bedside Carpets & Rug		2- 6
1 Counterpane		8- 0
Picture		<u>5- 0</u>
		£20-12- 2

No.2 Bedroom

Fire Grate, Cove &	}	16- 5
Fire Board		
Chimney Arts		6
2 Chairs, 1 Arm'd do		11- 0
Veneer'd Drawers		2-15- 0

(Continued on Page 31)

No.2 Bedroom (continued)

Dressing Table	
Cover & Glass	
Washstand & Chamber Service	1- 4- 0
Mahy Snap Table	10- 0
do Tea Caddy	8- 6
Bedside Carpets	2- 9
Window Blind	
Rack & Roller	2- 6
Mahy 4 Post Bed Stead	3-15- 0
Wrt Woollen Flock Bed	
Feather Bed, Bolster &	5-14- 6
Case, 2 Pillows & Cases,	
White Counterpane	
3 Good Blankets	
1 Old do	1- 5- 0
1 Good Linen Sheet	
	<u>£17- 5- 2</u>

Chamber Lobby

Mahy Night Commode & Cover	2- 5- 0
Blind, Rack & Roller	2- 6
Carpeting	10- 0
Stair Carpet & 11 Brass	
Rods & Eyes	11- 4
	<u>£3- 8-10</u>

Top of Cellar Steps

Coal Box, Shovel &	
Spittoon	3- 9
Shelf	
	<u>3- 9</u>

Gas Meter &c

Meter, Piping &	
10 Burners	£8- 0- 0
	<u>£8- 0- 0</u>

Cellar

7-18 Gall Barrels	£2- 2- 0
2 Stillages & Boards	1-10- 6
8 Stone Supporters	14- 0
Bottle, 2 Small Casks	5- 0
2 Small Stillages	3- 0
5 Bread Tins	
2 Iron Drippers	2- 3
Bottle, Plate & Jug	2- 8
Wood Funnel	2- 9
4 Brass Taps	9- 0
Basin Scales & Weights	4- 3
Old Funnel, Gill Pot,	
Filters, Basin Ladle,	4- 0
Skimming Dish & Mug,	
Small Dripper, Mallet	
	<u>£5-19- 5</u>

Brewhouse

Copper Brewpan,	
Door, Doorframe, Bars,	
Bricks, Lid & Iron Curve	£7- 0- 0
Mash Tub & Stirring Staff	12- 0
2 Work Tubs	10- 0
Sett Boiler, Door, Door	
Frame, Bars, Bricks, 2	6- 0
Stokers & Coal Rake	
Rd Under Back	4- 0
1 18 Gall Barrel	6- 6
Tin Sieve & Wood Frame	10- 0
2 Tubs with Handles	7- 0
1 do with 1 do	
Piggin & Small Cask	2- 3
(deduct Small Cask - 10)	
Stool, Bucket	2- 6
3 Brass Taps & Hoop Iron	6- 0
(deduct 3 Brass Taps - 6-0)	
Cloths Line, Bag & Pegs	2- 0
Wood Spout	4- 6
2 Boxes, Corks, Brushes,	
Hammer & Mallet	5- 0
(deduct 1 Box & Contents)	
Beck & $\frac{1}{2}$ do Measure, &	4- 0
Wood Bowl	
3 Bottles & Stew Mug	1- 6
10 Scrubbers	10
Small Cask, Chaffing Dish	3- 6
(deduct Small Cask)	
Lead Pipe	9
Stone Cooler & Stone	
Supporters	3-10- 0
	<u>£14-18- 4</u>

Malt Room

Malt Mill	
Hopper & Tub	£1-10- 0
	<u>£1-10- 0</u>

Pantry

3 Round Tables	9- 0
Basket & Tea Horn	4- 4
(deduct Basket 1- 6)	
4 Pint Pots, 16 Viols,	
2 Cheese Plates, & other	
Pots, 55 Plates, 4 Meat	
Dishes, 3 Tureens &	1- 3- 6
Covers, 6 Pickle Plates,	
2 Sauce Tureens, Covers &c	
(deduct Viols, Plates &c 6d)	
Ladles, Butter Boat,	
2 Jugs, Punch Bowl,	
Stone Bed Pan	
19 Jars, Dish & Lids,	
2 White Meat Dishes,	

(Continued on Page 32)

Pantry (continued)

2 Decanters (deduct 3-0))	
10 Glass Bottles,	}
7½ doz Pop do	
25 Quart & Pint Bottles	5- 2
2 Jars	6
2 Stillages	3- 0
Tin Hastorer in Wood Frame	10- 0
Lead Mustard Ball	3- 4
2 Pot Shelves, 6 Shelves	13- 2

(Continued in next column)

Pantry (continued)

Sundry Wood Ware	2- 0
4 Brass Taps	8- 0
Winterhedge	}
Suddler & Tub	
	5- 0
	<u>£4-17- 9</u>
Total for all Rooms	£164- 0- 7½
Sign over Door	10- 0
	<u>£164-10- 7½</u>

A. Schofield.

Acknowledgment is due to Mr. Albert Grice for his permission to use the drawing of the Packhorse Inn.

IRAD GARTSIDE HEWKIN

2. His Later Life

After 1907, despite his preoccupation with the second-hand book business in Cannon Street, Manchester, Hewkin maintained his close interest and involvement in Saddleworth affairs. He continued to live with his sisters at Woolroad, just above the Navigation Inn. His interest were widespread, and although political affairs took up much of his spare time, his concern for Saddleworth history and landscape was not allowed to fall into the background. In 1904, for example, he had been involved in a lengthy correspondence with the local Council reminding them of their obligation to keep local footpaths open, and in particular those in the Diggle Valley above Woolroad. His persistence was ultimately rewarded and the obstructions he was complaining about were removed. Some of the letters and accounts he sent to local newspapers reveal his interests. These include "An Account of a Ramble to Seal Bark, Greenfield", letters about "Slums in Saddleworth", "Franchise Frauds", "Saddleworth Water (with Apologies to Tim Bobbin)", "The Church and Militarism, a Denunciation", and in January 1911 a long letter to the "Huddersfield Worker" on "Socialism and Pacifism". In the "Reporter" of December 14th 1907 he wrote a letter entitled "Who are the Infidels?" which was addressed to the Rev. E. Powell, Vicar of St. Mary's, Greenfield, who had delivered a series of denunciatory sermons on Socialism subsequent to Victor Grayson's capture of the Colne Valley Parliamentary seat for the I.L.P. earlier that year (1).

He lectured frequently in the Saddleworth area. Some of the topics included "Thomas Carlyle" at Uppermill Congregational Church, "Milton" to the Uppermill Wesley Guild, "Eccentrics and Eccentricities" to the Uppermill Congregational Mutual Improvement Society, "Books and Reading" to the Greenfield Wesley Guild, and "Shelley" to the Uppermill Wesley Guild.

Hewkin was a tower of strength in the very early days of the Social Democratic Federation, which preceded the formation of a Socialist Party in the Saddleworth area. His sympathies later lay with the I.L.P.,

and here he was closely associated with Reggie and Annie Kenny of Oldham. Reggie was in charge of all the propaganda for the I.L.P., and Annie, of course, was a well-known suffragette. Hewkin took the chair for the numerous meetings in the Saddleworth area, especially at the "top end" of the district. Working in Manchester, he did not fear the pressures from the local employers as local workers would do in those days. Socialist meetings were frequently held in a room underneath the present Galleon Cafe in Uppermill Square (2).

In 1908 he was a Socialist candidate for the Dobcross Ward (2 seats) in the Saddleworth Council Elections. The result was as follows:

Percival Bailey	(Lib)	242
Kendal Brierley	(Soc)	193
J.B. Bromley	(Lib)	178
I.G. Hewkin	(Soc)	142
Stephen Wall	(Ind)	130
T.E. Taylor	(Con)	125
J. Wood	(Con)	118

In 1911 he tried again for election, but this time the result was disastrous and he was bottom of the poll:

Kendal Brierley	(Soc)	268
Percival Bailey	(Lib)	230
F. Allott	(Con)	171
A. Heywood	(Con)	171
B. Brierley	(Lib)	159
I.G. Hewkin	(Soc)	121

In the same year, 1911, the partnership between Mr. Smith and himself was wound up and he carried on the second hand book trade under his own name. Marriage in 1913 meant a move from Saddleworth to Prestwich, nearer to Manchester.

During the First World War he was a conscientious objector on religious grounds, and his (unsuccessful) appeal to the tribunal was supported by testimonials from the High Master of Manchester Grammar School, a lecturer in Law at Manchester University, and his former school master, Councillor Hudson.

The Parliamentary Recruiting Committee had summoned him to enlist in 1918. On the 12th July he went before the local tribunal in the Town Hall, Manchester, but his objections were rejected and he was called up on 19th October. Still determined not to enlist, he went in an appeal to the Central Tribunal stating that his "written statement was not in any way questioned at the (Manchester) hearing - not a single question being asked bearing upon my conscientious objection which constituted the primary and by far the most important ground of my claim for exemption I am, and always have been, prepared to undertake work upon the land or any other form of work of national importance not directly connected with, or under the supervision of, the military authorities".

In a letter to a friend written about the same time, he stated "What will happen next I know not. I am quite resigned to my fate. The tyrants may take my body, but they cannot subdue my spirit or injure my soul. They may imprison me and bring grief to my wife, but she would rather suffer than live with the thought that I had renounced what I

believe to be the right to save her from pain. One thing they will never do - they will never make me into a soldier".

During the 1920's and 30's the second hand bookshop at 14 and 14a Cannon Street continued to flourish, and Irad G. Hewkin's name became very well known in antiquarian book circles and further afield. He was, for instance, a great friend of Professor Harold J. Laski who wrote about "My friend H." in "The Tribune" of 11th February, 1944 (later reprinted in the "Manchester Evening News" of 14th February). He wrote that "from the days when I was a schoolboy in Manchester, to go down the half-dozen steps from Cannon Street into his shop was to step into Paradise. I have never known how many books he had. I remember vividly how you began with shelves on literature and then passed on to a section on politics and economics, out of which I must have built at least a third of the things I call my treasures. He was always cheap, always friendly, and always full of reminiscences of the Socialist and rationalist movement in Manchester ... He knows things about Tim Bobbin that I suspect Tim Bobbin never knew about himself. To listen to him is itself a liberal education".

What Laski did not mention was that Hewkin was building up a fine personal collection of material relating to Saddleworth, not to mention numerous first editions and other fine works of art that he kept in his Prestwich house.

Towards the end of 1940, however, disaster occurred. The premises in Cannon Street were totally destroyed during the Manchester blitz. For a short time Irad lived in semi-retirement in Prestwich, but always kept in close touch with the second hand book business. The subsequent events are well described by Laski:

"I asked about H. here and there but always vainly. Friends of mine, to whom his shop had been, as it had been to me, almost a university, sought for him in his ancient haunts without avail. Then only the other day, I went to see what was new at Robinson's (a second hand bookshop in Bridge Street, Manchester, owned by Sherratt and Hughes), and found H. installed there. I wish I could convey in words how rightly he fitted into the surroundings. He had become, over the years, almost a book in breeches, and to be back again among the volumes he loved was like a new lease of life to him".

Hewkin was acting as a book buyer, and when he finally retired from the business he had worked in the book trade for nearly fifty years. For many years, since about 1944, he had been convinced that he should donate his Saddleworth collection to the district that he regarded as his home. He took many years to make up his mind, for he did not wish the County Council to take complete control over it, intending that the collection must be for Saddleworth even if the West Riding took care of it. He was full of concern about the lack of a good reference library in Saddleworth. The Council accepted his books and papers in 1954, and the Hewkin Collection was housed in the present Rates Office in Uppermill. In 1957 its donor threatened to withdraw it unless it was housed in a more suitable place so that students could use it more easily and could work in better conditions. This fortunately came about when the library moved to its present premises in 1960.

Throughout the period he spent living outside the area, Hewkin never lost touch with Saddleworth. He was a constant attender at lectures and other functions in the area, and even when his eyesight failed in his later years to the extent that he could no longer read his beloved books, his son Wilfred would provide transport for him so that he could join in many of the activities to which he had for so long been a contributor. One of his last activities in Saddleworth was to attend the winter sessions of the W.E.A. classes in Local History with Mr. Singleton, from which emerged the booklet "Saddleworth Story". Irad G. Hewkin died in 1964.

1. "Saddleworth Reporter", November, 1907.
2. Information from the late Mr. F.G. Battye.

Acknowledgments

My thanks are due to Mr. Wilfred Hewkin for permission to go through his father's papers, among which are all the essays, lectures, letters, etc. mentioned above; and to the late Fred Battye for some information about Hewkin's political activities in Saddleworth.

B. Barnes

OLD SADDLEWORTH

This is part of the work being carried out on a Gazetteer of Saddleworth by the Historical Society. As more of this work is completed details will be published in future editions of the Bulletin. The information given below has been extracted from Records Cards which are held by the Society, and which are available for reference.

MARSLANDS

Grid Reference: SD 999071

- Location: Off Huddersfield Road, Diggle, near its junction with the Standedge Road.
- Description: Three storey, square, stone house with deep set mullioned windows. On south side is two storey cottage set at right angles (part derelict), and on north side another small two storey cottage.
- History:
- | | | |
|------|-----------|---|
| 1730 | March. | John Marsland and Jane his wife of Marsland's buried. In December of the same year, Isaac Broadbent, clothier of Marslands was buried. (Registers). |
| 1731 | January. | Thomas Kenworthy, clothier of Marslands, married Mary Walker of Wood-brook. (Registers). |
| 1732 | November. | Ann, daughter of James Wood, clothier, and Anna his wife of Marslands christened. (Registers). |
| 1734 | December. | Joseph, son of James Broadbent, clothier, and Sarah his wife of Marslands christened. They had another son, William, in May 1737. (Registers). |
| 1742 | March. | James and Sarah (twins), son and daughter of John Broadbent, clothier, and Martha his wife of Marslands |

- christened. They were buried the following day. In March 1743 they had a daughter Sarah who died aged 5 months. Martha Broadbent died about the same time. John Broadbent died in 1795. (Registers).
- 1747 January. Betty, daughter of John Whitehead, clothier, and Sarah his wife of Marslands christened. They had another daughter, Mary, in February 1754. (Registers).
- 1750 January. Mary, daughter of David Wood, clothier, and Hannah his wife christened. (Registers).
- 1762 October. James, son of Samuel and Betty Byrom of Marslands christened. (Registers).
- 1763 October. Martha, daughter of John Broadbent junior and Mary his wife christened. In January 1765 their daughter Sally was born. Mary Broadbent died in 1767 and John Broadbent in 1800. (Registers).
- 1765 November. James, son of Philip Buckley, clothier, and Ann his wife of Marslands buried. (Registers).
- 1770 June. John, son of John Broadbent clothier and Hannah his wife of Marslands christened; he died at Marslands in 1822 aged 52. In 1772 another son, James, was born, and in 1774 a daughter, Mary. (Registers).
- 1775 February. John Shaw of Marslands, clothier, buried. In December Joseph, son of John Winterbottom, clothier, and Mary his wife of Marslands christened. Joseph Winterbottom of Marslands was buried in 1799. (Registers).
- 1776 February. George Shaw of Marslands, clothier, married Betty Howard of Deanhead. Their daughter, Annis, was born in 1782; their son Thomas was buried in 1783; and they had two more sons, Thomas born in 1785 and John in 1788. (Registers).
- 1777 The Shaw Hall Estate records list John Broadbent as tenant of Marslands, 34 acres 1 rood 32 perches, rent £5-13-6.
- 1780 July. John, son of James and Hannah Broadbent of Marslands buried. In April 1781 another son, John, was born. In October 1784 their son Radcliffe was christened. Radcliffe Broadbent of Shelderslow died in August 1862 aged 81. Another son, Joseph, was born in April 1788 and died in the same month. (Registers).
- 1780 December. James, son of Joseph Buckley, clothier, and Ann his wife of Marslands christened. In 1786 their son Henry was born. (Registers).
- 1788 John, son of John and Ann Ogden, clothier, christened. They had three more children: Thomas born in 1790, William born in 1792 and Ann born in 1797. (Registers).
- 1794 Reference to John Broadbent of Marslands in the Minutes of the Committee Meetings of the Manor of Saddleworth and Quick. (Museum Archives).
- 1810 The Saddleworth Enclosure Records list as owners of Marslands (with Mill-town) John Broadbent and John Rooth, and occupier John Broadbent, 13 acres 3 roods 15 perches.
- 1814 Wardle & Bentham's Directory lists John Broadbent of Marslands, woollen manufacturer.
- 1818 John Winterbottom of Marslands (will in Historical Society's archives).
- 1822 Baines' Directory lists John, Thomas and Joseph Broadbent of Marslands, woollen manufacturers.
- 1832 The Poll List includes Joseph Broadbent of Marslands.
- 1834 Thomas Broadbent of Marslands referred to in the Commissioners' Award of Enclosures in Saddleworth.

- 1837 Joseph Broadbent of Marslands listed in the West Riding Poll Book. Pigot's Directory of 1838 referred to him as a woollen manufacturer and merchant, and he was also listed in the 1848 Poll Book.
- 1838 Joseph Bradbury of Marslands died aged 38. He was born at Runninghillhead. (Registers).
- 1851 The Census listed eight families living at Marslands. Milton Holden, paper maker, with a family of two males and five females; his two sons were labourers. Edmund Buckley, woollen carder, with four males and two females; one of his sons was also a woollen carder. George Knight, with four males and three females; two of the family were contractors, three were woollen cloth dressers, and two were twistors. Ralph Bradbury, woollen manufacturer, with two males and three females; one of his sons was a banker's clerk and one daughter was a dressmaker. John Broadbent with one male and two females; two of the family were woollen hand-loom weavers. Joseph Hall, with three males and three females; three of the family were woollen handloom weavers and three woollen hand-spinners. William Walker, stone mason, with one male and two females; his son was also a stone mason. John Helliwell, with four males and three females; one of the family was a labourer and one a woollen weaver.
- 1852 Whellan's Directory lists William Broadbent of Marslands, woollen manufacturer.
- 1853 Ralph Bradbury of Marslands, merchant, elected to the First Board of Guardians of the Poor for the Township.
- 1875 Worrall's Directory lists Mr. John Kenworthy and Mrs. Samuel Kenworthy of Marslands.
- 1880 Mr. John Kenworthy and David Whiteley, farmer, listed under Marslands in Worrall's Directory.
- 1885 The Poll List included Ambrose Castle, Thomas Lord, John Thomas Royle and Jonathan Hurst Wrigley as residing at Marslands.

PRIMROSE (Primrose Hill)

Grid Reference: SE 010061

- Location: Above Pobgreen, Uppermill, about 1035 feet above sea level.
- Description: Two storey farmhouse, cottage and barn, with flat, recessed mullions. Former shippon between farmhouse and cottage, added shippon to south encloses former entrance doorway, now filled in, with lintel inscribed GP 1710. Old flag roof. In the Registers it was called Primrose Hill up to 1775, and Primrose subsequently.
- History: 1738 September. Ann, wife of Robert Whitehead, clothier, buried. (Registers).
- 1742 April. John Brearley of Butterworths, clothier, married Ann Whitehead of Primrose-hill. In the same month their son Robert was christened. (Registers).
- 1745 August. John Whitehead, clothier of Primrose-hill, married Mary Shaw of Hollingreave. In 1746 their daughter Mally was christened. (Registers).
- 1749 Jonathan, son of James Bradbury, clothier, and Martha his wife christened. Jonathan Bradbury of Knowl-top died in 1821 aged 73. In 1752 they had another son, William. (Registers).
- 1756 April. Mary, daughter of James Bradbury and Alice his wife christened. (Registers).

- 1759 James, son of Joseph Platt and Sarah his wife christened, and in 1767 their daughter Mary was born. Sarah died in 1799.
- 1760 June. Mary, daughter of John Bottomley, clothier, and Anne his wife christened. In 1762 they had another daughter, Anne, and in 1764 another daughter, Mary. (Registers).
- 1765 February. Thomas, son of Henry Mallalue (sic) and Anna his wife buried. In 1767 another daughter, Betty, was buried. (Registers).
- 1775 February. John Platt, clothier of Primrose, married Ann Bottomley. He died in October the same year, aged 21. In January 1776 their son John was christened. John Platt of Primrose died 1843 aged 68. His mother, Ann, died 1810 aged 65. (Registers).
- 1777 The Shaw Hall Estate Records list Joseph Platt as tenant of Primrose Hill, 11 acres 15 perches, rent £6-0-6.
- 1780 January. George Platt married Alice Brashaw (sic) of Height. They had two sons, John born in 1782, and George born in 1794. (Registers).
- October. Joseph Platt, clothier, married Ann Bottomley of Tunstead. Their son Joseph was born in 1793; another son Ralph in 1795 (Ralph Platt of Haybottoms died in 1859 aged 66); in January 1792 their son and daughter James and Betty both died of smallpox. (Registers).
- 1784 January. John Holden married Hannah Brashaw (both of Primrose). John Holden of Cloughbottom died in 1847 aged 84; Hannah his first wife died in 1818 aged 52; Alice his second wife died in 1857 aged 77. In January 1788 their son Ralph was christened, and in April 1790 their son Buckley was born. (Registers)
- September. James Platt married Sally Platt of Butterhouse. (Registers).
- 1785 March. John Buckley of Primrose married Nelly Hurst of the Parsonage. (Registers).
- 1788 January. Thomas Platt married Hannah Broadbent of Ramsclough. Thomas Platt of Primrose died in 1838 aged 69. Hannah died in 1834 aged 66. (Registers).
- 1791 George, son of George and Ann Garlick, clothier, of Primrose died aged 3. (Registers).
- 1794 At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Manor of Saddleworth held on 31st December it was resolved that Joseph Platt of Primrose have 6 acres of common or waste land adjoining to his own estate after the rate of £7 per acre. Joseph Platt was referred to again in the 1799 Minutes of the Manor Committee. (Museum Archives).
- 1799 February. Thomas Platt of Primrose buried. (Registers).
- 1810 The Saddleworth Enclosure Records list Joseph Platt of Primrose, 11 acres 0 roods 15 perches.
- 1814 Wardle & Bentham's Directory listed Thomas Platt, woollen manufacturer, of Primrose.
- 1822 Baines' Directory listed Thomas, John and James Platt, woollen cloth manufacturers.
- 1832 The Poll List included Reuben, Thomas, Joshua and John Platt under Primrose.
- 1834 John and Thomas Platt of Primrose referred to in the Commissioners' Award of Enclosures in Saddleworth.
- 1837 The West Riding Poll Book listed John, Reuben and Joshua Platt, and John Radcliffe as residing at Primrose.

- 1838 Pigot's Directory lists John Platt, woollen manufacturer of Primrose.
- 1851 The Census listed six families under Primrose. Charles Gartside, farmer of 60 acres, with his wife and two sons who were labourers. Frank Beckett, farmer of 14 acres, with his wife and three daughters. John McAuliffe, woollen cloth weaver, with one male and five females, one of whom was a woollen spinner. Joseph Berry, stone miner, with one male and three females. Martin Holden with three males and five females; three of the family were woollen cloth weavers, 1 a woollen spinner, and 1 a woollen piecer. James Holland, stone miner, and his wife.
- 1875 Worrall's Directory listed John Holden & Co., Temperance Hotel, Primrose, Uppermill, and James Gartside, farmer, Primrose, Uppermill.
- 1880 Worrall's Directory included James Gartside, farmer, of Primrose.
- 1883 John Holden of Primrose was a Warden of Saddleworth Church, until 1885, and again 1895-1896.
- 1885 The Poll List included Ralph Holden and James Gartside of Primrose

HAWKYARD (See Vol. 1, No. 2 page 16 and No. 3 page 17)

Additional Information:

- 1698 Will of George Shaw, yeoman, of Hawkyard in Raines Mss. Vol. 8 page 267. Refers to Anne his wife, and their children George, Esther (wife of John Andrew) and Mary (wife of Thomas Booth).
- 1769 George Shaw had a pew in Saddleworth Church.
- 1777 The Shaw Hall Estate List includes George Shaw as tenant of Hawkyard, 29 acres 9 perches, rent £28-1-0.
- 1800-01 John Shaw of Hawkyard was a Warden of Saddleworth Church.
- 1810 The Saddleworth Enclosure Records include John & T. Shaw of Hawkyard, 29 acres 9 perches.
- 1832 The Poll List includes Robert Shaw of Hawkyard.
- 1834 Robert Shaw of Hawkyard mentioned in Commissioners Award of enclosures in Saddleworth.
- 1851 The Census listed three families residing at Hawkyard. George Shaw, with his wife and son, was a farmer of 41 acres. John Wood, with two males and two females; he was a woollen hand loom weaver and one of his sons was a labourer. Benjamin Garlick lived alone and he was a woollen hand loom weaver.

The Society would welcome any further information on the houses and hamlets mentioned here, and on any other property of possible interest in Saddleworth. The Gazetteer will also encompass turnpike roads, canals, railways, bridges, mills, etc. Information should be sent to the Editor of the Bulletin - Mr. B. Barnes, 7, Elsted Road, Greenfield, Oldham.

Enquiries about membership of the Society should be sent to the Secretary - Mrs. B. Booth, "Ceann", Friezland Lane, Greenfield, Oldham.
