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LIFE, LOVE & MEMORIES



MEMORY LANE

PUBLISHED BY AGE UK OLDHAM

SCHOOL DAYS

September is the time when the school year starts and today the younger children are eased into primary and secondary schools with the youngest going a couple of days earlier so they can get used to the school environment before the older and bigger children arrive. For the older generations no such considerations were made and children hadn't had the advantage of pre-schools. A lot of children started school at just four years old so it was a very long day from 9am until 4pm even for children that were able to go home at dinner time (lunch). This was from 12 noon until 1:25pm.

Playtime every morning and afternoon was something the majority of children looked forward to and 'singing games' were played in the school yard. The words were passed down through the generations. Do you remember any of them?



Ring-a-ring-a-rosies
A pocket full of posies
A tissue, a tissue
We all fall down



London Bridge is falling down
Falling down, falling down
London Bridge is falling down
My fair lady

THE BIG SHIP SAILS ON THE ALLEY, ALLEY O



The big ship sails on the alley, alley O,
the alley, alley O, the alley, alley O.
The big ship sails on the alley, alley O,
on the last day of September.

The captain said, 'It will never, never do,
never never do, never never do.'
The captain said, 'It will never, never do,'
on the last day of September.

The big ship sank to the bottom of the sea,
the bottom of the sea, the bottom of the
sea.

The big ship sank to the bottom of the sea
on the last day of September.

We all dip our heads in the deep, blue sea,
the deep, blue sea, the deep, blue sea.
We all dip our heads in the deep, blue sea,
on the last day of September.



Continued on next page...

Continued from previous page:

Below is a summary of where the rhymes are believed to have originated from but there are varying accounts and over time as things get handed down through the generations words can get changed especially when they are mainly sung by young children:

Ring a Ring of Rosies:

There are different versions of this rhyme across Europe and even America but one states emphatically that it arose from the Great Plague, an outbreak of bubonic and pneumonic plague that affected London in the year 1665: This is the most common British version that refers to sneezing and falling down.

London Bridge Is Falling Down (also known as My Fair Lady or London Bridge):

This rhyme which is found in different versions all over the world deals with the depredations of London Bridge and attempts, realistic or fanciful, to repair it. It may date back to bridge-related rhymes and games of the Late Middle Ages, but the earliest records of the rhyme in English are from the 17th century. The lyrics were first printed in close to their modern form in the mid-18th century and became popular, particularly in Britain and the United States, during the 19th century.

The Big Ship Sails on the Alley, Alley, O: (also spelt Ally, Ally)

The origins of this song are somewhat mixed but general consensus seems to imply links to The Manchester Ship Canal, Liverpool Docks and The Atlantic Ocean. The Canal is often referred to as the gateway to the Atlantic. There are some suggestions that the song was sung at the Opening of the canal in 1894. The word 'Alley' could refer to the canal as a passage (Entries in Salford were called Back Alleys) but it could also be the Alley as in Atlantic, the O being for Ocean or merely a child's addition to the song.

There seems to be variations whether the 'Big Ship' sailed on the first or last day of September. Possibly based on fact, not just a ditty. There are historical and legal reasons why the big ship sailed on the last day of September. Cost, insurance, freight contract for the international sale of bulk goods such as wheat or coal would specify the month in which the goods were to be shipped so that the buyer would know roughly when they would arrive. There was of course no electronic communication. September would be a good month for shipments across the North Atlantic or other Northern hemisphere sea in order for the cargo to arrive before winter. A shipment date of 30 September would be within the contract but a shipment date of 1 October would be a breach of the contract.

OLYMPIC QUIZ

Now that the Olympic Games have come to an end are you any the wiser about the terminology of the different sports? Below is a little quiz to see how much you know. All you have to do is name the sport! Answers are on next page.

1. PIKE POSITION
2. CATCHING A CRAB
3. REFUSAL
4. DISMOUNT
5. FLIP TURN
6. SLIP STREAM



OLYMPIC QUIZ ANSWERS — ANSWERS ARE IN RED.

1. PIKE POSITION - **DIVING**

A dive position in which the body is bent at the hips, legs straight at the knees, and toes pointed. Feet should be held together and position of arms is optional.



2. CATCHING A CRAB - **ROWING**

When a rower errors in releasing his blade from the water and the oars get pulled under the water, with the consequent force sometimes hurling the rower from the shell.



3. REFUSAL - **EQUESTRIAN**

When a horse stops at a jump, incurring faults



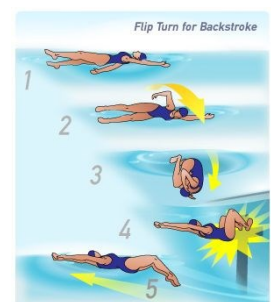
4. DISMOUNT - **GYMNASTICS**

Dismounts are the skill used to get off an apparatus. Gymnasts dismount from the balance beam and the uneven bars.



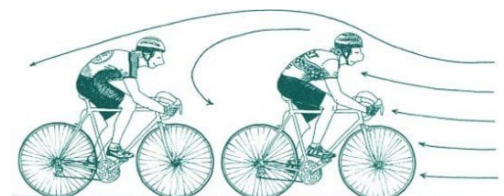
5. FLIP TURN—**SWIMMING**

Used in freestyle and backstroke races, where swimmers somersault before reaching the wall and push off with their feet, never touching the wall with their hands.



6. SLIP STREAM - **CYCLING**

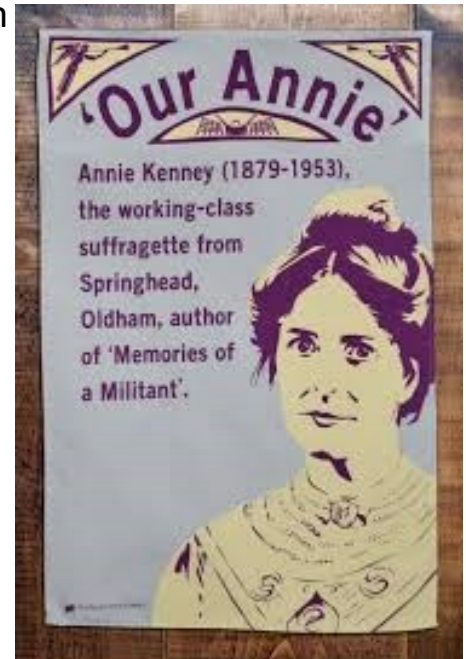
The area of least wind resistance behind a rider.



FAMOUS PEOPLE OF OLDHAM

Annie Kenney

Annie Kenney was born on 13th September 1879 in Springhead, Saddleworth, to a working class family. She was the 4th daughter in a family of 12 children, 11 of whom survived infancy. Her parents were Horatio Nelson Kenney (1848—1912) and Anne Wood (1852—1905). She had 7 sisters including Sarah, Jessie, Jennie, Alice and Kitty. Her parents encouraged reading, debating and socialism. Three of her sisters became teachers and a brother became a businessman. Another brother, Rowland, became the first editor of the Daily Herald.



Annie started working part-time in a cotton mill at the age of 10, continuing at school for half the day. By the age of 13 she was working full-time, doing 12 hour shifts from 6am. Employed as a “tenter”, part of her job was to fit the bobbins and attend the strands of fleece when they broke. During one such operation, one of her fingers was ripped off by a spinning bobbin. She remained at the mill for 15 years. While there she was involved in trade union activities and furthered her education through self-study. She attended church regularly and sang in a local choir.

When her mother died in 1905, Annie and 6 siblings remained with her father at 71 Redgrave Street, Oldham.

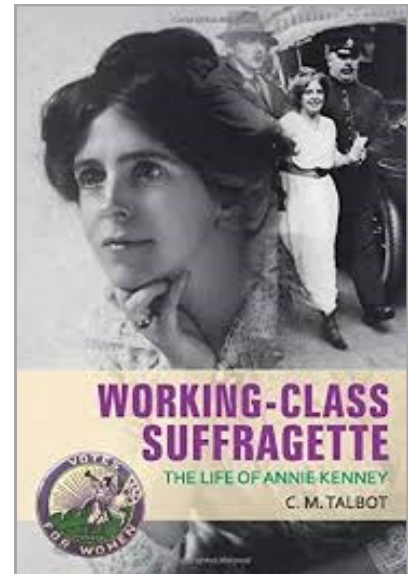
It was after her mother’s death that Annie became actively involved in the Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU). She and her sister Jessie were inspired after hearing Teresa Billingham-Greig and Christabel Pankhurst speak at the Oldham Clarion Vocal Club in 1905. She was invited to meet Emmeline Pankhurst (Christabel’s mother) a week later. This resulted in weekly visits on her half day off, to be trained in public speaking and to collect leaflets on women’s suffrage. Annie and Jessie handed out the leaflets to women working in the mills of Oldham.



During a Liberal rally at the Free Trade Hall in Manchester, Annie Kenney and Christabel Pankhurst interrupted a political meeting attended by Winston Churchill and Sir Edward Grey to shout, "Will the Liberal Government give votes to women?"



After unfurling a banner declaring "Votes for Women" they were thrown out of the meeting and arrested for causing an obstruction. Annie was imprisoned for 3 days for her part in the protest. She was jailed 13 times in total.



Annie under arrest

Annie co-founded the first London branch of the WSPU in Canning Town in 1906 holding meetings at Canning Town Public Hall.



Annie in Jail



In June of that year Annie was arrested when she and others tried to obtain an audience with H. H. Asquith, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. Offered the choice of 6 weeks in prison or giving up campaigning for one year they all chose prison.

Annie was invited to speak to working women's gatherings across the country. She became part of the senior hierarchy of the WSPU becoming its deputy in 1912.

In prison Annie underwent force-feeding many times. She received a Hunger Strike Medal "for Valour" in 1912.

At the outbreak of WW1 in 1914, Emmeline Pankhurst called an end to suffragette militancy, and urged the women to become involved in war work, by taking on jobs traditionally done by men, who were absent due to fighting at the front. Annie accompanied others on a recruiting and lecture tour throughout the UK to encourage trade unions to support war work. She took the message as far as France and the USA.

After women over 30 won the vote in 1918, Annie married James Taylor (1893-1977) and settled in Letchworth, Hertfordshire. A son, Warwick Kenney Taylor, was born in 1921.



Annie died of diabetes at the age of 73 on 9th July 1953. Her ashes were scattered on Saddleworth Moor.



In 1999 Oldham Council erected a blue plaque in her honour, at Lees Brook Mill where

Annie had started work in 1892. On 14th December 2018, a statue, funded by public subscription, was unveiled in front of the Old Town Hall, Oldham.



Her name and image, along with 58 other women suffragettes, are etched on a plinth of the statue of Millicent Fawcett, former president of the WSPU, in Parliament Square, London.

Article provided by Rosemary Bailey

TURNING 60

You're sixty now so look ahead and work out what's in store
Thinning hair, bones and skin and aches and pains galore
No pension and no bus pass, you'll have to wait for those
But by the time you qualify you could be comatose
Pay a visit to your GP - he really couldn't care less
You know the thought that's in his head "Here's a drain on the NHS"
Diagnosis is the same, you don't get any respect
"It's wear and tear" or "It's your age, just what do you expect?"
He eyes you up, gives a smirk and then he says "Alas -
The best that I can offer is a trip to 'Dignitas'!"
You've got a dodgy back or you've got a creaky knee?
That won't be a problem because prescriptions will be free
The sad thing is at sixty you're on your way downhill
No one really gives a damn as long as there's a will
Well, maybe you are sixty - so what? - you're still quite fit
But the truth hits home when the postman brings your bowel testing kit!



S₁ I₁ X₈ T₁ Y₄

Don't worry.. You're only 15 in scrabble!

By Sue Livesey

DO YOU REMEMBER?:



Penny loaf
(1d)



Being given instruments to play at infant school. Usually the triangle.



When people 'dressed up' to go to the seaside. Look at the men wearing suits with shirts and ties and women wearing headscarves to keep their hair tidy.



Look at the shops on the right - do you remember the blinds that shop keepers used to pull down to protect their window displays from the sun?



How many times whilst walking round the old Market Hall on a Saturday did you hear an announcement similar to this one?:

A four year old boy is lost in the market, he has blonde hair and is wearing a blue duffel coat. If you find him please bring him to the market office where his mother is waiting.

It was a regular occurrence and the mother and child were soon reunited, the child received a telling off for wandering off and life carried on as normal until the next Saturday...

(How times have changed, sadly life isn't so simple in today's world).

PEOPLE AT WORK

This month's article has been provided by Elisabeth Elwell whose interesting working life started after her mother told her to go for an interview to what was, at the time, the largest chemical company in the world. Arriving on her first day wearing her white ankle socks read on the next pages how Elisabeth's working life turned out...



People at Work

Did anyone famous visit your place of work, did you play a part in the visit?

Did you go to any interesting places relating to your job?

Did you work at a famous place?

Do you remember any funny stories you can remember from your working life?

If you have a short story that you would like to share with us

CONTACT: 0161 633 0213.

PEOPLE AT WORK

Elisabeth Elwell—My Working life

I started my first job in 1953 when I was 16, I went working for ICI.

I didn't know what I wanted to do so my mother told me to go to ICI to the personnel department and ask for office work. The woman I saw asked if that was really what I wanted to do, and I said not really, but it's my mother!

She asked if I would prefer being trained to work in the lab. So I had 3 months training before I went into the lab. I went working in Quality Control with terylene and nylon polymer.

ICI was the largest chemical company in the world at the time (picture of aerial view on next page). I worked in Huddersfield at the Leeds Road chemical works. It was all girls together in my lab. I was quite young to work there but some of them were in their 30s and 40s and had been there during the war when it was 24 hours a day and they slept there (picture of women at ICI Huddersfield during WWII on next page).

On my first day at work I went to work with my little white short socks on! I worked there till I was 21.

Then I moved down to Bristol to live with Auntie Mary and Uncle Eric. Uncle Eric said he could find me work at Bristol aircraft company but they weren't taking people on so I went through the paper. I saw an advert for a cocktail bar barmaid. It was at the 'Hatchet Inn' which was a very old pub, a Jacobean building, near the theatre in the centre of Bristol.

When I went for the interview my auntie came with me! She wasn't too keen on me working in a pub! I was told the reason I got the job was actually because she came with me. He said that it showed that there were people who cared about me and were bothered about where I was.

I worked there for a year. On the ground floor the actors and actresses and 'ladies of the street' came in. They didn't come into the cocktail bar. All the Conservative head honchos came into the cocktail bar. Working in the bar meant working evenings as well of course. I was accosted by a man one night while walking for the bus, I just kept walking – it was a cobbled back street and I was terrified so started looking for a new job after that.



Continued...

Continued...



ICI Huddersfield, Aerial View 1940's



Continued...

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Next I got a job at Southmead hospital in Bristol. I worked in the x-ray department and it was more money and all daytime work. It was developing x-rays and sometimes helping with the patients. I did that for a year.

Then I got married and moved to Leicester. For 18 months I worked doing quality control with clothing that was sold by Marks & Spencer and Marshall & Snelgrove. We had to wash the clothes and then we measured them. The same clothes were going into both stores but they were twice the price at Marshall & Snelgrove and the customers never knew!

Then I went to work for Bostik, again, in quality control testing out different adhesives on different substrates, aluminium and copper sheeting.

Then I went over to America in 1969 and I got a job at ICI in Charlotte, North Carolina. I found it in the paper. A lot of the head honchos were English and I got an interview very quickly. I was interviewed and hired on the spot by the second in command, who wasn't English but American.

I did quality control on dyestuffs, checking that the dyestuffs manufactured were exactly like the control card. I was hired in a lot of places because I was very particular. It had to be absolutely right, 'dead on'!

I stayed there only about 2 years as it was the other side of the city from where I lived and took a while to get there.

After ICI I went to Regal paper company doing quality control. It was an offshoot of United Shoe Machinery. Even though it was a paper company I was working with adhesives to check which was the best. I didn't know the names of what I was testing. There was one adhesive that I had worked with in Bostik. They saw it was my name signing off the paperwork and they thought I had chosen it as the best because I knew it was theirs! I was there just under 2 years. That's when my mother got ill with cancer and that shook us all. They were wonderful to me when I asked for time off. I would go to York to look after her when she came out of hospital. I went back after 6 weeks and they paid me. I said no, I didn't ask for time off with pay. But they paid me, they insisted. I felt a lot of loyalty to them.

Mostly my hours were 9 to 5 wherever I worked. But with lab work some tests go longer than 8 hours so I would go in an hour earlier. I had to book pieces of apparatus that I needed. I was always at work earlier than 9am, probably about 20 mins to half an hour earlier, and I was never bothered about having to work later. Sometimes things broke down or you had to wait your turn.

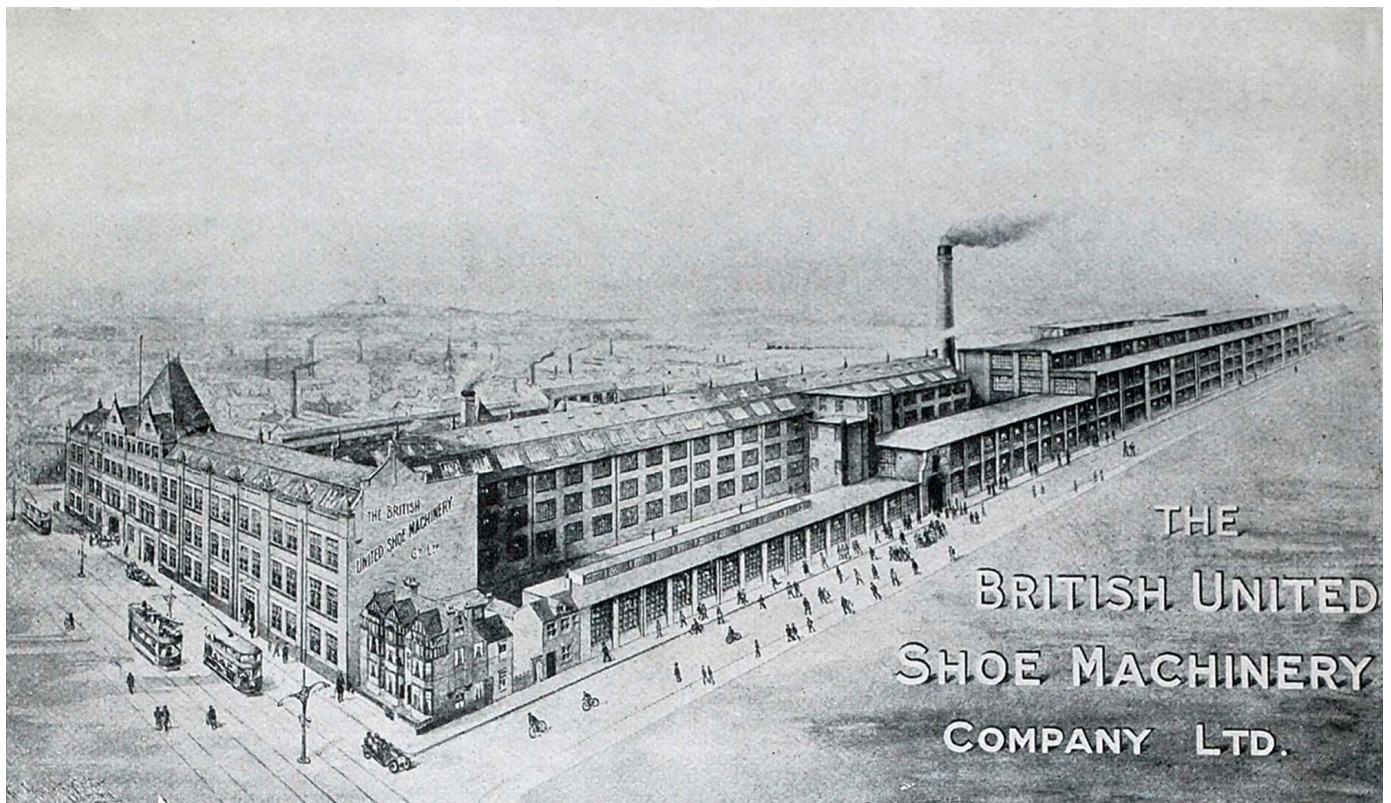
Most places in England had a canteen where you could get a proper meal. Not in America though, you took sandwiches. There wasn't enough time to go out to get something.

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I was youngish when I stopped working but my husband Ralph and I set up in business together – selling dyestuffs and chemicals. He had worked for ICI to start with. He knew all the customers. He was the salesman and I did all of his paperwork, all the invoicing and order paperwork. I enjoyed doing that.

My favourite place I worked was probably when I worked at Bostik in Leicester. I always enjoyed my work. I was lucky enough to always work with nice people and everybody seemed to get on.



OLDHAM & DISTRICTS - THROUGH THE YEARS

Can you name the places from these old photos?



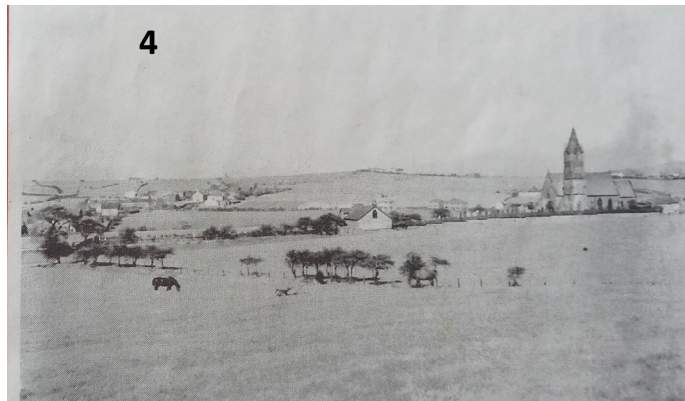
Old Street, demolished in 1960. Now it goes under a different name. (Oldham Town Centre).



Photo taken Dec 1979. A church spire can just be seen on the rear of the picture.



Some of the buildings have been demolished.



This picture was taken in 1934, look at the church on the right of the picture



These two photos are of old hamlets — The hamlet on the right was called Woodbrook and the hamlet on the left although well gone the area is still known by the name. (same answer for both photos)

Answers on next page...

Answers from previous page...

1. **Manchester Chambers.**

The old street was Water Street that was demolished in the 1960's. Today standing in its place is the Manchester Chambers.



More recent views

2. **Glodwick**

The old photo was taken in 1979 when many houses were being demolished like the ones shown on Bolton Street, in the shadow of St Mark's Church.



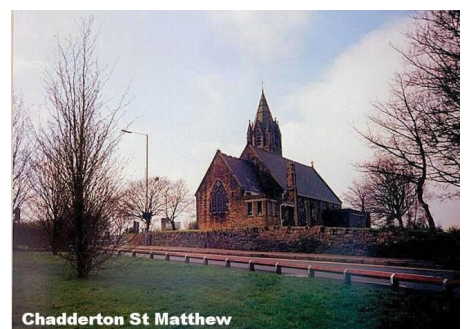
3. **Jackson's Pit**

On the old picture the property on the right was demolished in 1973. Jackson's Pit is situated at the back of George Street Chapel and can be accessed from King Street and leads up to Barn Street.



4. **Chadderton**

The old photo is a rural view of Chadderton back in 1934. The Church is St. Matthew's on what is now called Chadderton Hall Road.



5. **Sholver**

The two old hamlets were Sholver and Woodbrook and were situated in the area where the Top Sholver estate was built in the 1960s.



OUR HISTORY - THE PLACES WHERE WE WORKED

OSRAM (G.E.C.) Cape Mill & Duke Mill - Shaw

The Cape Mill: Built by the Cape Spinning Co Ltd, in 1899 and ceased production in 1939

The Duke Mill: Built by the Duke Spinning Company in 1883 and ceased production in 1937

The name Osram: In 1906 the Osram incandescent lamp was developed; its name was formed from the German words OSmium, from the element osmium, and WOLFRAM, from the element tungsten (called Wolfram in many languages and an alternative name in English).

Soon after the outbreak of the Second World War, it was noted that the GEC's manufacturing of electronic valves and cathode ray tubes at Hammersmith was of strategic military importance to the war effort, and the risk could not be taken that this crucial facility might be bombed. It was, therefore, decided to establish a shadow factory in the relatively safe north-western part of the country, and suitable facilities were identified in the small town of Shaw. Sometime during the period 1939-45 the Marconi-Osram Valve Company purchased two former mills from the Lancashire Cotton Corporation for the princely sum of £7000, and these were converted for the manufacture of electronic tubes. The two sites were known by their former names, Cape Mill and Duke Mill, and production was initially set up in Cape. A plethora of different tubes then made the journey northwards, including such products as the GEC's famous KT66 Kinkless Tetrode, still today one of the most revered electronic valves among professional audiophiles.

After the end of hostilities it was only natural that production should return to the original site at Hammersmith, and for a while the future looked bleak for Shaw. Soon after the war it shifted focus to concentrate on the manufacture of the company's fluorescent tubes, and thereafter the high technology discharge lamps. Especially following its takeover by the German Osram company it prospered for many years.

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In 1990 when GEC made the decision to exit the lighting business, a change of ownership to Osram GmbH occurred and operations at some of the factories were shut down, remarkably Shaw was saved. Perhaps the only major restructuring following the takeover was the decision that Shaw should concentrate solely on discharge lamps. The small incandescent group making 15W and 25W vacuum GLS lamps, as well as Pygmy indicator types, was relocated to an Osram factory in Italy which was more specialised in those products. At around the same time the old Cape Mill building was vacated and demolished - its chimney famously being brought down by Fred Dibnah, a steeplejack whose impressive demolitions formed part of a popular television series. The loss of the incandescent manufacturing was more than compensated for by the relocation of a number of special discharge lamps from Italy to Shaw - covering such special types as laboratory spectral sources, and the Ultra-Vitalux self-ballasted UV mercury lamp. Further transfers were also to benefit Shaw, in particular the shift of Osram's prestigious Oscar-winning HMI short arc metal halide lamps from Germany. At one time in the mid 1990s it was even proposed to establish the production of energy-saving compact fluorescent lamps at Shaw, although that plan did not materialise.

In addition to the investments in new manufacturing, the company also invested heavily in the infrastructure of the site. Major renovations and restorations were carried out, which have left Duke Mill as arguably one of the best maintained former cotton mills in the entire North of England.

Its fortunes were to take a downward turn only when one of its major products, the low pressure sodium lamp, began to approach the end of its commercial lifetime in the late 1990s. Volumes of that light source were beginning to give way to the high pressure sodium version, which although slightly less efficient, has a considerably longer lifetime and thus means less investment in maintenance for street lighting authorities. Low pressure sodium accounted for a considerable portion of the overheads at Shaw, and its loss sadly brought the factory into a position of losing its economic viability. In 2000 production came to an end. The production of many lamps was transferred to Osram's other factories elsewhere in Europe and Asia, while the low pressure sodium was abandoned and Osram began to source those types in from Philips at Hamilton.

See next page for photos...

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Cape Mill 1948

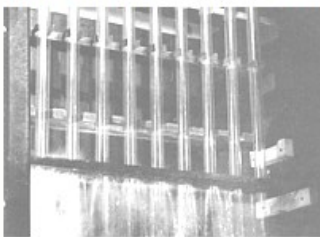


Cape Mill 1980

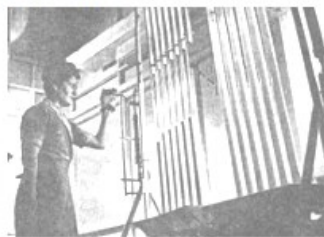


Duke Mill

Photographs - Fluorescent Section



Washing the Glass Tubes, 1952 (5)



Coating with Phosphor, 1948 (1)



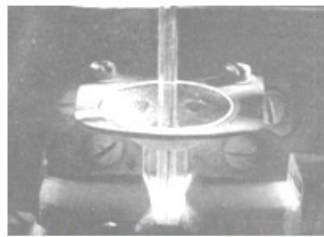
Coating with Phosphor, 1952 (5)



Cleaning Tube Ends, 1948 (1)



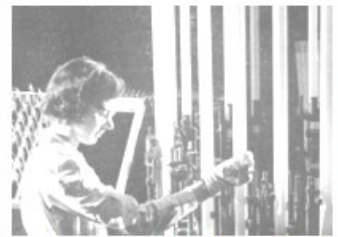
Baking the Phosphor, 1952 (5)



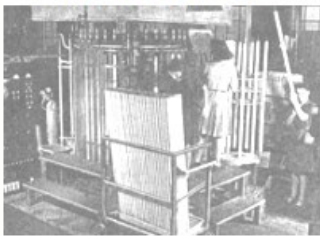
Glass Stem Making, 1952 (5)



Electrode Mounting, 1948 (1)



Sealing Electrode into Tube, 1952 (5)



Rotary Exhaust Machine, 1948 (1)



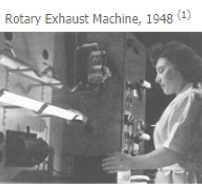
Rotary Exhaust Machine, 1952 (5)



Capping and Ageing, 1952 (5)



Finished Lamp Testing, 1948 (1)



Rotary Exhaust Machine, 1948 (1)



Rotary Exhaust Machine, 1952 (5)

Finished Lamp Testing, 1952 (5)

Finished Lamp Packing, 1952 (5)

Photographs - High Pressure Sodium Section



SON - Radyne HF Arc Tube Sealing (7)



SON - Arc Tube Test by Tesla Coil (7)



SON - Mount Assembly Inspection (7)



SON - Ageing of Finished Lamps (7)

Photographs - Low Pressure Sodium Section



Emitter Coating of SOX Cathodes (8)

Jean's recipes:



CHEESE SAVORY

Serves 2.

1lb onions

3ozs cheese

1/4lb spaghetti

1.1/2 ozs butter

Salt & Pepper

METHOD:

Boil onions, then chop into slices.

Put spaghetti into salted water and cook until soft.

Grate cheese.

Butter a pie dish and put a layer of spaghetti, then onions, then cheese.

Season to taste.

Add alternatively until dish is full.

Sprinkle a little cheese on top, dot with lumps of butter.

Bake in moderate oven until browned.

BEAN PIE

Serves 2

Can of any beans

2 oz bread crumbs

Pinch of mustard. Salt & Pepper

Mashed potatoes (enough for 2).

6ozs cheese.

METHOD:

Empty a tin of beans into a pie dish (any kind of beans)

Add a layer of bread crumbs, salt and pepper and a little mustard.

Add a little of the bean liquor.

Cover with grated cheese, then with a thick layer of mashed potatoes.

Bake for 3/4 of an hour in a moderate oven until nicely browned.

Serve piping hot.

*Jean's recipe for a **Microwave oven:***



MICROWAVE COOKING:

LEMON DUMPLINGS

Serves 4

4 tbsp lemon curd

1 lemon, grated rind and juice

2 tbsp water

4ozs SR flour

2ozs Atora shredded suet

1 oz caster sugar

METHOD

Mix together lemon curd, lemon juice and water and pour into a casserole dish which has a good fitting lid.

Mix flour, suet, sugar and grated lemon rind with sufficient cold water to form a soft dough.

Divide dough equally into 8 balls. Place on top of sauce, cover and cook on FULL power for 3.1/2 mins 650w (3 mins 800w).

OUR HISTORY — ROYAL OLDHAM HOSPITAL

The hospital has had several name changes over the years:

- Oldham Workhouse (1851-1913)
- Westwood Park Poor Law Institution (1913-1930)
- Boundary Park Hospital (by 1929 - c.1938)
- Oldham Municipal Hospital (c.1938 - 1942)
- Boundary Park General Hospital (1943 - 1947)
- Boundary Park Municipal Hospital (1948 - 1949)
- Boundary Park General Hospital (1950-1955)
- Oldham and District General Hospital (1955 - c.1990)

Royal Oldham Hospital 1970

The hospital has its origins in the workhouse infirmary established to support the Oldham Union Workhouse on Rochdale Road in around 1870. The first Oldham Workhouse was built in the early 18th century at Greenacres in Oldham and the last one which was also known as Westwood Park Institute was built on the present site of The Royal Oldham Hospital in 1851, at a cost of £13,305, 2 shillings and 2 pence and a farthing!



The Oldham Royal Infirmary was opened in 1872 and provided healthcare for the people of Oldham until its closure in 1989, when it made way for the Oldham Sixth Form College.



Sr Ann Milne & Declan Lyons campaigned for an Oldham Royal Infirmary commemorative plaque.

Continued...

Continued...

Following the introduction of the National Health Service in 1948, the former workhouse infirmary at the north of the site became Boundary Park General Hospital. The rest of the buildings were renamed Boundary Park General Hospital Annexe and specialised in providing geriatric and psychiatric care.

An Oldham County Borough Directory of 1956 lists Boundary Park Hospital as having 390 beds and the Annexe 600. However, the establishment of the modern Welfare State meant that there was a greater need for hospital beds. When the last forty old men and women left the Annexe in 1957 for residential care, they were seen as the last 'inmates' of the old workhouse. The workhouse was known for its notorious 'dreaded archway' which inmates had to pass through from Rochdale Road to enter the premises.

The Royal Oldham Hospital as we know it today with all the new buildings and modern facilities is a 'far cry' from the Boundary Park Hospital of the late 1920's. It is also part of the Pennine Acute Hospital Trust which recently has become part of the Northern Care Alliance NHS Group.

Despite all the changes to many of the older generation of Oldham it is still affectionately known as 'Boundary', *and why not?!*

**Royal Infirmary
commemorative plaque**



PETS CORNER

This month Dave Hodgkin a befriender and intergenerational volunteer at Age UK Oldham is sharing his much loved two dogs with us. This is Dave's story:

Tyson: I rescued him as a ten week old puppy from Leigh Cats and Dogs home, he is a cross between a Scottie and a cairn terrier. When he was a puppy he had really sharp teeth, he didn't chew things up but enjoyed chewing my hand, just playing. I had no problem training him and he was really loving. Now he is six years old and really enjoys his walks... no matter how far he runs away from me, just one shout and he comes straight back.



Angus: Is a west Highland Terrier and he was another rescued dog from Pennine Pen, he was three years old when I got him, he had belonged to an elderly couple and the wife had died and the husband had to move into residential care so he needed a new home. I knew from day one that Angus had been spoiled by his previous owner, and I was only too happy to carry on.



Both Tyson and Angus control my social life and the dogs go everywhere with me. They both have beds in my bedroom and the three of us sleep together in the one room every night.

At every meeting at Age UK Oldham the dogs are with me and they have enjoyed lots of walks with our OLGBT Group too, they are really part of our Age UK Oldham family.

Tyson was at the vets for his annual booster and I got a ticking off as he is overweight and then two weeks ago I took Angus for a check at the vets due to his skin condition and was told off again as Angus is also overweight. I am really trying to cut their food and treats down but it's really hard as not only do I spoil them but so does everyone else and they also have a supply of treats at the Chadderton over 60's centre.

See photos on next page...

Continued...



Me with Angus and Dyson

Many thanks to Dave for sharing his pets with us. Two lucky little dogs living with someone who always puts their welfare before his own. Where would they be today without his kind heart?

SPORTING GREATS

Firstly we congratulate all the athletes that took part in the Olympic games in our region and a huge well done to the ones that won medals, however, this month because there has been so much sport on television recently and we realise not everyone likes sport, 'Sporting Greats' is a little different this month.

The Best British cars: Top 10 all-time greatest British-built cars revealed -
The British car industry has had its highs and lows but what are the best cars ever built in Britain? *By Auto Express — Nov 2020*

IN REVERSE ORDER:



10. Lotus Elise

Years of manufacture: 1996-2001

- **Price when new:** £19,950
- **Price now:** £7,000-£30,000
- **Engine:** 1,796cc 4cyl petrol, 118bhp
Top speed: 124mph



9. Ford Escort Mk1

- **Years of manufacture:** 1967-1975
- **Price when new:** £666
- **Price now:** £500-£50,000
- **Engine:** 1,263cc 4cyl petrol, 75bhp
Top speed: 95mph



8. Caterham/Lotus Seven

- **Years of manufacture:** 1957-present
- **Price when new:** £1,157
- **Price now:** £10,000-£33,990
- **Engine:** 1,172cc 4cyl petrol, 34bhp
Top speed: 80mph

Continued...

Continued...



7. Ford GT40

- **Years of manufacture:** 1964-1969
- **Price when new:** £5,200
- **Price now:** £2million-plus
- **Engine:** 4,737cc 8cyl petrol, 306bhp
Top speed: 164mph



6. Range Rover Mk1

- **Years of manufacture:** 1970-1996
- **Price when new:** £1,998
- **Price now:** £1,000-£140,000
- **Engine:** 3,528cc 8cyl petrol, 132bhp
Top speed: 95mph



5. McLaren F1

- **Years of manufacture:** 1992-1998
- **Price when new:** £540,000
- **Price now:** £8,000,000
- **Engine:** 6,064cc 12cyl petrol, 627bhp
Top speed: 240mph



4. Aston Martin DB5

- **Years of manufacture:** 1963-1965
- **Price when new:** £4,248
- **Price now:** £100,000-£1,000,000
- **Engine:** 3,995cc 6cyl petrol, 282bhp
Top speed: 145mph

Continued...



3. Land Rover Series/ Defender

- **Years of manufacture:** 1948-2016
- **Price when new:** £1,730
- **Price now:** £1,500-£50,000
- **Engine:** 1,997cc 4cyl petrol, 52bhp
Top speed: 50mph



2. Jaguar E-Type

- **Years of manufacture:** 1961-1975
- **Price when new:** £1,934
- **Price now:** £35,000-£100,000
- **Engine:** 3,781cc 6cyl petrol, 265bhp
Top speed: 150mph



1. Mini

- **Years of manufacture:** 1959-2000
- **Price when new:** £506
- **Price now:** £500-£30,000
- **Engine:** 850cc 4cyl petrol, 34bhp
Top speed: 73mph

Throughout its marathon 41-year production run, the car became an icon of British innovation, a fashion accessory and a motorsport hero that also brought affordable motoring to the masses.

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Life Story

Every life has a story...

