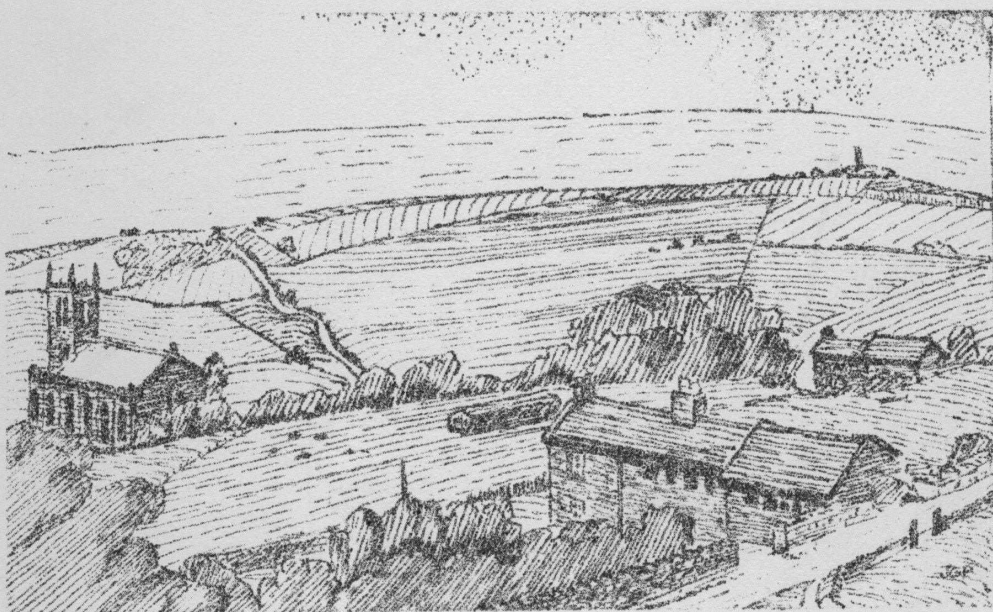


Saddleworth

Historical Society



SADDLEWORTH CHURCH

Bulletin

Winter 1974

Volume 4 No. 4

BULLETIN

OF

THE SADDLEWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume 4 Number 4
Winter 1974

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PIKELOW, LYDGATE

Amongst a collection of papers recently released by a London firm of solicitors which once acted for Sir Edmund Buckley is a series of deeds to "Pikelow", a name which has disappeared from all modern maps of the Saddleworth area, but which is recorded as the birthplace of one of Lydgate's most famous sons.

The earliest deed, dated 13 January 1709, shows Edmund Buckley of Lydiate purchasing a piece of land from John Buckley of Lymegate, near Oldham, and James Buckley of Hilltopp, near Chadderton. The freehold property is described as

" ... Pikeloe Intack situate lying and beeing within Saddleworth aforesaid in the county of York aforesaid (and adjoining unto certain lands in possession of one John Buckley and there called the Croeshawbent) heretofore formerly part of the estate and inheritance of Robert Buckley deceased Grandfather of the said John and James Buckley and now or late in the possession of the said John Buckley ... "

By virtue of this purchase, Edmund Buckley was able to call himself "yeoman", which qualification appears in his will, dated 24 June 1718. A man of some substance, he mentions a previous gift to his eldest son, John, of an estate at Brownhill, makes a bequest of a leasehold property at Gatehead to his youngest son, Robert, and leaves his "close or field near Lydiate aforesaid called Pikeloe Intack" to his second son, James. There is no mention of any building on the land called Pikeloe Intack and it is clear that the family home was a "tenement situate being at Lydiate aforesaid where I now live which I hold by lease under James Harrop Esq.", also left to James Buckley.

Less than a year after his father's death, James Buckley of Lydyate, clothier, conveyed his inheritance to his elder brother, the deed bearing the date 10 June 1719, but by a further conveyance, 26 May 1724, John Buckley of Brownhill returned the land to James. Here, for the first time, the extent of Pikeloe Intack is estimated at two acres.

On the death of James Buckley, clothier, of Lydyate (he was buried at Saddleworth 28 October 1729) John Buckley, now of Lees in Ashton, Inn-keeper, regained Pikeloe Intack. From subsequent entries in the Saddleworth registers, it appears that John Buckley returned to Lydgate, where his son, Edmund, was also living. Before his death at Lydgate, 1 December 1757, he conveyed "Pikeloe" to his son; the dropping of the word "Intack" from the name of the field in the Ffeofment (dated 1 May 1753) is important, as there were neighbouring fields also named Pikeloe.

In 1765 the Ashton to Doctor Lane Head road was turnpiked. As was always the case, a crop of new Inns would appear along these new routes, and it is easy to imagine that Edmund Buckley saw the chance of improving his situation. Shortly before his death, he purchased a building plot at Lydgate, on a 999 year lease, from Henry Buckley of Grasscroft. Although it was left to his son John to complete the project, he began here the building later to be known as the "White Hart Inn". The deed, dated 16 May 1787, describes this land as

" ... part of a close called the Kiln Intack Meadow situate on the East side of the turnpike road at Lydyate aforesaid containing in length by the road side 18 yards on the East side 18 yards and in length on the North and South sides thereof respectively 18 yards and being in the whole 324 yards of ground of superficial measure or thereabouts the which said plot of ground is bounded on the West side by the turnpike road on the North and East sides by other parts of the said close and on the South side by a garden joining to the Schoolhouse ... "

John Buckley inherited Pikelow and the new plot of land on his father's death, 21 September 1789. Whether it was that his father's plans had been too ambitious, or that his conduct of them was not sure, he was soon in difficulty. The collection of Pikelow deeds includes a series of mortgages from this period, but a further lease of land from Henry Buckley of Grasscroft shows that John Buckley was determined to press on. The 999 year lease, dated 23 July 1790, conveyed

" ... all that plot or parcel of land or ground being part of a close called Kiln Intack situate at Lydyate within Saddleworth aforesaid as the same plot or parcel of ground is now marked and set out being in the whole four hundred and thirteen yards of land or ground of superficial measure or thereabouts which said plot or parcel of land or ground lies on three different sides of a plot of land lately leased by the said Henry Buckley to the said John Buckley and on which the said John Buckley has erected a Dwelling house in which he now lives ... "

John Buckley did not enjoy his new home long. As mortgage debts accumulated, he was forced to let his property to tenants and to move his family to Mossley. His hold on the family lands was finally relinquished on 26 October 1798, when they were conveyed to his chief creditor, John Harrison, Mercer, of Wakefield. The description of the property here is very fulsome

" ... all that close or parcel of ground now divided into several closes called the Pikelow otherwise the Pikeloe lying or being in Saddleworth ... lately occupied by the said John Buckley or his assigns and formerly by the said Edmund Buckley his father or his assigns in which close some buildings lately were about erecting or intended to be erected by the said John Buckley and all the seats or sittings in Saddleworth Church and Hey Chapel and all and the appurtenances to the same belonging (except so much of the said closes of land or ground as hath been taken into and now forms part of the new Saddleworth Turnpike Road) which said closes of ground are now in the occupation or possession of Thomas Winterbottom ... (and) all that new erected messuage dwellinghouse or tenement with the brewhouse stables and other outbuildings thereto adjoining and belonging situate standing and being at Lydiate within Saddleworth aforesaid now in the occupation of Thomas Winterbottom his undertenants or assigns and also that plot or parcel of ground being part of a close called the Kiln Intack Meadow situate on the east side of the turnpike road at Lydiate ... "

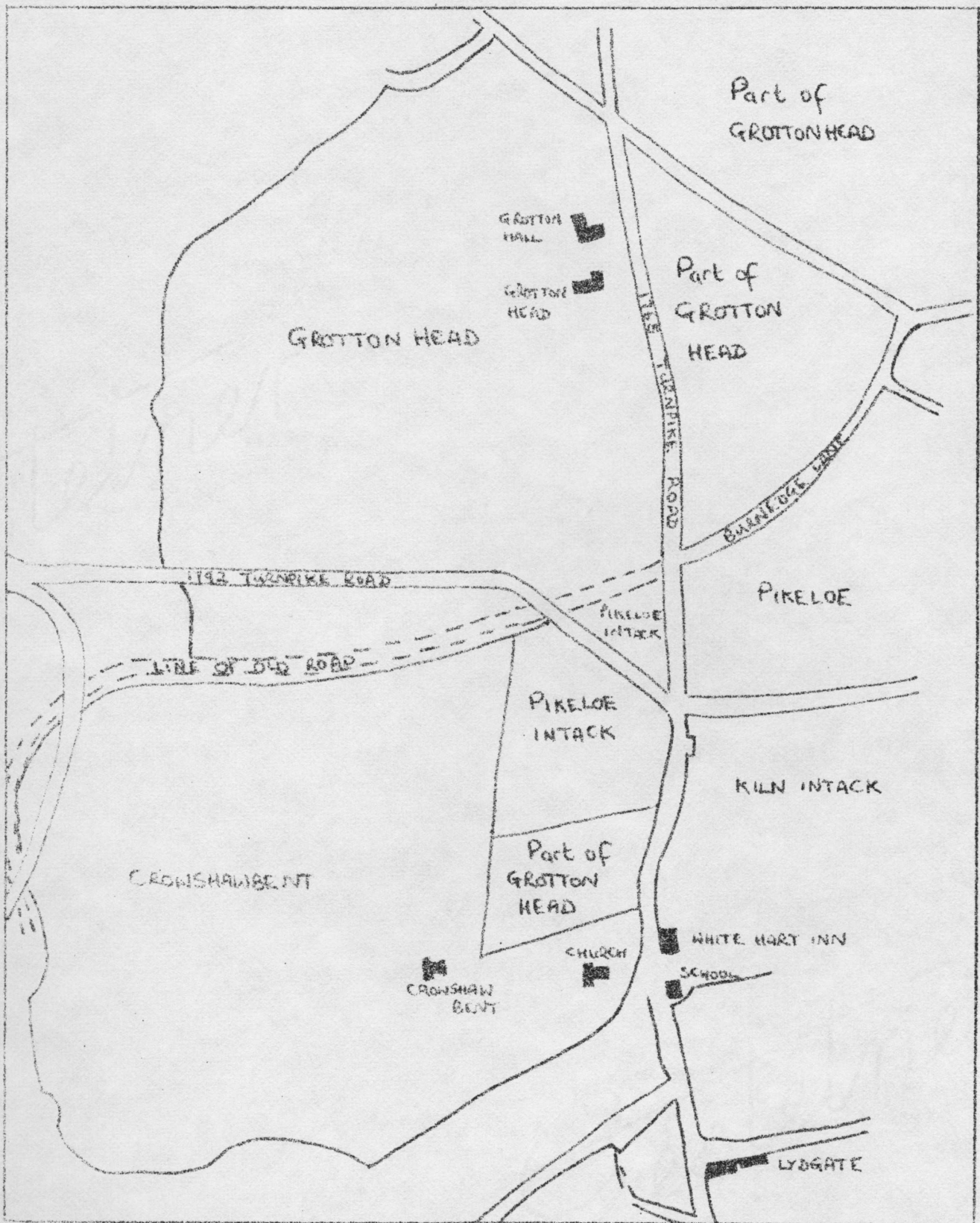
These deeds give us not only a remarkably vivid picture of the aspirations of a Lydgate family, but also ample evidence as to the position of its holding, Pikelow. It is said to adjoin Crowshawbent and to have been reduced in area by the cutting of the new road, turnpiked in 1792. Originally, the old road followed the boundary of Crowshawbent up Grotton Brow. This lay slightly to the south of the existing road, but as it came to the top of the hill, it carried on in a north-easterly direction, to link up with the present Burnedge Lane (see map - Page 56). The new road, however, sliced through the southern-most portion of Grottonhead before turning to the south-east, cutting through a field and crossing the 1765 turnpike road en route for Uppermill. It was this last-mentioned field, noted in a 1779 survey as being owned by Edmund Buckley that was Pikelow.

Had the family's interest in this remnant ceased with its loss by John Buckley, Pikelow would not have enjoyed any special notoriety. It was only with the meteoric rise of John Buckley's son, Edmund, (whose progress from factory hand to financier and member of Parliament has been described by C.E. Higson, amongst others) that Lydgate could point to Pikelow as the ancestral home of its famous son. That it was merely a two-acre field, cut in half and long-since absorbed into the Grotton Head Estate, did not matter, for the name alone was enough to conjure with in the canon of local folk-lore.

The last of the series of deeds records Edmund Buckley's purchase of Pikelow and Kiln Intack, 19 June 1838, from the same John Harrison of Wakefield to whom his father had forfeited it forty years before. The purchase price of £800 probably reflected the increased value of the public house John Buckley had built on Kiln Intack; the whole was tenanted by one Abraham Wood. This purchase, and more significantly that of the Grotton Head Estate in 1844, was not so much a reflection of a sentimental attachment to the area on Mr. Buckley's part, but rather a conscious expression of his success.

This view of Mr. Buckley's policy for acquisition of land in Saddleworth is lent weight by the inclusion in the collection of deeds of a printed notice of sale of land at Grasscroft, 23 August 1843, occasioned by the bankruptcy of Joseph Harrop. Several of the lots were in the immediate vicinity of Pikelow, and some of the fields even bore the same name. Each lot has been marked with Mr. Buckley's often very conservative estimate of the value of the property. Lot 5, two acres of land on the southerly side of the Turnpike Road from Lydgate to Shaw Hall, called "Part of Hey and Pikelow Bent", realised £185, exceeding Mr. Buckley's reserve by £45. Lot 6, three acres on the south-westerly side of the Old Highway leading from Grasscroft to Woodbrook, named "Pikelow", fetched £220, £100 above Mr. Buckley's limit. Again, "Pikelow Bent", Lot 7, four acres on the south-westerly side of the Old Highway leading from Lydgate to Burnedge, sold for £250, £100 over the estimate. In the event, Mr. Buckley secured only Lot 9, three acres called "Middle Hill" and "Back Hill", including a stone quarry, on the northerly side of the Old Highway from Lydgate to Dobcross, for £135. If these prices are compared with the £800 Mr. Buckley gave to redeem his family's land, it is evident that once honour was restored, he could afford to be parsimonious. The descriptions of the lots indicate that these fields bearing the name Pikelow were situated mainly on the north-east side of the crossroads at Lydgate; only one, Lot 5, lay to the south-east and this, too, had been dissected by the 1792 turnpike. Lot 7, incidentally, reappeared at auction in 1854. The Buckleys, however, never owned more than that fraction on the western side.

On the death of Edmund Buckley, 21 January 1867, a vast fortune in property and investments passed to his son, Edmund, already Member of Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyme, and soon to be made a Baronet. Only nine years later



PIKELOW, LYDGATE

Sir Edmund Buckley was bankrupt. Though he gave little attention to his Saddleworth estates, the news must have caused great surprise in the district, and many wild tales of how he managed to run through such a well-composed inheritance gained credence. The real reasons for the collapse are many and complex, perhaps warranting a further article in the future. Suffice it to say that what lands the family maintained after their financial affairs were put in order were held somewhat tenuously. Grotton Hall and some of the Saddleworth property was kept by Sir Edmund, but after his death in 1910, plans for a sale were soon made. The catalogue, advertising the grand sale on 23 July 1912, shows the field that was Pikelow as part of Lots 11 and 12, there described simply as "Important Building Site" and "Accommodation Pasture or Building Land". They were let to the Empress Brewery Co. along with the White Hart Inn. This was to be the last time that Pikelow was to be associated with the Inn as the latter part of the Buckley's original holding remained unsold in 1912, while the building plots were disposed of.

Thus did the Buckleys finally part with Pikelow.

J.M. Hunt
R. Peroni

The authors wish to convey to the Rev. C.C.W. Airne their gratitude for his recent help with their Lydgate enquiries.

SADDLEWORTH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES

Part 15: 1914

- | | |
|------|---|
| Jan. | <u>Fire Service.</u> Some mills made arrangements with Mossley Fire Officer for service if needed. |
| Feb. | <u>Friezland School.</u> Children were to attend other schools pending building of new council school.
<u>Nicker Brow, Dobcross, and Moorgate, Uppermill,</u> to be fitted with handrails. |
| Mar. | <u>Fire at Greenfield Mill</u> controlled and eventually put out by Mossley Fire Brigade after working over 9 hours.
<u>Conversion to water carriage system at Dobcross School.</u> Legal notice for half of conveniences to be done and a request for remaining half to be done. |
| Apr. | <u>First flight in an aeroplane</u> by a Saddleworth man lasted 10 minutes, and took place at Harrogate. |
| May | <u>Tuberculosis in a cow at Greenfield.</u> Animal destroyed and 30 shillings compensation paid to farmer. |
| June | <u>Saddleworth Isolation Hospital at Runninghill</u> in bad condition. Decision to consider joining Oldham and neighbouring authorities in joint scheme. |
| July | <u>Houses struck by lightning</u> in Lane Head Road, Greenfield.
<u>New Police Station.</u> Buckley Street, Uppermill, was the site chosen.
<u>Street Lighting.</u> Six lamps in each ward to have inverted incandescent burners.
<u>Fine barbed arrow head</u> found at Grange, Delph.
<u>"Way Ticket" System</u> in operation at Workhouse. Bona fide "out of |

- works" could get a night in the casual ward and a meal, and be discharged without task work and given a ticket for a mid-day meal.
- Aug. Greenfield Co-op. Society Branch opened at Horsforth after a procession headed by two bands walked from the old central premises to the new building.
- Outbreak of War. 80 men immediately joined National Reserve. Some mills working night and day to equip army with clothing. Several works guarded night and day. Many collections for relief funds. Local relief committee formed.
- Sept. Ashway Gap House offered as hospital by Water Board.
- Red Cross work organised by Ladies' Committee - making garments and raising money.
- Rifle Range at Diggle used by soldiers in preparation for service abroad.
- West Riding Scale of Payments for dependants was 12/6. for the wife per week with 2/6. for each child under 15 with a maximum of £1 per family.
- Oct. Civilian Corps of over 100 formed in Greenfield.
- News of first casualties.
- Castleshaw School to be handed over to West Riding Education Committee but in the event of closure to be handed back to trustees.
- Two families of Belgian refugees came to live at Bleak Hey Nook.
- Many properties throughout district offered for use by Belgian refugees.
- Nov. Birth of a baby to a refugee at Bleak Hey Nook.
- Oak Dene, Greenfield to be a Military Hospital.
- Memorial Service to Lord Roberts and three local men killed on active service. Held at Saddleworth Church after a large procession.

Compiled by Mrs. H. Wood.

Part 16: 1915, will appear in the next issue of the Bulletin.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir,

I was intrigued by the comment in the "History of Heathfields" (Vol.4, No.2, pages 33-35) that Robert Wood, a shoemaker, was by 7 June 1772 a "cordwainer". This set me wondering what the two terms really signified in Saddleworth in the eighteenth century. Did it mean that a Cordwainer was one who had qualified to join the Trade-Guild of shoemakers, or was he a shoemaker who made only shoes of cordwain? Or maybe the term had some kind of snob value - as the Rat Catchers who are now Rodent Operatives?

It is also interesting to note that Robert was described as a clothier when his son Abel was buried on 5th March 1778. Another occupation, or merely a slip of the Clerk's pen?

Incidentally, these Woods had ten children, not eight. A second Mary was christened on 25 June 1780, and Betty on 6 April 1783, both born at Heathfields.

101 Turf Hill Road,
Rochdale.

Yours sincerely,
H.S. Broadbent.

Sir,

I wonder if any other readers of your very interesting Autumn 1974 Bulletin were as intrigued as I was by one of the remarks in the article on the Buckley family.

I refer to the statement that Geoffrey, Dean of Whalley, married the daughter of Roger de Lacy.

I discussed this with one of our Members (Mr. J. Blundell) who knows much more mediaeval history than I do and he had kindly sent me an explanation, which I thought might interest any other of your readers who were as puzzled as I was.

It seems that the rectorship of Whalley was held by hereditary right, and carried the title of Dean. These rectors, or "Deans", were not priests, but they appointed priests to carry out the spiritual duties for them.

Geoffrey de Buckley, Dean of Whalley, was also Rector of Rochdale (in 1195). He was the son of Robert, Dean of Whalley.

So what appeared to have been a most unlikely occurrence turns out to have had quite an interesting explanation. I wonder if many other Deans and Rectors were lay persons at that period?

By the way, in para. 5 of this article there is a reference to Sir William Dugdale as "Norroy and Ulster King of Arms". In fact he was only "Norroy King of Arms". That office was not combined with the separate office of "Ulster King of Arms" until 1943.

2 Orchard Close,
Cheadle Hulme,
SK8 7ET.

Yours sincerely,
Harold J. Storey.
Hon. Sec. Macclesfield
Heraldry Society.

ROMAN VILLA AT GAILEY HALL?

For weeks, on and off, I had been looking at this aerial photograph of Strinesdale in the weekly Chronicle - not the whole picture of course, but this particular feature along the side of one of the fields west of Gailey Hall - and if that wasn't the outline of ... But there were no Roman villas in this part of the country. Was it the site of an ancient farm enclosure? When I showed it to other members of the Society they were interested, mildly. Yes, it might be something, perhaps, but they didn't enthuse about it. I'm sure they didn't waken up in the still hours wondering about it.

I had to see it. I rang up Miss Holden at Gailey Hall. Of course I could come to have a look at it. No, they hadn't mowed yet, but would probably be doing this during Oldham Wakes, so could I come after that? So I waited another four weeks during which I tried to drum up some enthusiasm amongst my colleagues. But they were absorbed by the prospect of excavating the "barrow" on Harrop Edge and were obviously not motivated by the aerial photograph.

Came the day. I presented myself at Gailey Hall and explained to Miss Holden which field I wanted to look at. It wasn't theirs but it wouldn't matter, she said. Lots of people strolled across these fields without let or hindrance. So I headed towards my Mecca. There was the feature plain enough - a levelled area, about 28 yards square, with an embankment along the eastern edge and a three feet drop along the west, and in the long grass between the edge of this square and the field wall ... the remains of a heavy roller! Yes, that's what it was. An old cricket field.

It had been used, I learned from Miss Holden, by the Congregational Church, Waterhead, for their Field Days and later as a cricket ground by the Waterhead Methodists.

A Roman Villa indeed! Still, if it hadn't been for my curiosity perhaps we wouldn't have had it on record.

Pop and new mown hay and the Waterhead Methodists knocking up the runs!

Can any of our readers provide more information about this period?

John Murray.

THE DIVERSION OF THE HUDDERSFIELD NARROW CANAL AT DIGGLE

During the preparation of the Local Interest Trail on the Saddleworth Section of the Huddersfield Narrow Canal, a visit to Diggle led to the realisation that remains of a disused section of the canal might still exist in the area.

It was already known that the Standedge Canal Tunnel had been lengthened in 1894 when the double-tracked railway tunnel had been opened, but it had been assumed by the writer that the line of the canal as it left the original tunnel had always been where it exists to-day.

Members of the Industrial Archaeology Section of the Society visited the area on the 21st September 1974 to give an opinion on the remains.

The evidence was as follows:

1. The style of the arch of the bridge carrying the railway over Diggle Brook, opposite Kiln Green, was very similar to the architectural style of other bridges on the canal.
2. Clearance of the undergrowth above the bridge revealed a section of what appeared to be canal wall masonry. The layout of the area, with wet, marshy ground behind this wall, resembled that of a canal aqueduct.
3. An area on the railway side of the track leading to the Diggle 'bus terminus looked very much like an empty stretch of canal. Water here stood over a foot deep and a soundly-built stone wall looked as though it could have been a canal wharf at one time.

Old maps of Saddleworth were now inspected in detail, and it was

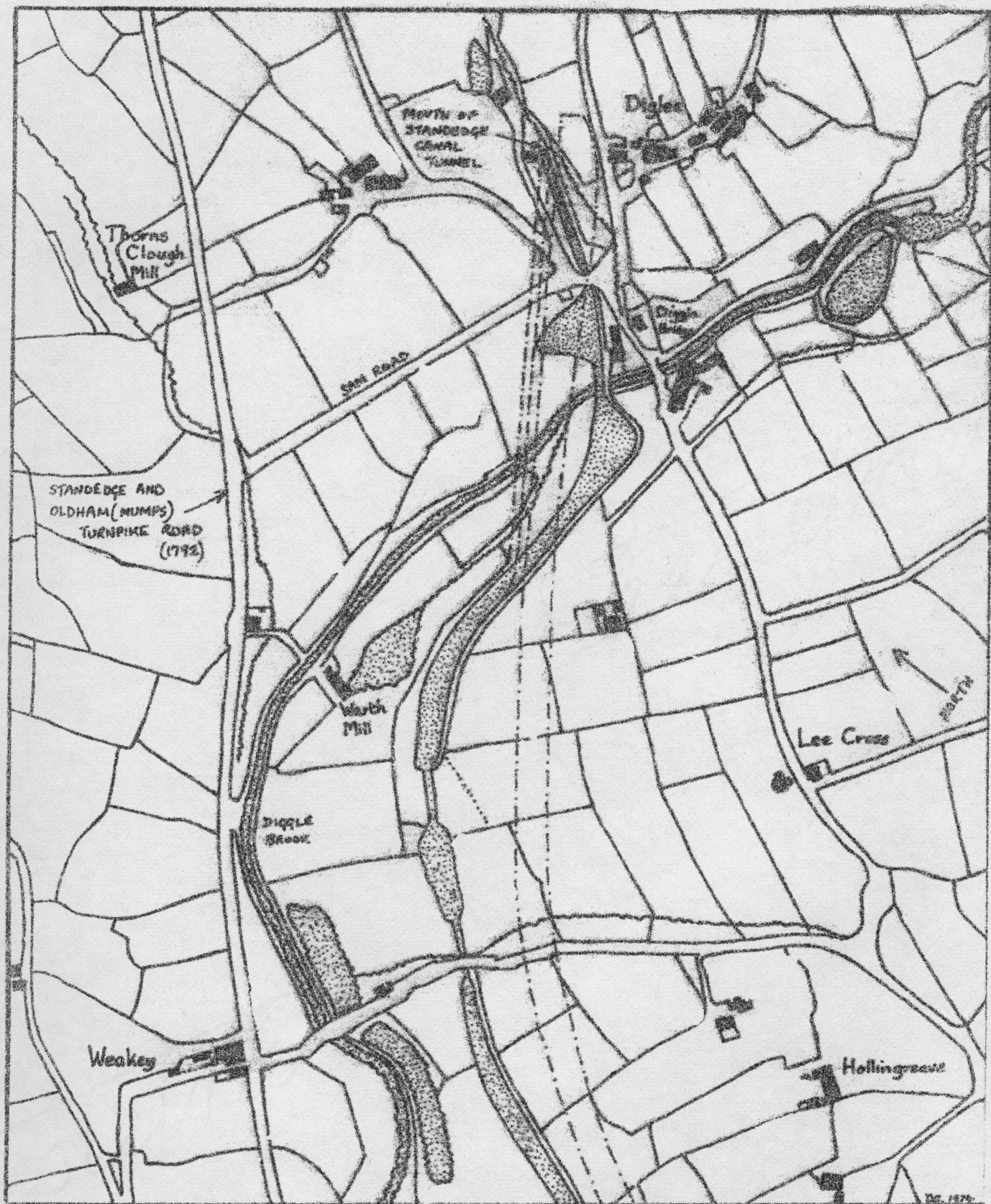


FIGURE 1 : MAP OF THE HUDDERSFIELD NARROW CANAL AT THE DIGGLE MOUTH OF STANDEDGE TUNNEL BEFORE THE CANAL WAS DIVERTED TO ALLOW FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY IN 1846-9.

TRACED FROM "A PLAN OF THE TOWNSHIP OF QUICK AND THE PARISH OF SADDLEWORTH" SURVEYED 1820 AND 1821. SCALE: APPROX. $13\frac{1}{2}$ " TO THE MILE.

realised that what had been found was the original line of the canal through Diggle.

The 1820-21 map (a section of which is reproduced in Fig.1 - page 61) showed that two canal basins existed in the area near Diggle Bridge prior to the building of the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway in 1846-49. The bridge that we had found over Diggle Brook was the old canal aqueduct, and the original line of the canal had run under where the disused (south-bound) platform of Diggle Station stands to-day.

The first edition Ordnance Survey map, 6 inches to the mile (1848), in addition to showing the first railway line also showed that one of the canal basins had been extended widthways to carry the railway and the realigned canal. The diverted line of the canal was to the west side of the railway, but the original mouth of the Standedge canal tunnel was still in use. A disused section of the canal with the second basin was shown clearly on this map, and this represented the part we had found during our visit in September.

The 25-inch Ordnance Survey Map (1965) showed the bridge we had examined, together with the short section of what we now knew to be the disused canal. This latter section was indicated on the map as a "pond". This map also showed that the canal tunnel had been lengthened by over 200 yards, by covering in the diverted line of the canal. The second canal basin, shown clearly on the first edition O.S. map, had been filled in and used for railway sidings.

The sequence of events was now becoming clear. When the first single-line railway tunnel had been constructed in 1846-49, on the east side of the canal tunnel, it had been found necessary to divert the canal. This diversion, together with the projected line of the first railway line, is shown on Fig. 1.

A second single-line railway tunnel was then constructed in 1868-70 but as this was driven to the east side of the first railway tunnel, no further alteration to the canal layout was required. Canal barges were used to remove spoil during the boring of both these tunnels, cross-tunnels being provided between the railway and canal tunnels at regular intervals.

This arrangement was adequate until the railway was widened to four tracks, and the third double-tracked railway tunnel was built in 1890-94. Because this new tunnel was driven on the west side of the canal tunnel, the new double line tracks had to be brought across the diverted line of the canal in an S-shaped curve. The canal tunnel was extended by some 220 yards to accommodate this new layout, and the swing in the railway tracks as they leave the double-line tunnel can still be seen to-day.

The Industrial Archaeology Section of the Society intend to visit the area again in the winter. Interested members are invited to contact the Section Leader, Mr. John Buckley, or any member of the Committee for further details.

David Chadderton.

THE EXCAVATION OF JACKSON'S BARROW

Some years ago one of our members reported to the Society the location of a possible Bronze Age Round Barrow near the north-eastern boundary of Saddleworth.

Since then various references are to be found in the records of the Archaeological Section relating to field surveys and meetings to discuss the merits of the visible remains and the possible excavation of the site. At a meeting of the Section held in April 1972 it was decided that an approach should be made to the land owner to obtain permission to excavate and to start planning the excavation. At that time the Section was heavily committed with other work, relating to the Flint Site, and the tracing of the Roman Road through Saddleworth in conjunction with a W.E.A. class led by Donald Haigh.

In April 1973 at a general meeting of the Archaeological Section the question of the Barrow Excavation was the main topic. Due to the pending termination of our other commitments, it was felt that we could start an excavation in the Spring of 1974, and we began to make more positive arrangements. We reaffirmed with the land owner his permission to dig, and he offered us the use of a cabin sited adjacent to the Barrow which we consequently cleaned out, painted and equipped. A series of meetings was held to discuss the more detailed arrangements that would have to be made before we could start. To begin with, we formed an Excavation Committee comprising six members with excavation experience. This committee met on three occasions, and settled such matters as:

1. Is what we have found likely to be a Barrow?
2. Can we, as a Society, finance an excavation?
3. Have we enough manpower to complete the excavation?
4. Can we obtain expert help and advice relating to the excavation generally, and to specialised items such as soil and pollen analysis?
5. Have we, the everyday excavators, the knowledge to recognise what we are looking for?

The last point was very important: our practical knowledge was very limited, and we realised that a great number of our team would be excavating their first barrow. For some this would be their introduction to Archaeology in the broadest sense. It was felt that if we could obtain the services of someone experienced in barrow excavating we would be able to cope with everything else. Norman Tyson of the Bury Archaeological Group was approached and he kindly agreed to act as our adviser. Mr. Tyson is acknowledged as an authority and has supervised the excavation of a number of barrows in the Bury area.

Towards the end of April 1974 a number of members started work on the site, preparing it for the forthcoming excavation. After three week-ends the site cabin had been cleaned out, a floor fitted and the interior painted. The excavation area (100 feet diameter) had been fenced and the grass cut. All was now ready for the "dig" to commence.

Saturday, 18th May 1974, found 30 members on the site, and Mrs. E. Jackson removed the first turves. The excavation had started. Successive week-ends were spent removing turf from the first quadrant and scraping off the top soil.

As the weeks passed by and more of the site was laid bare it became apparent that the surface we had exposed looked very natural. It was at this stage we decided to put a section through the quadrant, and to our dismay it revealed a completely natural mound. The central area was investigated and again, inches beneath the surface, natural rock was found.

Quadrant One has now been back-filled and re-turfed, but further trenches are being dug around the site before the excavation is concluded.

For the Records

Site Location: SE 002090

The method of excavation adopted was the Quadrant System, the axes aligned on magnetic North.

The Quadrant excavated was the south-western one.

The natural rock strata were inclined at 45 degrees to the North.

A full report of the excavation will be lodged in the Society's Archives.

Acknowledgements:

To the farmer, Mr. E. Lilly, of Laceby Farm, Dobcross, for his generosity in allowing us to excavate, and the help he gave us.

To Mrs. F. Jackson, of Hey Bank, Delph, for her gifts which raised £27.80 for the excavation fund.

To the many helpers who came along despite the weather.

To Mr. Hinds who surveyed the site.

Conclusion

Despite the number of learned opinions which concluded that the mound looked like a barrow and should be excavated, it turned out to be a natural feature - probably the most unnatural-looking natural feature in Saddleworth. We have, however, gained a tremendous amount of experience in both the organisation and in the carrying out of an excavation of this magnitude.

K. Booth.
(Leader, Archaeological Section)
August, 1974.

OLD SADDLEWORTH

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

BUTTERHOUSE (or Butterworths)

Grid Reference: SD 999066

Location: North of Uppermill on Brownhill Lane. On the top of the spur between the valleys of Pickhill Brook and Diggle Brook, 675 feet above sea level.

Description: Built over 250 years ago. 3 storeys with old stone roof. The first two floors have deeply-set, splay mullion windows. Third floor added later and has flat recessed mullions. Later two-storey cottage added to rear at right angles. Top storey of main house has exposed beams, one cross-beam with cut-out where a loom would have been. Name "Butterhouse" does not appear in Registers until 1770's; before this it was called Butterworths. Radcliffe has recorded datestone on shippon door IPM 1719.

History:

	1700	8 Sept.	John, son of John Platt of Butterworths christened. (Registers).
1726		23 June.	John Haigh of Almondbury Parish married Sarah Scholefield of Butterworths. (Registers).
1729		19 Oct.	James son of John Platt junior carpenter and Sarah his wife of Butterworths christened. 28 Feb. 1731 their son John was christened. Their son Henry was christened 17 Dec. 1732 (Henry Platt of Dobcross died 5 June 1817 aged 84, and Sarah his wife died 3 July 1801, aged 57). Their son George christened 20 Apr. 1734 and their son Thomas on 22 Oct. 1737 (Thomas Platt late of Hollingreave died 31 Dec. 1796 aged 60, and Mary his wife died 17 Dec. 1812 aged 78). 30 Nov. 1740 their daughter Sarah christened, and on 29 Jan. 1744 their daughter Mary (she was buried 20 Sept. 1746). (Registers).
1731		20 June.	John son of Ann Broadbent alias Kenworthy of Dobcross spinster by Francis Platt clothier of Butterworths christened. On 21 Feb. 1737 Francis Platt married Sarah Holden of Hollingreave and their daughter Jane was christened 25 June 1747. (Registers).
1732		13 Feb.	Ann daughter of Mercy Platt spinster of Butterworths by Jeremiah Shaw alias Rhodes of Hollingreave christened, and was buried 11 Sept. 1736. Mercy Platt widow of Butterworths was buried 6 June 1741. (Registers).
1733		9 Aug.	James Broadbent of Philip's, clogger, married Ann Platt of Butterworths. (Registers).
1737			Old John Platt, carpenter, of Butterworths buried 9 June. (Registers).
1738		14 Feb.	George Platt, clothier, of Butterworths married Ann Wheawell of Hollingreave. (Registers).
1740		30 Jan.	Benjamin Son of Mary Broadbent spinster of Dodle Croft and James Brearley of Butterworths, carpenter,

- christened. 21 Feb. 1740 James Brearley married Mary Broadbent. (Registers).
- 1741 16 Aug. John son of James Lees, shoemaker, and Hannah his wife of Butterworths christened. Their son James was christened 1 Jan. 1744. (Registers).
- 1742 21 Mar. Neddy son of Mary Wrigley of Mullock-hill spinster by John Brearley of Butterworths, clothier, christened. On 4 Apr. 1742 John Brearley married Ann Whitehead of Primrose-hill. (Registers).
- 1750 25 Dec. John son of James Platt clothier and Mary his wife of Butterworths christened. (Registers).
- 1754 12 July John Platt junior of Butterworths, clothier, buried. (Registers).
- 1759 15 July Neddy son of John Wrigley clothier and Peggy his wife of Butterworths christened. Their son John was christened 8 Nov. 1761. (Registers).
- 30 Oct. John Waterhouse of Butterworths, a poor boy, buried. (Registers).
- 1760 24 Feb. James son of James Platt clothier and Mary his wife of Butterworths christened. Their son Frank was christened 30 Mar. 1770 (Frank Platt of Uppermill died 9 Apr. 1844 aged 74, and Hannah his wife died 24 Apr. 1843 aged 62). Mary, wife of James Platt, was buried 8 Oct. 1783. (Reg.).
- 18 Mar. John son of Mary Radcliffe of Butterworths spinster by Thomas Platt clothier of the same place christened. Thomas Platt married Mary Radcliffe 1 May 1760. Their daughter Sarah was christened 13 Sept. 1761, their son Thomas 5 June 1763, their son Henry 25 Feb. 1765, their son George 1 Feb. 1766, their son James 3 Dec. 1766, their son Robert 23 June 1771, their daughter Mally 11 Apr. 1773. Thomas Platt late of Hollingreave died 31 Dec. 1796 aged 60 and Mary died 17 Dec. 1812, aged 78. (Registers).
- 1764 14 Mar. Sarah wife of John Platt, carpenter, of Butterworths buried. John Platt was buried 20 Feb. 1765. (Registers).
- 13 Sept. Jonathan Lees of Butterworths, clothier, married Mary Shaw of Hollingreave. (Registers).
- 1 Nov. Abraham Rhodes of Deanhead, clothier, married Mary Wrigley of Butterworths. Abraham Rhodes of Uppermill died 9 Mar. 1811 aged 69, and Mary died 4 Oct. 1825 aged 80. (Registers).
- 1765 19 Oct. Sary daughter of Francis Platt, clothier, and Sary his wife of Butterworths buried.
- 1767 24 Feb. John son of Henry Platt joiner and Sarah his wife of Butterworths christened. Their son James was christened 18 Oct. 1768. (Registers).
- 1771 18 Mar. John son of John Platt clothier and Mary his wife of Butterworths christened. (Registers).
- 1772 15 Mar. James son of George Platt clothier and Ann his wife of Butterworths christened. Their son George was christened 1 May 1774 (and buried 8 Feb. 1775), their daughter Ann 31 Dec. 1775, and their daughter Elizabeth 1778. (Registers).
- 1776 William Hulley of Butterhouse, sojourner and clothier, married Sarah Lawton widow of Dobcross. Their son John was christened 1777. (Registers).
- 1777 6 Jan. Sarah daughter of Joshua Scholefield clothier and Sarah his wife of Butterworths christened. Their daughter

- Jane was christened in 1781 when Joshua was described as "of Butterhouse". (Registers).
- 1777 Butterworths was listed in the Farrer Estate Records: James Platt was the tenant, 13 acres 1 rood 6 perches, rent £7-8-0.
- 1783 18 Sept. James Platt of Butterworths married Mally Wilde of Hole House sojourner (in the Banns she was called Mally Taylor). (Registers).
- 1784 John Buckley of Butterhouse, clothier, married Nelly Scholefield of Hollingreave. Their son James was buried 4 May 1792 and their daughter Mary was buried 23 May 1792 (John described as "of Butterworths"). (Registers).
- 1819 William Buckley of Butterhouse referred to in the James Lees Papers (Hewkin Collection). Baines' Directories of 1822 and 1825 listed William Buckley, woollen manufacturer, of Butterhouse.
- 1828 John Schofield, clothier, of Butterhouse referred to in the Registers. White's 1838 Directory listed John Schofield, flannel manufacturer, of Butterhouse. It was owned by John Platt.
- 1851 The Census listed two families residing at Butterhouse: John Schofield, woollen weaver, with two males and two females, one of whom was a woollen spinner, and two weavers; and George Schofield, woollen cloth weaver, with one male and two females, one of whom was a woollen cloth finisher.
- 1852 The Saddleworth Church Rate Book listed John Bradbury as owner of Butterhouse, and the occupiers were John and George Schofield.
- 1859 John Schofield of Butterhouse died aged 72. (Registers).
- 1871 The Census listed two families under Butterhouse: James Schofield, farmer and woollen weaver, with two males and one female, one of whom was a woollen weaver; and John Kenworthy, a mechanic in a woollen mill, with two males and three females.
- 1885 The Poll List included Thomas Wood of Butterhouse.

CARR BARN

Grid Reference: SD 998050

Location: Carr Lane, between Uppermill and Greenfield, 550 feet above sea level.

Description: Now demolished. Radcliffe recorded datestone GS MS 1726.

- History: 1632 Indenture relating to Carr Barn estate (owned by the Shaws of Furlane) in Raines Mss. V.8, p.263.
- 1734 28 Apr. Robert son of James Kenworthy, clothier, and Ann his wife of Carr-barn christened. (Robert Kenworthy of Quick died 14 July 1809, aged 75, and Martha his wife died 3 Feb. 1822 aged 83). Their son Neddy was christened 23 Feb. 1737, their daughter Hannah 4 Nov. 1739, their daughter Mary 28 Nov. 1742, and their daughter Grace 21 Sept. 1746. (Registers).
- 1741 29 Jan. William Kenworthy of Arthurs, clothier, married Mary Lees of Carr-barn. (Registers).
- 1746 Indenture between James Kenworthy of Carr Barn and Giles Shaw of ffarlane, yeoman, relating to certain seats in Saddleworth Church. (Raines Mss. V.8, p.264).
- 1749 30 Sept. Giles son of Giles Shaw clothier and Mary his wife of Carr-barn christened. Their son George christened 29 Sept. 1751, their son Giles 17 Nov. 1753, their son George 19 May 1754 (he died at Strines 7 June 1830 aged 76), their son John

- 5 Apr. 1756, their daughter Anne 29 Oct. 1758 (she died at Strines aged 25, 28 Jan. 1784), their daughter Sarah 9 July 1760, their son Hugh 9 May 1762. Giles Shaw of Strines died 30 Dec. 1800 aged 75 and Mary died 13 Feb. 1790 aged 67. (Registers).
- 1761 John Holden of Carrbarn clothier was denounced excommunicate (crossed out in Registers).
- 1766 23 Mar. John son of Thomas Winterbottom clothier and Ann his wife of Carr Barn christened. Their son Thomas was christened 14 Aug. 1768, their son James 25 Nov. 1770, their son Jonathan 18 Apr. 1773. (Registers).
- 4 May. Thomas son of William Shaw clothier and Betty his wife of Carr Barn christened. (Registers).
- 1777 6 Apr. Hannah daughter of William Kirk, yeoman, and Mary his wife of Carr Barn christened. Their daughter Mary was christened 8 Jan. 1780 when William was described as a clothier. (Registers).
- 1782 10 Feb. William son of Robert Whitehead clothier and Mary his wife of Carr Barn christened. Their daughter Lucy was christened 22 May 1785 and their daughter Sarah 9 Dec. 1787. (Registers).
- 1789 Billy son of Joseph Hurst clothier and Hannah his wife of Carr Barn christened. (Registers).
- 1794 6 Apr. Hannah daughter of John and Ann Broadbent of Carr Barn christened. (Registers).
- 1795 19 Apr. Giles son of James Broadbent clothier and Sarah his wife of Carr Barn christened. (Registers).
- 1810 The Saddleworth Enclosure Records listed the owner as John Shaw and the occupier Buckley Bottomley (14 acres).
- 1822 & 1825 Baines' Directories included John Wood of Carr Barn, woollen manufacturer. He was also listed in Pigot's 1832 Directory.
- 1835 The Saddleworth Church Rate Book mentioned Shaw and Bradbury as owners of Carr Barn, and the occupier John Wood. The 1841 Census listed John Wood's occupation as clothier, and he was also included in Pigot's 1843 Directory. He died in 1855 aged 78, and Mary his wife died 1837 aged 58. (Registers).
- 1851 According to the Census Carr Barn was empty.
- 1871 The Census listed two families living at Carr Barn: Joseph Gallemore, a cotton carder, with three males and two females, one of whom was a cotton tenter and one a cotton roller grinder; and William W. Bradbury, a woollen carpet weaver, with one male and one female.
- 1880 Worrall's Directory included Ben Schofield, farmer of Carr Barn. He was still here in 1885 according to the Poll List when Ralph Thomas Bradbury of Kinders was the owner.
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LOCAL INTEREST TRAILS

The following interest trails have now been published by the Society:

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|------|---------------------------|
| No.1 | Delph, Heights and Grange |
| No.2 | Uppermill to Dobcross |
| No.3 | Greenfield Area |

No.4., along the Huddersfield Canal, is almost ready for publication.

Their price is now 10p each (15p each including postage and packing), and they can be obtained from the Saddleworth Museum in Uppermill or from the Editor of the Bulletin.

The first two have already been reprinted twice, and there was an unprecedented demand for all of them during the summer.

The Oldham Chronicle (6th September 1974) kindly reviewed the Greenfield Local Interest Trail, and extracts from the review are given below:

" ... a fascinating insight into the past industry and people of Greenfield ... "

" ... in this comprehensive booklet there is bound to be something you didn't know ... "

" ... the booklet is a credit to the Saddleworth Historical Society".

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

Mr. B. Barnes,
7, Elsted Road,
Greenfield,
Oldham OL3 7LL.

Enquiries about membership of the Society should be sent to the Secretary:

Mrs. B. Booth,
"Ceann",
Friezland Lane,
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