

4 Cross the Broadbottom Rd, turn right, walk up the footpath between the houses and the bungalows to Church Brow, Walk towards the church.

This is Warhill. The sundial, built 1760, was originally a cross made by Ralph Wardleworth, a teacher at Old Grammar School. It was restored for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897.

The Old Grammar School on the right (now private) was founded in 1619, and rebuilt in 1832.

The Church of St Michael and All Angels dates from the 15th century, and is built in the perpendicular style. The tower was added in 1488, funded by Sir Edmund Shaa. Restoration, mainly of the interior, began in 1854 by E H Shellard.

Beneath the tower, the Churchwardens' steps feature memorials to several churchwardens. The building at the top is the Hearse House, originally of 1775 and rebuilt in 1895.

5 Walk behind the church to Mottram Churchyard

TAKE CARE! The ground is uneven.

The earliest grave is 1649, Gravestones featuring extracts from the Messiah commemorate Samuel, William and John Oldham,

Lewis Briereley was buried with parents James and Mary. His body was taken by 'body snatchers' in 1827, leaving his shroud and coffin.

Lawrence Earnshaw, clockmaker, was buried in 1767 in an unmarked grave. 100 years later, the tallest monument in the Council Cemetery honours him.

Buried in an unmarked grave is Joseph (Joshua) Whitworth, shot by troops firing at those who remained at New Cross, Manchester, after the 1819 Peterloo Massacre. His father received £4 compensation. A memorial to bell-ringer William Harrison was erected in 1881 as a tribute to his genius in the art of change ringing.



Also buried in the cemetery are James Lees of the Stalybridge Ironworks, Charles Cheetham Bayley, mill owner, and Ada Summers, first female JP and Mayor of Stalybridge.

6 Retrace steps and meander down Church Brow.

The Old School House is dated 1862. Read the inscriptions! The Community Centre and old vicarage mingle with cottages.

7 At the bottom of Church Brow, turn right onto Market St

Dated 1694. the Old Post Office Farm was the Wagstaffe's home for over 200 years. They were blacksmiths, farmers and postmen. The interior contains wattle and daub partitions. Many workers cottages also remain.

8 At the traffic light, go straight ahead.

Artist LS Lowry is watching the world go by.

9 Go straight on up Stalybridge Rd, passing cottages on the left. Turn left into Rushycroft.

The ventilation shaft, part of the Mottram Tunnel of the Longendale Aqueduct water supply, has been made into a feature.

10 Return to Stalybridge Rd and turn left.

Lowry's house on the left, marked with blue plaque.

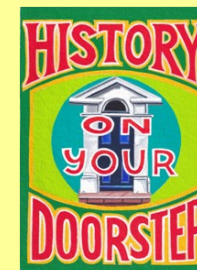
11 Return to Market Place



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Mottram Local History Walk



History on Your Doorstep

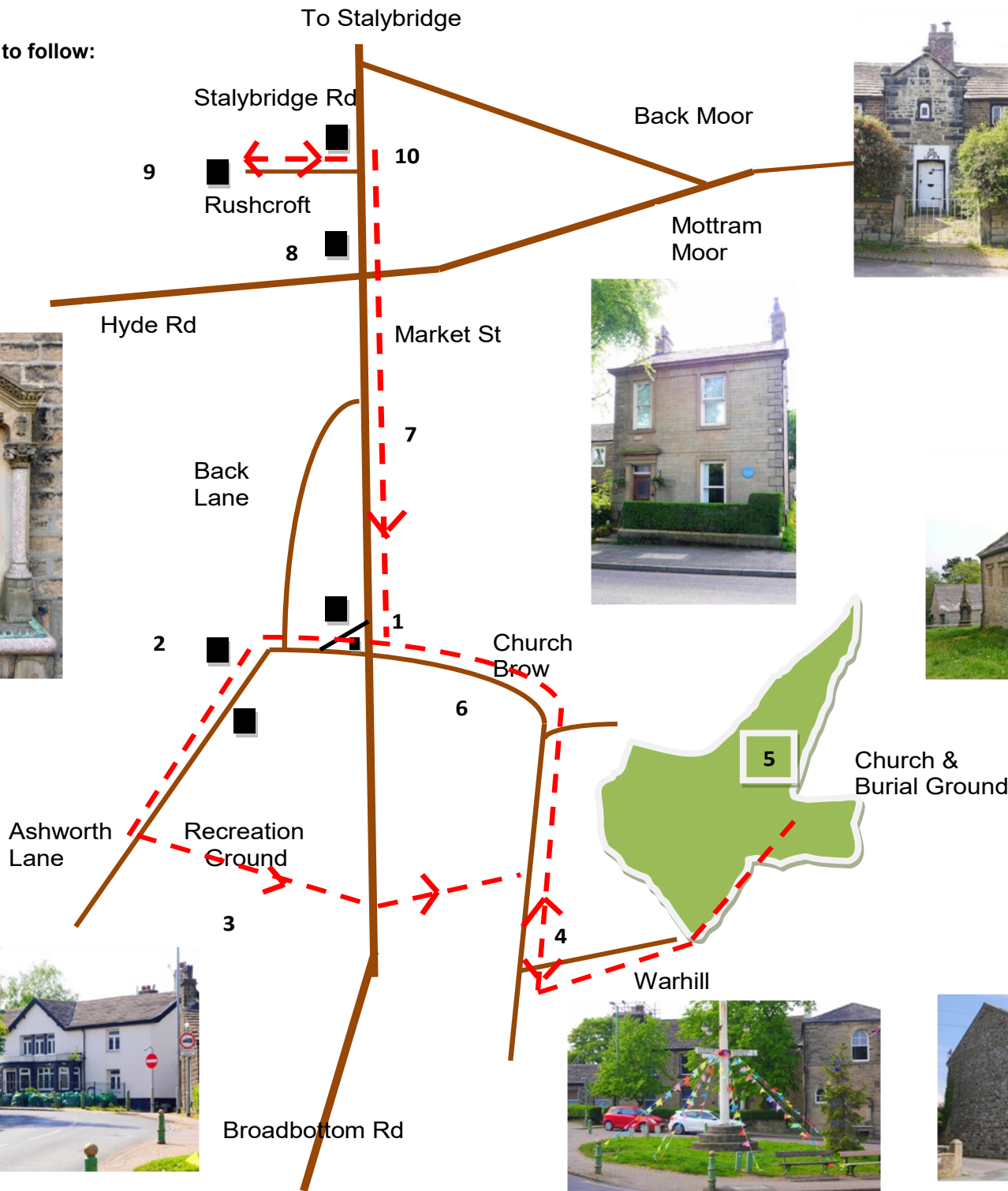
Key :

Walking Route to follow:

Time:   

To Stalybridge

To Hyde



1. Start at the junction of Market Place and Ashworth Lane

Built 1760 for the coronation of George III, the wooden "Croewn Pow" was replaced with a metal structure by Harold Chapman JP in 1936 Ruppicheroth (Germany), Mottram's twin town, was added in 1974.

The Court House, built about 1830, was where law and order was enforced. The drinking fountain marks the introduction of a piped water supply in 1888. Two blue plaques commemorate the lives of Francis Lovell, soldier, and Lawrence Earnshaw, clockmaker. The 400 year old stocks were found near Chain Bar Lane, Hattersley and relocated to this site.

Dry Mill, at the corner of Market St and Back Lane, was built in the early 17th century by the Wagstaffe's for cotton spinning.. By 1813 it had been converted into cottages.



2 Walk along Ashworth Lane

The Packhorse Inn (disused) is on the right. It was once a staging inn for packhorse trains crossing the Pennines. The smithy stood nearby. 19-12 Ashworth Lane on the left are typical weavers cottages with workshops at the top

3 Walk across playing field on the left.

The recreation ground opened in 1937. In the 1950's this was the site of the Wakes funfair.

