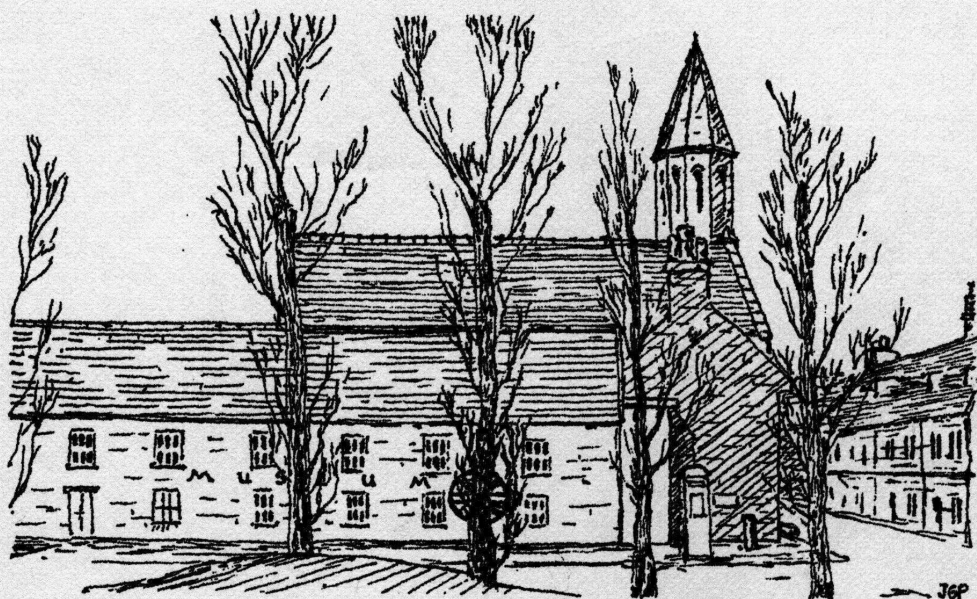


SADDLEWORTH

HISTORICAL SOCIETY



THE MUSEUM - UPPERMILL.

BULLETIN

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OF
THE SADDLEWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Autumn 1976

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THE BUCKLEY FAMILY IN HERALDRY

I thought that the many Buckley families in Saddleworth would be interested in a report from the archives of the College of Arms concerning the variations of the Arms and the persons bearing the name and entitled to carry them.

The names Buckley and Bulkeley appear synonymous and there are a large number of entries relating to them.

In a mediaeval roll of Arms dating from the reign of King Edward IV there is an entry for Bulkley of Aidon who bore:

Sable a chevron between three bull's heads
couped argent.

No further details of this man are given, but it is this coat which seems to have provided the basis for further entries.

The Grant of Arms to Harry Buckley of Barlings Abbey in the county of Lincoln was made in 1564. It is clear that he claimed the earlier Arms of the previous century, but was unable to establish his settlement. It is stated in the records here that, "he is descended of an auncyent house long tyme bering Armes as appereth by the Recordes of my Office, nevertheless he beinge uncertayne under what sorte and manor his (? predecessors) bare the same wythe their due differences". He was subsequently granted Armorial Bearings as follows:

Sable three bull's head caboshed argent, on
a bordure engrailed gold ten roundels gules;

and for the Crest: a bull's head caboshed argent.

No subsequent entry relating to the 1564 Arms and Crest have at any time been made and no registration of any descendants of Harry Buckley has been effected. The inference is that his family died out in the male-line.

Barlings is a small parish, seven miles east-north-east from Lincoln. It contains the remains of an Abbey founded in 1154.

The Visitation of Lancashire, carried out by the Heralds in 1664, shows some twenty generations of Buckley of Buckley in the parish of Rochdale. The pedigree is a straight-line descent without collaterals until the last three generations. It is likely that there were several off-shoots from the earlier part of the pedigree. Only in the fifth generation down is there a second son shown, this being Geoffrey de Buckley of Evesham, who was buried there in 1265. The Armorial Bearings officially confirmed to this family may be blazoned as:

Sable a chevron between three bull's heads
caboshed argent;

and for the Crest: a bull's head erased argent.

Other entries in the Visitation of the 16th and 17th centuries are as follows. In the Visitation of the county of Hants carried out in 1575, one Robert Ringwood married the eldest daughter of Robert Bowkley of Burgate.

In the 1686 Visitation of the county of Hants, there are four generations of Bulkley of Lymington, descended from "Bartholemew Bulkley, a younger branch of the Bulkeleys of Burgate". This family claimed the Armorial Bearings of Buckley of Buckley but the Heralds of the time noted that "it not certainly appearing how this Gent's Ancestors branched from any particular younger son of the Bulkeleys of Burgate no distinction can be added till the pedigree be better ascertained".

In the 1565 Visitation of Wiltshire, there is a five generation pedigree of Bulkeley, from William of Chester, the father of Charles of Eyton

in the county of Chester, who in turn was the father of Robert Bulkeley of Burgate in Hampshire. The pedigree was entered by the latter's son Charles of Whiteparish in Wiltshire. The Armorial Bearings officially confirmed to this family consisted of the Arms of Buckley of Buckley together with a Crest which may be blazoned as:

a bull's head erased per pale argent and
sable armed gold.

In the 1574 Visitation of the county of Oxford, there is a short pedigree headed by Rafe Buckley of the county of Chester, who was the father of John and William, the last mentioned William being of Brimpton in the county of Oxford and the father of John Bulckley. The latter's shaky signature appears as John Boclkelly. No Armorial Bearings were allowed to this family.

In the 1634 Visitation of London, there appears five generations of a family of Bulkley or Bulkeley. This pedigree is entered by one Rowland Bulkeley, and shows that the family came from Woore in the county of Salop. No Armorial Bearings were allowed to this family, but they may have been an off-shoot of a family entered in the Visitation of the county of Stafford carried out by the Heralds in 1664.

The above 1664 entry is headed by one Richard Bulclogh de Perwyche who flourished during the reigns of King Henry VI and King Edward IV. This Richard married Joanna, the daughter and heir of Richard Shyrard, and by her had a son, Richard Bulclogh who in turn was the father of Humfrey Bulclogh of Stanlow, the father of William Bulkley of Stoke in Shropshire. The Armorial Bearings established in favour of this family may be blazoned as:

Sable two chevrons between three bull's
heads caboshed argent.

No Crest was allowed.

Connected with the above mentioned family is a branch which entered its pedigree in the 1664 Visitation of Derby. The Arms confirmed to them may be blazoned as:

Sable two chevrons between three bull's
heads caboshed argent and a canton or.

It was noted that the canton or was assigned to Thomas Bulkley of Stapenhill by William Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms, "to distinguish him and his descendants from the other branches of this family".

In the Visitation of Cheshire carried out by the Heralds in 1664, there is a pedigree headed by Sir Richard Bulkley of Beaumaris in Anglesey, Knight, who died in about 1633. Sir Richard married, as his second wife, a daughter of Lord Burrowes, and by her had two sons, namely Sir Richard Bulkley of Beaumaris, who died in 1624, and Thomas Bulkley of Beaumaris, who was created Viscount Bulkley of Cassells in Ireland by King Charles I. The second Sir Richard Bulkley had an only surviving son, Robert, who was "now residing (1664) in the city of Chester, aged 52", being married but without issue.

The Armorial Bearings established in favour of the Beaumaris family and confirmed to them in 1664 may be blazoned as:

Sable a chevron between three bull's heads
caboshed argent a canton gold.

Another entry in the 1664 Visitation of Cheshire shows four generations of a family of Bulkley residing at Bickerton. The Armorial Bearings confirmed to them may be blazoned as:

Sable on a chevron between three bull's heads
caboshed argent a fleur de lis.

No tinctures for the fleur de lis were given and no Crest was allowed. The origin of this variation on the old Arms of Bulkley dates from 1613 when it was established by Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms. At that time a further pedigree of the family was entered, the same being of 12 generations. This pedigree is headed by Robert de Bulklig, who held lands in Milnehurst and Bickerton. These lands were confirmed to his son William de Bulklig in 1302. The latter's grandson is called de Bulkleigh, while the following generation is called Bulkley. In the following generation was one Richard de Bulkleigh who lived in the reign of King Henry IV. The pedigree then continues down to one Thomas Bulkley who signed his name as Thomas Bulkylah. The Arms bearing the fleur de lis are shown with the fleur de lis in the tincture gules.

In the Visitation of the county of York carried out by the Heralds in 1666, there is a pedigree of some 19 generations for a family of Bulkley of South Emsall. This family is stated to be a branch of the Bulkleys of Bulkley in Lancashire, being descended from the Geoffrey who was slain at the Battle of Evesham. The pedigree was entered by one Jonas Bulkley of South Emsall who married Margery, the daughter of the Bishop of Clonfert in Ireland and widow of Colonel John Morris, the Governor of Pomfret Castle for King Charles I. The Arms of the family of Bulkley of Bulkley in Lancashire were officially confirmed at the time of this Visitation.

Subsequent registrations relating to the above families bring the Bickerton branch down to 1792, when the line ended in an heiress who married into the family of Barneby.

There is also an extension from Sir Richard Bulkeley of Beaumaris. The Barons Bulkeley of Beaumaris and Viscounts Bulkeley of Ireland may be seen in "Burke's Extinct Peerage" and in "The Complete Peerage".

In addition, there were several persons in recent centuries using the old Buckley or Bulkeley Armorial Bearings. Being unable to establish their entitlement, they received Grants of new Armorial Bearings with the old Arms being suitably differenced. One such grant was made to Joseph Buckley, Vicar of Badminton in the county of Gloucester, in 1864. A pedigree was entered showing his descent from his grandfather John Buckley of Ashton-under-Lyne, who died in 1790.

Another grant was made in 1864, this being to Edmund Buckley of Ardwick in Manchester, in the Commission of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Merioneth. This Edmund Buckley also acquired a Grant of Armorial Bearings for his natural son Edmund Peck of Dinas Mawddwy, who took the surname of Buckley by Royal Licence, and was granted his father's Armorial Bearings with the appropriate Arms of illegitimacy.

Turning to unofficial publications, there is a considerable amount concerning the Bulkeleys of Bulkeley, of Haughton and other places in "Ormerod's Cheshire" published in 1819. The suggestion here is that "a Robert of Eaton had a son and heir Robert of Cheadle, ancestor of the Lords Bulkeley of Beaumaris and Peter Bulkeley of Haughton, also those of Alstanton". This connection between the families and Cheadle would need to be substantiated.

It is clear that there were Buckleys of Buckley, also referred to as Bulkleys of Bulkley in Lancashire, and there were Bulkleys or Bulkeleys of Bulkeley in Cheshire. Ormerod states that "Bulkeley is a sequestered and beautiful township situated about 12 miles south east of Chester".

Regarding Lancashire, the Victoria County History (Vol. V, p.225) stated under Rochdale that there are eight townships in this enormous parish, in one of which is situated Wardleworth which contains "the principal estate

of Buckley".

The above completes the entries to be found in the official records of the College of Arms.

Celia Duncan

SHAW HALL: AS IT WAS

Perhaps few of the readers of this Bulletin will remember Shaw Hall - the area round what is now the Farrar's Arms - in the early years of the century, and will read with interest the reminiscences of someone who remembers it well.

"Where shall I begin? At the top, as it is easier to come down than go up. Wharmton used to be covered in trees and I vaguely remember a big fire and the smell of burning for days, but whether it was the big fire I can't be sure, for Wharmton was often ablaze in my youth. During the coal strike of 1926 people used to fetch the tree trunks for use as fuel.

At the side of the track which runs at the foot of Wharmton there used to be a mound of stones which I think were the remains of a house or building which had fellen into ruins. We children used to call it "the fort" and many a battle was fought over it.

Lying further down the slope of Wharmton, on the path which comes out at the Farrar's Arms, is Fernhill, with its coach house, stables and coachman's house at the bottom. Fernhill was the home of the Wrigley family, cotton manufacturers at Waterhead. The family rode to Friezland Church on Sunday mornings; in the open landau if the weather was fine or in the enclosed coach if it was wet. The coachman always wore a tall hat and frock coat and was very tall, and proper; royalty never made a better entry.

On the other side of the path leading down from Wharmton lies the Farrar's Arms. I don't remember much about the public house, but it was also a farm, and that I do remember very well. The barn is now the Shaw Hall Garage. In those days it held the stables and shippens for the cattle and horses as well as storing the fodder. Behind this barn and approached by a path down a slope where the Garage car-park lies, was another barn and shippens as well as a pig-sty. With the midden at the side - oh! the smell on a hot day! The cows used to be taken to the Farrar's to be watered, (yes, watered, but the milk was always very good) and we kids used to love to take them across the road, especially if one got skittish and broke loose.

Milk was delivered twice a day in a milk-float with big cans covered with white cloths in summer, and it was fine to have a ride on the milk horse.

The door belonging to the cottage adjoining the Farrar's used to be an arched passageway to a well at the back of the buildings, where the passing carters used to go for water for their horses, whilst they went into the pub for a drink. Carters always used to get their drink a little cheaper than other folks.

Men used to run races from the Farrar's Arms to the Rising Sun at Haddens, which is supposed to be one mile distant. A famous runner was called White Hope, but I don't know his proper name.

The present two houses adjoining the Farrar's were once three dwellings and presumed to be part of the original Shaw Hall, which I think they were. Across the road, under what is now the Farrar's car-park, there were three more cottages, approached by a long slope. They obtained their water from a spring which came out through the retaining wall of the main road, and which never dried up. These cottages were known by the local children as "Sud Alley", I don't know why; perhaps their occupants were always washing. The cottages were of the old Saddleworth type, with long, low, mullioned windows; the bedroom windows were on a level with the road. At the back of the houses were gardens with apple trees and gooseberry bushes, whose owner always chased us with a stick whenever we tried to steal the red fruit. On a spare piece of ground nearby we used to have our bonfire on Guy Fawkes night.

The traffic was so light in those days that we used to play skipping-rope games and rounders in the roadway. The plantation which still exists further west along Mossley Road then extended right up to the junction of the Oldham and Mossley roads, and when we were weary of playing we used to fetch combs and paper and sit on the plantation wall playing and singing. No need for T.V. then - we made our own amusement. The boys used to get turnips from the barn on dark nights, hollow them out and carve eyes, nose and mouth, then stick a lighted candle inside and hang them in the trees outside someone's house, knock on the door and run. They also used to tease the old cobbler who kept the shop at the end of the row of cottages on Mossley Road by hiding the skins which he used in his work.

Talking of shops, the little annexe at the west end of the Farrar's Arms used to be a shop in my parents' day, although I don't remember it as such. At one time it was a toffee shop, kept by an old lady who made her own toffee to sell, and later it was a butcher's.

Told to Anne Chadderton

LOCAL INTEREST TRAILS

The Historical Society has recently re-issued the Greenfield Local Interest Trail in a new format. Perhaps the best way to describe it would be to quote extracts from a review in the Oldham Chronicle (26th June):

".....the result of high-quality research"

".....a handsome, lithographed folded leaflet"

".....a better way of presenting the results of the Society's efforts".

There are slight changes in the text, the map has been re-drawn, and the Trail is illustrated by a number of drawings by Gordon Parry. It is available, together with the other Local Interest Trails from the Saddleworth Museum in Uppermill or from the Editor, price 20p (30p postage and packing included).

The Huddersfield Canal Trail will be available shortly, published in the same format with drawings by another member of the Society, Stanley Broadbent. In this case major changes to the text have occurred embodying the results of research by the author, David Chadderton.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Sir,

I wonder if I could offer an exchange of information through your Bulletin? I am a member of the Yorks. Archaeological Society's Family Studies Section to find my ancestors, and of the Rossendale Genealogical Society to find my wife's. One branch of her family lived in Saddleworth, and I may be able to supply information to some of your members, and they may be able to help me. I have an old notebook with clasp, kept by James Law in the 1840's and 1850's. It starts by listing "Names of James and Sarah Law Children And the Years of Our Lord They Was Born In". The Christian names were Joseph, Elizabeth Mary, Hannah, James Wood, Ann Elizabeth, Hiram, Sarah Ann and Emma. (Emma married a Zenas Pickup, later a headmaster at Bacup - Emma and Zenas were my wife's great grandparents). The last two children, born 1838 and 1840, were born at Old Tame Mill.

Much of the notebook is blank, but there are lists of joiner's materials and amounts of work done. The names of James Wood and James Shaw occur quite often. There are also some loose pieces of paper. One starts, "I James Law engage to perform the Carpenter and Joiner's work of the intended building at Old Tame Mill". Then follows a list of specifications. Another paper seems to be a bill for the work for James Shaw. The smallest pieces of paper ragged and ill-written list apparently the births of James Law and his brothers and sisters in the 1790's, e.g. "1791 July 22 ann Low was Borne at three clock In the morning at Martin ness", and James himself, "1797 December 17th James Law was Borne at Martin Nest at Twelve Clock noone".

If any of your members are interested in this family I will give them what details I can. On the other hand I would be very grateful for any more details of James Law, such as who his parents were, and where is Martin Nest?

Yours sincerely,

Glyn Matthews

24 Kings Coughton Lane,
Alcester,
Warks. B49 5QE

ERRATUM

It has been pointed out that in the piece about Lather Boys (Bulletin Vol.6, pp. 4-6) the two references to West Hall Road should clearly be Werneth Hall Road, where Walter Barrell carried on business for many years. The Editor is entirely to blame for this mistake.

CASTLESHAW WATERWORKS TRAMWAY

Since the publication of the note on the Castleshaw Waterworks Tramway on Page 11 of this Volume of the Bulletin, the following information has come to hand.

In the 'Reporter' for 2nd July, 1887, it was mentioned that "Oldham Corporation have been summoned under the Highways and Locomotive Act for using a locomotive on the Delph-road ... "It was pleaded that they "had entered an agreement under which they had put down a line of rails along the Delph-road, so that they would not be compelled to use traction engines. In January of this year the Corporation entered into an agreement with Mr. Joseph Edwards, bridgmaster of the county, which sanctioned the laying of the line of rails over the bridge near Delph Station. On the 1st January they also entered into an agreement with Mr. Winterbottom, surveyor of the Lower Division of Lordsmere, to give the Corporation permission to lay a line of rails along the Delph-road 1300 yards long. The arrangement with the Lordsmere surveyor was that they should maintain the whole of the middle of the road whenever they laid the line of rails, to leave the road in good condition on the completion of the work, keep it in repair 12 months afterwards, and pay an acknowledgment of £30 a year. On Monday last, at the West Riding Sessions, an application was made for a licence to use a locomotive, but it was not granted". The Bench decided to adjourn for one month.

A further item occurred in the 'Reporter' for 30th July, 1887. Here it was described how "at Saddleworth Police Court on Wednesday morning before Messrs. R.S. Buckley (chairman), E. Shaw, H. Mallalieu and R.T. Bradbury the case against Oldham Corporation, who had been summoned for working an unlicensed locomotive on the Wakefield highway between Delph Railway Station and the Castleshaw Reservoirs, was again called on. Mr. A. Nicholson (Town Clerk) appeared on behalf of the Corporation. He pleaded guilty to the offence ... but he had come to amicable terms with the people of the district with the object of continuing to run the engine on the road".

Then two memorials were quoted, to the effect that the owners and occupiers of property on the Wakefield and Austerlands main road, along which "the Corporation of Oldham have laid down a line of railway and have been for some time running an engine and wagons thereon", raised no objection to the Corporation "running their railway engines (Sundays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 12 noon so that the engine does not exceed in passing through the village 2 miles an hour, and on the other part of the road 4 miles an hour, and that it consumed coke instead of coal". These memorials were signed by 118 owners and occupiers, plus the committee of six acting with the surveyor, Mr. Charles Winterbottom.

The Magistrates fined the Corporation 5/- and costs.

Perhaps readers could supply further information about this tramway.

The Editor

MANOR RECORDS

Part 6: June - December, 1795

10th June, 1795

At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Manor of Saddleworth cum Quick in the West Riding of the County of York at the House of Mr. James Andrew of Uppermill ... Mr. John Radcliffe in the Chair. (24 other proprietors present).

RESOLVED that every Freeholder having a right of Common upon the Moor and Waste Lands in Saddleworth aforesaid shall have their proportionate part of share of such Moors and Waste Lands conveyed to them (or the Value thereof in Money) upon Substantiating their respective Claims, so soon as the same can be ascertained.

RESOLVED that at the next Meeting of the said Proprietors a Committee be appointed to settle with such Freeholders as have a right of Common upon the said Moors and Waste Lands either by Arbitration or otherwise, as they the Committee shall be directed at such Meeting.

RESOLVED that Mr. Henry Winterbottom shall have a Shread of Common, about an Acre or little more, lying on the Northerly Side of his house at Round-hill and abutting to his inclosed Land after the Rate of Nine Pounds per Acre, if not objected to by the next Meeting.

25th June, 1795

At a Meeting of the Proprietors ... at the House of James Andrew ... Mr. Henry Whitehead in the Chair. (10 other proprietors present).

RESOLVED that Messrs. Thomas Shaw of Uppermill, John Platt of Heathfields, John Buckley of Tunstead, William Radcliffe of Cross, Jonathan Wrigley of Hollingreave, John Radcliffe of Stonebreaks, John Whitehead of Manchester, Thomas Bradbury of Furlane, Henry Whitehead of Dobcross, John Harrop of Dobcross and James Whitehead of Shaws be and are hereby appointed a Committee to settle and agree with such Freeholders as have a right of Common upon the Moors or Waste Lands within the said Manor, either by Arbitration or otherwise as they or the major part of them shall think proper. And that the sd Committee shall meet for that purpose at the Swan-Inn in Dobcross within Saddleworth aforesaid on the 9th day of July next, the 13th August next and the 10th day of September next at one o'clock in the afternoon on each of the said days. And that public notice be given thereof.

RESOLVED that Mr. Henry Winterbottom shall have the shread of Common lying on the Northerly side of his House at Roundhill abutting on his inclosed Land after the Rate of £9 per Acre as proposed at the last Meeting.

9th July, 1795

At a Meeting of the Committee appointed to settle and agree with such Freeholders as have a Right of Common upon the Moors or Waste Lands within the Manor of Saddleworth ... held at the House of Mr. Benjamin Lawton of Dobcross, Innkeeper - present Mr. Henry Whitehead in the Chair, John Harrop, John Platt, John Buckley, Thomas Shaw.

RESOLVED that a piece of Common or Waste Land or Ground situate lying and being at Priest-Clough and Platt-hill containing 17a 2r 20p as the same is now marked and set out be allowed to the Proprietor of ye Parsonage &c in Saddleworth aforesaid as and for a full Compensation and satisfaction for his or their right of Common upon such parts of the Moors and Waste Lands within Saddleworth as shall be sold for the purpose of Reimbursing the purchase money for the said Manor, such parcel of land to be Inclosed at the expence of the

Proprietors of the said Manor.

RESOLVED that Mr. William Shaw shall have a Parcel of Common or Waste Land called the Bottom of Edge situate near the Ryetop in Saddleworth containing about three Acres ... as a full compensation for his right of Common upon such parts of the Moors ... which he is intituled unto by virtue of his Antient Deeds and Estate at Carr Barn ...

RESOLVED that Messrs. John Buckley and James Buckley Junior of Tunstead shall have two parcels of Common situate on Yarns-Hill, betwixt two several Closes called the Redhead and the Pophas ... containing about 5 acres ... as a full compensation etc. ... by virtue of his Antient deeds and Estate at Tunstead ...

RESOLVED that Mr. Thomas Platt shall have a parcel of Common or Waste Land lying on Harrop Edge containing about 4 acres ... as a full compensation etc. ... by virtue of his Antient Deeds and Estate at Woolroad ...

RESOLVED that Mr. John Harrop shall have a parcel of Common or Waste Land situate on Harrop Edge and also a shread of waste land lying on the south side of the Lane leading from Dobcross to Tamewater containing about one Acre and a half ... as a full compensation etc. ... by virtue of his Antient Deeds and Estate at Dobcross ...

RESOLVED that Mr. Mellor be requested to write to Mr. John Platt of Holehouse, Mr. James Bradbury his tenant, Mr. Robert Walker of Ashton under line, Mr. Taylor of Dukinfield Hall, Mr. James Wrigley of Hollingreave, Mr. Robert Buckley of Wall-hill, Mr. Thomas Rhodes of Warrock Hill, Mr. James Mills of Milncroft, Mr. James Scholefield of Sandbed, Mr. Edmund Buckley of Wallhill and Mr. John Lawton of Greaves, desiring them to attend the next meeting in order to substantiate their respective claims upon the Moors and Waste Lands in Saddleworth.

RESOLVED that Mr. John Radcliffe the Treasurer be requested to call upon Mr. Robert Winterbottom of Strines for the payment of his purchase Money.

13th August, 1795

At a Meeting of the Committee ... (As 9th July, 1795) Mr. John Radcliffe in the Chair (7 other members of the committee also present).

RESOLVED that two Acres and a half Lancashire Measure be set out in Friezeland for Mr. Radcliffe of Fox-Denton ... as a full compensation etc. ... by virtue of his Antient Deeds and Estate at Lanehead and which Mr. James Taylor his agent had agreed to accept.

RESOLVED that 3 Statute Acres of Common lying on the South side of the Road at Harrop-Edge be set out and Inclosed at the Expençe of the Proprietors of the said Manor as full compensation to the Incumbant of Meltham Chapel for his right of Common ... by virtue of the Estate belonging to such Incumbant situate at or near Dobcross, Dungebooth and Woolroad in Saddleworth ... And that Mr. Mellor be directed to send to Mr. Armistead Curate of Meltham afsd copy of this Resolution.

RESOLVED that the justness of the Claim of Mr. Robert Buckley of Wall-hill to a right of Common and Common of Pasture ... be submitted to Arbitration and that Mr. Lloyd of Manchester be nominated Arbitrator on behalf of the said Proprietors. And that Mr. James Buckley of Uppermill be requested to wait upon the said Robert Buckley for the name of his Arbitrator or Referee.

RESOLVED that Mr. John Radcliffe shall have a Parcel of Common lying between the Road over Running-hill and the said Mr. Radcliffe's Estate at Heys near Hollingreave and another parcel of Common lying on Running-hill aforesaid adjoining the High-Stile and running up between the side of an Inclosure and the Road leading from Hollingreave to Running-hill-head being together about an Acre and a half as and for full compensation etc. ... by virtue of his

Antient Deeds and Estate at Heys ...

10th September, 1795

At a Meeting of the Committee ... (as 9th July, 1795) Mr. Thomas Shaw in the Chair (2 other members of the committee also present).

RESOLVED that Mr. John Saxon as Trustee for the Owner of three Closes of Land lying and being at Running-hill called or known by the name of Ward Intakes now in the occupation of James Bradbury, and the said James as Tenant and Lessee thereof, be allowed the sum of £15 as a full compensation etc. ... by virtue of the Antient Deeds or Occupation of the said 3 Closes ...

24th September, 1795

At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Manor of Saddleworth ... at the House of Mr. Benjamin Lawton of Dobcross, Innkeeper. Present - Mr. Robert Buckley in the Chair (16 other proprietors present).

RESOLVED that the Resolutions entered into by the Committee at their Meetings and severally confirmed and ordered to be entered in the Book of Proceedings of the said Proprietors.

RESOLVED that Mr. Thomas Rhodes of Warrock-hill shall have the same number of Acres of Common as are mentioned in his original Deed set out by Mr. James Lees of Knothill as and for his own property for ever. (He the said Thomas Rhodes being well intituled to such quantity of the said Commons by virtue of the said Deed).

RESOLVED that Mr. Jonathan Wrigley shall have the waste land lying on the south side of Ward Lane and the waste land called Ward Green lying on the north side of the same lane. And also the Sum of £30 as full compensation etc. ... by virtue of the Antient Deeds and Estate at Hollingreave ...

RESOLVED that Mr. Mellor do write to George Platt of Weaky informing him that if he does not immediately make satisfaction to John Holden of David's Smithy for taking and carrying away a quantity of Stone out of a Parcel of Common Land on Harrop Edge which the said John Holden lately purchased from the said Proprietors, an action will be commenced against him without further Notice.

24th December, 1795

At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Manor of Saddleworth ... at the House of Mr. Benjamin Lawton of Dobcross ... Present - Mr. Henry Whitehead in the Chair (16 other proprietors present).

MR. JAMES WHITEHEAD agent for William Hardman Esqr of Manchester having proposed to this Meeting to accept (for and behalf of the sd Wm. Hardman) of the sum of £75 as and for full compensation etc. ... by virtue of the Antient Deeds and Estate at Dobcross, Platt-Lane and Lanehead ... provided the Lower End of Mark-Slack lying on Harrop-Edge containing about 3 Acres, and Warley-Clough lying near Lanehead containing about 6 Acres be both left open and uninclosed ... RESOLVED that the same proposals be agreed to by this Meeting.

WHEREAS several Sales of parts of the Commons Moors or Waste Lands within the said Manor which have already been made by the Proprietors thereof have not yet been completed, and some of the proper parties have actually refused to execute Conveyances thereof. And WHEREAS several Claims have been made and set up to right of Common upon the same Moors etc. by several Persons whose Claims appear doubtful to this Meeting, and the Fences of Several new inclosures upon the said Commons having been prostrated and thrown down by them or other persons employed by them. It is therefore RESOLVED that Messrs. John Radcliffe of Stonebreaks, Henry Whitehead of Dobcross, John Buckley of Tunstead, William Shaw of Furlane, John Harrop of Dobcross, John Platt of Heathfields, John Broadbent of Tunstead, Thomas Marshall of Fearnlee

and Abraham Rhodes of Uppermill be appointed a Committee and authorized to take such ways and means as they think proper in order to settle the same, and bring all matters relating to the Manor business and concern to a final Close - any five of whom shall be Competent to act.

RESOLVED that John Wrigley of Dobcross, Innkeeper, have liberty to enlarge his Brewhouse to the same width of his kitchen paying the sum of one Guinea to Mr. John Radcliffe the Treasurer for the said Proprietors (but not to extend the same further in length into the road than it is now).

24th December, 1795

At a Meeting of the Committee of the Proprietors of the Manor of Saddleworth held at the House of Mr. Benjamin Lawton of Dobcross, Innkeeper, this day at Eight o'clock in the Evening. Present - Mr. Henry Whitehead in the Chair (6 other members of the committee also present).

RESOLVED that Mr. Mellor be directed to send for a serviceable Yorkshire Latitat for Mr. Henry Whitehead of Dobcross Senr. against Henry Whitehead of Dale for pulling down a fence on Harrop Edge.

RESOLVED that Mr. Mellor be directed to prepare a New Deed of Hall-Clough to Thomas Bradbury of Furlane, reserving the free and uninterrupted passage of the Water running and flowing through the same for the use of the Inhabitants of Boarshurst. And also free Liberty of Scouring and Cleansing the Gutter through which the said Water so runs and flows.

RESOLVED that this Meeting be adjourned to the News Room at Dobcross on the first Thursday in March next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

To be continued.

RESERVOIRS FOR THE SADDLEWORTH MILLS

The volume of water in the rivers was always a vital consideration for the mill owners in the days of water-powered industry. Frequent law suits occurred when water rights were usurped or threatened. In 1838, for example, a scheme to instal a new 22 feet diameter wheel at Frenches Mill, Greenfield - 5 feet more than the wheel then in use - resulted in strenuous opposition from the Whiteheads of Royal George Mills, on the grounds that this development would lessen the volume of water entering their mill race. Again, this time in 1826, millowners in Brun Clough, Diggle, were petitioning the Huddersfield Canal Company against loss of water (1).

By this time so many water-powered mills had been constructed along the Tame and its tributaries that any vagaries in the weather could threaten disaster. A dry summer or frosty winter could spell ruin for many mill owners. For this reason a meeting was held at the Swan Inn, Dobcross, on 25th July, 1825, to consider the making of a reservoir at Readycon Dean, Denshaw, which would regulate the supply of water along the main river, the Tame. This scheme would not have helped mill owners along the tributary valleys, however, and there was a greater number of these. Nothing was done immediately, but more meetings were held.

The following year, 1826, turned out to be a disastrous one in several ways. It was a year that witnessed the failure of 29 banks in England, and this financial catastrophe had its repercussions in Saddleworth where Harrop's Bank and the Saddleworth (or Wrigley's) Bank at Dobcross also

closed their doors. At the same time, and obviously a cause of these disasters, trade was suffering a depression. In Saddleworth 2,500 people were receiving parish pay, and 3,000 men worked for up to three days a week on the roads. A further 600 men were without any work, and a scheme was put forward that they should be put to work on the construction of the reservoir (2). Apart from the depression in trade, a further factor which resulted in the closure of most of the water-powered mills in Saddleworth was the very dry summer of 1826. Thus there was a growing urgency for the construction of reservoirs for the mills. Similar ones were being built elsewhere, characteristically at the heads of valleys and financed by subscriptions, such as those in the Luddenden and Lumbutts valleys, both tributaries of the Calder, and in the Holme valley area.

On 28th September, 1826, a circular was sent to 24 mill owners and others urging the construction of a reservoir at Readycon Dean. It was to be built in the deep narrow valley there, not far from the source of the Tame, and would hold 25,000 square yards of water. The cost was estimated at £2,000 which included a grant of £500 from London (3). The reservoir would store water for 24 water mills on the river Tame from New Years Bridge, Denshaw, to Cresswell (or Carr Hill) Mill, Roughtown.

Work on the reservoir was completed by 1828. The number of mills continued to grow, however, and within a decade the Readycon Dean reservoir proved to be insufficient for the mills along the Tame. At the same time, it did not help the water-powered mills along the tributary valleys, especially those on Chew Brook, Greenfield. The 1830's saw the beginnings of a movement for the construction of further reservoirs at Dowry (Denshaw) and Binn Green (Greenfield) together with the enlargement of the existing Readycon Dean reservoir. A Parliamentary Bill was obtained in 1837 for this purpose, and commissioners were appointed to put it into effect. The latter were "occupiers of any fall of water or mill of the annual value of £50 or upwards, liable to be rated by virtue of this Act", and over 40 names were listed (4). Subscribers were invited, and these are listed below.

Subscribers to Readycon Dean and Dowry Reservoirs

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of Abode</u>	<u>Calling</u>	<u>Sum</u> £
Charles Harrop	Tamewater	Agent	1000
William Rhodes	Castle Hill	Merchant	500
James Ogden	Dukinfield	Spindle Manufacturer	300
Joshua Jones	Walshaw House	Gentleman	500
R.R. Whitehead	Oak View	Woollen Manufacturer	500
John Roberts	Hill End	Merchant	500
Joseph Broadbent	New Barn	Manufacturer	100
James Bradbury *	Huddersfield	Woolstapler	400
J.B. Buckley	Uppermill	Dyer	200
Samuel Seel Jun.	Quick Mill	Cotton Spinner	200
John Buckley	Carr Hill	Cotton Spinner	500
Ernest Hannibal Becker	Fox Denton Hall	Manufacturer	200
			£4900

* James Bradbury (Delph Mill), there since 1827, does not own it but lets it.

Subscribers to Binn Green Reservoir

James Bottomley	Greenfield	Merchant	1000
Richard Buckley	Greenfield	Cotton Manufacturer	500
James Ogden	Dukinfield	Spindle Manufacturer	300
R.R. Whitehead	Royal George Mill	Woollen Manufacturer	500
John Buckley	Carr Hill	Cotton Manufacturer	500
Robert Buckley	Carr Hill	Cotton Manufacturer	500
Peter Leigh	Ashton-under-lyne	Cotton Spinner	400
Ernest Hannibal Becker	Fox Denton Hall	Manufacturer	200
			£3900

However, this scheme aroused a great deal of opposition, much of which was caused by the unequal manner in which the proposed rating system would apply. A document was prepared in 1836 in order to illustrate this:

"Statement of the value of several Mills proposed to be rated by this Bill (for reservoirs), shewing the unequal manner in which the proposed Mode of Rating applies

1. On R. Tame

<u>Name of Mill</u>	<u>Rental</u>	<u>Fall</u>	<u>H.P.</u>	<u>Amount of Rate.</u>	<u>Charge per H.P.</u>
New Years Bridge	£72-10-0	26 ft.	8	31- 4-0	3-18-0
Longroad	£49-12-0	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	22- 0-0	4- 8-0
Denshaw	£48-16-6	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	29- 8-0	4- 3-5
Old Tame	£63- 2-6	17	6	20- 8-0	3- 8-0
Slack Cote	£53-16-3	12	12	14- 8-0	1- 4-0
Linfitts	£174- 8-6	30	15	36- 0-0	2- 8-0
Pingle	£81- 6-0	14	6	16-16-0	2-16-0
Song	£134-15-6	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	29- 8-0	2- 9-0
Gatehead	£150- 4-6	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	19-16-0	1- 4-9
Tame Water	£241- 9-6	21	18	25- 4-0	1- 8-0
Walk	£237-11-3	18	17	21-12-0	1- 5-0
Mytham	£60-12-0	14	4	16-16-0	4- 4-0
Buckley's	£115- 2-6	11	10	13- 4-0	1- 6-5
Giles Shaw's	£120- 4-0	10	10	12- 0-0	1- 4-0
Frenches	£99-18-0	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	16- 4-0	0-16-2 $\frac{1}{2}$

2. On Greenfield Brook

Buckley's	£441- 9-9	21	30	38-17-0	1- 5-10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Andrew	£128- 5-0	19	8	35- 3-0	4- 7-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

A petition was drawn up by 12 owners and occupiers of mills on the Tame below its junction with Greenfield Brook, which listed several strong objections to the scheme. Their case is quoted below:

"This Bill proposes a private arrangement between 42 millowners against which 17 petition and several others object. The 12 subscribers to this petition alone employ in their factories at least 5 times more persons than all other Millowners put together. The petitioners ... are of the opinion ... that the proposed arrangement is not only not beneficial to themselves but may be injurious to them ... Nearly all the Petitioners have steam engines of great power, which enable them to keep their mills constantly at work; the River never having sufficient water for the power they employ. The average volume of the Tame is from 5 to 6 times greater

than that of either of the branches.

A great proportion of the Petitioners are distant from 20-24 miles from one of the Reservoirs and from 16-20 from the other. As it is proposed by the Promoters of the Bill that the water shall only run from the Reservoirs 12 hours a day, it will only arrive at the Mills of the Petitioners the latter part of the day or night, when their Mills, being Cotton Factories, cannot work, under the Factories' Regulation Act.

The subscription is not half the amount of the estimate. The rates are most inequitably assessed between the Millowners of the Branches and the Millowners of the trunk. The branch of Denshaw Reservoirs is rated at 20 shillings, the branch of the Greenfield at 30 shillings and the trunk down to the junction with the Irwell at 50 shillings.

The price of steam power is much greater on the branches than on the trunk.

The difference is so great in favour of the branches that it scarcely admits of a comparison with the benefit to the Millowners of the trunk. All the Petitioners have steam power acting with the water power and their Mills have already all the regularity of working which steam power when used alone gives. The branch Mills are often stopped for want of water 2 or 3 months of the year. These stoppages increase the price of wages, and cause no profits to be made by the Millowners during the time of stoppage. To those of the trunk, therefore, who have no steam engines, the water supplied, can, under no circumstances, be worth more than the coal saved by it, while to those on the branches it is not only of much greater value in itself, but also worth the profits they can realise during the period of previous stoppages. Any mode of assessing the relative value of any one mill must be by an assessment of all the mills. "

Several interesting facets of the local textile industry in the late 1830's are illustrated by this document. The mills of the upper part of the Tame valley (and its tributaries) in Saddleworth were largely water-powered at this time, while most of those further down the valley, nearer to the coal outcrops, had steam engines. These early steam engines were originally installed to assist the water wheels in periods of drought, etc. Emphasis is also laid on the efficiency of these engines - which were themselves relatively inefficient when compared with later ones - compared with the water wheels which remained constantly subject to the vagaries of the weather. Significantly, a large proportion of these water-powered mills were woollen manufactories and, on the whole, it was the cotton mills which were the earliest users of steam power.

Not surprisingly, then, this second scheme for the construction of reservoirs came to nought. There were three main reasons for this. The scheme had not been thought out sufficiently, and the administration and proposed working of the reservoirs caused overwhelming opposition. The subscriptions for their construction were insufficient, largely because it was millowners in the upper part of the valley who desired the scheme - they were dependent on water power - but those lower down had larger establishments which, because of better communications and easier access to coal, were mainly steam driven. Finally, and probably most important, the scheme came too late. This was a period which was witnessing the increasing supremacy of the steam engine, despite the fact that occasional water-powered mills, like Diggle New Mill, were yet to be constructed in more remote parts of the area.

Footnote: Ironically, reservoirs were built subsequently at Dowry and Binn Green and the Readycon Dean reservoir was enlarged, but this of course was for the purpose of water supply for the nearby towns of

south-east Lancashire.

References:

- (1) Information from documents belonging to the Royal George Mills and in the Hewkin Collection respectively.
- (2) Figures from Ammon Wrigley's "Those were the Days", p.143
- (3) Ammon Wrigley op. cit, p.142
- (4) Draught copy of Bill, Hewkin Collection

Bernard Barnes

OLD SADDLEWORTH

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

CROSS

Grid Reference: SE 004054

Location:

Hillside (800 feet above sea level) east of Uppermill, at the top of Shaws Lane and just below the old road which ran from Mottram via Ladhill Bridge (Greenfield), Saddleworth Church and Standedge to Marsden. The name Cross may refer to an old stone cross, now gone, alongside this road (note Lee Cross further along the same road near Diggle).

Description:

Originally two groups of houses. Lower Cross is now represented by a small barn and traces of foundations of former buildings. Higher Cross (now called Cross) survives: a much altered and added to long stone building facing west across the valley. At the northern end is a nineteenth century barn with a large entrance on western side. The rest is two houses. The one next to the barn (i.e. in the middle of the block) is the oldest: 2 storeys, (at rear only one storey, built into hillside), with recessed chamfered mullions on ground floor at front. Apparently raised to two full storeys about 1770. At the south end another two storey house, about 1800, projecting at rear and not built into hillside. West side (i.e. front) of this house has sash windows; rear has some flat, only slightly recessed mullioned windows; water-shot stonework in places. Radcliffe recorded datestone at Higher Cross: WR ER 1746.

History:

1679 John Gartside of Cross: will at Chester.
1697 "We Protestant Dissenters appoint the house of James Taylor of the Cross, in Saddleworth, in the West Riding, for the worship of God". James Taylor, James Hayward, Isaac Wilde, John Kennerly, Caleb Broadbent, Henry Dickenson, Henry Jackson. Rotherham, July 1697. (Registers p.102).
1703 August. William son of John Radcliffe christened. (Registers)
1722 20 Dec. Joseph son of Timothy Wood clothier and Mary his wife of Cross christened and buried 7 Sept. 1725. Their daughter Rachel christened 11 Apr. 1725. (Registers).
1726 John Radcliffe junior of Cross clothier married Mary Woolley of White-lee. Their daughter Mary christened 2 Oct. 1726. Their daughter Sarah christened 28 Jan. 1728. Their daughter Ann christened 21 Apr. 1730 and buried 14 Mar. 1749. 9 Feb. 1732

their twin daughters Betty and Peggy christened; Betty was buried 23 July 1732 and Peggy 11 June 1746. Their son John christened 29 Sept. 1734. Another daughter Betty christened 12 Dec. 1736. Their daughter Jane christened 24 May 1739. Their daughter Alice christened 3 Mar. 1742. Mary wife of John Radcliffe junior of Cross was buried 17 July 1743. (Registers).

- 1728 21 May. William Radcliffe of Cross clothier married Esther Bentley of Boarshurst. 11 Aug. 1728 their son John christened. Their son William christened 5 Nov. 1730 and buried 17 Dec. 1730. Their daughter Betty christened 9 Jan. 1732. Their son James christened 10 Mar. 1734. Their son William christened 3 Oct. 1736. Their daughter Mary christened 12 Nov. 1738. Their daughter Ann christened 17 May 1741. Their daughter Alice christened 5 Aug. 1744. Their son Samuel christened 18 Sept. 1748, and their daughter Sarah 16 Sept. 1750. Samuel buried 31 Dec. 1759. James was buried 6 Jan. 1761 aged 26. William Radcliffe of Cross yeoman buried 4 May 1790 aged 86. Esther his wife died 13 Sept. 1802 aged 96. (Registers and gravestone in Old Graveyard).
- 1728 16 Sept. Thomas Bradbury of Dig-lee married Mary Radcliffe of Cross (Registers).
- 1729 9 Mar. John son of Joshua Radcliffe clothier and Mary his wife of Cross christened. (John son of Joshua Radcliffe of Birches died 15 Jan. 1753 aged 23). (Registers).
- 1729 30 Sept. John Radcliffe of Cross clothier married Mary Bradbury widow of Lee-topp. 1 May 1745 Mary wife of John Radcliffe Senior of Cross clothier buried. (Registers).
- 1748 25 Sept. James son of Michael Shaw clothier and Martha his wife of Cross christened. Their daughter Mary christened 23 Sept. 1750, and their daughter Matty 21 June 1752. (Registers).
- 1748 30 Oct. William Broadbent of Heathfields clothier married Sarah Gartside of Cross. Sarah buried 14 Feb. 1749. (Registers).
- 1751 3 Feb. Jonathan son of Anne Lawton spinster of Cross by James Mallalieu of Townstead clothier christened. (Registers).
- 1752 21 May. John Radcliffe junior of Cross clothier married Anne Buckley of Saddleworth Fold. Their son William christened 12 July 1752 and buried 3 Feb. 1754. Their son William christened 12 July 1752 and buried 3 Feb. 1754. Their son William christened 27 Oct. 1754, buried 10 Mar. 1764. 13 Feb. 1757 John son of John Radcliffe junior and Anne his wife of Higher House Cross christened and died 10 Sept. 1802 aged 45. Their daughter Anne christened 22 July 1759 and buried Dec. 1766. Their daughter Mary christened 17 Mar. 1764. Their son James christened 5 Oct. 1766. Their daughter Anne christened 4 Dec. 1768. Their son William christened 14 Apr. 1771. John Radcliffe of Cross died 16 Nov. 1810 aged 82, and Ann his wife died 12 Jan. 1809 aged 79. (Registers and Gravestone).
- 1759 28 Feb. John son of John Radcliffe clothier of Cross buried. (Registers).
- 1760 13 Apr. Alice daughter of Timothy Brayshaw clothier and Joanna his wife of Cross christened. (Registers).
- 1761 13 July. John Rhodes of Green clothier married Anne Radcliffe of Cross. John Rhodes of Harrop-green died 18 June 1791 aged 51 and Anne died 10 Apr. 1831 aged 89. (Registers).
- 1761 16 July. John Winterbottom of Grasscroft clothier married Betty Radcliffe of Cross. Their son John christened 9 June 1762 and buried 19 Feb. 1769. Their son Joseph christened 7 Jan. 1765 and buried 27 Apr. 1795. Their son John christened 6 Feb. 1770. Their daughter Sarah christened 7 Nov. 1773.

- 1761 Their son James christened 23 Aug. 1778. (Registers).
29 Oct. Thomas Platt of Platt-lane clothier married Mary Radcliffe of Cross. (Registers).
- 1762 22 Apr. William Radcliffe junior clothier married Ann Whitehead a minor. William Radcliffe of Lower House Cross died 7 May 1817 aged 80 and Ann died 31 Aug. 1818 aged 74. Their daughter Sarah christened 30 Dec. 1765 and buried 15 Dec. 1787 aged 21. Their son John christened 18 Sept. 1768 and buried 8 Sept. 1770. Their son John christened 2 Jan. 1774. Their son William christened July 1776. Their son James christened 11 July 1779 (James Radcliffe of Lower House Boarshurst died 24 Feb. 1842 aged 62 and Mary his wife died 11 Feb. 1838 aged 58. Their son Henry christened 10 Feb. 1782 and died 16 July 1783. (Registers).
- 1767 28 Oct. John Radcliffe senior of Cross clothier buried. (Registers).
- 1773 28 Jan. John Bottomley of Fearnlee clothier married Alice Radcliffe of Cross. (Registers).
- 1777 In the Farrer Estate List were: William Radcliffe, Cross, 6 acres 2 roods 10 perches, rent 3/-; John and William Radcliffe, Cross, 24 acres 3 roods 33 perches, rent £12/13/-.
- 1784 19 Jan. Thomas Bradbury of Cross married Hannah Shaw widow of Knowl-top. (Registers).
- 1790 14 Mar. William son of James Radcliffe clothier and Mary his wife of Cross Lower House christened. Their son Henry christened 8 Dec. 1798 and died 7 Apr. 1817 aged 18. (Registers).
- 1792 John Radcliffe of Cross was a warden of Dobcross Chapel. (Registers).
- 1793 10 Dec. John son of William and Ann Bradbury of Cross buried in his first year. (Registers).
- 1794 There was a reference to John Radcliffe of Cross in the Minutes of the Committee Meetings of the Manor of Saddleworth and Quick. (Museum Archives).
- 1796 John Radcliffe married Mary Harrop 14 Jan. John Radcliffe of Lower House Cross died 4 July 1851 aged 77 and Mary died 26 Dec. 1838 aged 65. (Registers). Henry their son died 7 Apr. 1817 aged 18. Their son William died 29 Sept. 1867 aged 60. Sarah their daughter died 13 Dec. 1868 aged 67. (Gravestone).
- 1798 4 June. William Radcliffe married Sarah Bradbury. William Radcliffe of Higher House Cross died 9 May 1843 aged 72 and Sarah died 30 Nov. 1861 aged 89. Their daughter Mary christened 30 Mar. 1799. (Registers). Their daughter Ann died 11 May 1818 aged 18. Their daughter Betty died 30 June 1892 aged 84. (Gravestone).
- 1802 William Radcliffe of Cross was a warden of Dobcross Chapel. (Registers).
- 1810 The Saddleworth Enclosure Records include: William Radcliffe of Cross, 10 acres 31 perches; John and William Radcliffe of Cross, 9 acres; John Winterbottom of Cross, 13 acres 3 roods 4 perches.
- 1814 John Radcliffe of Cross was one of the trustees of the estate of the late Henry Buckley of Wallhill (Manchester Mercury 1 Mar.).
- 1821 William Radcliffe of Cross was a warden of Dobcross Chapel. (Registers).
- 1822 In Baines' Directory are listed John Radcliffe of Cross, woollen manufacturer, and James Winterbottom of Cross, woollen manufacturer.
- 1827 John Radcliffe of Cross was a warden of Saddleworth Church. (Registers). The Registers also mention Robert Kenworthy of Cross, clothier.
- 1828 Robert Kenworthy of Cross was a subscriber to the Saddleworth

- Weavers' Union (Union Records). In the same year the Registers mentioned John George Buckley of Cross, slubber.
- 1832 Pigot's Directory referred to John Radcliffe of Cross, woollen manufacturer.
- 1835 The Church Rate Book included the following details about Cross: Occupier and owner John Radcliffe; occupier William Radcliffe, owner John Radcliffe; occupier Robert Kenworthy, owner William Radcliffe; occupier James Winterbottom, owner William Robinson.
- 1838 John and William Radcliffe woollen manufacturers listed in Pigot's Directory.
- 1841 The Census listed: William Radcliffe clothier; John Winterbottom, woollen dyer (aged 20); John Winterbottom woollen dyer (aged 70); and John Radcliffe clothier.
- 1843 Slater's Directory listed William Radcliffe woollen manufacturer and Mr. John and Mrs. Mary Radcliffe, under Cross.
- 1846-7 John Radcliffe of Cross contributed £5 to the building of the tower of Saddleworth Church (plaque in church).
- 1851 The Census recorded the following details of Cross: Peter Bennett, with one male and two females, curate of the Parochial Chapelry of Saddleworth, with one servant; Sarah Radcliffe with two females, two of them sempstresses; 2 houses empty; John Radcliffe, retired woollen manufacturer, with one male and three females, three of whom were woollen cloth weavers.
- 1852 The Church Rate Book listed: occupier and owner William Radcliffe; occupier - owner assignees of William Robinson; occupier Rev. Peter Bennett, owner Sarah Radcliffe; occupier and owner Sarah Radcliffe.
- 1871 The Census included the following under Cross: John Schofield, woollen weaver, with four males and two females; Owen Wood, with one male and two females, two of them woollen weavers.
- 1890 The "Reporter" (8 Mar.) advertised the sale of a small farm and buildings at Cross, plus cottage, rent £25/10/-. Sold to Jonathan Bradbury for £525.
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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:

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