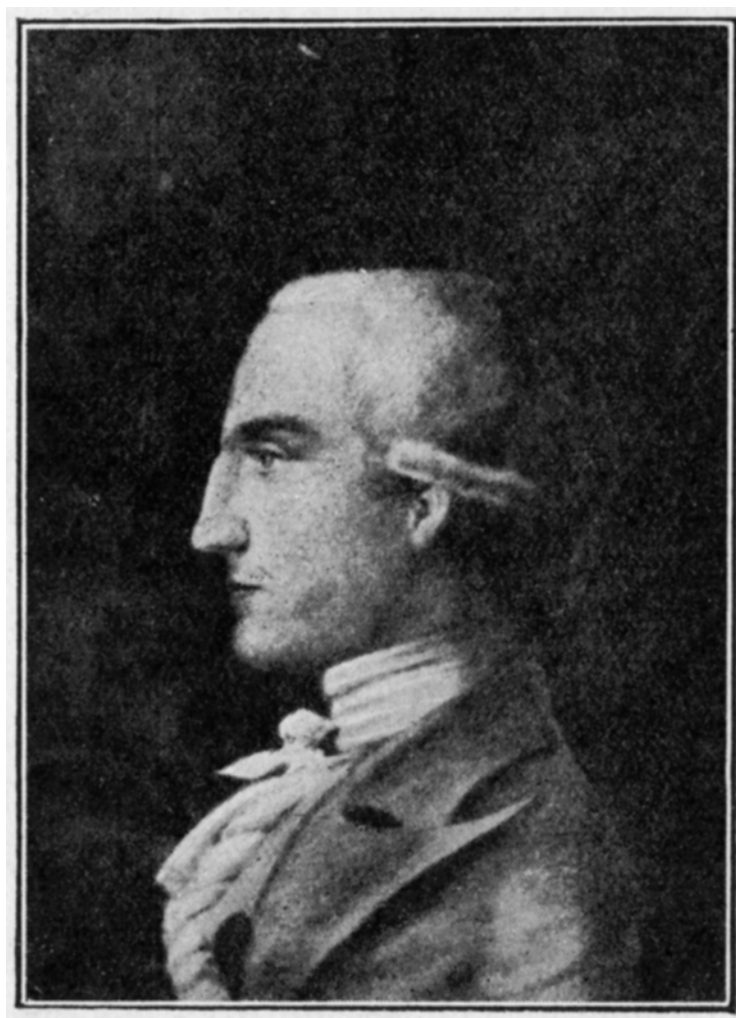


Saddleworth Historical Society Bulletin



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Cover Illustration: Portrait of Captain Robert Radcliffe from Tales of a Pennine
People by A.J.Howcroft, Oldham, 1923, p. 15.

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FRANCIS BUCKLEY

Guy Smith

After the Great War, a handful of people found it their duty to put pen to paper, and labour intensively to put down their experiences for future generations. Captain Francis Buckley was one such man, and he set about compiling the official history of the 7th Northumberland Fusiliers, which has become the definitive work on the Regiment.¹ In 1920 he also published a personal account of his war service, entitled *Q6a and Other Places*.² Although factual, it gives a more human account of the war, and perhaps an insight into a side to the experience that many would not have missed. Buckley obviously laboured to finish these works, dwelling on the deeds of others, but neglected in them, as all gentlemen would, to enlighten the reader to any degree about himself, something that I am endeavouring to correct.

Those of us who feel a sense of gratitude to the unfortunate souls that took part in these events, owe a great deal to men such as him. Not only a debt for their service to us, and all future generations, but also subsequently for their diligence in the process of recording so accurately what went on. Without such works, we would be much the poorer in our knowledge of the Great War.

Francis Buckley wrote in the Introduction to *Q.6.A and other places*: 'In the following pages I have tried to set down as faithfully as I can some of the impressions which remain to me now of three years' service in France and Flanders.'

'I have naturally suppressed much of the grim and ghastly horrors that were shared by all in the fighting area.'

'A narrative must be written from some point of view, and I have had to select my own. I regret that so much personal and trivial incident should appear. Perhaps some will be able to see through the gross egotistical covering and get a glimpse, however faint, of the deeds of deathless heroism performed by my beloved comrades-the officers and men of the 7th Northumberland Fusiliers, the officers and men of the 149th Infantry Brigade, the officers and men of the 50th Division.'

'The climax of the story is the battle on the Somme where so many dear friends have perished. The name (Q6a and other places) is taken from a spot where a small party of the 7th N.F. did something long afterwards to avenge their fallen comrades.'

'Finally no criticism of the Higher Command is intended by anything that has been written. If such can be read between lines, it is and a matter of sincere regret.'

http Francis's daughter, Maude, said many years later, that the shock and horrors of the killing in 'The Great War' changed him forever as a person. After his demobilisation he and his wife Bebb, returned to the north to Tunstead and the peace and quiet of the everlasting hills and valleys of Saddleworth. Here he repaired his health and strength, working on his researches into glass, clocks and other antiques, and entertaining and lecturing on the local flints.

¹ Captain F. Buckley (ed) *War History of the Seventh Northumberland Fusiliers*, T.M. Grierson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1919.

² *Q.6.a. and other places. Recollections of 1916, 1917, 1918*, Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co.Ltd, 1920. Download from this Web Site: [://www.archive.org/details/q6aandotherplaces00buckuoft](http://www.archive.org/details/q6aandotherplaces00buckuoft)



Francis Buckley painted by Thomas Martine Ronaldson ARA c1910-13.
(Buckley family collection)

Francis Buckley was born on the 10th October 1881, one of six children; the second son of Arthur Buckley, a wealthy solicitor, of Tunstead, Greenfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire and Jane Barber, whom he had married in 1875. His father was born in Ashton under Lyne, in 1845. He was, like his father, William Leach Buckley, a solicitor, practicing at 6 Bank Street, Salford. He could afford a household with three servants and to send his children away to school. He died on the 14th of May 1913.

His mother, born 1848, was Jane Barber, the daughter of a Holmfirth woollen manufacturer. She died in 1942

His sister Florence Buckley, born 1877, was a VAD nurse during the Great War, and died of Spanish influenza during the epidemic in 1918 and his elder brother, Richard Buckley, born 1879, a solicitor, died tragically in 1917, it is said from overwork.³

His younger brother Dr George Bent Buckley M.C., born 1885, became a doctor/surgeon at Manchester Royal Infirmary. During the First World War he served as a captain in the RAMC in the 42nd Field Artillery, 14th Division. He became a prisoner of war for some months, later being exchanged for German medical personnel. He retired to Weston Super Mare and looked after his mother Jane until her death. Late in life he married his housekeeper and died in 1962.

Of his younger sisters: Kate Buckley was born 1886 and married a Hungarian Jewish musician called Ference Hegedius. She had three daughters, all musicians, and died in 1961. The other, Margaret Phyllis Buckley, born 1893 was married to Thomas Pearce, for a brief time, before he was killed in the war in 1914. She then became an Anglican Nun (Sister Margaret) at Postbury St. Francis in Crediton, Devon.

Francis Buckley was educated at Wellington College, Berkshire, and subsequently gained a place at Trinity College Oxford on the 12th October 1900.



Buckley photographed at Trinity College, Oxford in 1904 (seen here with the Gryphon Club, a semi serious paper reading society. Note the tortoise!) (photo: Trinity College, Oxford)

Buckley then joined the Inns of Court, School of Law with London Chambers at 6 New Square Lincoln's Inn. Whilst training in 1904, he won a special prize in

³ Florence Buckley is the only woman named on the Pots and Pans War Memorial.

constitutional law and legal history. Buckley lodged there with the portrait-artist Thomas Martine Ronaldson (a portrait survives with the family, completed at this time) and became a Barrister on 17th November 1905, when he was called to the bar. He remained registered at Lincoln's Inn until 1934.



Top: L. to R. Capt W. Nixon; Capt G.F. Ball, M.C., Buckley's life-long friend; Capt Francis Buckley. Bottom: L. to R. Unknown; Major H.R. Smail; Unknown.
(Buckley family collection)

As the First World War began, Francis Buckley was a Lance Corporal at the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps and repeatedly tried to join up as an officer, but being initially refused due to poor eyesight, he became a volunteer police constable at Vine Street Police Station, London, in an effort to 'do his bit'. One of the tasks allotted to him was to guard The Bank of England.

After the sinking of the Lusitania, the country woke up to the size of the task required to defeat Germany and Buckley joined up on 10th May 1915 at the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps at Lincoln's Inn, at the age of thirty-four years.

Buckley writes in Q.6.A: 'It took me out of the stifling heat of the town, and gave me at least four years of an open air life. For which, God be thanked! If it did not bring me much all promotion or honour, it brought the friendship of real men, and a treasure greater than the stars and ribbons in the world.'

Appointed Company Commander to C Company, 3rd Battalion, 7th Northumberland Fusiliers, also grenadier officer to the Battalion, Buckley left England for France on Monday, 10th January 1916.

After a brief spell in the trenches at Hill 60 in the Ypres sector as company commander, Buckley was asked to fill a vacant post as brigade bombing officer, and in this role he became responsible for the bomb stocks, dumps and training the men to throw the Mills bomb. A somewhat hazardous exercise with men who had never thrown one before, and generally it was not uncommon for there to be accidents. Thankfully, many of Buckley's men had been miners before the war, and were used to handling explosives and therefore could handle the Mills Bomb with the respect that it deserved. Buckley prided himself on his accident free record, painstakingly inspecting and fusing each bomb himself prior to use. It was during this time, that Buckley struck up a friendship with Bert Odell, the Brigade Signals officer, about whom he wrote:

'I was destined to see much of the Brigade Signaller, Lieut. A.E. Odell, who was quite a remarkable character. He was a lion in the guise of a dove, an autocrat in the guise of an army reformer. He won the M.C. and Bar and earned them both. He worked his men hard but himself harder still. He had the curious faculty of being able to work for hours by day and spend the whole night in some muddy ditch up in the front line. His kindness to and consideration for his signallers, were only exceeded by his conscientious devotion to duty. He made me respect and like and envy him, even if he occasionally made me smile.'



Captain Albert Edward Odell

Bert and Francis were to share many 'billets' together, taking trips to French towns, visiting the sites of the earlier battlefields, and much of the time Francis looking for early flints among the old trenches. This was a friendship that was to last a life time.

Between the January 1916 and the end of the war, Francis Buckley rose from Lieutenant to Captain. He was 'Mentioned in Dispatches' on the 9th April 1917, for 'Gallant and Distinguished Service in the Field'.⁴ He took part in with his regiment in the major battles of the Great War along the Western Front.

Initially in the trenches, near Ypres, enduring heavy artillery fire the division moved, in August 1916, to the Somme. On the 15th September they joined the battle and Buckley responsible for supplying bombs and grenades was slightly wounded by shrapnel, but remained on duty. They remained in the battle zone for three weeks. Then after a brief rest follows 'The next episode ... still painful even to think of, the

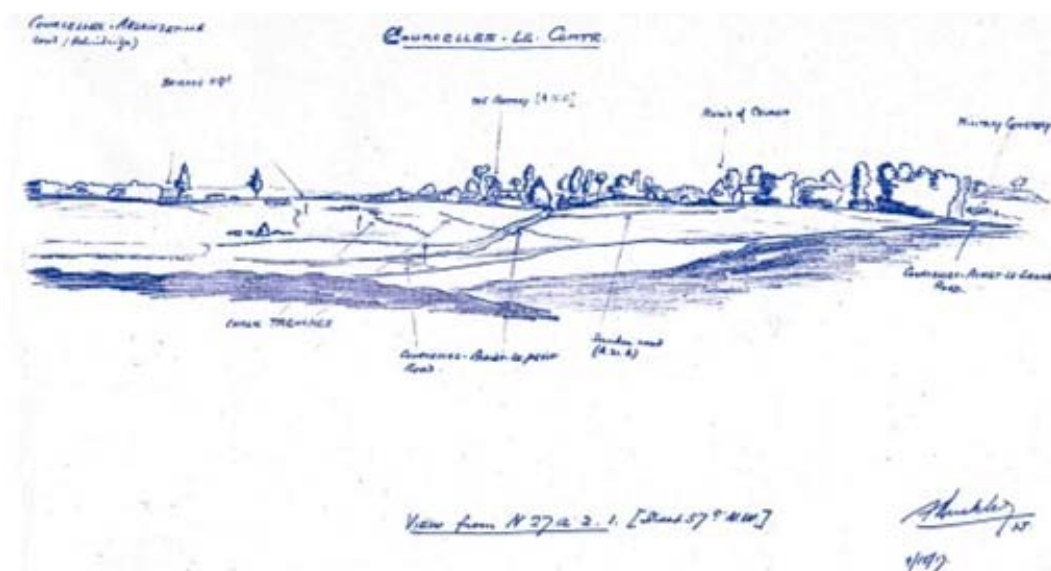
⁴ Printed in the second supplement to the *London Gazette* on Tuesday the 22nd May 1917. p. 5025.

assault on Hook Gap and the Gird Line of 11th November 1916 ...' is one of the most vivid and heartfelt chapters of Q.6.A particularly as the action had not received public recognition.

'Never have the soldiers of the 50th Division deserved more and won less praise than they did during the operations between October 25th and November 15th. I have no pen to describe the conditions that were faced by the brave men, who, after labouring unceasingly in the slimy horrors and rain for three weeks without rest or relief stormed and took Hook Sap only to be cut off and killed to the last man by successive counter-attacks.'

The regiment took part in the first Battle of Arras in April 1917 and then later that year Passchendaele. In February 1918 the 7th NF was transferred to the 42nd (East Lancs) Territorial Division. They were to serve as Pioneers, and therefore came directly under the control of Divisional Staff, and were no longer in a Brigade. The three Brigades were, however, 125th Lancs Fusiliers, 126th East Lancashire and 127th Manchesters. Whilst with the 42nd Division they took part in the Colincamps Ridge Offensive of 1918 and then supported the advancing troops up to the Armistice.

During his time with the 7th N.F. with both 50th Division and 42nd Division, despite his bad eyesight, Buckley became more and more involved in Brigade intelligence work, and became an expert observation officer for the Brigade. Later in charge of an observer section, he did a great deal of excellent intelligence work about enemy movements and locations, which was particularly useful in improving the accuracy of artillery fire. Work such as this was invaluable to the armies of 1917 and 1918, and undoubtedly added appreciably to the war effort, and our later successes. An accomplished artist, Buckley did many fine drawings of the front line, and these were used widely by the infantry, Brigade, and artillery. Many of which survive in the National Archives, and are printed in Q.6.A. and the regimental history.



One of Buckley's fine panoramic drawings (Buckley family collection)



Captain Francis Buckley
(Buckley family collection)

A little light emerged, however, as Francis managed to get leave during August of 1918, and on the 19th he was married at All Saint's Church, Marylebone, to Dorothy Bebb Burman, a nurse. She was daughter of the late Dr Charles Clark Burman who was the honorary doctor of the 7th Northumberland Fusiliers, whom he met through the regiment. The many visits to the family home at Bamburgh, on the Northumbrian coast, were reflected in the source of the many flints later to be recovered from the area in his collection.⁵

Francis and Bebb
August 1918
(Buckley family
collection)



⁵ J.A. Gilks Francis Buckley and the Discovery and Excavation of a Beaker Occupation Site on Ross Links, Bamburgh, Northumberland, 1924. *Durham Archaeological Journal*, Vol 9, 1993 pp. 1-7.

After his demobilisation on 13th February 1919, Francis initially continued to be a barrister, getting to know figures such as Sir Edward Marshall Hall, who defended many well known capital cases. Also Sir Edward's junior at the time, Norman Birkett, (later Sir Norman Birkett) became a friend, and visited Buckley in Yorkshire.

However the war years had taken a great toll on the family, with the tragic death of his father in 1913, his brother Richard, the death of his sister Florence, and of Phyllis' husband Thomas Pearce.

Like most soldiers' accounts Buckley's is a factual record and he does, as his Introduction to Q.6.A states, suppress 'much of the grim and ghastly horrors' but occasionally (here referring to the Somme) he expresses his feelings: 'The tragedy is written in one word. *Waste* – waste of lives, waste of effort, waste of ammunition.' A deeply and actively religious man, when it was suggested he should have been ordained 'he replied that his conscience prevented it. He said that in the last war I have shed blood and that is what hindered me.'⁶ The war had taken its toll.

The death of his father, in 1913, who left £91,571, had made Buckley the modern equivalent of a millionaire. He had no need to work and the war had introduced him to the study of flints an area in which he was to make a major contribution. Whilst stationed at Serques, near the French coast, in November 1917 he met Lt-Col G.R.B. Spain⁷ who had come, for a short period, to command the brigade. He introduced Buckley to flints and he then '...went looking for these interesting relics wherever we happened to be quartered.' Walking the turned soil from the newly dug trenches in France during the war, he sent many early flints home. He was encouraged in this by a friend, Reginald Smith, who worked for the British Museum, and thankfully this habit of 'Walking The Top' never got him shot.

Without the need or the inclination to earn a living Buckley devoted himself to his studies. He very quickly published his war time researches followed by the results of his work in Bamburgh and locally.⁸ Setting a pattern that he was to follow he generously donated his finds to Museums.⁹

With his passion for archaeology, he was in the forefront of research into the Mesolithic period, upon which he published a considerable amount of new work. John Gilks, of the Tolson Memorial Museum, wrote in the Durham Archaeological Journal in 1993: 'From 1920 to 1948, the year before his death, Buckley built up through dedicated, systematic fieldwork and excavation on the high moors around Marsden in West Yorkshire, one of the most important collections of Mesolithic flintwork ever assembled by an individual in Britain.' From the outset he gave material to a number of museums including, importantly the Tolson Memorial Museum in Huddersfield, which now houses the bulk of his collection, his personal

⁶ Printed tribute from "The Vicar of Dobcross" in a Family Album.

⁷ He was a FSA and member the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, see Cowen, J.D. Memoir of Lt.-Col. G.R.B. Spain, C.M.G., F.S.A.. *Archaeologia Aeliana* 4th Series, Vol. 40, 1962 pp283-287.

⁸ Finds of Flint implements in the Red Trenches at Coigneax *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* 1920-21, Gilks lists four articles between 1922 & 1925 and *A Microlithic Industry, Marsden Yorkshire*, privately printed 1921. In addition the Mesolithic content of Petch, J.A. *Early Man in the District of Huddersfield*, Huddersfield 1924 is based on Buckley's work.

⁹ The Liverpool Museum was bombed during the Second World War and applied to Buckley, who supplied replacement artefacts, notes and drawings.

notes, drawing books and letters to Dr T.W Woodhead, the first director of the museum.

This period of intense collecting was interrupted by regular family holidays at Bamburgh on the Northumberland coast. We know a great deal about what he found whilst at Bamburgh, as he recorded his discoveries in two notebooks which are preserved, with others in the Tolson Memorial Museum. The area around Ross Links to the north of Bamburgh, provides incontrovertible evidence for the occupation within the sandhills (dunes) between the mid third and the mid second millennium BC (Earlier Bronze Age).

It should, I hope, be apparent from the foregoing account of Buckley's work that he was, for his time and as an amateur, not only a careful and observant excavator, but also a meticulous recorder of all he found. Furthermore he was a man who had no real interest in creating a great private collection of archaeological artefacts, to be viewed only by learned persons; to him finds had to be published and, when this was done, deposited in an appropriate museum where they could be examined by all.

During his 'Flinting' trips, he took on the appearance of a tramp. He kept his tools in an old sack slung over his shoulder, and with an old overcoat and 'Fishing' type hat, he would walk twenty to thirty miles a day.

Buckley's extraordinary contribution to Mesolithic archaeology has only been fully recognised in the last twenty years. He did, however, contribute substantially to a book in 1932 *The Mesolithic Age of Britain* by Graham Clark.

At the same time he was compiling the official history of the 7th Northumberland Fusiliers, which has become the definitive work on the Regiment. In 1920 he published a personal account of his war service, entitled *Q6a and Other places*. Although based in fact, it gives a more human account of the war, and perhaps a side to the experience that many other writers would have missed. Buckley obviously laboured intensively to finish these works, dwelling on the deeds of others, but neglected in them to enlighten the reader to any degree about himself, something that I am endeavouring to correct.

As well completing the two regimental histories, Buckley returned to his earlier interests. He had already, before the war published works on early glass¹⁰, and probably his most notable work a comprehensive book *Old English Glass*¹¹, soon followed. He also wrote the entry for glass in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. His glass collection now resides in the Victoria and Albert Museum and in the Tolson Memorial Museum in Huddersfield along with a legacy of numerous articles. He also had a great interest in early watches, buckles, lovespoons and ceramics. He was a prolific contributor to a wide range of publications. A list exists specifying a vast number of articles and works of note, ranging from antiques magazines to more scholarly works.¹² Buckley was elected to the Society of Antiquarians on 5th May

¹⁰ For example, Francis Buckley, *English Balaster Stemmed Glasses of the 17th & 18th centuries*, Ballantyne Press, Edinburgh, 1912, and *Old London Drinking Glasses*, Ballantyne Press, Edinburgh, 1913.

¹¹ Francis Buckley, *History of Old English Glass*, Ernest Benn, 1925.

¹² In 2011 an exhibition at Gallery Oldham, curated by Sean Baggaley, *A Collector's Life: The Francis Buckley Story* displayed examples of his collections from various museums.

1927, his qualification being that he 'Has excavated flint sites and written on old English glas'¹³. He resigned his membership in 1938, for reasons unknown.

During the Second World War, Francis Buckley was again called to arms, serving as a Lieutenant in the West Yorkshire Regiment from 1939 to 1942, with the Army Legal Division in York. He left the Army at the age of sixty-one (presumably retirement), and subsequently joined the Home Guard as an aircraft spotter. (Luckily there were few aircraft to spot in Yorkshire, as Francis by his own admission had poor eyesight). During this period, Francis, out of principal, stuck rigidly to his ration entitlement

He was a well known figure locally in West Yorkshire as a Justice of the Peace. He was said to be strict, but was also known to be lenient under the right circumstances. He was a Lay Reader, (his great-uncle Richard had built and endowed St Mary's the local church)¹⁴ and was said to give some interesting sermons. As a landlord he was very gentle with his tenants, and I doubt if the income from them ever much exceeded the expenditure that was laid out on the upkeep of the houses. Most of them were subsequently sold to the occupants over a long period of time.

A measure may be taken of Francis Buckley, by the way in which he is remembered. Whilst researching for this piece, I was told by a lady who used to be his neighbour, 'he was an absolute 'gentleman', on one occasion, a neighbour who worked in the cotton mill, had a delivery of coal arrive at his house during the day, which had been dumped outside in the street. Francis said 'I can't have him coming home to that after a long day at the Mill', and he promptly shovelled it all into the coal hole for him. 'And this for a man who had, by then, assumed the role, almost, of Lord of the Manor.'

Francis never owned a car and never drove, though he did own a 'Dog Cart' (horse and trap). One of Francis's keen interests was his vegetable garden, where he grew enough potatoes to last his family the year, and enough raspberries to supply half the district.

Bebba and Francis had three children, Maude, George and John. George and John both served during the Second War, George Buckley as an officer. John was killed in a lorry accident in Europe, on the 17th July 1947. George Buckley served for nineteen years in the British Army in the Royal Engineers and now lives in New Zealand. He landed on Gold beach on D-day and served throughout the North West Europe campaign, and later in Burma.

He writes: 'An extraordinary coincidence occurred during the D Day invasion of Europe. I was part of the engineer effort to clear the beaches of obstacles, landing five minutes ahead of the first infantry. On my beach, Gold Beach, near Le Hamel, it was the 50th Northumbrian Division that made the assault. God had an amazing hand in success there, facing, as we were, Polish and Russians who joined the German Army for sake of food and clothing only. As the invasion began, they shot their German Officers and surrendered to the 50th Northumbrian Division, who handed them over to us. They made willing labourers, who cleared all remaining obstacles by sheer manpower. God never got a mention in dispatches for that miracle!'

¹³ Certificate of Candidate for Election FSA 14/2/1927, Buckley family papers. One of his sponsors was Lt.-Col. G.R.B. Spain who had shared his flint hunting on the Western Front.

¹⁴ Richard Buckley (1809-83) cotton spinner of Waterside mill, *Official Handbook St Mary's Church, Greenfield Grand Bazaar*, 1912.

Maude served as a W.R.N.S. Officer (Signals) during the 2nd War, stationed mostly on the South Coast, where she met her husband James Pictor, who was a Lieutenant-Commander R.N.R. Minesweepers. She died in 1991.

Thankfully few people must know how hard it is to be preceded by the death of one's offspring, and Francis was deeply affected by John's loss. Francis caught influenza and bronchial pneumonia, and lost the will to live. He died on 27th March 1949 at the age of 68. They are survived by one son and five grandchildren.

To Captain Francis Buckley, 7th Northumberland Fusiliers,

Thank you Sir.



(Buckley family collection)

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Francis Buckley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Rosemary Pictor, Francis Buckley's grand-daughter for allowing me access to family papers and providing photographs.

ORIGINS OF THE SADDLEWORTH MALLALIEU FAMILY

Mike Buckley

“Some years ago when Mr. Radcliffe held the commission of Captain in the Upper Agbrigg volunteers he was riding past French Mill in his uniform when he was stopped by an old man of the name of Mallalieu who sung the above verse¹⁵ whilst sticking to my Grandfather’s bridle. This man was descended from a frenchman of the name of Mallalieu whom the old Captain brought from Flanders as a servant and who afterwards was married and settled at French Mill which took its name from his nation. He was the common ancestor of the various families of Mallalieu now spread over the district”

- George Shaw MSS¹⁶

The Huguenot ancestry of the Saddleworth Mallalieu family and their links with Frenches Mill and an Elizabethan, Robert Radcliffe of Shaw Hall, has been the topic of much historical speculation. The story, first documented in the notes of George Shaw of Upper Mill¹⁷, was later the subject of a book published in 1920 by D.F.E.Sykes¹⁸, an historical essay by A.J. Howcroft in 1922¹⁹ and a series of correspondence between Hartley Bateson, A.J.Howcroft and Ammon Wrigley in the letters columns of the Oldham Chronicle in the 1940’s. In none of these accounts however was any hard evidence produced to support the local tradition.

Captain Radcliffe of Shaw Hall

The story of Robert Radcliffe’s is described in the 1830’s by Rev. Francis Raines; the account apparently originating from John Radcliffe of Stonebreaks (1756-1840), who claimed descent from Captain Robert Radcliffe.²⁰ As the story goes, Robert Radcliffe, a third son of William Radcliffe of Foxdenton, lived at Shaw Hall at the close of Queen Elizabeth’s reign and attended upon Sir Philip Sydney through Flanders and was with him when he received his death wound (in 1586). He was also with the earl of Essex at the taking of Cadiz (1596) and was left in garrison at that place where he had an amour with a Spanish lady, an event commemorated in a ballad then still remembered by old persons in Saddleworth.

Robert Radcliffe was a shadowy figure. The Radcliffes of Ordsall owned the whole of Shawmere until 1604 when the estate, less Shaw Hall, was sold to the lord of the manor of Saddleworth, William Ramsden of Longley Hall in Almondbury²¹. In 1611

¹⁵ Reference to the ballad “The Spanish Lady’s Love”.

¹⁶ George Shaw MSS. Saddleworth Museum Archives.

¹⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁸ D.F.E. Sykes, *The Huguenot Ancestry of the Mallalieux of Saddleworth*, Privately printed, 1920.

¹⁹ A.J.Howcroft, “*The Stranger*” in *Tales of a Pennine People*, Oldham, 1923, p. 11.

²⁰ Raines MSS, Vol. 2, Chetham’s Library, Manchester, pp. 58-60.

²¹ Feet of Fines, 1604, The National Archives (TNA), CP 25(2).

Shaw Hall was also purchased by Ramsden²². There is ample evidence to prove the existence of Robert Radcliffe and that he resided at Shaw Hall at this period²³. It is almost certainly wrong, however, that he was the son of William Radcliffe of Foxdenton though evidence does exist that he was a kinsman of the Ordsall Radcliffes. There is also no evidence that he was a captain and no record of his involvement in any of the campaigns mentioned in the tradition. However, his kinsman, Sir Alexander Radcliffe of Ordsall, the owner of Shaw Hall at the time, was involved in these campaigns. He was at the sacking of Cadiz in 1596 where it is claimed he received his knighthood. It is also recorded that two of his brothers were slain in Flanders in 1599 and that he himself was slain in Ireland the same year.

The story of the Spanish lady is problematic. The ballad of “the Spanish Ladye’s Love” was undoubtedly well known in the district during the 18th century, and according to Hampson was attributed to a vicar of Saddleworth, however Hampson points out that both Sir Urian Legh and Sir John Bolle, other well known local 16th century figures, had also been portrayed as the hero of the story.²⁴

Thomas Marralew alias French

Returning to the Mallalieu tradition. The earliest reference to a Mallalieu in Saddleworth is in 1588, in the inventory of James Kenworthy of Saddleworth where ‘Thomas Marralew alias French of the Parish of Saddleworth yeoman’ is recorded as a debtor, owing 11s. 8d.²⁵. The title ‘yeoman’ at this early date is quite uncommon in Saddleworth, the title later implied a freeholder, but at this time was used simply for a man of substance. Even more intriguing is Thomas Marralew’s alias. An alias in these times would either imply a nickname or possible illegitimacy, the second name being the mother’s family name. Although the surname “French” was not uncommon in Yorkshire at this date, the alias is compelling evidence for the family legend.

Marralew is referred to again, simply as Thomas Mallelew, in the will and inventory of Robert Broadbent of Saddleworth in 1604²⁶, and as Thomas Frenche (alias Marrelewe) as witness to a deed of 1613 between William Ramesden of Longley Hall and Mary, his wife, and John and George Whewell of Hawkeyard.²⁷ In the deed, despite the clerk writing ‘alias Frenche’ he signs Thomas Marrelew. This is strong evidence that the origins of the name were Marralew and that the spelling with “ll” was a later change. It is also a strong indication that ‘Frenche’ was a nickname applied by others, rather than a formal surname being a result of illegitimacy. The last reference to him is in the inventory of Richard Kenworthy of Saddleworth in 1616 (spelt Maralew)²⁸. In the will of Edmund Buckley of Saddleworth in 1606, Agnes

²² Feet of Fines, 1611, TNA, CP 25(2).

²³ In an Inquisition Post Mortem of Sir Alexander Radcliffe of Ordsall in 1599 a deed is cited in which it is stated that Shaw Hall was then in the tenure or occupation of one Robert R.....; the deed is unfortunately damaged and the rest of the surname is missing. However, it is hard to believe that this could have been anyone other than Robert Radcliffe. TNA, DI 7/17/35.

²⁴ George Shaw MSS, Saddleworth Museum Archives.

²⁵ Lancashire Archives (LA), WCW Supra 1588.

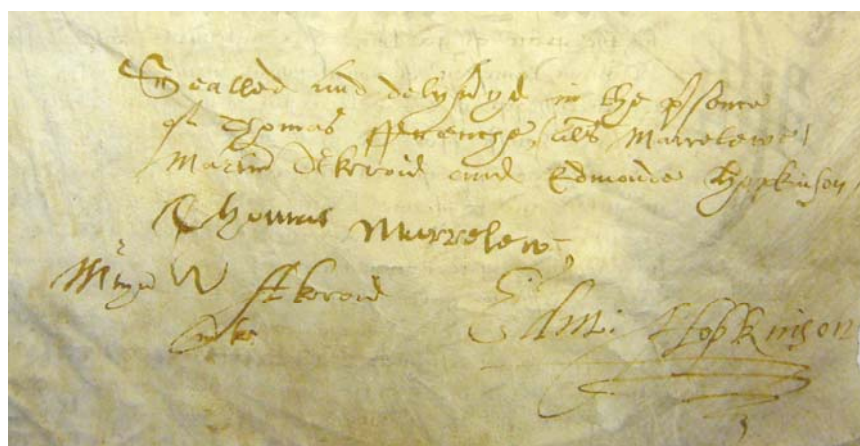
²⁶ LA, WCW Infra 1604.

²⁷ WYAS Kirklees, Whitley Beaumont Collection, OD-WBD-X-69.

²⁸ LA, WCW Supra 1616.

Marralow, the wife of Thomas Marralow, is named as a legatee²⁹. This hints that Thomas Marralew's wife Agnes may have had kinship connections with the Buckley family and that he married locally.

Another important reference is a court case of 1596 where 'Thomas Maralewe' of Saddleworth occurs together with a John Maralewe as plaintiff in a suit against Jenit Kershaw, Margery Kershaw and Ralph Wolfenden of Sholver concerning unpaid debts.³⁰ The two Marralews were acting as executors of the 1594 will of a certain Jenit Wrigley, widow deceased. In the will Wrigley had left 20 marks and one cow to George Maralew and Wrigley Maralew, to Susan Maralew one cow, to the wife of John Lees one heffer, to John Marelewe one heffer and to John Buckley 12s. It had not been possible to pay these legacies because of the unpaid debts. It seems clear that the Maralews and other legatees were her kinsmen, possibly grandchildren or nephews and nieces, and that the four Marralews were probably children of Thomas Maralewe. The Christian name Wrigley would further imply that Jenit's deceased husband, a Wrigley, would appear to be the blood relative of the Marralews.



The signature of Thomas Maralew witnessing a deed of 1613.
WYAS Kirklees, Whitley Beaumont Collection, OD-WBD-X-69

Marralew's age is entirely consistent with the Huguenot story. His marriage prior to 1606 and a number of Mallalieu baptisms in the Saddleworth registers in the second decade of the 17th century of what must have been his children's children would indicate that he was a young man in the 1580's, the time when Robert Radcliffe was supposed to have been with Sir Philip Sydney in Flanders. The date of Sydney's death in 1586, at which Radcliffe was supposed to have been present, fits well with the first Saddleworth reference to Thomas Marralew in 1588. As with Robert Radcliffe, the absence of any records of Marralews living in either Lordsmere, Quickmere or Friarmere at this period is strong evidence that they both lived in Shawmere.

Wrigley Marralew, Miller

Turning now to the next generation of the family. There are no further references to Thomas Marralew after 1616. However, in the same year, a letter to William Ramsden from a number of his Lordsmere tenants complains that Wrigley Maralew,

²⁹ LA, WCW Supra 1606.

³⁰ TNA, C 3/282/86.

millar and tenant of William Ramsden, had encroached upon ancient rights of way.³¹ Probably linked to the reference to Wrigley Maralew encroaching on the common land is an entry in 1618 in William Ramsden's account book listing a number of plots of land "allreadye rented" among which is "2 acres and 3 roods and an halfe to Wrygley Malerewe"³². This reference is almost certain to be new enclosure, and if it is the same land referred to in the letter of complaint, enclosure in Lordsmere.

As children of Wrigley Mawlew were baptised at Saddleworth in 1615 and 1617 it seems very likely that Wrigley was of the next generation and the court case of 1596 strongly implies he George and John were the sons of Thomas. The registers, though fragmentary, also reveal that George Malalew had a daughter baptised in 1614 and that John Mawlew was buried in 1614 (his daughter being buried the previous year). A Margaret Mawlew was married to Robert Shaw in 1617; presumably another daughter of Thomas.

The use of a family name as a Christian name is without other precedent in Saddleworth at this date. At a later period it would usually signify the mother's maiden name. However the reference to Thomas's wife Agnes in the will of Edmund Buckley casts doubt on this. Possibly Jennet Wrigley was Agnes's mother and had been a Buckley before marriage.

The last reference to Wrigley Mallalieu is in a list of debtors in the will and inventory of George Broadbent of Harrop in 1629, when the wife of Wridgley Mallalew and her son George are listed as owing 20 shillings³³. Presumably Wrigley had died before this date.

The Seventeenth Century

The 1641-42 Protestation Returns for Saddleworth provides a list of males of eighteen years and over who, at the behest of Parliament, signed an undertaking to support the rights of Parliament³⁴. Four Mallalieus are listed, two George Mallalieus, a John and a James. The two George Mallalieus are presumably the son of Thomas whose daughter was baptised in 1613 and Thomas's grandson (the son of Wrigley) mentioned in 1629. John seems likely to have been a grandson (assuming it was Thomas's son John who was buried in 1614). The baptism of children of John Malelu are recorded in 1633 and 1641 and the burial of a son in 1640. Of James there is no further record. This tenuous record is all that remains of the early generations of the Sadleworth family.

A generation later the picture comes in to sharper focus. The Hearth Tax Returns provide the first indication of where the Mallalieus were living. The 1664 returns list two John Malelews and a Francis Malalew in Shawmere and a George Malelew in Lordsmere³⁵. One of the John Malalews and Francis Mallalew were exempt the tax - implying they were poor and possibly cottagers rather than the occupiers of a major farm. The other two entries can be accounted for by two wills of this period; the two earliest Mallalieu wills recorded.

³¹ West Yorkshire Archive Service (WYAS) Kirklees, DD/RA/F/19.

³² WYAS Kirklees, DD/RA/F/4a, p. 112.

³³ LA, WCW Supra 1630.

³⁴ Original in the Parliamentary Archives HL/PO/JO/10/1/109. Transcript in J.Radcliffe, Saddleworth Parish Registers, Vol. 1, Uppermill, 1887, p. 483.

³⁵ M.Buckley, *Saddleworth Hearth Tax Returns*. Pt. 1, SHS Bulletin, 2001, Vol.31, No.3, p.11.

The administration of John Malalew in 1673, described him as of Shaw Mill³⁶. This reference providing the first definitive link between the Mallalieu and Frenches Mill and it was presumably this John Malalew that paid the hearth tax in 1664. The residence of George Mallalew of Lordsmere is revealed by the will of George Mallalew of Churchyard-head, husbandman in 1675³⁷. Churchyard-head, a farmstead behind Saddleworth Church, later became known as Wickins and was a home to the Mallalieu until the 19th century.

Wickins

It seems almost certain that George Mallalew of Churchyard-head was the same George Mallalew mentioned as the son of Wrigley Mallalew in 1629 as reference is made in this will to a brother, Wrigley Mallalew. But this brother must have lived outside Saddleworth from an early date as he is not mentioned in either the Protestation Return or Hearth Tax.

At what date the Mallalews moved to Churchyard-head is unclear. At the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the 17th centuries the estate was occupied by a James Taylor³⁸. By the 1660s, as evidenced by the Hearth Tax, George Mallalieu was in occupation. The new land enclosed by Wrigley Mallalieu in 1616 may shed light on this. The manor map of 1770 indicates that the Wickins estate was enlarged by enclosure at an earlier date, land in the clough being taken into the farm³⁹. The map shows that other farms in this part of Saddleworth were similarly extended and it seems that the early seventeenth century is a likely date for this enclosure. The possibility exists therefore that the new land of Wrigley Mallalieu mentioned in 1618 is this extension to Wickens farm and that Wrigley Mallalieu was in occupation of the farm at this date. The area of 2 acres 3½ roods correlates approximately with the 6 acres 2 roods given in 1770 when it is recognised that areas given in 1618 would be expressed in Cheshire or Lancashire acres. A right of way still exists through the clough.

Descendants of George Mallalew of Churchyard-Head

George Mallalieu's will indicated that he left two sons George and John. His eldest son inherited his tenement at Wickins. He died in 1695 and the administration of his estate was granted to his widow Mary.⁴⁰ The inventory of his goods indicate that he was a significant sheep farmer owning 149 sheep. Saddleworth Registers record the baptisms of his children and his marriage to Mary Scholefield in 1680. Many of the today's Mallalieu trace their ancestry from this marriage. Their eldest son Jonathan, inherited the farm and his descendents continued in occupation of Wickins for another two or three generations as well as the adjoining farms of Clerks, Pobgreen, Bank Top and High Stile. George and Mary's second son Joshua was a taylor and settled in Friarmere, at various times being described as of Grange, Moorcroft and Wood. From this Joshua descended John Mallalieu of Millbury, Massachusetts who emigrated early in the 19th century and whose son William Francis (d. 1911) was Bishop of the

³⁶ LA, WCW Infra 1673.

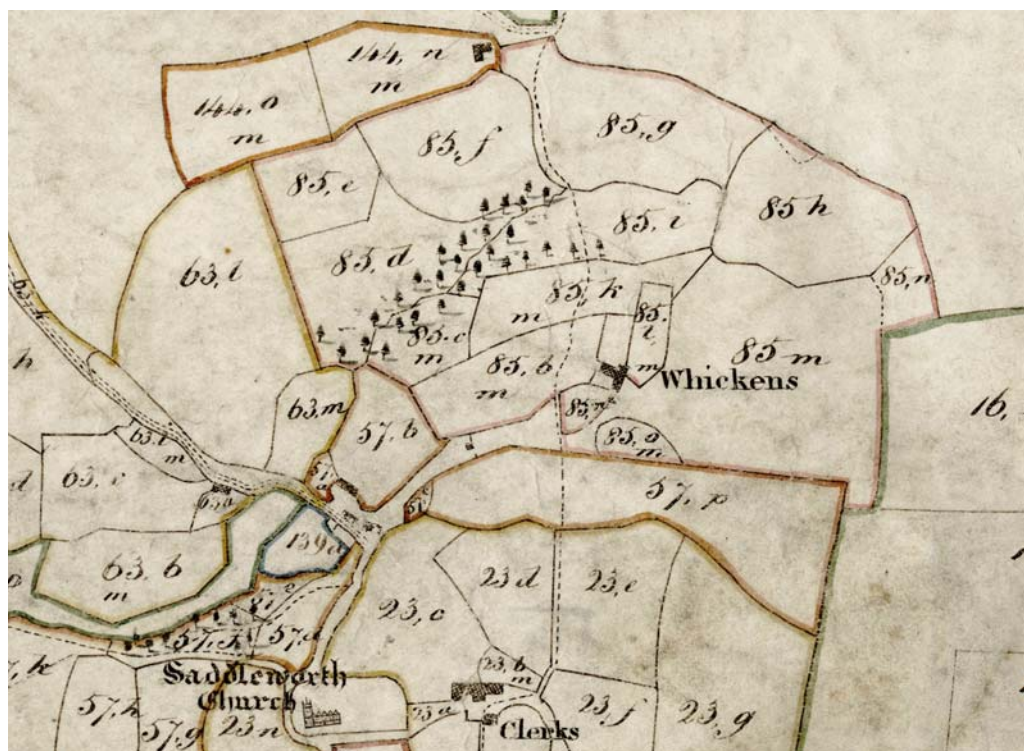
³⁷ LA, WCW Infra 1675.

³⁸ WYAS Kirklees, DD/RA/F/4a, p. 181.

³⁹ M.Buckley, D.Harrison, V.Khadem, A.Petford, & J. Widdall., Mapping Saddleworth, Vol. 2, Saddleworth, Uppermill, 2010. pp. 48 & 49.

⁴⁰ LA, WCW Supra 1695.

Methodist Episcopal Church.⁴¹ Other notable descendants who remained in Saddleworth include David and Henry Mallalieu founders of D. & H. Mallalieu Ltd, Woollen Manufacturers, of Bailey and Knarr Mills in Delph and immediate forebears of Frederick William Mallalieu MP and J.P.W. Mallalieu MP.



Wickins Farm in 1770. Fields 85m and 85n are both called Intake implying later expansion of the Farm; 85m is 6a 2r in area. Mapping Saddleworth, pp. 48-9

Returning now to John Mallalieu, the second son of George Mallalieu of Churchyard-head. The will of John Mallalieu 'of Wrigley's in the Parish of Saddleworth', yeoman proved in 1708 makes it plain that they were one and the same⁴². Wrigley's was a farm in Diggle. In his will he left half of his land to Mary Mallalieu, widow, and bequeathed to Jane, Mary and Dorothy her daughters by George Mallalieu. Mary's daughter Patience was singled out for special treatment, being left 'all my land and ground lying at Runninghill in Saddleworth, which I purchased of Thomas Bradburey with all my goods and chattels'. In the event of Patience's death he asked for the goods to be divided and given to the children of Mary Mallalieu 'which I am unkle to'. The baptism of Patience in 1701, "fil Mary Mallalew alias John Mallalew" makes it clear that she was the illegitimate daughter of John and Mary. Mary lived until 1737 and is mentioned in the manorial chief rental of 1712 as Widow Malalew and her daughters for Runninghill.⁴³ Patience married John Bradbury of Fairbanks in 1723 and was the ancestor of the Runninghill Bradburys.

⁴¹ D.F.E. Sykes, op. cit.

⁴² LA, WCW Supra 1708.

⁴³ Leeds University, Brotherton Library Special Collections, Wentworth-Woolley Hall Papers, Box 8/6.

Frenches Mill

The occupation of miller runs through the Mallalieu family throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; the first reference being to Wrigley Mallalieu, William Ramsden's miller in 1616. Wrigley Maralew could either have been a corn miller or fulling miller, the term miller being applicable in either case. Both types of mill probably existed in Saddleworth at this date. The fact that he is Ramsden's miller, however, would perhaps argue in favour of him being a corn miller as it is unlikely that Ramsden would have been directly involved with the running of a fulling mill. A connection with French's Mill at this early date seems unlikely. At the time of the sale of Shawmere to William Ramsden in 1604, although a corn mill is mentioned (probably Manns), there is no fulling mill listed. It is also significant that, although described as a miller, Wrigley Mallalieu was living at Whickens, not Frenches.



Frenches Mill c. 1840 by an unknown artist. (Saddleworth Museum Collection)

A fulling mill may have been built at Frenches however by the 1630s. In his will dated 1639 Edmund Buckley of Grasscroft leaves to his son John 'all my right title tearme and time which I now have in one walke mille or fullers mill with the house and ground thereunto belonging' - possibly a reference to the mill at Frenches. The first clear reference to what must have been Frenches mill is the reference to John Mallalieu of 'Lower Milne' in a list of those paying tithes in 1669⁴⁴. Shortly afterwards the administration of John Malalew in 1673 describes him as of Shaw Mill⁴⁵. These two references provides the first definitive link between the Mallalieux and Frenches Mill and it was presumably this John Malalew that paid the hearth tax in

⁴⁴ J.M.Hunt, Saddleworth Tithes in 1669, SHS Bulletin, Vol. 14, No. 2, 1984, p. 20.

⁴⁵ See Footnote 21.

1664. But how did Frenches get its name; by 1673 Thomas Marralew, alias French, was long dead? What seems probable is that Marralew settled at Frenches as a farmer, giving his name to the estate and that the fulling mill, established later in the 17th century acquired its name from the farm. There is no evidence to indicate that Thomas Marralew himself was ever a miller.

John Mallalieu's son Thomas, the administrator of his father's affairs, apparently continued to live at Frenches.⁴⁶ It is not known whether he operated the mill, or just farmed the Frenches estate. He was alive in 1703, but by 1722 another Thomas, presumably his son, was living at Frenches and was described as of French-Miln, clothier, when his twin children Jonathan and George were baptised. The baptismal records of subsequent children describe him as Miller of French Mill and he is described in this way at the time of his burial in 1743. The manor rentals at this time record that Frenches Mill was rented from the lord of the manor⁴⁷. In 1719 John Buckley, John Bentley and Thomas Rhodes paid at an annual rent for the mill of £8 5s 0d. Thomas Mallalieu was therefore not the proprietor of the mill but would have either been paid a wage to operate it or had sub-leased it. The 1719 rental's reference to 'the Fulling Mill at Frenches' is the first time the name Frenches is encountered. With Thomas Mallalieu's death the family connections with Frenches came to an end. But the family occupation of Miller continued; shortly afterwards, in 1748, Jonathan Mallalieu of Walk Mill, in Dobcross, fuller, married Martha Shaw of Hollingreave and continued to work as such at the mill until the 1790s. He was presumably the son of the last named Thomas Mallalieu.

Wharmton Bank

Wharmton Bank or Wharmton Brow was a farmstead on the foothills of Wharmton above Halls Farm. Described as an old dwelling house in 1770⁴⁸ the farm appears to mostly comprise late sixteenth or early seventeenth century intakes from the moor. From the late seventeenth century it was occupied by a George Mallalieu and remained in the hands of his descendants until the end of the eighteenth century, having been leased for three lives prior to 1719. 'Old George Mallalieu' of Wharmton Brow, husbandman, died in 1734⁴⁹ and left a will in which he mentions his only son Francis Mallalieu and various monetary bequests to his grandchildren. A younger son Jonathan had pre-deceased him. One of 'Old George's' grandchildren was James Mallalieu (c1703-1761) who left Saddleworth to live at Windy Bank in Ashton-under-Lyne. His son, John Mallalieu (1733-1785) became a member of the Moravian Church. John's two sons also played a prominent role in the Church particularly the community at Fairfield near Ashton. Frank (1767-1832) was the 'Provincial Helper', the lead member of the Moravian church nationally⁵⁰. His brother Rev. Thomas (c.1780-1842) was minister at Fairfield and Frank's son the

⁴⁶ Thomas Mallalew of Shawmere was assessed for land tax in 1683. The return records him paying 1s. 6d and the return, which appears to arrange the farms in geographical order, lists him adjacent to the "Occupiers of Shaw Hall"; strong evidence that he was living at Frenches. Shawmere Land Tax Assessment, Pingle Mill, Papers. Transcript in SHS Archives.

⁴⁷ Leeds University, Brotherton Library Special Collections, Wentworth-Woolley Hall Papers, Box 8/5.

⁴⁸ Mapping Saddleworth, op. cit. p.83.

⁴⁹ Burials 30th November 1730. J.Radcliffe, op. cit. p. 371. See also his will, LA, WCW Infra 1735.

⁵⁰ D.F.E.Sykes, op. cit.

Rev. William Mallalieu (1798-1871), a minister of the Moravian community at Ockbrook near Derby⁵¹. A cousin, the Rev James Montgomery Mallalieu, was headmaster of the Moravian Boys school there at the same time.

The Malladues & Mellalues

The spelling of the name has challenged clerks from the earliest times and many variants to the spelling occur in parish registers and other records. The spelling 'Marralew' appears to have changed to 'Mallalew' early in the seventeenth century and is not encountered again in Saddleworth after 1617. The parish register spellings alternate arbitrarily between Mallalew, Mallalue, Mallalu, Malelu, Malladew and Malladue. Early on the intermediate spelling Mawlew is also encountered. The modern spelling of Mallalieu did not become common until after 1750 but in Saddleworth eventually superseded other versions of the name.

The spelling Mellodew did however become standardised outside the district and the founders of the Moorside velvet manufacturing enterprise, Thomas and James Mellodew, were perhaps the most famous bearers of this name. They were direct descendants of a John Mellodew of Gnat Bank in Bamford in the Parish of Middleton, who had died before 1682. His brother George Malladue, who lived at Heywood Hall, appears to have married well, having wed Elizabeth the sister of the Rev. Roger Kay, refounder and benefactor of Bury Grammar School. It may well be noteworthy that George Malladue's three sons were all millers, which perhaps suggests that this may also have been the occupation of George and his forebears. Earlier references to the family in Bury and Middleton can be found in the church registers of the two parishes. Thomas Malladue, presumably the father of the John and George, was buried at Bury in 1663 and his wife is listed in the Hearth Tax returns the next year. The baptisms of three of their children are also recorded in the Bury Church Registers between 1639 and 1643. Other early references in the Middleton Church Registers record the marriage of Thomas in 1635 and, in the same year, the baptism of a John, son of Francis Melladew. It seems very likely from the preponderance of the Christian names Thomas, George and Francis in this family that these Malladues had moved into the Heywood area from Saddleworth sometime in the 1630s. The occupation of miller may also be relevant. The names of Malladue and its variant Mellalue subsequently become widespread in the Middleton area. Other possible migrants from Saddleworth were Ellis Melladew who occurs in the Kirkburton Church Registers from 1642-53 and who married Mary Cowldwell in 1642⁵² and Francis Melladew who occurs in the Almondury Court Rolls for 1637 where he was amerced 10s for making an affray in Slaithwaite on John Scholefield. It is possible that this was the same Francis Melladew whose son was baptised at Middleton in 1635 as he is not mentioned again in the Middleton Church Registers.

All the evidence therefore indicates that the Mallalieu, Melladew and Melalue families descend from a small number of individuals in the early seventeenth century and that these were very probably the descendants of one man, Thomas Marralew alias French. In view of his nickname, their Huguenot origins seems highly probable.

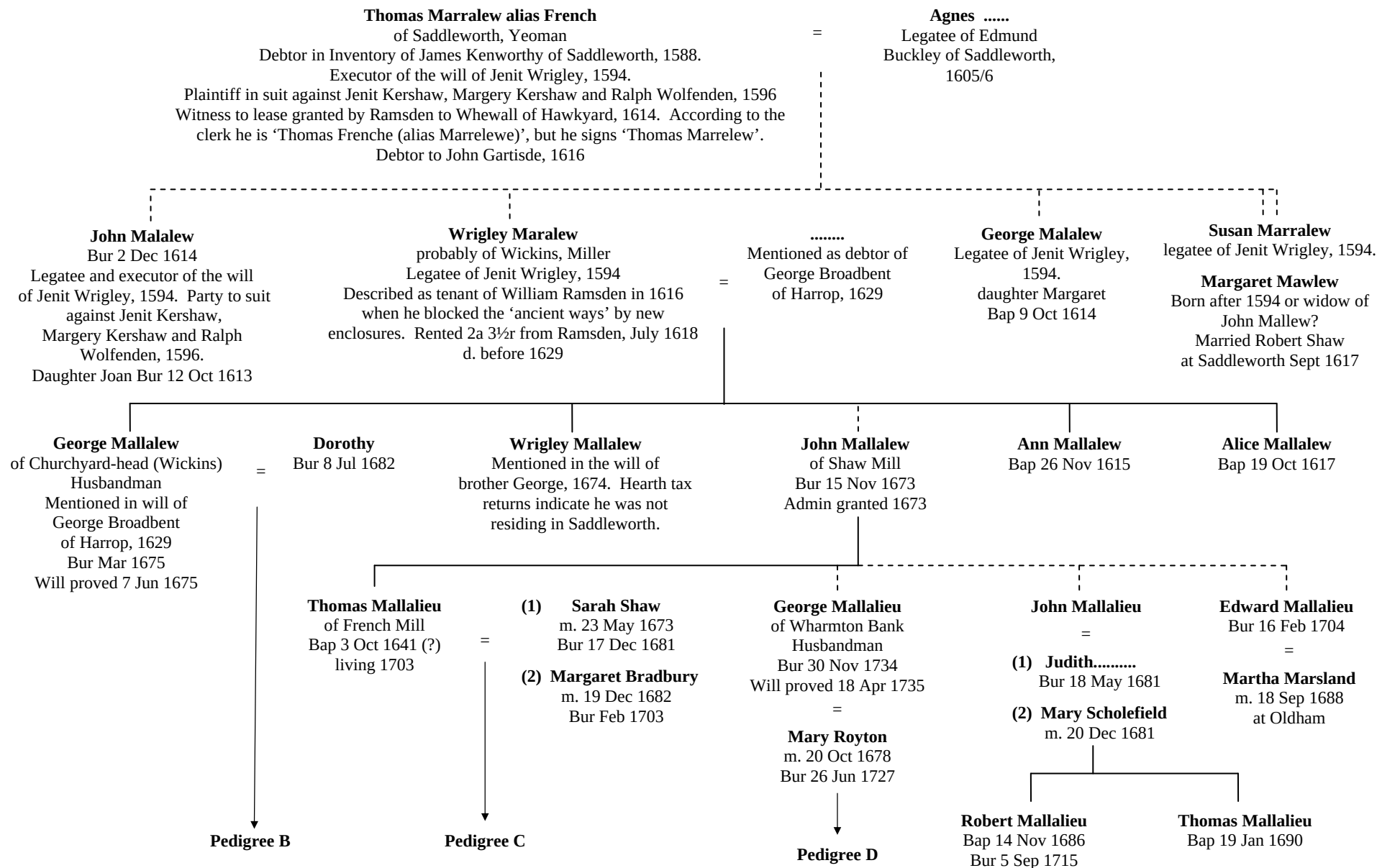
⁵¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fairfield_Moravian_Church also D.F.E.Sykes, op. cit.

⁵² He is also mentioned by a local diarist, Capt. Adam Eyre of Penistone, in an entry dated 3rd April, 1648, Yorkshire Diaries, Vol. 6, , p. 106.

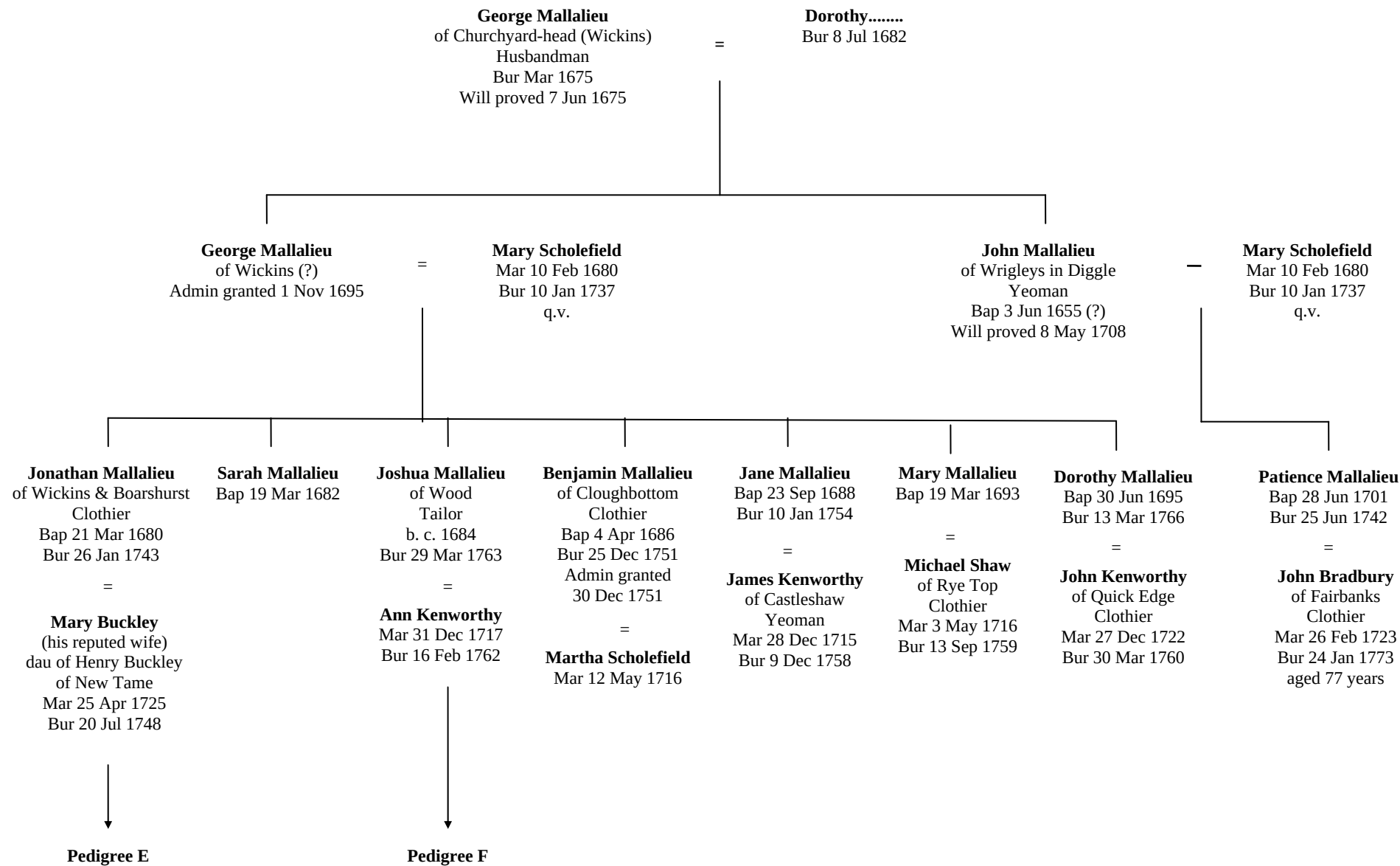
Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Lorna Gartside for help in researching the Malladues and their origins in Middleton, Heywood and Bamford. Victor Khadem's discovery in the National Archives of the sixteenth century court case involving Thomas Maralewe is also gratefully acknowledged.

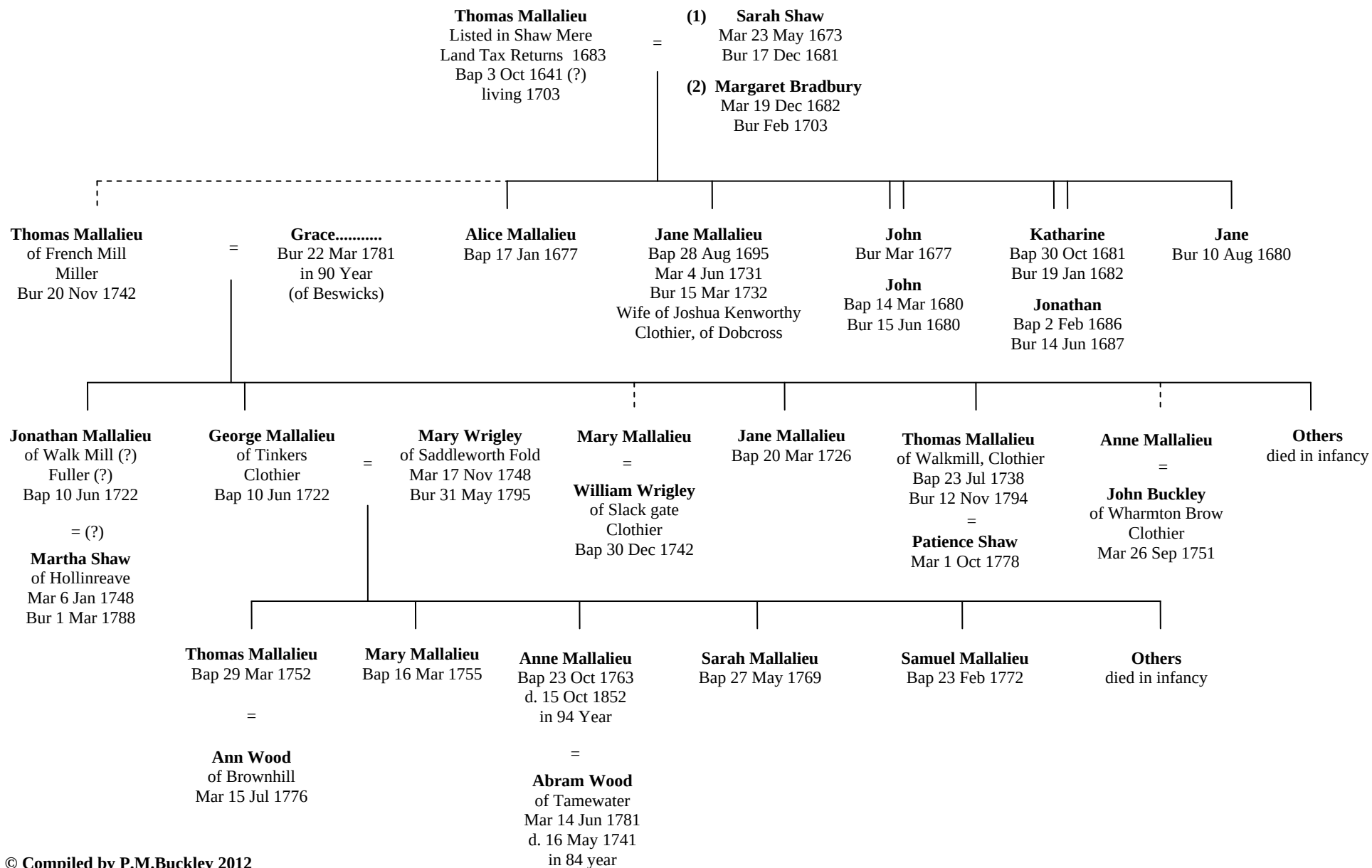
THE MALLALIEU FAMILY OF SADDLEWORTH, YORKSHIRE (A)



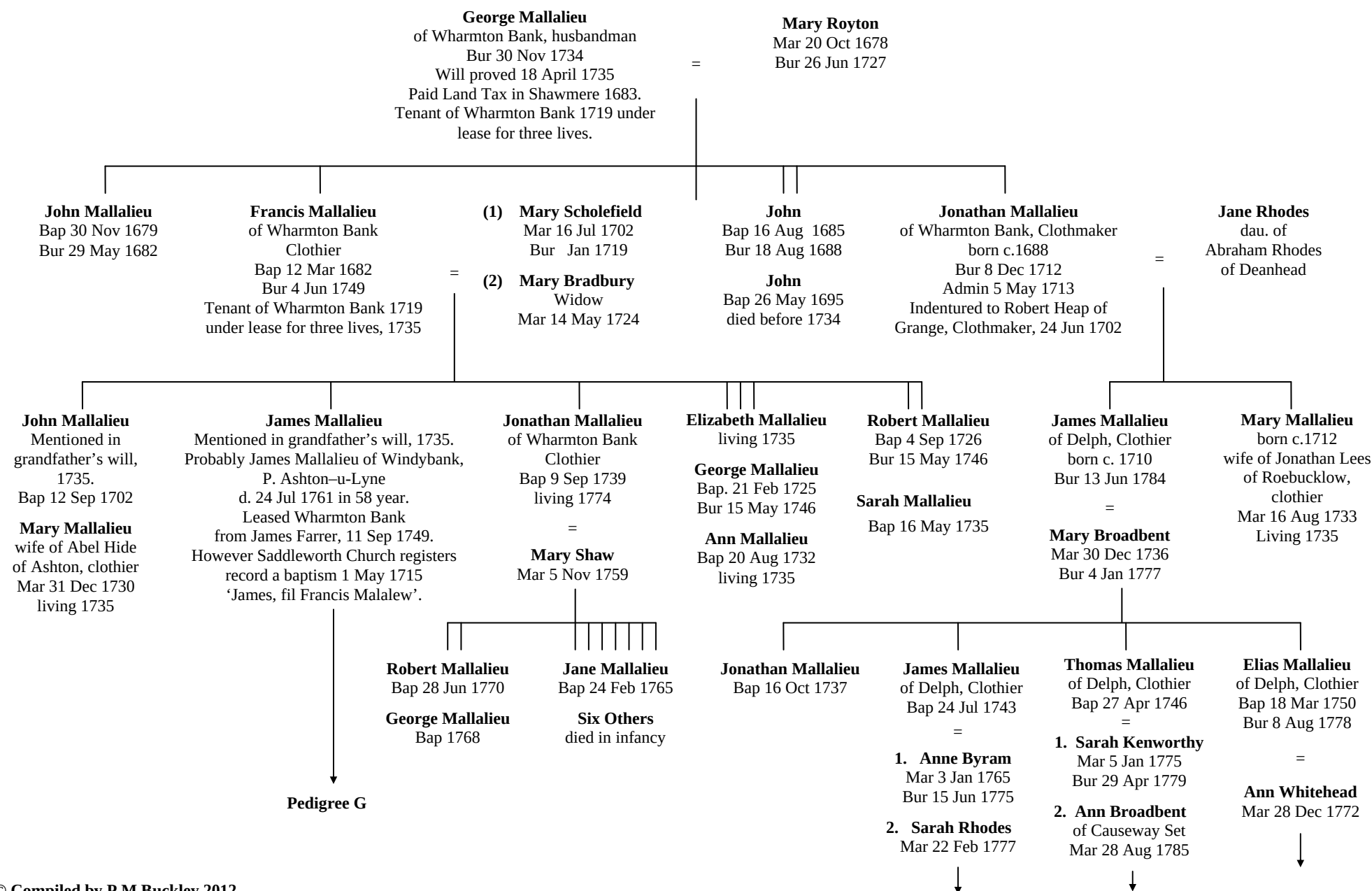
THE MALLALIEU FAMILY OF SADDLEWORTH, YORKSHIRE (B)



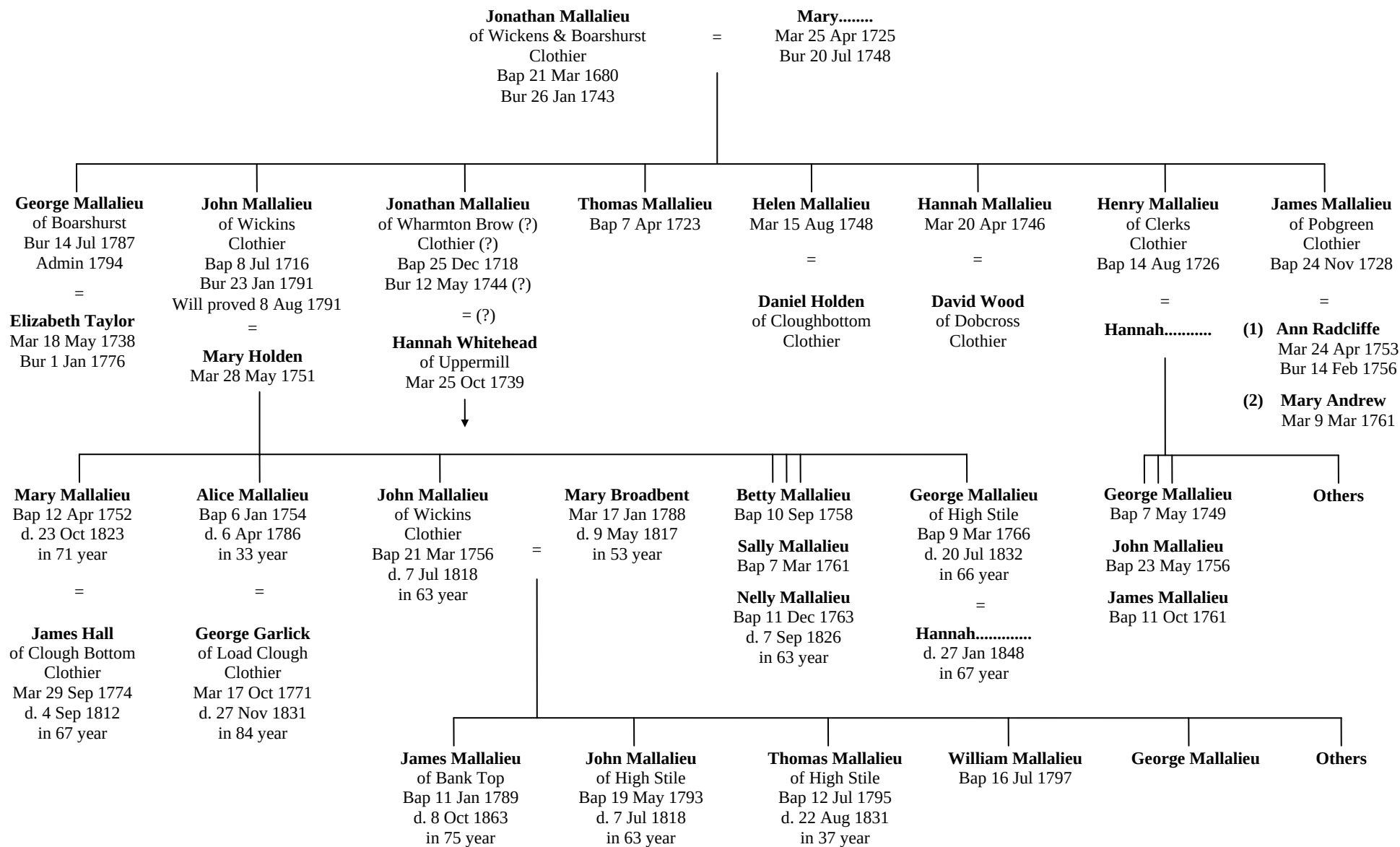
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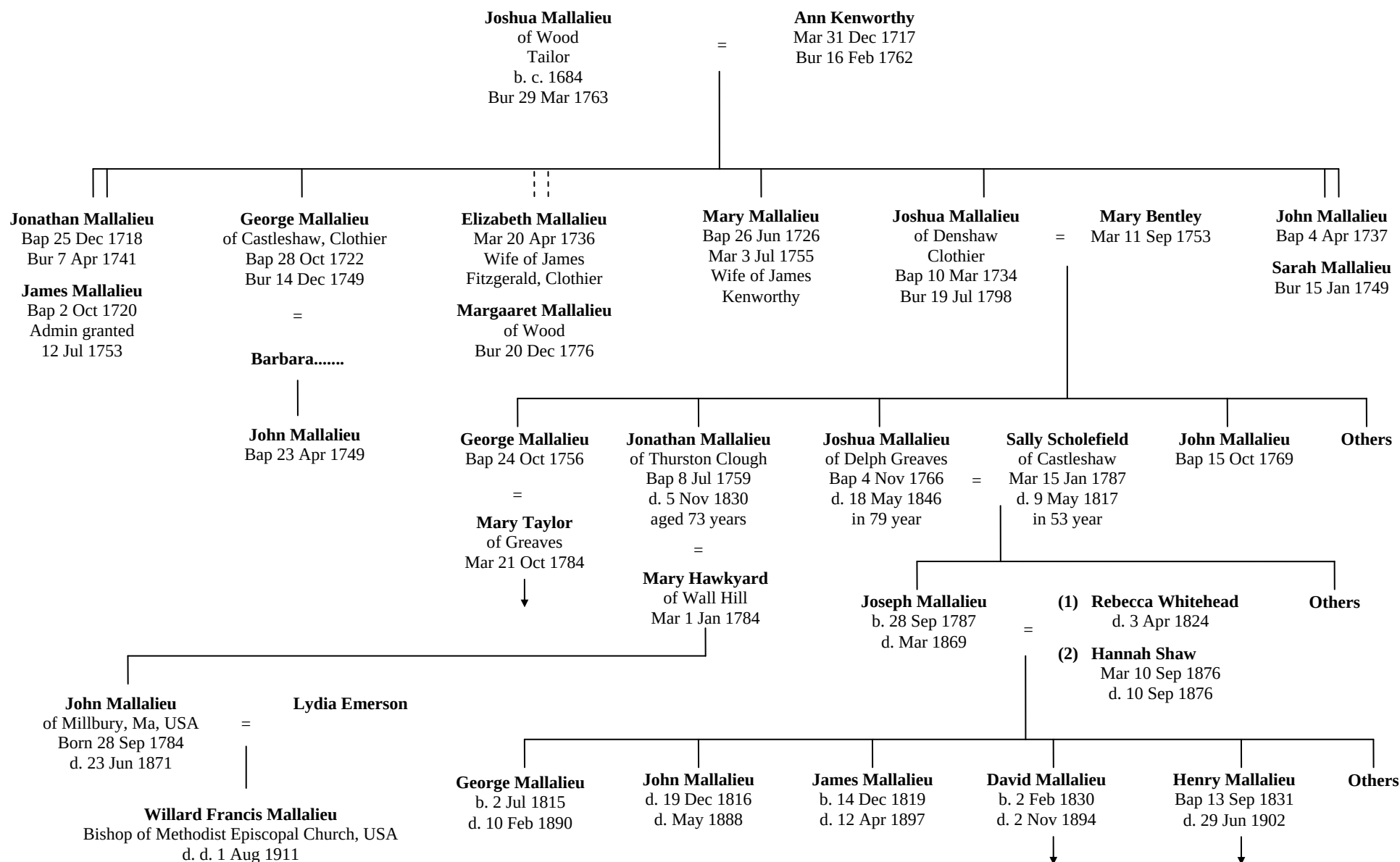
THE MALLALIEU FAMILY OF SADDLEWORTH, YORKSHIRE (D)



THE MALLALIEU FAMILY OF SADDLEWORTH, YORKSHIRE (E)



THE MALLALIEU FAMILY OF SADDLEWORTH, YORKSHIRE (F)



SADDLEWORTH BAPTISM, MARRIAGE & BURIAL RECORDS

Part 1 Church of England Records

Ivan Foster

In these days of internet access to family history information it is not always appreciated that there are still many records not covered by the various family history websites. Over the years, members of this Society have tracked down the location and extent of local baptism, marriage and burial records and have produced lists and in some cases transcripts. Generally, the Church of England records are complete and the historic records deposited in the Manchester Diocesan Archives, now housed in the Central Library, Manchester. Non-conformist records have been less well kept. Those prior to 1837 were required by statute to be deposited in the National Archives in London at this time and are readily available for consultation at the National Archives at Kew. Many of the later records however have not survived.

For many years microfilm and microfiche photographic copies of the original records have been produced and have been generally available in local libraries. The pre 1837 non-conformist records in the National Archives have also been made available in this way. Manchester Central Libraries have historically done much of the filming. In more recent times, digital photography and scanning technology has enabled original photographic copies of records to be reproduced on CDROM. Some church records are available in this format and particular acknowledgement is due to the Manchester & Lancashire Family History Society and its members for the extensive work they have carried out in this respect.

Transcription work and indexing of the original records has also been underway for some time by members of this Society and the MLFHS. The monumental work of John Radcliffe in the 1880s and 1890s which resulted in a two volume transcript and index (up to 1800) of the registers of the mother church of St Chad's, was a quite remarkable achievement. Unfortunately these volumes have been long out of print and are not easily acquired on the second hand book market. Fortunately however they have now been scanned and are available in CD form from the MLFHS. The transcription of the burial records of local churches by the MLFHS, published in 2005 is another major source of information readily available on CDROM; it covers most extant Saddleworth burial records for the nineteenth century. A database of all Saddleworth baptisms up to 1837, the date that civil registration of births began, is also presently being compiled by the Society.

In addition to baptism, marriage and burial records, SHS members over the years have been recording and transcribing the memorials in Saddleworth graveyards. Charles Higson transcribed many local MIs in the early 1900s and his notebooks are available in the Oldham Local Studies archives. Mike Buckley produced a plan and list of graves in St Chad's old yard in the 1970s and since then he and Victor Khadem, helped by other Society members, have photographed, transcribed and indexed these, the oldest monumental inscriptions in the district. Society member Howard Lambert has also transcribed, indexed and published the monumental inscriptions in many

Saddleworth church and chapel graveyards. His work on the Independent Chapel, Delph, graveyard has been published in the Bulletin.⁵³ Alison Wild and I have transcribed many of the MIs in Saddleworth New Yard and Alison those of Christ Church, Friezland.

An index of all names on Saddleworth graveyard memorials is currently being prepared. This index includes grave number, graveyard, surname & Christian name, together with death dates and ages where known. These memorials also often include where the deceased lived which is particularly useful for discovering family members who have left the area.

A summary of the records available is given in the tables below. The tables give details of information available and where it can be found. The locations however are not exhaustive and cover only major libraries, and archives. If any members know of any records that are not listed, please notify me, providing details of their location, dates etc. Also, if you are aware of, or have any transcriptions of monumental inscriptions or other records relating to Saddleworth, not listed here, I would be grateful if you would please forward me a copy for the Society's archive.

The Church of England records are listed here: non-conformist records will be the subject of a future article.



John Radcliffe's Saddleworth Parish Registers; a monumental work containing baptisms, marriages and burials from 1613-1800. The work has extensive footnotes cross-referencing entries and linking burials to MIs. A supplement contains much interesting historical information relating to Saddleworth.

⁵³ H.Lambert, *Monumental Inscriptions at Delph Independent Chapel*; Pt.1, SHS Bulletin, 1994-2001, Vol.24, No.1; Pt.2, Vol.24, No.2; Pt.3, Vol.25, No.3; Pt.4, Vol.26, No.2; Pt.5, Vol.27, No.2; Pt.6, Vol.28, No.1; Pt.7, Vol.28, No.4; Pt.8, Vol.31, No.1.

St Chad's c.1200

Record	Location of Originals	Photographic Copies (Locations)	Transcripts (Locations)
Baptisms	Early Records at MDA	1632-1783 MFPR 2161 (OLSA, MCL) 1783-1800 MFPR 2162 (OLSA, MCL) 1800-1824 MFPR 396 or MFPR 2162 (OLSA, MCL) 1825-1844 MFPR 185 or MFPR 2162 (OLSA, MCL) 1844-1868 MFPR 1646 or MFPR 2162 (OLSA, MCL) 1868-1888 MFPR 1646 or MFPR 2163 (OLSA, MCL)	JR, 1613-1800 (SHS, OLSA, MLFHS, MCL) 1801-1837 (SHS) 1750-1837 Database of all Saddleworth Baptisms (SHS in progress)
Marriage Banns	Early Records at MDA	1792-1912 MFPR 2164 (OLSA, MCL)	
Marriages	Early Records at MDA	1632-1754 MFPR 2161 (OLSA, MCL) 1754-1793 MFPR 185 or MFPR 2163 (OLSA, MCL) 1794-1795 MFPR 2163 (OLSA, MCL) 1795-1812 MFPR 185 or MFPR 2163 (OLSA, MCL) 1812-1837 MFPR 185 (OLSA, MCL) 1837-1863 MFPR 1647 (OLSA, MCL) 1863-1912 MFPR 1648 (OLSA, MCL) 1912-1935 MFPR 1649 (OLSA, MCL)	JR, 1613-1800 (SHS, OLSA, MLFHS, MCL) Marriage Index 1800-1837 (LPRS) Marriage Index 1837-1863 MFPR 2164 (OLSA, MCL)
Burials	Early Records at MDA	1632-1783 MFPR 2161 (OLSA, MCL) 1783-1801 MFPR 2217 (OLSA, MCL) 1801-1827 MFPR 396 or MFPR 2217 (OLSA, MCL) 1823-1827 MFPR 396 (OLSA, MCL)	JR, 1613-1800 (SHS, OLSA, MLFHS, MCL) 1801-1886 Transcripts & Index (SLCB)
Monumental Inscriptions	Old Yard	Plan & Photos (SHS)	MI's and Index (SHS)
	Lower Yard Plan at Church Grave Book (MDA)	Plan (SHS) Photos in progress (SHS)	MI's in progress (SHS) Card index of burials held by sexton at St Chad's
	New Yard Plan at Church Grave Book at Church	Plan (SHS) Photos 385-4495 in progress (SHS)	MI's 1 - 384 (SHS) MI's 385-4495 in progress Card index of burials held by sexton at St Chad's
	New Yard Extension Plan at Church Grave Book at Church	Photos 5000-5238 in progress (SHS)	MI's 5000-5238 in progress Card index of burials held by sexton at St Chad's

St Thomas Friarmere 1768

Record	Location of Originals	Photographic Copies (Locations)	Transcripts (Locations)
Baptisms	Early Records at MDA 1916 to date, at Church	1769-1850 MFPR 187 (OLSA, MCL) 1850-1916 MFPR 1361 (OLSA, MCL)	JR, 1767-1771 (SHS, OLSA, MLFHS, MCL) 1767-1916 (SHS) 1750-1837 Database of all Saddleworth Baptisms (SHS in progress)
Marriage Banns	1849-68 at MDA from 1962 at Church	1868-1904 MFPR 2034 (OLSA, MCL) 1904-1950 MFPR 2035 (OLSA, MCL)	1861-1938 (SHS)
Marriages	Early Records at MDA 1990 to date at Church	1845-1954 MFPR 1361 & 2034 (OLSA, MCL)	1845-1892 (SHS)
Burials	Early Records at MDA from 1993-98 at Church	1769-1909 MFPR 187 (OLSA, MCL) 1909-1992 with index MFPR 2034 (OLSA, MCL)	JR, 1768-1771 (SHS, OLSA, MLFHS, MCL) 1769-1992 Transcript & Index (SLCB)
Monumental Inscriptions	Plan of new section at church (SHS)	Copy of plan of new section (SHS) Photos in progress (SHS)	Complete Plan in progress (SHS) MIs and Index in progress (SHS)

Holy Trinity, Dobcross 1787

Record	Location of Originals	Photographic Copies (Locations)	Transcripts (Locations)
Baptisms	Early Records at MDA 1893 to date, at Church	1787-1802 MFPR 2052 (OLSA, MCL) 1813-1893 MFPR 2052 (OLSA, MCL) 1788-1837 MFPR 126 (OLSA, MCL)	JR, 1787-1790 (SHS, OLSA, MLFHS, MCL) 1750-1837 Database of all Saddleworth Baptisms (SHS in progress)
Marriage Banns		1868-1904 MFPR 2034 (OLSA, MCL) 1904-1950 MFPR 2035 (OLSA, MCL)	
Marriages	Early Records at MDA 1910 to date at Church	1845-1910 MFPR 2053 (OLSA, MCL)	
Burials	Early Records at MDA 1979 to date at Church (includes cremations)	1787-1802 MFPR 2052 (OLSA, MCL) 1813-1879 MFPR 2053 (OLSA, MCL) 1788-1837 MFPR 126 (OLSA, MCL)	JR, 1787-1790 (SHS, OLSA, MLFHS, MCL) 1788-1842 Transcript & Index (SLCB)
Monumental Inscriptions	Plan at church Grave register 1972 to date at church	Copy of plan (SHS) Photos in progress (SHS)	MI's to 1996 (SHS, OLSA) MIs update and Index in progress (SHS)

St Anne, Lydgate 1788

Record	Location of Originals	Photographic Copies (Locations)	Transcripts (Locations)
Baptisms	Early Records at MDA 1925 to date, at Church	1813-1839 (OLSA, MCL) 1788-1812 (OLSA, MCL) 1839-1924 (OLSA, MCL)	JR, 1788-1791, 1802 (SHS, OLSA, MLFHS, MCL) Canon Airne Transcripts (SHS) 1750-1837 Database of all Saddleworth Baptisms (SHS in progress)
Marriage Banns	1858-1908 at MDA 1985 to date at Church		
Marriages	Early Records at MDA 1879 to date at Church	1845-1879 (OLSA, MCL)	Canon Airne Transcripts (SHS)
Burials	Early Records at MDA 1952 to date at Church	1788-1812 (OLSA, MCL) 1788-1952 (OLSA, MCL)	JR, 1788-1791 (SHS, OLSA, MLFHS, MCL) Canon Airne Transcripts (SHS) 1788-1846 Transcripts & Index (SLCB) 1847-1952 (Printed) (OLSA, RI:FZT:GO)
Monumental Inscriptions	Plan at church Grave register 1961 to date at church	Photos in progress (SHS)	1788-1900 (OLSA, RI:FZT:RFJ)

Christ Church, Friezland 1848

Record	Location of Originals	Photographic Copies (Locations)	Transcripts (Locations)
Baptisms	Early Records at MDA 1976 to date, at Church	1849-1974 (OLSA, MCL)	
Marriage Banns	Early Records at MDA 1897 to date at Church		
Marriages	Early Records at MDA 1889 to date at Church	1850-1889 (OLSA, MCL) 1850-1908 (OLSA, MCL)	
Burials	Early Records at MDA 1934 to date at Church	1850-1934 (OLSA, MCL)	1850-1934 Transcripts & Index (SLCB)
Monumental Inscriptions	Plan at church Grave register at church	Photos in progress (SHS)	Plan in progress MI's 1848-2002 (SHS)

Christ Church, Denshaw 1863

Record	Location of Originals	Photographic Copies (Locations)	Transcripts (Locations)
Baptisms	Early Records at MDA 1935 to date, at Church	1863-1935 MFPR 1749 (OLSA, MCL)	
Marriage Banns	1864 to date at Church		
Marriages	Early Records at MDA 1889 to date at Church	1864-1963 MFPR 1749 (OLSA, MCL)	
Burials	Early Records at MDA 1920 to date at Church	1864-1920 MFPR 1749 (OLSA, MCL)	1864-1920 Transcripts & Index (SLCB)
Monumental Inscriptions	Grave register at church		

St Mary, Greenfield 1875

Record	Location of Originals	Photographic Copies (Locations)	Transcripts (Locations)
Baptisms	1874 to date, at Church		
Marriage Banns	1939 to date at Church		
Marriages	1876 to date at Church		
Burials	No graveyard		
Monumental Inscriptions	No graveyard		

St Paul, Scouthead 1889

Record	Location of Originals	Photographic Copies (Locations)	Transcripts (Locations)
Baptisms	1889 to date, at Dobcross Church	1889-1969 (OLS&A, MCL)	
Marriage Banns	1889-1890 at MDA 1980 -1999 at Dobcross Church		
Marriages	1889 to date at Dobross Church	1889-1969 (OLS&A, MCL)	
Burials	No graveyard		
Monumental Inscriptions	No graveyard		

St Hilda, Delph 1880

Record	Location of Originals	Photographic Copies (Locations)	Transcripts (Locations)
Baptisms			
Marriage Banns	1935-1956 in church		
Marriages			
Burials	No graveyard		
Monumental Inscriptions	No graveyard		

St John, Roughtown 1878

Record	Location of Originals	Photographic Copies (Locations)	Transcripts (Locations)
Baptisms	1869 to date in the safe at the Church.		1869-2009 (SHS)
Marriage Banns			
Marriages	1878 to date in the safe at the Church.		1878-2008 (SHS)
Burials	No graveyard		
Monumental Inscriptions	No graveyard		

St John, Hey 1744

Record	Location of Originals	Photographic Copies (Locations)	Transcripts (Locations)
Baptisms	?	1743-1842 (OLSA, MCL) 1842-1896 (OLSA, MCL) 1813-1896 (digital copy) (SHS & MLFHS)	1788-1801 (SHS) 1813-1896 (SHS)
Marriage Banns	?		
Marriages	?	1860-1915 (OLSA, MCL)	
Burials	?	1747-1887 (OLSA, MCL)	1744-1887 Index (OLSA)
Monumental Inscriptions			

St George, Mossley 1757

Record	Location of Originals	Photographic Copies (Locations)	Transcripts (Locations)
Baptisms	1754 to date in the loft at the Church.	1756-1847 MFPR 133 (OLSA, MCL)	1754-1847 (SHS)
Marriage Banns			
Marriages	1859 to date in the loft at the Church.		
Burials	1761 to date in the loft at the Church.	1761-1846 MFPR 133 (OLSA, MCL)	1761-1833 (SHS)
Monumental Inscriptions			

Sources

OLSA	Oldham Local Studies & Archives
SHS	Saddleworth Historical Society Archives
SMA	Saddleworth Museum Archives
MDA	Manchester Diocesan Archives
MLA	Manchester Central Library Archives
MLFHS	Manchester & Lancashire Family History Society
SLCB	<i>Saddleworth & Lees Churchyard Burials</i> , MLFHS, CDROM, Manchester, 2005.
JR	John Radcliffe, <i>The Parish Registers of St Chad Saddleworth</i> , Vol. 1, from 1613-1750, Uppermill, 1887 and Vol. 2, from 1751-1800, Uppermill, 1891. Available as <i>Records of Saddleworth Chapelry 1613-1800</i> , M&LFHS, CDROM, Manchester, 2009.

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The gravestone of Thomas Hawkyard in the Old Churchyard at Saddleworth Church

PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS

“Mapping Saddleworth Vol 1”

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Printed Maps of the Parish 1771-1894. £19.95

“Mapping Saddleworth Vol 2”

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