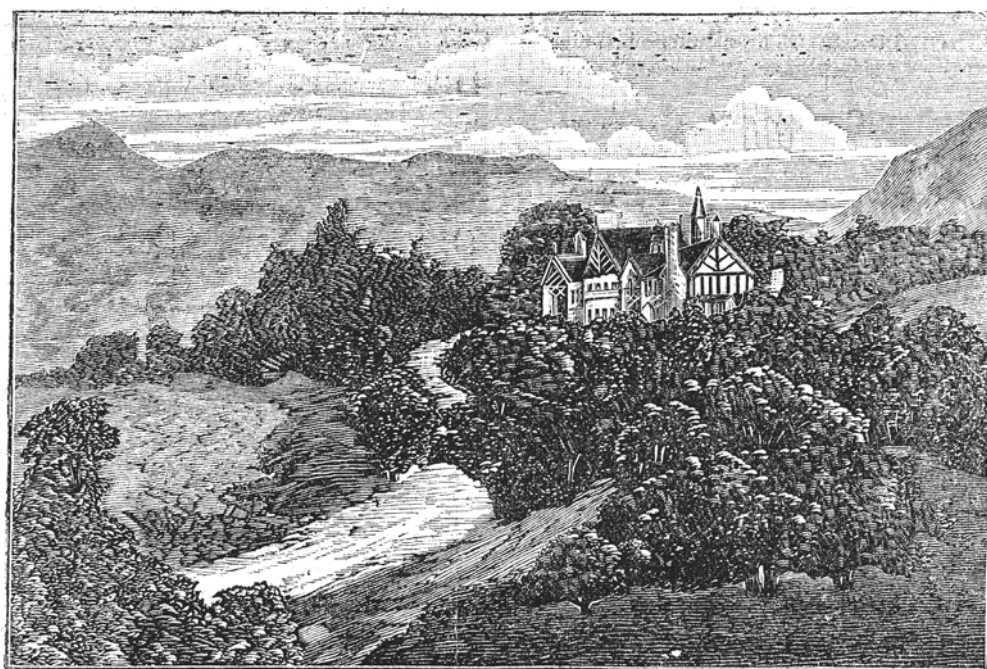


# Saddleworth Historical Society Bulletin



Volume 43

Number 2

Summer 2013



# Bulletin of the Saddleworth Historical Society

**Volume 43**

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The Mallalieu of Windybank, Ashton-Under-Lyne, Lancashire  
*Anne Clark* 27

More About Dacres Hall In Greenfield  
*Jill Read* 37

Early Days of Co-operation in Denshaw  
*Mike Buckley* 49

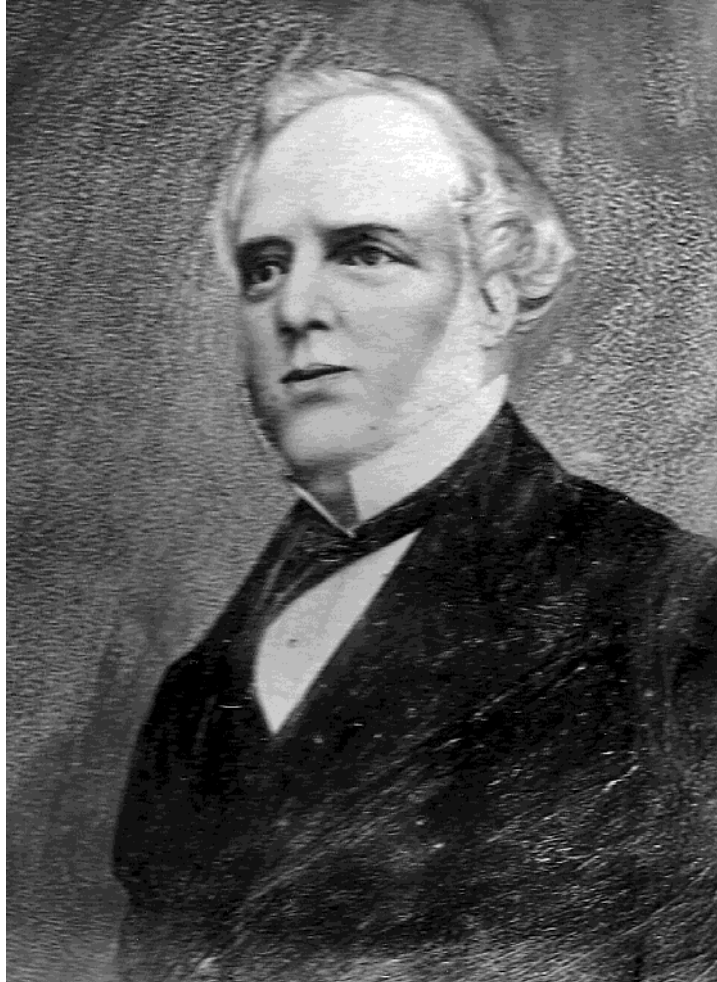
Cover Illustration: Engraving of Dacres prepared as an advertisement.  
[Saddleworth Historical Society Archives H/How/99]

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## THE MALLALIEUS OF WINDYBANK, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, LANCASHIRE.

Anne Clark<sup>1</sup>



Francis Mayall Mallalieu  
[Family collection]

A faded framed photograph (above) of a stately looking gentleman with white hair always hung on the wall of my late father's bedroom. This was 'Great Uncle Frank'; who was my paternal grandmother's great uncle and his surname was Mallalieu. The stories passed down through the family were that he had been a Superintendent in the Metropolitan Police Force in London, that he had set up the Police Force in Barbados and that he had married an illegitimate daughter of George IV.

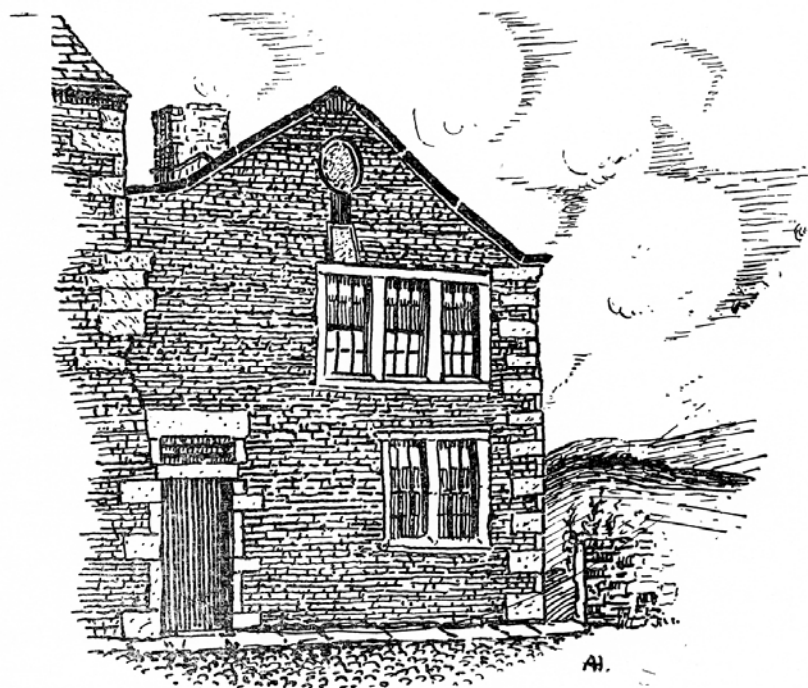
'Great Uncle Frank' was in fact Francis Mayall Mallalieu and it has been discovered that there were six of that name over four generations.

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<sup>1</sup> I would like to thank the people who have helped with this research over many years, in particular Mike Buckley, Linda Cooper and Steve Powell. .

## Francis Mayall Mallalieu 1

The first Francis Mayall Mallalieu (FMM1) was baptised on 31st August 1766 at St. George's, Mossley, then part of the Parish of Ashton, Lancashire. His parents were James Mallalieu and Mary Mayall.<sup>2</sup> His father, James, was a clothier. The family lived at Windybank<sup>3</sup> which was a property off Lily Lanes, just below Hartshead Pike, overlooking Ashton-under-Lyne. The property is no longer standing but the outline of some of the foundations can still be seen. FMM1 was the sixth son and the eighth of ten children. FMM1's father, James, died on 20th June 1781 aged fifty-four and was buried at St George's, Mossley. FMM1 would then have been about fifteen years old. His mother, Mary, died on 6th October 1797 aged seventy-two and was also buried at St George's, Mossley.



*Windybank House.*

Sketch of Windybank by Alfred Holt  
[Alfred Holt, *The Story of Mossley* (1974) p. 37.]

James and William, elder brothers of FMM1, were clothiers, then fustian manufacturers and, later on, cotton manufacturers. By about 1793, the Mallalieu brothers had a mule-spinning mill in Mossley.<sup>4</sup> No doubt the family would have sold their cloth in Manchester and beyond and have had considerable business connections there. James and William Mallalieu subscribed £800 and £600 respectively to the Huddersfield canal.<sup>5</sup> Another brother, Jonathan, set up a spinning mill in Ancoats at

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<sup>2</sup> James Mallalieu married Mary Mayall on 7th September 1748 at St Michael's, Ashton.

<sup>3</sup> The lease of Windybank was gifted to James in the will of his father, also James, dated 21st June 1761. The earlier Saddleworth ancestry of the family can be traced in Mike Buckley, *The Origins of the Saddleworth Mallalieu family*, *Saddleworth Historical Society Bulletin* Vol.42 No.1 2012.

<sup>4</sup> See Ian Haynes, *Mossley Textile Mills*, (published by Neil Richardson 1996) p.7 & pp. 36-37.

<sup>5</sup> *Lists of owners and occupiers of land, dissenting assenting, or neuter to the scheme*, House of Lords Record Office 1794.

about the same time.<sup>6</sup> He too prospered being described as a 'gent' in 1825 and having turned down an extremely lucrative offer to relocate to Switzerland.<sup>7</sup> After the death of their mother in 1797, the baptisms, marriages and deaths of the family appear mostly in the registers of churches in central Manchester. The family's connection with Windybank was no more.

As the sixth brother, FMM1 would have had to have find a way of earning his living and it could be that he moved to Manchester as a young boy. On 29th July 1798, FMM1 married Dinah Cheshire at Manchester Cathedral.<sup>8</sup> By 1825, Hutchinson, Mallalieu & Co were iron merchants and ironmongers at 2 Cateaton Street, in the centre of Manchester, near to the Cathedral.<sup>9</sup> In 1832, the business was in the name of Mallalieu and Lees<sup>10</sup> and at the same address and FMM1 was living at Ford House, Lower Broughton, Salford. He also involved himself in the civic affairs of the rapidly developing city. In 1821 he is named as one of the commissioners when an bill was submitted to parliament to widen Market Street.<sup>11</sup> In the 1841 Census, FMM1 was still living at Ford House with one of his nieces, Mary Buckley. Ford House (no longer there) was a substantial house with a large garden and circular drive. His brother Jonathan and his wife Ann, aged eighty-two and seventy-nine respectively were living next door. Certainly, FMM1 had been a very successful business man. He died on 24th December 1841 at Ford House, the cause of death being asthma.<sup>12</sup> He had no living issue. His will dated 6th November 1841 is a dream to family history researchers in that FMM1 left his considerable wealth, in the main, to his surviving siblings and his various nephews and nieces and their issue.<sup>13</sup>

One of the interesting bequests in FMM1's will was the gift of all his books and literature on Emanuel Swedenborg 'who was a Swedish scientist, philosopher, theologian and revelator, and, in some eyes, Christian Mystic'.<sup>14</sup> Manchester was at the forefront of interest in Swedenborg's ideas. The first British Printing Society, for publishing and propagating his works, had been founded there in 1780 and the Rev John John Clowes, from 1768 the rector of St John's church, Byrom street, was a translator of many of his works. When Clowes died in 1831 a committee was formed to erect a marble plaque in St John's church and FFM1 was one of its members.<sup>15</sup> He was also the treasurer of the Printing Society.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Banck's, *Manchester and Salford Directory 1800* and also Obituary in unidentified newspaper in Clark family papers.

<sup>7</sup> The enterprise was to be funded to the tune of £100,000 - £200,000, *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, Vol. 39 1836, p. 410.

<sup>8</sup> International Genealogical Index (IGI) <https://familysearch.org>.

<sup>9</sup> Edward Baines, *Directory and Gazetteer of the County Palatine of Lancaster* Vol.2 1825 and also Pigot & Co *Lancashire Directory* 1828-9.

<sup>10</sup> The partnership was dissolved in 1838, *London Gazette* 1838, p. 1842.

<sup>11</sup> Archibald Prentice, *Historical sketches and personal recollections of Manchester: Intended to illustrate the progress of public opinion from 1792 to 1832*, 1851, p. 209.

<sup>12</sup> Death Certificate in Clarke family papers.

<sup>13</sup> Value of the estate £16,000; worth about £1.36million on today's value (Bank of England inflation calculator).

<sup>14</sup> Wikipedia [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emanuel\\_Swedenborg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emanuel_Swedenborg).

<sup>15</sup> John Clowes, *A memoir of the late Rev. John Clowes*, (Manchester 1834), p. 88.

<sup>16</sup> <http://newchurch.ru/index.php?page=408>.



When Frank and Lizzie were in England in 1885/6 Lower Broughton in Salford had greatly changed in character. Although Ford House still had large grounds and beautiful gardens, Areas between the old house and Manchester had been heavily built up, mostly with closebuilt terrace houses.

Ford Cottage can be seen at the back of the house. Earlier, Jonathon Mallalieu lived there, but by the time James the Father was ill, James the Son was living there.

Ford House and Ford Cottage, Lower Broughton 1888  
[Adapted from Ordnance Survey in family collection]

## Francis Mayall Mallalieu 2

The second Francis Mayall Mallalieu (FMM2)<sup>17</sup> was born on 26th July 1804 and baptised on 1st January 1805 at St James', Manchester. FMM2 was a great nephew of FMM1. He married Jane Welham at St Bride's, Fleet Street, London, on 6th May 1828.<sup>18</sup> In the 1841 Census, he was living with his wife Jane and three children in Bloomsbury. His occupation was 'clerk to solicitor'. He died on 6th December 1848 in Northfleet, Kent.

## Francis Mayall Mallalieu 3 'Great Uncle Frank'

The third Francis Mayall Mallalieu (FMM3) was a nephew of FMM1 and was baptised on 22nd March 1807 at Manchester Cathedral,<sup>19</sup> his parents being George Mallalieu and Mary Hardy.<sup>20</sup> FFM3 was born in Salford.<sup>21</sup> There was a George Mallalieu, commissioner, at 5 Hodgson's Buildings, Salford in 1800. George was buried at St George's, Mossley on 15th August 1815. FFM3 married Catherine Booth on 31st December 1830 at Manchester Cathedral.<sup>22</sup>

In May 1831 FMM3 joined the Metropolitan Police Force recently established by Robert Peel, in London.<sup>23</sup> By the end of 1832, he had risen up to the rank of inspector. In 1834, he went to the Barbados to organise the police force there and was appointed Inspector-General. He returned to England in 1838 and rejoined the Metropolitan Police Force as Superintendent of the Rotherhithe Division and then later of the Greenwich Division.<sup>24</sup> His salary in 1848 was £300.<sup>25</sup> This was for commanding a force of 395 men and covering twenty-eight parishes of Kent. Both knowledgeable and experienced he was called to give evidence before several parliamentary commissions. He had particular skills in relation to public order, informing the Select Committee on Police "I may say that I have been present at all the principal scenes of public commotion for the past twenty years".<sup>26</sup> FFM3 seems to have been a man of his time: keen to do a good job, his strong moral values tempered with some practical humanity. Reporting on the operation of the Common Lodging

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<sup>17</sup> His parents were James Mallalieu and Sarah Hampson. James was buried on 14th October 1816 at St James', Manchester, aged 34. He was the son of Jonathan Mallalieu, an elder brother of FMM1.

<sup>18</sup> IGI

<sup>19</sup> IGI

<sup>20</sup> Married 18th August 1793 St Michael's, Ashton under Lyne.

<sup>21</sup> 1861 Census entry.

<sup>22</sup> IGI

<sup>23</sup> It is likely that FMM1 knew Peel as they were both churchwardens of the Collegiate church in 1812, John Harland (Compiler & ed.), *Court leet records of the Manor of Manchester Volume 1*, (Manchester 1864), p. 198.

<sup>24</sup> Obituary in unidentified newspaper in Clarke family papers.

<sup>25</sup> House of Commons, *A LIST [sic] Alphabetically arranged of all persons in England receiving SALARIES ... of PUBLIC MONEY, in the year 1848, the amount of which exceeds £150 ...* (1849), p. 138.

<sup>26</sup> Second Report from the Select Committee on Police 5th July 1853. FFM3 gives five pages of evidence. With his experience of policing a naval district he was also called to give evidence to the Select Committee on Contagious [i.e. venereal] Diseases Act (1866) in 1869.

House Act he writes “...that all habitual offenders against the law have been made to feel that an efficient control over their most secret haunts has been obtained.” “But the inhabitants' Sundays are spent lounging about and drinking, if they have the means. Few, if any, go to places of worship.” Nevertheless, “For improvement of these houses I venture to suggest as the most important aids thereto, sufficient sewage power to compel landlords to lay on water; to repair and carry out basement improvements ...to compel parochial authorities to remove cases of fever or infectious disorder; and ...to remove corpse[s] within twelve hours ... Also power to punish lodging house keepers for permitting gambling”.<sup>27</sup>

His competence as a superintendent led to his final promotion. The Royal Dockyards had their own police forces except Deptford and Woolwich for which the Metropolitan Police were responsible. Under FMM3 they had been policed so much more effectively than the others that the Metropolitan Police Act was passed in 1860 specifically transferring all the dockyards to the Metropolitan Police and FMM3 was appointed as Inspecting Superintendent.<sup>28</sup> FMM3 had had an illustrious career as the following extract from an obituary shows:

*“At the coronation of Her present Majesty (Queen Victoria) he had charge of Hyde Park during the holding of the fair. In the Bristol Riots his services were also rendered and the police force of that town was reorganised under his direction .... The next great public event in which he figured conspicuously, was at the Chartist gathering in Hyde Park in 1848. Mr Mallalieu was deputed by Sir G. Grey, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to proceed into the meeting and induce Fergus O’Connor to accompany him to the presence of Sir G. Grey and the late Sir R. Mayne [the Head Commissioner of Police]....”*<sup>29</sup>

FMM’s first wife died in 1845 and on 2nd November 1850, he married his housekeeper, Caroline Brown, in Brighton, Sussex.<sup>30</sup>

Therefore, it would seem that the first two stories about Great Uncle Frank are true: in that he was a Superintendent in the Metropolitan Police Force and that he set up the Royal Police Force in Barbados. As for the third story about FMM1 marrying an illegitimate daughter of George IV, I have not undertaken any research as there does not seem to be any obvious evidence to support this. Caroline Brown’s father was said to be a master mariner on the marriage certificate to FMM3. Caroline was born about 1822 in Deptford, Kent, George IV did not die in 1830 .....!!!

FMM3 died shortly after his retirement on 1st March 1870. His estate was valued at less than £6,000 and he was buried in Charlton Cemetery, Greenwich, London. Like his uncle, FMM1, he had no children; in his will he names various family members. In FMM1’s will, FMM3 was left a watch and chain. This he bequeathed to FFM4. The watch is now believed to be with Oldham Council (in various pieces).

<sup>27</sup> House of Commons, *Report on the Operation of the Common Lodging House Act 1853*, p. 13.

<sup>28</sup> Philip MacDougall (ed.), *Chatham Dockyard, 1815-1865: The Industrial Transformation*, 2009, p. 197.

<sup>29</sup> Obituary.

<sup>30</sup> Marriage Certificate in Clarke family papers.

## Francis Mayall Mallalieu 4 and Francis Mayall Mallalieu 6



Frances Mayall Mallalieu (the fourth)  
[Family collection]

The fourth Francis Mayall Mallalieu (FMM4) was born on 26th November 1842 in Hurstfield, Lees, Oldham, Lancashire.<sup>31</sup> He was another great nephew of FMM1 and a nephew of FMM3. He was a cotton waste dealer in partnership with his father when they went bankrupt in 1868.<sup>32</sup> He died in Oldham on 29th August 1879 of anthrax and was buried in the New Churchyard at St Chad's. He left a widow, Maria, and several young children, including his only son Francis Mayall Mallalieu (FMM6). FFM6 was born on 8th May 1877, he married but had no children.

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<sup>31</sup> His parents were John Hardy Mallalieu and Martha Harrop, married on 6th October 1839, St. Chad's, Saddleworth.

<sup>32</sup> *London Gazette* 24 July 1868, p. 4150.

## Francis Mayall Mallalieu 5



Frances Mayall Mallalieu (the fifth)  
[Family collection]

The fifth Francis Mayall Mallalieu (FFM5) was born on 13th July 1844 and baptised at Manchester Cathedral. He was yet another great nephew of FMM1. His grandfather was William Mallalieu, an elder brother of FMM1, and FMM5's father was James Mallalieu baptised on 6th October 1799 at St Stephen's, Salford. This James was one of the main beneficiaries of FMM1 and the family lived at Ford House, Lower Broughton, Salford, after the death of FMM1.

FMM5 was a bridge engineer. He went to South Africa in 1876 and married Elizabeth Eagle, the daughter of a farmer. They came back to Manchester in November 1882 for the birth of their first child, James, who sadly died of pneumonia. By March 1883 FMM5 and his wife were back in the Orange Free State and went on to have three more children. His application to join the chartered Institution of Civil Engineers in 1890 gives a resumé of his career. He was involved in building the railway bridge across the Mersey at Runcorn, then, during 1869-70, building railway bridges in Russia. Back in England he worked as chief engineer for the Wandsworth bridge over the Thames. In South Africa he was responsible for building the large bridges at Colesberg and Hopeton.<sup>33</sup> FMM5 kept a fascinating diary. He described his 1882 visit to Salford as follows:

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<sup>33</sup> Civil Engineer Membership Forms, 15th April 1889, Institution of Civil Engineers, London, available online at [www.ancestry.co.uk/cs/uk/occupations-alta](http://www.ancestry.co.uk/cs/uk/occupations-alta).

*“It is almost six years since I left England to go to South Africa. What mixed feelings I have. Manchester is still hideously overcrowded in parts, with so much poverty and dirty untidy streets. Lower Broughton Road on the other hand is still fairly rural and unspoilt. It is true that much of my father’s land has been taken for widening the road that leads from the new bridge over the river [Irwell] but he still has a beautiful garden.”<sup>34</sup>*

FMM5 died in October 1902 and was buried in Estcourt, Natal, South Africa.

The name Francis Mayall Mallalieu has not continued within the family, but because of the use of such a distinctive name over five generations, it has been possible to research the Mallalieus of Windybank with unusual certainty.

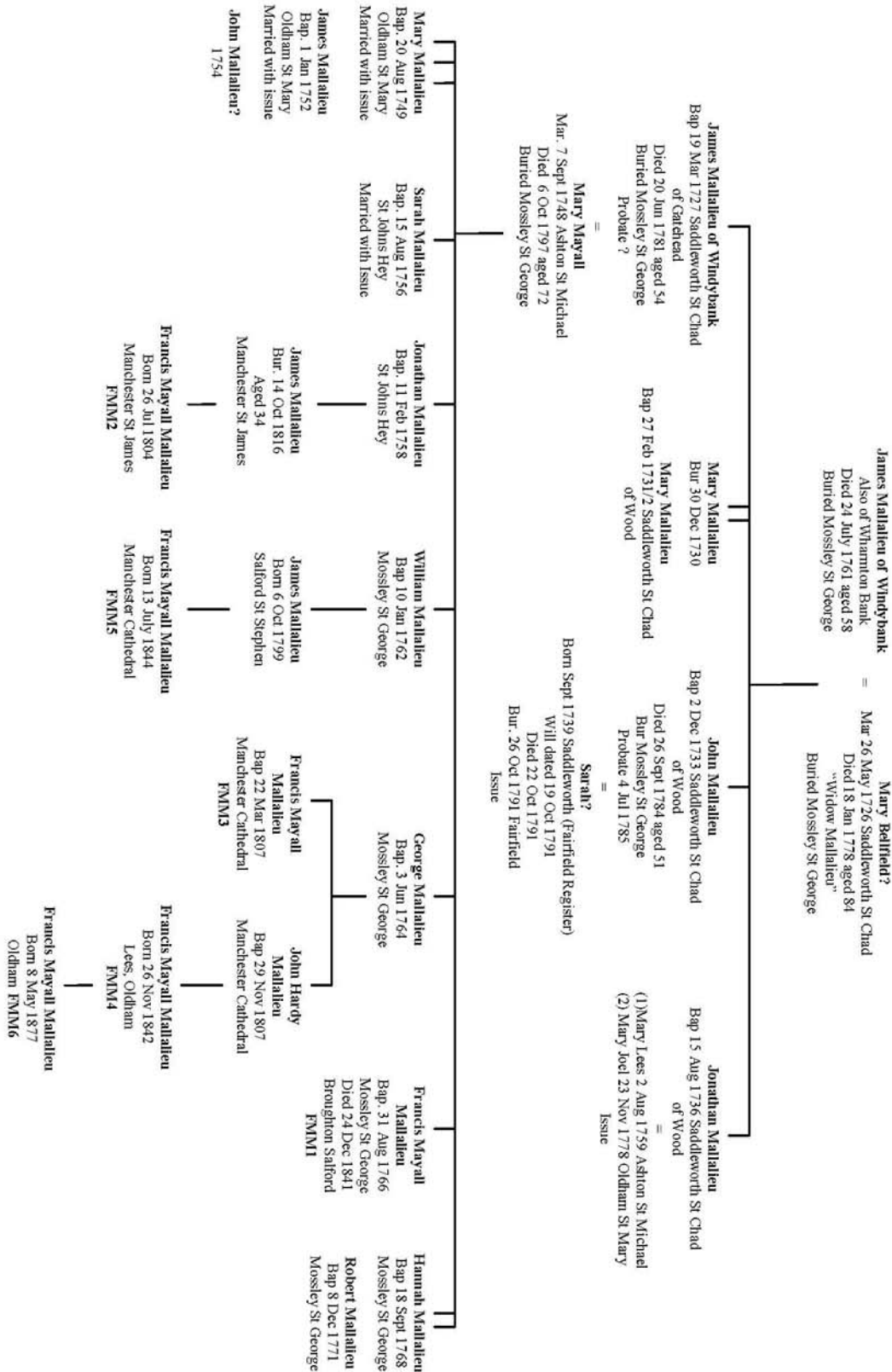


Frances Mayall Mallalieu (the fourth and sixth)  
[Family collection]

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<sup>34</sup> Clark family papers.

The Mallalieu Family of Windybank



## MORE ABOUT DACRES HALL IN GREENFIELD

### Jill Read

Back in 1986, my husband wrote an article about Dacres Hall, which we had moved into two years previously. It appeared in the Bulletin Volume 16, Number 2. Since then more information has come to light that I hope will be of interest.

The land and existing house at Lanehead had already been purchased in 1805 with a grant from the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty and the house was built in 1819 at lower down the hillside from Lanehead for the Rev. Bartholomew Dacre. He had been appointed a curate at St Michael's, Ashton-under-Lyne in 1791,<sup>1</sup> having, since his ordination in 1785, been curate at Cliburn in Westmorland.<sup>2</sup> Since 1793 he had been the curate of St. George's Mossley. It was an eight roomed farmhouse with a large barn attached, built of rubble stone and then rendered.<sup>3</sup> He seemed especially keen to make sure the house was built even though common sense ought to have told him it was too far from his church. The money came in part from a fund created by Queen Anne to enable poor clergy to be adequately housed. The builder was Thomas Bradbury of Road End who was to be paid £500 to erect a dwelling house, a barn, a cowhouse and other offices and the Rev. Dacre was expected to support himself by farming the land that came with the house. This consisted of meadow, pasture, arable land and rough enclosed common land amounting to just over 23 acres. He employed local labourers to do the work at times but he must have been in close contact with the cows as the cowhouse was separated from the back wall of the house by a very few feet. The place was simply known as Dacres.<sup>4</sup>

Dacre had a strong interest in agriculture as in 1825 he published *Testimonies in favour of Salt as a Manure and a Condiment for Horse, Cow and Sheep...*<sup>5</sup> Not only does he advocate using salt in farming but he then goes on to cover its wider uses in food preservation and industry. Then he strongly presses for a reduction in the salt duties.

He was the sort of person who attracted stories about his behaviour, one of which told of an incident when he got very wet riding on horseback to his church. He told his servant boy to go back and fetch him some dry trousers. On his way back, the boy was pursued by a stream of bees which he drove off by waving the trousers around his head. When his master began to preach, now clad in his dry trousers, he discovered that some of the bees had become trapped inside and naturally reacted as one would expect, causing his parishioners to fear he had become possessed.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> James Butterworth *History and Description of the Town and Parish of Ashton-under-Lyne...* Ashton, 1823, p.78.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.theclergydatabase.org.uk>.

<sup>3</sup> There is a sketch and floor plan in the earlier article: Jill & George Read, *The Real History of Dacres Hall Saddleworth Historical Society Bulletin*, Vol. 16, No. 2, 1986, pp. 26-28.

<sup>4</sup> The Church of England Record Centre has plans of the estate and house and building specifications & surveyor's report: QAB/7/5/K5061.

<sup>5</sup> Rev. B. Dacre *Testimonies in favour of Salt as a Manure and a Condiment for Horse, Cow and Sheep with Testimonies of its vast Importance in the Arts in Manufactures and in the Fisheries*, Manchester, 1825.

<sup>6</sup> Letter from Harley Bateson, *Oldham Chronicle*, 2nd May 1953.

He must also have been known as an easy touch. Another tale is of how he was tricked at harvest time when he had to employ workers to get in his crops. He aimed to make sure that he didn't begin harvesting before the corn was dry enough by what he must have felt was a clever device. On one side of a pair of scales, he placed a quantity of salt and on the other a quantity of wheat. When the salt was heavier than the wheat, it was time to begin work for this showed that the wheat had dried out nicely. Alas, he was tricked by his workers, eager to start earning some money, who secretly added water to the salt to make sure that side of the scales went well and truly down.<sup>7</sup> There were tales of his drinking too much in the company of his fellow priest at Lydgate, supposedly at the Bull's Head which was conveniently situated next to St George's. There is also a story that he and his "bosom ale pot crony", the Rev. John Sutcliffe (acting curate at St. Chad's) were suspended for drunkenness in the 1820's. Bartholomew is said to have outstayed his welcome at the Hare and Hounds at Luzley too.<sup>8</sup>

A letter from Bartholomew exists in the records of the Church Commissioners which gives an insight into the hard life of a poor priest in the early nineteenth century. The £500, over and above the amount estimated the building would cost, was most likely intended to be kept as a capital sum. The interest would have provided a small addition to the income of the living.

It reads thus:

To The Most Reverend, The Right Reverend, The Right Honorable [sic], The Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty

The Memorial of the Revd. Bartholomew Dacre, Curate of Moseley [sic] in the Parish

of Ashton underline [sic] County of Lancaster and Diocese of Chester.

Sheweth that the Perpetual Curacy of Moseley is situated in a populous Neighbourhood of which the requisite Duties are laborious. Your Memorialist begs leave to state that the Endowment of the Chapel arises from an Estate £40 per an: purchased with Royal Bounty, and from a Parliamentary Grant £600, and from a Royal Bounty £200 amounting to £1000 of which sum £500 have been received from the Governors (for which your Memorialist is very grateful) and expended in the Erection of a Parsonage House, Barn, Cowhouse, Stable, and every Requisite Appendage. Your Memorialist begs leave to observe that by letter of Oct. 3rd he is informed that the "Governors feel themselves reluctantly compelled to decline further diminishing the Income of so small a living"

By this information your Memorialist is most deeply affected and will be consequently ruined, as the Creditors of £250 expended on the Buildings of the Parsonage press upon him for Payments, and are now waiting for the Results of the next Board to which they are referred.

Your Memorialist also begs leave to state with the greatest deference that the Curacy of the District of Saddleworth, in which he resides, have been

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<sup>7</sup> Edwin Thornton, New Sketch of Saddleworth, *Ashton Herald*, 31st May 1913.

<sup>8</sup> *Oldham Chronicle*, 25th April 1953.

considerably augmented by the liberal Grants of the Governors, and that it will be very Grateful to his Feelings to be made equal to his Fellow Labourers in the Vineyard of the District.

Trusting that this Statement will meet with due Attention and Favour from the Board, Your Memorialist, full of Hope - this alone supports him - begs leave to write himself, with profound Respect,

Your most obedient very humble faithful Servant

Bartholomew Dacre  
Minister of Moseley  
Near Manchester  
Decem<sup>re</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1820

The letter made no impression on the Commissioners and a curt note in the margin merely says 'refused'. Bartholomew must have been very downcast. He remained in the house until his death in 1830 and his grave is in St. George's, Mossley.

The next incumbent of St. George's, Mossley, John Hextall, flatly refused to live in the house, writing to the Bishop of Chester to say that it was at so great a distance from his chapel as to render it unfit for the officiating minister. The glebe land had been split into two farms, about thirteen acres being attached to the house which was then rented out.<sup>9</sup>



Part front elevation showing the mock Tudor motif.  
[David JW Harrison]

In 1851, Sidney Smith, a woollen manufacturer, lived in the house with his wife Sarah and eight children, ranging in age from twenty-one down to six[10]. In order of age, these were Mary, Martha, Ann, Harriet, Sophia, Ellen, Jane and Edward. There also was another family registered in the census, perhaps living in an adjacent building. This consisted of a handloom weaver, James Denton, with his wife and baby. An older girl, Mary Denton, is registered as a nurse, even though she was only ten. Maybe she helped the family of Sidney Smith.

A dramatic change in the fortunes of the house came about in 1858 when the property was acquired by Thomas Shaw, the younger brother of George Shaw, the local architect. He had worked in the Saddleworth Bank for a time but then went to the Royal George

Mills. Thomas had recently married Emily Cheetham of Castle Hall, Dukinfield and the couple required a house fitting to their new status. George undertook a radical transformation which was to turn an unassuming traditional Yorkshire farmhouse into a gentleman's residence where Tudor and Gothic styles were idiosyncratically mixed together. A belfry and a steeple were placed on the roof, a Gothic front door added and the rubble stone walls, already rendered, were covered with plaster and finished with black wood to imitate a Tudor dwelling, along with a crest and the couple's initials.



The Thomas Shaw motif carved into the decorative surround of the mock Tudor frontage.  
[David JW Harrison]



The carved Ss denoting Shaw seen in the balustrade.  
[David JW Harrison]



Fireplace detail featuring the Thomas Shaw and Emily Cheetham monograms  
[David JW Harrison]

Inside, the drawing room was given a fireplace with the initials of Tom and Emily carved on either side and an ornately carved staircase put in place. A servants' staircase led from the kitchen to upstairs. The other rooms downstairs were a reception hall, a billiard room and a dining room.

A brick built coach house, with living accommodation above, was either constructed or adapted from an existing building and the garden surrounded with iron palings. The garden itself must have resembled a public park, with beech hedges and a rose garden. At some point a tennis court was added. There was also a kitchen garden.

By 1861, Thomas and Emily had a son, George. They had a staff of servants: Elizabeth (housemaid), Alice (cook) and Hannah (nurse). Living separately, presumably above the coach house, were James Sinclair (manservant), his wife Rebecca and his son, five year old Richard. This little group must have moved around the country more than we imagine that people of this time did. James was born in Bumberry, Cheshire, Rebecca in Hinkley, Lincolnshire and their son in Eccles.

Ten years later, Thomas Shaw was listed as a manufacturer and tanner, occupying fifteen acres. He and Emily now had a daughter (also Emily) aged eight. They employed Jane Jones, aged twenty-three who came from Wales and Marcia Pennall, aged twenty-one, who came from Liverpool, as a maid. The Sinclairs were still in the coach house, with James described as a coachman and domestic servant and Richard as a joiner. Shortly after this census was taken, the family moved for the sake of Thomas' health to Eastbourne and once more the house changed hands. Thomas by this time had inherited the family house at St Chads, in Uppermill, following the death of his brother George Shaw in 1879 and the family continued to use St Chads as a base during their visits to Saddleworth which occurred once or twice a year.

By 1881, the head of the household was twenty-six years old Roger Gartside, a solicitor. Born in Saddleworth, he was the son of John Gartside the founder of Gartside's (Brookside Breweries) in Ashton-under-Lyne and the builder of Dowry Castle in Denshaw. His brother-in-law was the local writer and historian, Morgan Brierley and his uncle Henry Gartside of Wharmton Tower, sometime town clerk of Ashton-under-Lyne and builder of Denshaw Church in 1863. Roger had married Anne Butler, who was six years older than himself, and they had a daughter, Nora, who was one. He must have been comfortably off having inherited one third of the Brewery shares; they kept a coachman, a cook, a house maid and a nurse. The coachman (Thomas Smith) and his wife (Sarah) had four children and no doubt were short of living space in their quarters in the coach house. The places of birth of the servants again indicate an unexpected degree of mobility. Thomas Smith had been born in Risborough, Buckinghamshire and his wife in Workington. The three indoor servants originated from Lincolnshire, Wiltshire and Middlesex.

Later in the 1880s the house was rented by Herbert Hebden who had been a cotton spinner in Bolton. He was only in his forties and probably able to retire. His son George Bentnall was born at Dacres in 1886.<sup>10</sup>

At some point between 1891 and 1901, the house was rented to Rosa Johnson, whose maiden name was Hewlett. She lived with her son, who was to become famous as 'The Red Dean' because of his sympathy with left wing causes and his visits to Communist Russia. Hewlett Johnson was born in 1874 and was educated at

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<sup>10</sup> *Worral's Directory of Oldham 1888 and Slaters Directory of Lancashire 1890*. BMD quarter June 1886 <http://www.freebmd.org.uk>.



Painting of Dacres Hall by Kit Smith  
[Read family collection]



Fireplace  
[David JW Harrison]



Radcliffe Family Arms (Thomas Shaw's mother's family arms, also in the windows at St Chad's House)



Shaw Family Arms (Thomas Shaw's family had used this and it appears in the windows of St Chad's House, Uppermill)



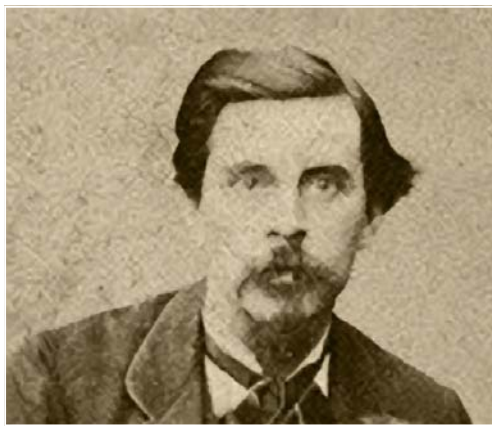
Chadderton Arms (This shield was quartered with the Chetham Family arms in the arms of Humphrey Chetham of Manchester. Subsequent members of the various Chetham families also adopted it)



Chetham Arms. (Thomas Shaw's wife was a Chetham before marriage)

Stained glass window details  
[David JW Harrison]

Macclesfield Grammar School. He initially studied engineering at Manchester University. Whilst working at Ashbury railway carriage works, Openshaw he became a committed socialist and with a view to joining the Church Missionary Society, he spent a year on the ordination course at Wycliffe Hall, Oxford. Ordained in the Anglican Church, he was a curate and vicar in Altrincham, eventually becoming the Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral.<sup>11</sup> When he lived at Dacres Hall, he is said to have taught Sunday School at St. Mary's where he had some difficulty controlling the children. Mrs. Amelia Hill of Lydgate met him on a visit to Canterbury Cathedral in the 1960's and they chatted about his time in Greenfield. He said that he used to swim in the pond in the garden and in winter broke the ice for a dip. It was, he said, "Very invigorating!"



Herbert Hebden  
[Family collection]



Hewlett Johnson  
[Family collection]

In 1901, the house was sold by the Shaws to Joseph Lawton. He was the son of Joseph Fearn Lawton, the mayor of Mossley 1890-92 and had recently married, in 1897, Mary Taylor Mayall. He was the joint manager of Vale mill, Micklehurst and under his father's will expected to receive one fifth of the value of the family firm, George Lawton & Sons. He had borrowed heavily to finance his "household and personal expenditure" and was over £12,000 in debt but when the business was sold it realised much less than expected.<sup>12</sup> He was declared bankrupt in 1906 and was only able to repay his creditors 1/0<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d in the pound.<sup>13</sup> After their bankruptcy the Lawtons move to Romford in Essex and in July let Dacres to the Ashton, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks who let it to Morrison and Mason, the main contractors for the new reservoir at Chew up on the top of the moor. They used the building as their offices while the reservoir was being constructed and it is possible

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<sup>11</sup> Natalie K. Watson, 'Johnson, Hewlett (1874–1966)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2011 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/34202>].

<sup>12</sup> *Mossley & Saddleworth Reporter*, 30th June 1906.

<sup>13</sup> *London Gazette*, 12th November 1907, p.7647.

<sup>14</sup> There is a small collection of letters from Mrs Mary T. Lawton on the rental in Saddleworth Museum Archives M/GX/JF17.

that it was used to provide some accommodation. An agreement was made that they would repair the roof, put the interior right and paint the outside.<sup>14</sup> In Kelly's directory of 1908 an Alexander Lang appears as occupier and he is the site manager of the contractors. A tramway from a clay pit at Micklehurst ran through the estate, along the Chew Valley and up to the site of the reservoir. (There is still a faint line where the track ran through the garden.) A water tower, sidings and engine sheds were built and a wooden viaduct constructed to carry the line across the small stream which ran through part of the garden.<sup>15</sup>

By 1914, the house was once again a residence when it is sold by Mary Lawton to Henry Pratt, a soap manufacturer in Dukinfield and a former mayor. He died in 1915 and his heirs sold it in 1922 to Robert Norman Radcliffe, a woollen manufacturer from Stalybridge who owned Hollins and Squires mills in Micklehurst.<sup>16</sup>



Morrison & Mason contractor's train at Dacres  
[Peter Fox collection]

In 1928, the house and land were bought by William Crossman, who had the intention of developing it into housing estate. He and his wife Florence had nine children but by 1932 they had divorced and Crossman had married Anne Lever and they continued to live at Dacres.<sup>17</sup> Crossman with his partner Charles Lackey was an auctioneer and valuer in Ashton where he had already built an estate of fifty-five houses. At Dacres

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<sup>15</sup> Kevin Lawton, Ashton, Stalybridge and Dukinfield Waterworks Part Two: The commencement of Chew Reservoir and the Contractor's Tram-Road, *Saddleworth Historical Society Bulletin* Vol. 20, No. 1 1990, pp. 8-17.

<sup>16</sup> Abstract of Title of William Bottomley, Saddleworth Historical Society Archives H/JH/CAB/2/25f and Ian Haynes, *Mossley Textile Mills* pp. 23-24, 35 & 45.

<sup>17</sup> ..<http://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Crossman>.



William Crossman  
[Family collection]

there were to be four types of houses priced from £395 as well as shops. The estate, been laid out 'with special care' by Fred Thorpe the local architect, and this 'select colony' was to be called Dacres Garden Village.<sup>18</sup> At the Hall the decorative 'Tudor' wood on the house was later plastered over and scored to give the impression of dressed stone. In the brochure were several pictures of the exterior and the interior of the house, which he saw as the centre of the village. Some of the houses were duly built but I doubt if the original scheme was fully carried out.

Besides his auctioneer and housing interests Crossman was also the owner of Oldham Repertory Theatre.<sup>19</sup> Mr. Crossman's son came to visit us soon after we moved in. He was not in good health and wished to see his old home again. When he had left school, he wanted to take up an apprenticeship but his father insisted that he helped him with the house and garden. He was given the task of digging over the kitchen garden and said that by the time he had got to the end of the plot, where he had started was as overgrown as when he had started and so he was given his own way about the apprenticeship.

The Bottomleys moved in, in 1939, after the Crossmans and it was that family who built *Steepways*, possibly on land that had once been the tennis court. Originally it was called *Briandale* after a member of the family who had died young.

In 1946, the house was split into two and the land divided. The Mason Walshaws lived in my half for many years. A neighbour told us that Mick Jagger played in a group on the occasion of a wedding reception which was held at the house. Tommy Cannon (half of Cannon and Ball) lived in the other half at one time. More recently, the comedian Ed Byrne (before he became famous) stayed overnight when he was performing in Manchester.

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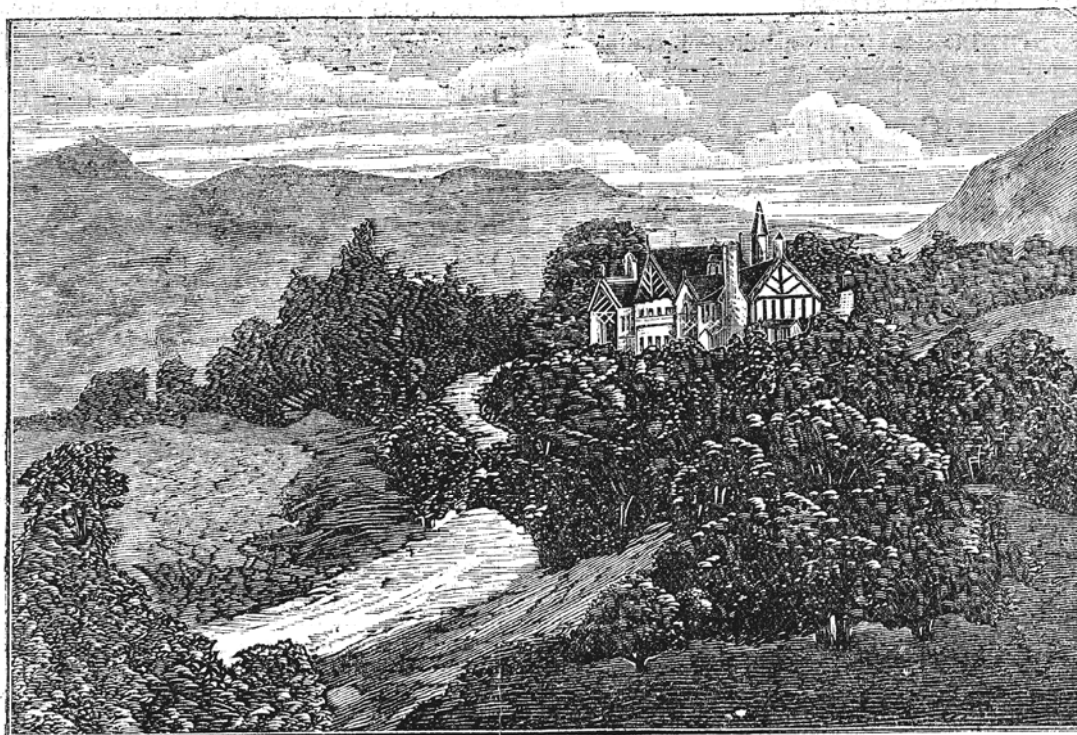
<sup>18</sup> Dacres Garden Village brochure, Saddleworth Historical Society Archives H/JH/CAB/2/25f.

<sup>19</sup> ..<http://trees.ancestry.co.uk/tree>.

We moved into our half of the house in 1984 at a time when there had been a quick turnover of owners. Despite having had a survey before we bought the property, we soon found a horrifying number of urgent repairs were needed. New windows were commissioned, the render and the dry rot under it, was taken off, the roof replaced and the place generally put into good order again. It took five years to complete. In our time, it has seen one wedding, two christenings, one funeral and several good parties. Four dogs have enjoyed chasing squirrels through the trees. The ground floor of the coach house now is a garage and the upper storey is just storage. The Shaws' fireplaces are still in situ, as is the staircase, carved in swirling "S" shapes. The brass taps in the cloakroom still have the Water Board's "SDWW" mark on them and the lavatory is still flushed by pulling a chain. There is stained glass, carved panels and the impressive front door with the knocker from the 1860's. In the cellar I still have the bell but sadly, the belfry was crumbling with rot and had to come down. If ever I have a windfall of money, I shall replace it and hope that barn owls will once again nest in it as they did of old. I have no ambition to re-erect the steeple which George Shaw added as the final touch to his creation of a suitably grand house for his brother and his new bride.

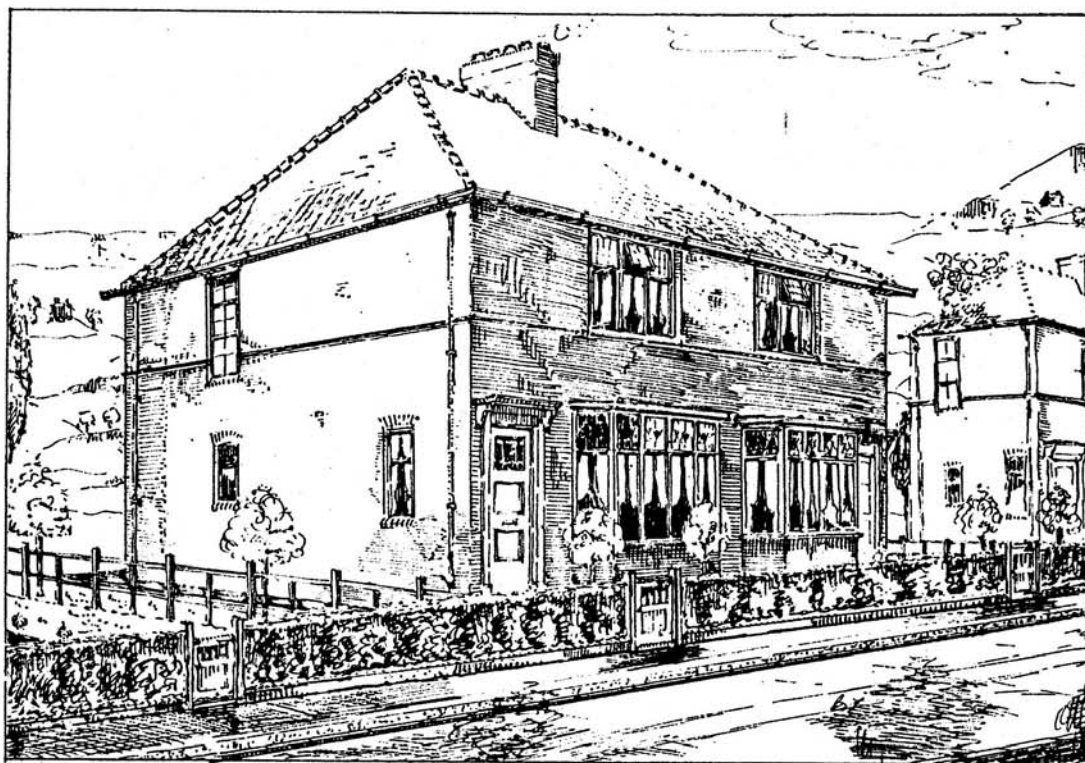
## **"DACRES,"**

Near Greenfield and Friezland Stations, Saddleworth  
(L. & N. W. Railway).



To Let with six acres of Land, or Sold with fifty acres. There are four reception-rooms, billiard-room, eight bedrooms, kitchen, sculleries, washhouse, coachhouse, stables, and tennis court; carriage drive of about 200 yards. For further particulars apply ABAN SPENCER, 23, Pall Mall, Manchester.—H 62.

Engraving of Dacres prepared as an advertisement  
[Saddleworth Historical Society Archives H/How/99]



PARLOUR TYPE B, 2 BEDROOMS

Accommodation :—VESTIBULE ENTRANCE.

SITTING ROOM, 13 feet 6 inches by 11 feet, plus large Bay Window.

KITCHEN, 10 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 3 inches.

Inside LARDER and COALHOUSE.

FRONT BEDROOM, 14 feet 8 inches by 11 feet, with Fixed Wardrobe.

BACK BEDROOM, 10 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 3 inches.

BATHROOM, fitted with White Porcelain Enamelled Bath and White Porcelain Washbowl, and W.C.

HOT and COLD WATER. Easy-Clean Taps.

ELECTRIC LIGHT and ELECTRIC BOILER.

Painted and Decorated throughout.

Good Gardens. Space for Motor Garage.

NON-PARLOUR TYPE C, 2 BEDROOMS

Precisely similar elevation to Type B, but accommodation consists of LIVING ROOM and SCULLERY and known as the Non-Parlour Type.

## EARLY DAYS OF CO-OPERATION IN DENSHAW

### Mike Buckley

In 1907 the villagers of Denshaw proudly celebrated the Jubilee of their Co-op and this was done in grand style. A local photographer captured the event and the photographs show the villagers arrayed in their Edwardian finery, the premises lavishly decorated with bunting and flowers, a parade through the village, speeches, and organised games for the children. Denshaw had been the second village in Saddleworth to form a Co-operative Society and its inception in February 1857 followed only a few months after that of Greenfield in October 1856.<sup>1</sup>

For an account of the early days of the Denshaw Society we are indebted to an account that appeared in the Mossley & Saddleworth Reporter on the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations in 1907. This account appears to have been based on a short history that had been published at the time penned by Mr Thomas Goddard, a member of the management committee. Unfortunately no copies of this appear to have survived and we are left now with only the summary that appeared in the newspaper.

Fortunately, another document has survived which also sheds light on the management, activities and commercial success of the Society in these early days. This is the notes for a speech made by Mr. Joel Buckley<sup>2</sup> on his retirement in 1888, after 21 years service, as Secretary of the Society.<sup>3</sup> This has been passed down through the family and is now in the author's possession.

The Denshaw Society (known as the Junction Industrial & Benevolent Co-operative Society) flourished until the late 1950s, when the decision was taken to transfer its operations and assets to one of the Oldham Co-operative Societies. Within ten years Oldham had closed the Denshaw Branch and sold the premises.<sup>4</sup>

The Society, seems to have been very well run during its first fifty years, with business expanding from groceries to drapery, butchery and coal delivery. Dividends were often over 3 shillings in the pound usually beating other Saddleworth Co-operatives. The Delph Society, in particular, had its problems during this period with its secretary absconding with the funds in 1883.<sup>5</sup> Dividends at Delph in 1882 had been a mere 1 shilling and 10d in the pound compared to 3 shillings and 2d at Denshaw.<sup>6</sup> The Branch Store at Green Ash, New Tame opened in November 1888,<sup>7</sup> also flourished into the 1950s.

Both documents, the newspaper account and the notes for Joel Buckley's speech are reproduced here in their entirety.

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<sup>1</sup> Lawton, D., *Village Co-operation, a Jubilee Sketch of Greenfield Co-operative Society Ltd*, 1856-1906, Manchester, 1906.

<sup>2</sup> Joel Buckley (1832-1902) moved for Uppermill to Denshaw in 1858. He was also Secretary of the Denshaw Vale Print Works.

<sup>3</sup> An account of the presentation is given in the *Saddleworth and Mossley Reporter*, 21st April 1888.

<sup>4</sup> Buckley, M., *Denshaw - a History of the Church and Village*, The Parochial Church Council of Christ Church, Denshaw, and Saddleworth Historical Society, Denshaw, 2013, p. 53.

<sup>5</sup> Wrigley, A., *Saddleworth Chronological Notes from 1200 to 1900*, Stalybridge, 1940, p. 72.

<sup>6</sup> op. cit. p. 71.

<sup>7</sup> *Saddleworth and Mossley Reporter*, 17th November 1888.

## History of the Junction Co-operative Society, 1857-1907<sup>8</sup>

On Saturday, July 27th, will be celebrated the jubilee year of the Junction Industrial and Benevolent Co-operative Society, and, as is inevitable in such cases, the history of the movement in that little moorland hamlet will be laid before the members, in whose minds the memory of many old-time co-operators and happenings will be revived. Unfortunately for the historian few present-day residents are possessed of any vivid impressions of the character of the village of 50 years ago, and one can only surmise from the architectural display of the present age that the growth has been a sluggish one. The most ancient building is situate in Denshaw, having been built in 1666, the year of the disastrous fire in London. But we are more concerned in the history of Co-operation at Junction, rather than a present inquiry into the general development of that parish, and in our subsequent writing we have to acknowledge with thanks the aid afforded us by Mr. Thomas Goddard, from whose compilation the official history is made.

Having first alluded to the work of Robert Owen, and the more lasting efforts of the Rochdale Pioneers, the local historian goes on to tell us of the birth of the second co-operative society in Saddleworth. The credit of initiation is given to the late Mr. James Andrew, a flannel manufacturer in a small way, who, in the exercise of his calling at Chapel-street, Cherry-clough, used to attend the Rochdale Market. He, seemingly, got acquainted with the pioneers of the co-operative movement, and the work they were engaged in enlisted his sympathies, and it struck him that what was being done at Rochdale could be initiated in his own village. A round-table conference of companions was held in the fourth house at Whibsey, then occupied by Mr. James Brown, oat-cake baker, and, in addition to the two gentlemen named, there were present Mr. William Howarth, Mr. James Whitehead, Mr. Travis Whitehead, and Mr. Publius Platt. All these pioneers of progress, we are sorry to relate, are now deceased.

To continue our story, it was ultimately decided to commence a distributive society. The shop was opened in the house at Whibsey now occupied by Mrs. Greenwood. A committee was formed, including most of the said gentlemen. Mr. Publius Platt being appointed secretary and Mr. James Andrew the buyer. The shop was opened for business on the sixth of February, 1857, and the first purchase was made by the secretary, who bought a twelve score bag of flour, which he carried on his back to his home at Calf Hey, a distance of a quarter of a mile. This article was served to him by Mr. Andrew, who for the first three months operated as shopman three nights in each week. The trade of the society increased to such an extent that the committee deemed it wise to secure a permanent shopman, and the selection fell on Mr. Allen Marshall, now of Halifax. The premises becoming too small for the expansion of trade, two rooms and a cellar - the rooms at present the taproom of the Junction Hotel - were obtained. Trustees and arbitrators were elected in those days, and it was permissible also to hold the quarterly meeting on licensed premises, statements substantiated by the evidence of a few extracts from the minute book as follows:- April 1st 1861. At a quarterly meeting held at the Junction Inn, resolved: That Mr. William Heginbottom be the chairman to this meeting; that 2s. 6d. be paid to Mr. James Bottomley (landlord) for use of meeting room. At a quarterly meeting held at Junction Store,

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<sup>8</sup> *Saddleworth and Mossley Reporter*, 27th July 1907.

Jan. 6th, 1862, resolved that Joseph Brierley, Samuel Mills. and James Wrigley be elected trustees for the ensuing year; that James Butterworth, Thomas Gartside, Jas. Radcliffe, Rodger Wilding, and John Butterworth be elected arbitrators for the ensuing year. Extracts of committee meetings held June 11th, 1861, and July 9th, 1861: That flour be sold at 2s. 4d. per dozen pounds, and crystal sugar at 2lbs. for 2s. 0½d., and that malt be reduced from 4s. 8d. to 4s. per score. Committee meeting held Nov. 12th, 1861: That we take half of John Pollard's pig at 6½d per pound.

From this period the society kept on steadily until a critical period arrived through the loss of confidence in each other of the manager and members. At such a time the secretaryship was entrusted to Mr. Henry Ingham, and he, along with Mr. Simon Wood, afterwards landlord of the wagon and horses, Newhey, financed the concern before they would allow the society to fail, so sure were they of its future success. It did succeed, and it was only a matter of a few years before an extension of the business premises were requisite. In Oct. of 1868 the members held their first meeting on the premises of their own erected at a cost of £620. At the end of this year the receipts amounted to £5,839, the profit £616 14s. 11d., a dividend of 2s. 1¾d. being paid to 143 members. The manager at this time was Mr. James Jagger, who for 11 years worked amicably with Mr. Joel Buckley, the secretary, when he was appointed head manager at the Oldham Equitable Society. Mr. R. B. Seville, now at Waterfoot, was appointed his successor.

On July 3rd, 1876, a revision of rules was agreed upon, and were submitted in July of the following year, signed by the following gentlemen:- Messrs. Henry Ingham, James Andrew, Edmund James Butterworth, Samuel Dyson, William Whitehead, Wright Wrigley, George Marsden, and Joel Buckley, the secretary. During this year business increased very much owing principally to the influx of navvies engaged on the Oldham Corporation waterworks at Denshaw, and consequently an extension of premises was carried out at the cost of £196. The sale of groceries was supplemented by the stocking of drapery goods, and orders were soon afterwards taken for coal, whilst a butchering department was also added.

In 1888 the society's buildings, consisting of the usual trade premises, large hall, and manager house, were completed, and at the opening of these premises on April 14th, the secretary, Mr. Buckley, was presented with a handsome timepiece in recognition of his 21 years' service to that office. In the first year of his office the receipts were £5,232, the profits £584, membership 135, and the dividend 2s. 3¼d., while in his last year (1887) the receipts were £13,286, the profits £2,133, membership 298, and dividends 3s. 2½d. During the 21 years Mr. Buckley had attended 1,150 committee meetings and 90 quarterly meetings, having only been absent on two occasions.

Mr. Joseph Whitehead was appointed his successor, a position he admirably held up to his death, which occurred two years ago, when Mr. J. H. Williams, headmaster at Denshaw day School, was elected to the position, and is at present holding that office. It is believed, as before-stated, that none of the pioneers are left, but there still resides in the district Mr. Fred Broadbent, who was a member of the society in the year 1865, was elected treasurer in December 1866, and who is serving on the board of management at the present day. The present working staff numbers six, namely, Messrs. James Whitehead (manager), William Pollard (first counterman), Edmund Mills (butcher), H. Law (manager of Green Ash branch), Wm. Wood, and Joseph Biltcliffe. Mr. Whitehead was appointed manager in 1890, and in the first year of his managership occurred the record sales, amounting to the aggregate sum of £15,826.

The Green Ash branch store is conducted on premises once tenanted by the late Mr. Robert Byrom, woollen manufacturer. Since its commencement it has done fairly well, the turnover at the end of last quarter of £950, speaking volumes for the careful and enterprising manager to whom it is entrusted, and especially when we take into consideration a membership of only about 70. The total receipts at the Central and Branch premises for the year 1906 were £13,107, yielding a profit of £1,882, and an average divi. of 3s. in the pound. There are 281 members on the books. The average wages amount to 24s. 2d. for a working week of 55 hours.

We now conclude what must necessarily be a too imperfect history by naming as follows the committee of this jubilee year: President, Mr. W. B. Wood; Messrs. Bennett Buckley, E. H. Whitehead, Isaac Gartside, Seville Shaw, Fred Broadbent, and Thomas Goddard.



Richard B. Seville, Manager of Junction Co-op. c.1873-1890  
[Mike Buckley collection]

## **Report by Joel Buckley, late Secretary of the Junction Co-op. Society Limited**

**at a Public Meeting held on Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1888, in the Co-op. Hall on the presentation of a testimonial for 21 years service.<sup>9</sup>**

On the 28th day of December 1866 I was appointed your Secretary. At this period the Society only rented two rooms and a cellar which are now connected with the Junction Inn. As these premises were found to be inadequate to meet the growing requirements of the Society it was decided by the members to erect a new house and shop. In the spring of 1868 building operations commenced and the outlay was £620. On the 5th day of October the members held the first meeting on their new premises.

In the year following, viz. 1869, the sum of 18/6¼ was placed towards the formation of a Reserve Fund.

In the year 1873, viz. on the 7th day of April, the members then assembled at a meeting resolved that any member having more than £40 on share account should not receive interest on more than £40. This caused considerable dissatisfaction with some of the members but ultimately matters cooled down.

On the 6th day of April 1874 it was decided by the members to discontinue the Check System and adopt the Book System. Up to this period you will observe that the highest dividend paid during the eight years was in the year 1867, viz. 2/3¼. Now comes the year 1875, working on the Book Plan, the dividend was 2/7, a rise of 5½d in the pound over the preceding year.

On the 3rd day of July 1876 it was resolved by the members to revise the Rules of the Society. The year following, the revised Rules were submitted, viz. on the 2nd day of July, and adopted subject to the approval of the Registrar. During this year business increased very much owing principally to the influx of outdoor labourers employed at the water Works. Consequently more room was required and power was granted by the members in the month of December to build a new archway and to connect the old one with a drapers establishment. In the Spring of 1878 we commenced to build the new archway the cost of which amounted to £196 including fixtures for the drapery department.

In the year 1880 on the 22nd of March permission was obtained from the members to commence selling coal. Up to now, it has proved a success and has made good profits. For this branch of the business the Society has three Coal Wagons which have hitherto paid from 15 to 20 per cent on the purchase.

In the year 1884 the Society commenced the Butchering business; this branch fluctuates very much and has some times made very low profits. I am of the opinion that the dividend ought to be paid separately, but of course this is a matter for the consideration of the members.

In the year 1886 the interest on share capital was reduced from 5 to 4/6 per cent. On the 27th December a special meeting was held for the purpose of proposing the erection of additional premises. The year following, viz. 1887, three special meetings

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<sup>9</sup> For better readability the annual figures for sales, profits and dividends have been removed from the narrative as these are repeated in the table at the end.

were held respecting the building question. Ultimately, matters were arranged and the Society's Buildings are now completed. I may here mention that that all the buildings which were built previous to the year 1887 at a cost of £816, are now entirely written off and a reserve fund left at the end of 1887 of £138 12s 0½d.

The first year of my office as Secretary the receipts were £5,232, profits £584, average dividends 2/3¼, members 135. The last year, 1887, receipts were £13,286, profits £2,133, dividends 3/2½, and number of members 298. I find that the total receipts for the 21 years I have acted as your Secretary amounts to £217,666 5s 5½d, profits £32,296 3s 4½d and the average dividend on members' purchases is 2/8¾ in the pound.

During these years I have been present at 1150 committee meetings, not taking into account the Building Committee, and have also attended at 90 quarterly and special meetings, making a total of 1240 attendances and have only been, I believe, absent twice during the whole of this time, and those were circumstances over which I had no control.

Joel Buckley

Southview, Denshaw

April 14th 1888.



Joel Buckley, Secretary of Junction Co-op. 1866-1888  
[Mike Buckley collection]

## Detailed Account over 21 Years

| Year | Receipts |    |     | Profits |    |     | Dividends | Number of |
|------|----------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|-----------|-----------|
| 1867 | 5,232    | 14 | 2¾  | 584     | 0  | 3½  | 2-¾       | 135       |
| 1868 | 5,839    | 3  | 9   | 616     | 14 | 11  | 2-1¾      | 143       |
| 1869 | 6,001    | 1  | ¾   | 629     | 19 | 2¾  | 2-1¼      | 162       |
| 1870 | 6,324    | 19 | 6   | 703     | 7  | 11  | 2-2½      | 167       |
| 1871 | 7,014    | 17 | 1½  | 746     | 3  | 3   | 2-1¼      | 182       |
| 1872 | 7,656    | 0  | 1   | 853     | 13 | 4   | 2-2½      | 187       |
| 1873 | 8,089    | 0  | 0   | 912     | 0  | 0   | 2-2½      | 198       |
| 1874 | 7,604    | 0  | 0   | 826     | 0  | 0   | 2-1½      | 192       |
| 1875 | 7,495    | 0  | 0   | 954     | 0  | 0   | 2-7       | 184       |
| 1876 | 8,114    | 6  | 11  | 1,137   | 19 | 1½  | 2-10½     | 206       |
| 1877 | 11,187   | 1  | 10  | 1,999   | 15 | 11  | 3-1½      | 246       |
| 1878 | 14,054   | 1  | ¾   | 2,502   | 12 | 9   | 3-0       | 273       |
| 1879 | 12,548   | 19 | 8½  | 2,474   | 12 | 6½  | 3-2       | 275       |
| 1880 | 14,520   | 2  | 11½ | 2,210   | 7  | 5   | 3-1½      | 280       |
| 1881 | 14,613   | 13 | 2½  | 2,275   | 13 | 3½  | 3-1½      | 280       |
| 1882 | 14,321   | 8  | 1   | 2,213   | 8  | 10½ | 3-1       | 281       |
| 1883 | 14,349   | 12 | 8½  | 2,218   | 8  | 11½ | 3-1       | 282       |
| 1884 | 13,460   | 13 | 8½  | 2,155   | 18 | 5½  | 3-2½      | 279       |
| 1885 | 13,149   | 8  | ¾   | 2,159   | 13 | 10  | 3-3½      | 277       |
| 1886 | 12,803   | 12 | 7½  | 1,988   | 6  | 6   | 3-1½      | 270       |
| 1887 | 13,286   | 8  | 2   | 2,133   | 6  | 9   | 3-2½      | 298       |
|      | 217,666  | 5  | 5½  | 32,296  | 3  | 4½  |           |           |



Junction Co-op. Jubilee 1907: the decorated premises  
[Mike Buckley collection]



Junction Co-op. Jubilee 1907: Mr. T.E. Moorhouse speaking  
[Mike Buckley collection]



Junction Co-op. Jubilee 1907: gathering on the Wibsey Field  
[Mike Buckley collection]



Junction Co-op Jubilee 1907: children's games on the Wibsey Field  
[Mike Buckley collection]



Co-op. Staff c.1895  
[Mike Buckley collection]



Percy Buckley (L) and William Jackson (R)  
c. 1913  
[Mike Buckley collection]

# SADDLEWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

## BOOKS

### **Mapping Saddleworth Volume I**

*Edited by Mike Buckley, David J.W. Harrison and Alan Petford et al.*

Printed maps of the Parish 1771 - 1894. £19.95

### **Mapping Saddleworth Volume II**

*Edited by Mike Buckley, David J.W. Harrison, Victor Khadem, Alan Petford and John Widdall.*

Manuscript maps of the Parish 1625 - 1822. £19.95

### **A History and Description of the Parochial Chapelry of Saddleworth**

*by James Butterworth, with introduction by Robert Poole.*

A facsimile, hardback reprint of the original edition of 1828. £13.95

### **Denshaw - A History of the Church and Village**

*by Mike Buckley*

£7.50

### **Saddleworth 1914-1919**

*by K.W. Mitchinson.*

The Experience of a Pennine Community during the Great War. £10.00

### **Cherry Valley Chronicles**

*Edited by Maurice Dennett.*

Letters from Thomas Buckley of Millbury, Massachusetts, USA, to Ralph Buckley, his son of Dobcross, Saddleworth 1845-1875.

£10.00

### **Passage through Time**

*by Bernard Barnes.*

Saddleworth Roads and Trackways - A History. £6.95

### **With Ammon Wrigley in Saddleworth**

*by Sam Seville, edited by Bernard Barnes.*

£5.95

### **Saddleworth from the Air**

*Edited by Barri Jones.*

£5.00

### **The Huddersfield Narrow Canal**

A compilation of essays on the construction and history of the canal.

£5.95

### **The Saddleworth-America Connection**

*by Anne Parry.*

Reprint of the original 1979 Saddleworth Festival Publication. £5.00

## SADDLEWORTH LOCAL INTEREST TRAILS

Ten walks around Saddleworth illustrated with sketches and notes on local history & landscape.

each £2.40

## MAPS & PLANS

Churchyard Plan: St Chad's Church, the old graveyard £1.20

Churchyard Plan: St Chad's Church, the lower graveyard £3.00

Ordnance Survey 25" Godfrey reprint - Lydgate £1.95

## ORDERS

Graham Griffiths, 6 Slackcote, Delph OL3 5TW.

Please add 25% for post & packing.

Cheques should be made out to Saddleworth Historical Society.

# SADDLEWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Registered Charity No. 505074

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**The Bulletin** aims to reflect and encourage interest in all aspects of the history of Saddleworth. It relies on a regular supply of articles, letters, short reviews, etc. from members and others. Fresh material is required constantly, and should be sent to the Acting Editor Neil Barrow, who will be happy to discuss ideas for articles (or shorter contributions). These need not be confined to subjects within Saddleworth's borders, but should have some connection with the district.

**The Society's Website** is at: <http://www.saddleworth-historical-society.org.uk>  
This has full details of the Society's activities, publications, library and archives, and there is a facility to contact the Society by e-mail. An index to Saddleworth place names, a reference map of Saddleworth and a bibliography of Saddleworth publications are included. There are links to other relevant websites.



