

LANCASHIRE

VOL. 43

MAY 2021

No. 2



JOHN L. SULLIVAN vs JAS. J. CORBETT
GRAND GUINNESS CHAMPIONSHIP
HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD
AT THE OLYMPIC CLUB.
PURSE \$25,000
WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 28 1932
ENTRANCE CHARGES BY TICKETS \$ 15.29

THE LANCASHIRE FAMILY HISTORY & HERALDRY SOCIETY

Formerly Rossendale Society for Genealogy & Heraldry (Lancashire)

Inaugurated 1973. Registered Charity Number 513437

President: Stephen J. Ward

Vice-Presidents: Rodney Hampson, Jim Topping, Terry Walsh,
Tony Foster, Margaret Purcell,

Visit our Website on www.lfhhs.org.uk

Subscriptions: Ordinary Membership	£14	Overseas Membership	£16
Family Membership	£15	UK Pensioners & Students	£12

Renewals are due on the 1st January. Cheques should be crossed and made payable to Lancashire Family History & Heraldry Society and sent to the Membership Secretary.

MEETING VENUES

BLACKBURN & DARWEN Ewood Park Working Mens' Club, 318 Bolton Road, Blackburn BB2 4HY
First Thursday of the month at 7.30 pm.

BURY Blackburne Hall, Church House, The Wylde, Bury BL9 0LA
Second Wednesday of the month at 7.30 pm.

CHORLEY Cunliffe Hall (Chorley Masonic Hall), Cunliffe Street, Chorley PR7 2BE
Third Thursday of the month doors open at 7.00 pm.

FYLDE St. Martin's Church, Fleetwood Road South, Carleton, Poulton-le-Fylde FY6 7NL
Second Wednesday of the month at 7.30 pm.

HERALDRY GROUP LFHHS Resource Centre, 2 Straits, Oswaldtwistle, Accrington BB5 3LU
First Monday of the month at 7.30 pm.

HYNDBURN Accrington & District Blind Society, 32 Bank Street, Accrington BB5 1HP
Second Thursday of the month – 7.15 pm for 7.30 pm

IRISH ANCESTRY GROUP 2 Straits, Oswaldtwistle BB5 3LU
Saturday Workshops 1 pm – 4.30 pm as per Branch Programme.

LANCASTER & MORECAMBE Morecambe Heritage, Unit 29 Arndale Centre, Morecambe LA4 5DH
Third Friday of the month – 12.00 noon – 2.00pm
Drop-in sessions first Friday of the month 11.00am – 3.00pm

LONDON & SOUTH St. Stephens' Church Hall, 48 Emperors Gate, Kensington, London SW7 4HJ
Five meetings a year on Saturdays at 2.00pm (see Branch Programmes)

PENDLE & BURNLEY Colne Library, Colne BB8 0AP
Third Wednesday of the month at 7.30 pm.

PRESTON Kingsfold Methodist Church, Padway, Penwortham, Preston PR1 9EJ
Last Wednesday of the month at 7.30 pm.

ROCHDALE St. Andrew's U.R. Church, Entwisle Road, Rochdale OL16 2HZ
Last Wednesday of the month at 7.30 pm.

ROSSENDALE Longholme Methodist Church (opp. Bus Stn) Bacup Road, Rawtenstall BB4 7NU
First Wednesday of the month at 7.30 pm.

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Front Cover Picture:

From Tom Eccles, Member 7659, regarding the first article.

Centre Pull Out Pages for Society AGM

If you have a drawing or photo suitable for the front cover, kindly forward to the Editor. Thank you.

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When sending items or articles for inclusion in the journal it is now necessary for you to give permission to print your e-mail or contact details. Thank you.

BRANCH PROGRAMMES

Please note – at the time of going to press we are not aware of the date meetings are expected to resume. LFHHS website will advise when we know.

SOCIETY VIRTUAL MEETINGS BY ZOOM 2021

**Contact: Marian Crossley
e-mail: mariancrossley74@gmail.com
for more information or check our website.**

The talks will take place at 7pm on the second Tuesday of the month, and as it is online, we are not restricted to who we can ask to give us a presentation. This means that hopefully the subject matter can be something quite different and we can have speakers from all over the UK and even the world if the subject is one of interest to you, our members. Keep checking LFHHS website 'Society Virtual Branch' for up-to-date information, as further speakers are arranged.

Tuesday 11 May 2021

Jackie Depelle – Ideas for researching Non-Conformist ancestors.

Tuesday 8 June 2021

Paul Robbins – 'You Stupid Boy' – a look back at Britain's real Home Guard, originally called the Local Defence Volunteers.

Tuesday 13 July 2021

Robert Mee – The Village Lockup

Tuesday 10 August 2021

John Titterton – Introduction to Heraldry

Tuesday 14 September 2021

John Vigar – Superior Seats – Where do we sit in church.

Tuesday 12 October 2021

Harold Hoggarth – The English Civil War in Lancashire

Tuesday 9 November 2021

Dr. Mike Winstanley – Happy Days? Elementary schooling, 1818-1918 in the North West.

Tuesday 14 December 2021

Mark Lewis – Cribs, Cards and Christingles – The origins of Christmas traditions and customs.

Tuesday 11 January 2022

Dr. Ann Featherstone – Here we go again – A brief history of pantomime.

If you have a suitable ‘talk’ but do not feel you could deliver the talk yourself, send your contribution, in writing, to Marian who will arrange for it to be read out on your behalf.

CHANGES TO “LANCASHIRE” ELECTRONIC JOURNAL ARRANGEMENTS (repeat)

In the past we have sent out an e-mail for each issue advising all signed up members requiring the electronic journal of the weblink to download it from the society website.

In future instead of doing that, we shall be making the journal available in the Members Area and at the same time putting a notice on the website and on the forum as

soon as the journal becomes available. All you need to do is go into the Members' Area, select Members Downloads then scroll down to the latest issue. You can either read it online or download a copy to your computer or tablet and read it at your leisure.

In addition, the exchange journals with other societies, which only used to be available at Oswaldtwistle, from January this year will be held digitally online and can be read in the Members' Area or downloaded to your PC. This is becoming the norm between Societies.

RAMBLINGS FROM THE EDITOR

We hope that all members are taking the opportunity to sit comfortably at home while listening to the Zoom Talks/Meetings that are now taking place, either via the Society, Chorley Branch or Lancashire Archives.

The subtitles were tried out with the last Zoom Talk. Because of different accents which were misrepresented sometimes, it either amused some members, annoyed some, and gave hard of hearing members a good idea of what the talk was about. Unfortunately, as we could only listen and not interact, when the speaker made a joke, he could not hear our giggles in reply.

You will see under Notes and News, that we have advised our members, especially those without computers, how to listen in to our Zoom Talks via telephone. The only drawback is that your phone bill will go up slightly each time. The choice is yours.

Hopefully, there will be plenty of branch news in the next journal. Until then keep checking the Society Website to see what, if anything, your branch has been up to.

Did you know that our Society Sales are still active? Have a look through the list to see what we have to offer.

The Society AGM is almost upon us. This year the Conference part of it will be held later in the year, hopefully when we can attend en bloc and catch up with news from members we usually only see once or twice a year.

MEMBERS' ARTICLES

CONNECTION OF RR ENGINEER AND BOXER JOHN L. SULLIVAN

By Tom Eccles (Member 7659)
Roseville, California, USA

This is a bit of history in the USA of the connection between my great uncle John Bernard Eccles (born 1851 in the Midlands, but whose parents hailed from Lancashire) and the famous professional boxer in the USA John L. Sullivan.

John Bernard Eccles born in Little Heywood, Staffordshire and immigrated to the USA to work, along with his two brothers, as RR engineers starting in 1881. John Bernard operated steam engines for the Louisville and Nashville RR (L&N) from his home base in Mobile, Alabama. One of his primary RR lines went from Mobile to New Orleans, Louisiana. This line also traversed the state of Mississippi along the Gulf of Mexico.

John L. Sullivan (1858-1918) was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts of Irish ancestry. He became a successful and famous prize fighter in the USA and in Europe. Two of his many prize fights are covered in this article – that of a fight between Sullivan and Jake Kilrain in July 1889 in Mississippi and between Sullivan and “Gentleman Jim” Corbett in New Orleans, Louisiana in September 1892.

Note that a movie was made on the life of "Gentleman Jim" Corbett in 1942. Errol Flynn played the part of Corbett and Ward Bond played the part of Sullivan.

Note also that during the period covered by this article, prize fighting in some USA states was illegal. It was legal in Louisiana but illegal in Mississippi.

Here are details on the connection between John Bernard Eccles and John L. Sullivan.

Connection 1:

Following Sullivan's victory over Jake Kilrain on 8 July 1889 at Richburg, Mississippi, the authorities in Mississippi were seeking to arrest Sullivan, who had retreated to safety in New Orleans. Sullivan's subsequent trip from New Orleans was aided by a special train at high speeds through Mississippi by the RR engineer John Bernard Eccles.

Here is an excerpt from an article (September 1892) from the Picayune newspaper in New Orleans:

"It is probably not generally known, and is worth mentioning here, that this is Engineer Eccles second experience with special trains in connection to prize fights. It will be remembered that after Sullivan's famous victory over Kilrain at Richburg, the Mississippi authorities wanted him bad, and were on the alert to capture him when he passed through the state. John L. escaped from New Orleans by special train, which was whirled through the state of Mississippi with lightning speed with Engineer Eccles at the throttle. It is a coincidence that this same reliable engineer should drive the train which brings to another state the story of this gladiator's downfall some three years later."

Connection 2:

The famous fight between John L. Sullivan and "Gentleman Jim" Corbett took place in New Orleans on 7 September 1892 at 9 p.m. at the Olympic Club with an audience of some 10,000.

The winner of each round was telegraphed to New York City where a special light flashed different colours to signify that round's winner. Corbett won the match by a knockout in the 21st round.

The following morning starting at 4.30 a.m. special editions of the Picayune newspaper with the accounts of the fight, were placed on trains to be sped to cities and places far and wide.

Another excerpt from the Picayune article:

"On the Louisville and Nashville road a gayly decorated special train, with thousands of papers aboard, left sharp at 4.30 o'clock. It consisted of a baggage car and engine No. 704. The train was in charge of Conductor E. O. Framelich, and the engineer was J. B. Eccles, who is known as a man of iron nerve and thorough knowledge of the locomotive. It was he who took Sullivan through Mississippi at lightning speed, after the ex-champion's battle with Kilrain, and was presented with a set of the big fellow's colours in appreciation of the famous run. Before he left Mr. Eccles offered to bet that he would make a record run, and he kept his word. Had the track been entirely clear he would have made a record which would have lived in southern railroad history."

This special train made stops in Mississippi and Alabama, culminating in Mobile, Alabama. Every newspaper was sold.

John L. Sullivan continued to appear in prize fighting exhibitions for several years afterwards. He died at age 59 in Abington, Massachusetts. At his funeral, Jake Kilrain was one of the pallbearers.

John Bernard Eccles continued his work as engineer for the L&N RR, while living with his family in Mobile, Alabama. He died in July 1897 while working on his RR job in Ocean Springs, Mississippi. He is buried in Mobile, Alabama.

ONE THING LEADS TO ANOTHER

By Judith Bourke

Single Interment Graves

A fascinating trek through early 19th century Manchester began when I was helping a distant 'cousin' find a connection with my 'uncle' Thomas Cumpstey. I found that he had died in 1847 and Findmypast had the burial record in Ardwick Cemetery in Manchester. The view of the original record was very interesting. In addition to the necessary name and date of burial, it also included the cause of death and age. Thomas Cumpstey died of an 'abcess' at the age of 43. Further columns show the Number of Vault, Number of Family Grave, and Number of Single Interment Grave, and last is the Minister officiating.

I puzzled over Single Interment Grave. Although many (39) were listed under here on this page, there were only three numbers shown. It became clear that a Single Interment Grave was Newspeak for a common pit grave. I counted 150 people buried in Number 1266, which was opened on 10 January 1847, with the burial of Mary Lawton, 73, Suppression of urine. The last burial was on 6 June of John Douglas, 44, inflammation. It was open for five months; there seemed always to be three of these graves open at the same time.

I knew that pit graves were resorted to in times of plague or war, but I was shocked that it was such a common thing at that time. It was not free to be buried in a pit¹, but even the small charge must have been too much for some at that time, in which case the parish bore the cost.

Some days there would be 15 to 20 burials on the one day. Checking the calendar for that year I found that that day would be a Sunday. This could save a lot of time for the presiding minister, Rev. James Bradley, who was also the Registrar.

Wondering what form these pit graves took, I checked on Google and found that in the late 19th century, New York City opened up trenches on Hart Island for a Potter's Field burying ground. These trenches contained three layers of coffins, each layer of two rows of twenty-five. It's possible that the Ardwick pits were similar. Incidentally, in April of this year more trenches were opened up on Hart Island to accommodate the sudden rise in CoVid-19 deaths.²

Causes of Death

The causes of death too were fascinating. Was there any difference between 'Convulsions' and 'Fits' or was it just the doctor's word for the same thing? Did all these poor people have to pay a doctor for his diagnosis at the end? Wikipedia says that, "From 1845 the cause of death had to be certified by a doctor before registration³". Paging back through the register, I didn't find much difference in the causes before 1845, unless perhaps they were on the whole simpler.

How many doctors were there in Manchester at that time? The 1851 census had only four doctors listed, including Stockport and Heaton Norris. Interestingly, the Stockport doctor was one Elizabeth Littler, born in 1829, whose husband was a Factory Hand. There certainly didn't seem to be enough doctors to certify all these deaths, so I checked 'Medical Officer', zero, but 'Surgeon' turned up thirty-five.

As you would expect 'Consumption' took many lives, both poor and rich. 'Convulsions' and 'Fits' were also common, mostly among young people. 'Childbed' took some women, and a few died of 'Change of Life'. Surprisingly to me, 'Teething' was often a cause of death for babies, possibly because this was the time of weaning and the child died from tainted or watered-down milk. Many people died of 'Water in the brain' or 'Inflammation of the brain'. I consulted my 100 year old *Health Knowledge*⁴ for hydrocephaly and was referred to Tubercular Meningitis, or *acute hydrocephalus*. "In numerous cases it is manifestly connected with bad hygienic conditions, with

insufficient or improper feeding, or it is a consequence of some disease of childhood, particularly measles or whooping cough." Both measles and 'hooping cough', particularly the latter, frequently occur in the list.

Sadly, many young people died from 'Decline' or 'Weakness' undoubtedly caused by malnutrition. One three year old was 'Always sickly'. Old people usually died of 'Decay of nature', 'Breaking up of constitution', or 'Old age', but one hardy soul died at 89 of a 'Bowel complaint'. This was another frequent cause of death, probably a catch-all for several complaints, and much easier to spell than 'Diarrhoea'.

There were accidents. Within a few days of each other, two girls and a woman all died from burns. This was in February of 1847 when they were probably huddling over a meagre fire for warmth when their clothes caught fire. Two men died in railway accidents, two were drowned, and one was 'Crushed between two boilers'. A thirteen year old boy was 'Hurt in a factory'. In March a woman was 'Killed by fall of Gray's Factory'. Six women had been working in the room: three escaped through the windows unhurt, two were slightly hurt, and one killed⁵.

One death had evidently touched the Registrar as he had squeezed in the words, 'Poor little sweep' over 'Suffocated to death in a flue' on the death of an eight year old boy.

There were some strange causes: 'Frog'? – an old name for Croup⁶, or 'Paraplegia 4 years *Sphacocus(?) of the Nites (?)* and lower extremities'. This 27 year old was buried in a Family Grave. People in the Single Interment Graves did not get fancy diagnoses like this. 'Chin cough'? There was an 'Obscure' death, and an 82 year old had no cause at all to die. Horrifying cases: 'Lunatic in the Asylum 50 years', age 74. 'Found in a fit and his throat cut'. 'Mortification of an amputated arm'. An 11 month old was 'Killed by a cart'.

John Dalton

When I paged back to see if there were any differences in the earlier records, I happened to stop at a very interesting page in 1844. In the middle of the page one burial stood out. This was for the death of John Dalton, D.C.S., L.L.D., F.F.R.S.L. & E.M.R.I.A. Member of the Institute of France, President of the Literary & Philosophical Society of Manchester, &c., &c., &c. This all took up seven lines in the register. He died of 'Paralysis' and was buried in a 'Select Vault'. Wikipedia says that he is 'best known for introducing the atomic theory into chemistry.' I checked out the newspapers in Findmypast to read about his splendid funeral.

The *Manchester Courier & Lancashire General Advertiser* of 17 August 1844 lavished two full columns on this event. The funeral procession was more than three-quarters of a mile long and took over half an hour to pass a point. There were 95 carriages and about 1000 men, walking six abreast, from various organizations such as unions and the police. Two mutes were at the head of the procession and four more mutes preceded the hearse in the centre with four bearers walking on each side. The hearse was 'beautifully carved on the sides with allegorical representations of funeral subjects... It was drawn by six black horses, with black velvet quarter cloths, led by two grooms in mourning attire.' The bells of many churches were tolled as the procession wended its way to Ardwick Cemetery. The route was densely crowded with people dressed in mourning. Near Dr. Dalton's vault was the obelisk erected to Mr. Parsons of New York of whom more later. The funeral service was read by the Rev. James Bradley, the registrar. A note follows to explain that, although Dr. Dalton had been a member of the Society of Friends all his life, the Friends did not attend the funeral as they believe a death should not be an occasion for parade and showy external emblems of mourning.

Speedy Justice

A few lines below the entry for John Dalton in the register was that of Jane Millen, 52, 'Murdered', and the article, 'Cold-blooded murder and robbery in Hulme' took up most of page 3 of the same *Manchester Courier*, reporting in great detail the events of Wednesday 14 August.

Robert Millen, Jane's husband had left for work at a quarter to five in the morning. Jane took him his breakfast about eight o'clock. Robert and Christopher Barningham, a lodger, came home for their dinner around 12.20 pm to find the house locked. Gaining entry through a window, they found Jane dead in the coal cellar/larder cupboard under the stairs. George Evans, the Millen's second lodger, had been left in the house that morning with Mrs. Millen but was now nowhere to be seen. The house had been ransacked. A neighbour had seen Evans leaving in a hackney coach with a trunk at about ten o'clock.

Mr. Superintendent Taylor and Mr. Beswick, Chief Superintendent of the detective force were soon on the job in the prompt and efficient 'Pursuit and Apprehension of the Murderer at Liverpool.' They found the coachman who had taken Evans to the Liverpool railway station. Immediately following the suspect, Taylor went to the station to find that Evans had gone to Liverpool on the 10.45 am train, first class. Sending word to the police station, Taylor took the 2.45 pm train to Liverpool arriving just before 5.00 pm, accompanied by the Millen's son-in-law to aid in recognition of the criminal. Questioning all the hackney coach drivers took some time but eventually they found that Evans had gone to St. George's Pier to take a boat to Wales.

By this time, Supt. Taylor had been joined in the search by Inspector M'Mullin from Manchester and two Liverpool officers. These two were able to find and arrest Evans at about 2.00 am Thursday after interviewing porters at the dock. Evans was immediately taken in custody back to Manchester for 'Examination and Committal ... Before the Magistrates' at 10.00

am Thursday morning. The testimony of all witnesses is given almost verbatim, the Lancashire idiom being translated into standard English. The Millens' son identified his clothes which had been found in the possession of Evans, and also said that Evans knew of the 'life-preserver' weapon kept in a kitchen drawer. Evans had missed work on Tuesday and said that they had been sent home on Monday on account of the doctor's funeral (John Dalton). The next day he had been 'poorly with drinking' and stayed in bed. This might have been Tuesday or Wednesday, or both.

In his defence, Evans stated that the blood on his socks came about because he enjoyed jumping around in his stocking-feet and trod on a nail, and that on his clothes from cutting his funder recently. He was committed for trial at the next assizes. At the inquest held Thursday evening, the evidence of the surgeon who had done the post mortem was reported in detail. Mrs. Millen had not only been beaten severely on the head but had also been strangled. When the jurors were taken to see the scene of the crime, Evans was taken with them. He requested to see Mrs. Millen's body, then swore that he had not killed her and kissed the corpse on the forehead. At 11.45 pm the inquest was adjourned until the next day when a verdict of 'Wilful Murder against George Evans' was agreed. 'He was conveyed to Liverpool in custody of Mr. Superintendent Taylor by the half-past five o'clock train yesterday afternoon.'

The trial was to have been held at Manchester but was postponed as the *Manchester Guardian* had published a letter detrimental to the prisoner from the police at Bristol to Mr. Superintendent Taylor.⁷ It was therefore held at the Liverpool assizes in December. The defence counsel tried to convince the jury that although there was no doubt about the robbery, the evidence for Evans committing the murder was purely circumstantial and the jury could have reasonable doubt as to his guilt. Could a guilty man have had the nerve to 'kiss the sanguinary corpse which he had deprived of life and declare his innocence with an unblanched cheek'? Nevertheless, it took

the jury only fifteen minutes to deliver the verdict of 'Guilty', at which the judge pronounced the death sentence.⁸

George Evans, twenty years old, was hanged early in January after making a full confession.

Transportation

When was the Manchester to Liverpool rail line opened? According to Wikipedia, this was the first inter-city railway in the world. It opened on 15 September 1830, but not to everyone's approval. At a Liverpool meeting in 1929 to discuss an application to 'introduce loco-motive steam-engines into the town', Mr. Dickinson caused much amusement when he objected to the engines which would 'go squeaking, grating, and grunting through the streets, and emitting steam and fire, like an elephant – (*Great laughter*)⁹ Mr. Candelet thought that the manufacturers who brought about so much smoke in the town should not complain at a little more 'made by the occasional passage through the streets of a loco-motive engine.

The railway went speedily ahead anyway. The festivities of the grand opening on 15 September 1830 were marred by the 'Dreadful Accident and Death of Mr. Huskisson', the MP for Liverpool. When the Duke of Wellington and his entourage of nobility and gentry arrived at Liverpool, the cavalcade of seven locomotives (including the Rocket), 'with elegant travelling cars attached', set off. Mr. Huskisson was with the Duke's party, assigned to one line of rail, the other six being on the parallel line. 'The first 15 miles were completed in less than 56 minutes' when they stopped to refuel. Many alighted to chat as the other locomotives arrived but the Rocket's speed caused panic. Men were rushing about and Mr. Huskisson fell with his leg under the engine. Two doctors in the party immediately applied first aid, then placing him on a board he was 'lifted to the orchestral car, from which the musicians had previously been removed'. He died later that day. The Duke and Mr. Peel, the Prime Minister, were reluctant to go on to Manchester but were persuaded to continue so as not to disappoint the population

there although they did not enter the rooms where 'a splendid collation was prepared for the company'. The 'bulk of the procession did not reach Liverpool till 11 o'clock at night' on the return trip.¹⁰

This was early in the reign of William IV who became King upon the death of George IV on 26 June 1830.

More railways were built and accidents occurred, mostly to workmen, but there was a horrible mishap during the Queen's stag hunt in 1839.¹¹ The 'noble beast' led off from Hounslow Heath, followed by many equestrians and hundreds on foot. They eventually came to the line of the Great Western Railway. Most turned to go over the bridge but some jumped the fences to cross the line. A few riders fell off, and the riderless horses were alarmed by the oncoming locomotive 'which was proceeding at a rate of upwards of 30 miles an hour'. One horse unhappily turned the wrong way and was run over by the engine and three carriages. The state of the horse's body is described in gory detail.

In spite of the hazards, the L&MR was immediately accepted with enthusiasm as shown in the Annual Register for 1832.¹² It reported that whereas the many coaches between Liverpool and Manchester could only carry 688 persons a day, in the two years since its commencement the railway carried an average of 1,070 per day. Coach fare was 10s. inside and 50s.(sic) outside; by rail it was 5s. and 3s. 6d. By coach it took four hours; by canal 20 hours; but by rail only one hour and three-quarters. It saved the Government two-thirds of the cost sending the mails by rail. Speedy delivery of cotton to Manchester saved manufacturers £20,000 a year. Another benefit was that the railway paid one-fifth of the poor rates in the parishes through which it passed. 'No inconvenience is felt by residents from smoke or noise. The engines only burn coke.'

In August 1844, the railway ran an extra train each day at 7.00 am for passengers to the Assizes. Usually there were five trains a day each way from Monday to Saturday. An alteration to the

timetable was published 'in consequence of the acceleration of the London Trains.'

The line from Manchester to Sheffield was only completed as far as Woodhead, but twelve trains a day went there and back to Manchester, taking about one hour and ten minutes for the journey, at a cost of 4s. First Class, 3s. Second Class, or 2s. Third Class. According to Google Maps, this would now take two hours and twelve minutes, taking the train from Manchester Piccadilly to Huddersfield, then two buses to Woodhead. The train alone would cost £22.20 or £14.90. This is a distance of about 18 miles.

With steam trains and steam ships, a letter that was posted in Paris one day, arrived at Whitehaven, Cumberland, by noon the next day in June of 1839.¹³ Sail or steam, storms at sea were still a hazard, which brings me back to Mr. Parsons whose obelisk stood near Mr. Parsons whose obelisk stood near Dr. Dalton's vault. On the second page of the Ardwick Cemetery register is entry 80, Edward Lamb Parsons; New York, USA; *Pennsylvania* wreck, Drowned in escaping; January 14, 1839; age 33.

The storm which caused this wreck was extensively written up in the *Perthshire Courier* of 17 January 1839 and the *London Evening Standard*, 14 January 1839. At least eight people were killed in the city by falling chimneys and other hazards, and the 'shore presents a melancholy appearance'. There were fifteen wrecks, one a steamer, in a distance of about three miles. The steam-tug *Victoria* braved the storm to rescue as many as possible from the *Pennsylvania*: '... her crew were horror-stricken with the heart-rending shrieks uttered by the helpless individuals clinging to the rigging, and who, during an entire night, had been exposed to the most pitiless snow-storm which ever whitened our coast. At imminent risk, 23 persons were eventually snatched from the shrouds, utterly exhausted with fatigue, and paralysed with cold. Three corpses were left in the tops.'

The *Pennsylvania* had lost all her sails and 'was driven about the wild and foaming sea during two days', unable to find her bearings as the lightship and buoys had been cast adrift from their moorings. When the vessel eventually ran aground about three miles from the shore, the captain dispatched his passengers with his chief officer in the long boat, but one alone was saved. Captain Smith himself was hit on the head by a heavy cask and washed overboard. Mr. Parsons was 'a merchant of New York, of tall slender make, fashionably dressed. On his person was a small Indian rubber, or Mackintosh life-preserver found in his breast, the cloth sewed in tubes, but apparently not inflated, and too small to be efficient had it been so.'

One steamship had managed to outrun the storm only by burning furniture and wooden fixtures for fuel.

Many died in the wrecks and the survivors had lost everything. Daniel Whalley, a bricklayer of West Bromwich, managed to save one child but lost his wife and two other children, his parents, two brothers and their wives, nine of their children, and all of his property. His brother-in-law on the same ship, William Vasey or Varcey, also of West Bromwich, managed to save three children, the youngest only three months old, but lost his wife, brother, sister-in-law and all his property. A fund of £1,000 had been collected for the relief of the survivors, many of whom were sheltered in hospitals, the poorhouse or the workhouse until they could be sent to their home parish. Daniel Whalley had received money and clothes and was to be sent home.

At the end of the trail, I'll conclude with a few items gleaned from the *Manchester Courier & Lancashire General Advertiser*.

Dr. Dalton's effects were sold for upwards of £300. For comparison, a bookkeeper's position was being offered for only £100 per annum, and a superior bookkeeping post for £200. Sale of Daguerreotype apparatus, accelerating mixture at 5s. per bottle, Treatise on the Science 7s. 6d., Instructions £3.

Steam to the Romantic Scenery of North Wales, 5s. and 2s.
This was by steam ship.

Cheap & Attractive Railway Trip – from Manchester to North Wales: First class 8s. 6d., Second class 6s., Third class 4s.
Trains leaving Manchester at 7.30 am arrive at Chester at 10.25 am.

General Tom Thumb, the American Man in Miniature. In Manchester for ten days only. Admission (regardless of age) 1s.

For entertainment one could also go to see a painting of the Death-Bed of Wesley, or an engraving of the head of Dr. John Dalton 'which is now in an advanced state.'

Custard powder is advertised, and eau de cologne at 10s. a case.

To celebrate the birth of Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Queen Victoria declared a one week holiday for school children. He was their fourth child, all arriving in rapid succession after the Queen's marriage to Prince Albert on 10 February 1840.

Ardwick Cemetery was closed in 1950 and all the memorials removed. It was then levelled, grassed over, and is now a sports field. The top of John Dalton's vault is displayed along with his statue at the Manchester Metropolitan Museum.

The whole journey has not advanced my family history one bit, but how fascinating it is to learn more of the world they lived in.

¹Email from Pat at Manchester & Lancashire Family History Society.

²<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/video-shows-giant-trench-getting-built-nyc-s-hart-island-n1181056>

³https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Register_Office_for_England_and_Wales#Deaths

⁴Health Knowledge, J.L. Corish, M.D., ed.; New York: Medical Book Distributors, Inc., 1927, c1919.

⁵*Brantford Observer*, 25 Mar 1847.

⁶<http://www.homeoint.org/Cazalet/oldnames.htm#F>

⁷*Lancaster Gazette*, 31 Aug 1844.

⁸*Manchester Courier & Lancashire General Advertiser*, 14 Dec 1844

⁹*Manchester Courier & Lancashire General Advertiser*, 14 Mar 1829

¹⁰*Hereford Journal*, 22 Sept 1830

¹¹*London Evening Standard*, 14 Jan 1839

¹²*Bolton Evening News*, 2 Oct 1880

¹³*Blackburn Standard*, 3 July 1839

THE HAWORTH-HOWARTH-HEYWORTH DNA SURNAME PROJECT

By Marilyn Winton Totten
(LFHHS Member 2133)

This Project was first begun by Stephen Howarth of Chester, in 2008, and we descendants are forever grateful for his foresight and efforts. The Project is now listed on the Family Tree DNA website, amongst the many Projects for testers, focusing on surnames, DNA haplogroups, or geographical areas (familytreedna.com). Many LFHHS members have Haworth ancestors (of all spelling variants) and will know already how difficult it is to untangle one branch from the many others, particularly in north-eastern and south-eastern areas of Lancashire. The development of Y-DNA testing on the male chromosome offers an exciting new tool to help with this. If you are male and Haworth (or a variant) is your surname, you will have inherited a distinctive Y-chromosome (passed down from father to son and on through thousands of years) – from the ancient past when our ancestors left Africa 40,000 to 60,000 years ago, and moved into Europe gradually by a variety of different routes.

The Y-chromosome (as distinct from the female X-chromosome), mutates in places (called STR markers) very slowly over time, and it is becoming possible to discover information about a family's distant past by comparing the different patterns at consistent marker points in each male's

DNA sample. To quote from Stephen's earlier article: "More important for family historians, mutations in the 20 or so generations since surnames came into common use indicate to holders of the same surname or variant, whether or not they have a common paternal ancestor in this period." These mutations also can indicate how long ago the lines diverged, and make it easier to link individuals into groups and tie them down to locations and different known branches.

A note here about privacy: all of the main DNA testing companies realise how very important privacy and anonymity is for their testers; they all take thorough steps to separate names from results. The "gender chromosomes", the Y (male) and the X (female) contain no other personal information other than determining the gender of the embryo at conception. Females carry a distinct signature through their own "mitochondrial DNA", or mtDNA that is likewise passed down from mothers to daughters over the same thousands of years. They carry their father's Y-DNA signature but cannot pass it on to their children. Family Tree DNA also has mtDNA Project groups; I belong to the "K mtDNA Haplogroup Project" and it has been most interesting. There are simple tutorials on the ftdna.com website.

We know that the surname Haworth, with its spelling variants, originates more likely than not, with the family living in the area of Great Howarth and/or Howarth Hall (previously Haworth Hall) near Rochdale. From that area many branches from generations of younger sons will have spread out into all adjoining areas. It is assumed at present that those branches in the Accrington, Hapton, Burnley and Rossendale areas, often coinciding with the Haworth/Howarth spelling, are from the five or so first settlers who acquired vaccaries (cattle stations) or other copyhold leases from the Crown when Henry VII decided to "deforest", or let out the land for profit from his formerly Royal Forest of Rossendale, beginning in 1507. It is hoped we shall be able, in time, to separate out Rossendale from Oldham or Blackburn or Manchester origins. Additionally, we hope to identify which branches are descended from the branch at the

main early vaccary at Crawshawbooth, from those at Constablee, Oakenheadwood, Dedwencloough, Bacup area, Wolfenden, Burnley Wood, Hapton, Padiham, Oswaldtwisle, etc.

Now that the Haworth-Howarth-Heyworth DNA Project has a new home at familytreedna.com, we have recruited new members/testers, and we now have 51 in the group. So the purpose of this article is to tell LFHHS members about the Project, and to appeal to all those people with a Haworth paternal line and with an interest in family history, to join the Project and provide a DNA sample (via cheek swabs). The Project is open to all spelling variations including Heyworth or Hayworth, but not Howard or Hayward; the latter two are separate families, based on Y-DNA findings. The Project is also open to all female Haworths etc. with a male Haworth-Howarth-Heyworth-Heworth relative (e.g., brother, cousin, uncle) available to provide a Y-DNA sample to join in this Project.

I would like personally to appeal to any male Heyworths or Heworths to test and join the Project. Amongst our 51 testers is one with the surname Heyworth – whose Y-DNA does not seem to be the same as the “core” Haworth-Howarth signature. However, we need more than one person to test, to confirm this finding. This is most intriguing, as in my own lineage in the 17th century there is a marriage for a Haworth to a Heworth. In the parish registers, Heyworth and Heworth seem to be used interchangeably, and to have kept themselves separate by spelling (even given the vagaries of record-keeping by parish clerks). They seem to have lived principally in the Wolfenden and Deerplay areas, and from evidence in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Clitheroe, possibly originated at the vaccary of Cowhouses in Accrington (by 1510).

For information log on to ftdna.com/groups/Haworth. From the Home Page at ftdna.com one can join through clicking the appropriate tab to take the Y-DNA test – or – click on the tab for the Haworth surname group to have a look around. Two

points here: if you are a new tester, please ignore the Y-12-marker test; it does not give enough tested markers to be useful. The 37-marker, or preferably the 111-marker would be much better beginning points relative to information obtained. Remember, the mutations that will give distinctiveness to your branch, are carried on these markers; thus the Big-Y-500 or 700 will yield the utmost and best information if finances allow. The Y-37 test is the best entry point price-wise, at \$119 or 86 pounds. The Y-111 is \$249 or 181 pounds.

For those who would like to join the Project in another way, please try the Family Finder test. It is currently \$79 or 58 pounds and it is often on sale for \$59 or 43 pounds. Payment can be converted through your UK credit card when you pay Family Tree DNA. Their Family Finder is similar to what is offered at Ancestry DNA, and 23andMe. You will discover relatives who match you with genetic Y-DNA and mtDNA, up to third and fourth cousins. There is a method called triangulation which can enable two people to discover how they are related, and which set of grandparents they share from one "great" back to three "greats". Comparing genealogical information with each other can be productive. The Family Finder will also give you the percentages of your ethnic makeup as well. One advantage is that one can always upgrade at any time for a much smaller fee, from your Family Finder results to any of the Y-DNA marker tests which are really what will advance this Project forward in discovering our deeper British roots.

The second point is that if you have already tested with another company such as Ancestry or others like 23andMe – then there are ways of transferring your results for free, over to Family Tree DNA. Please email questions to me (mlwinton@hotmail.com), or Bill Howarth-Barnes at Haworth.howarthDNAproject@gmail.com. Bill is an Administrator and I am a Co-Administrator of the Project.

SAMUEL THOMSON

By Susan Round, Member 5857

E-mail: suround@hotmail.co.uk



Unfortunately, I cannot claim any direct relationship to Samuel Thomson. The Percy Addison named on the gravestone is my grandmother's cousin. Isabella Croft Addison is Percy's wife and Samuel and Ellen (nee Croft) are her parents.

The inscription referring to Preston North End had me puzzled, I had no idea what the Old Invincibles are or were (I'm not a

football fan.) Google was a great help, and I was surprised and amazed to discover Sammy had been a football player.

Sammy was born in Lugar, Scotland on 14 February 1862. His first club was Lugar, Boswell Thistle and while with them was twice picked to play for Scotland. He played for a short spell with Rangers before signing for Preston North End in 1888, one of many Scottish players who joined the Lancashire club. He made his league debut, as a winger, on 15th September 1888 playing Wolverhampton Wanderers at their Dudley Road ground. Sammy scored his debut league goal on 12th November 1888 against Stoke at their then home of Victoria Ground. Sammy Thomson appeared in 16 of the 22 League matches played by Preston North End during the 1888–89 season and scored three goals. Thomson earned himself a Winners medal as Preston North End beat Wolverhampton Wanderers 3–0 in the Cup Final, scoring one of the three goals. That season Preston North End won the championship without losing a single match.

He was an important member of the side that retained the title in 1889–90. As a result of their great success the team became known as the "Invincibles." At the end of the season he was persuaded to join Wolves without Preston's permission. Wolves were found guilty of poaching and fined £50. Having joined Wolverhampton Wanderers, he scored nine goals in 24 League and FA Cup matches and he then moved to Everton. After a handful of games for Everton he was on the move again, this time to Accrington where he ended his playing days in about 1894. He later became a railway clerk based in Preston.

He married Ellen at St Thomas Church in Preston on 6th July 1897 giving his address as Lugar, Scotland and a wine merchant.

Samuel died 23rd December 1943 and is buried in the Old Cemetery at Preston.

Lancashire Family History and Heraldry Society

NOTICE OF THE 49th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 49th LFHHS AGM will be held on **Saturday 15 May 2021** at **14.00**. to transact the following business.

NOTE: Because of continuing Covid restrictions, the meeting will be held via **Zoom**. You can join the meeting as normal, but now also via Landline telephone, simply dialling in using the numbers given with the 'invite'.

For those with hearing difficulties, a new facility allows speech transcription on screen.

Agenda

Opening & Welcome

1. Chairman's Welcome & Opening Remarks

This AGM relates to the Year ended 31 Dec 2020:

Minutes, Reports and Accounts are attached.

2. Apologies:

3. Minutes of the AGM held 05 September 2020

Approval of the minutes of the 2020 AGM

4. Matters Arising from the minutes

5. Presentation of the Annual Report for 2020, on behalf of the Executive Committee (Chairman)

6. Presentation of the Accounts for Year Ended 31 December 2020 (Treasurer)

7. Elections to the Executive Committee

Nominations received for the Honorary Officers, to be confirmed:

President: Stephen John Ward (3 yrs remaining)

Chairman: Sheila Court (3 yrs remaining)

Secretary: Vacant

Treasurer: Ian White (3 yrs remaining)

Membership Secretary: Sue Foster (3 yrs remaining)

Editor: Hazel Johnson

Nominations are required for the following officers:

- a. Secretary

Nomination must be received in advance.

8. To note the following Trustees & Branch Representatives elected at the Branch AGM's:

NOTE: Branches may not have been able to hold Branch AGMs, the current Branch Reps/Trustees have been canvassed to confirm they are willing to stand for 2021/22:

Blackburn with Darwen:	Tony Foster
Bury:	Stephen J Ward
Chorley:	Marian Crossley
Fylde:	Olive Thexton
Heraldry:	Stephen Benson
Hyndburn:	Eileen Bullock
Irish Ancestry:	Marian Crossley
Lancaster & Morecambe:	Sheila Court
Pendle & Burnley:	Martin Holtby
Preston:	Stewart McLoughlin
Rochdale:	Paula Matthews
Rossendale:	John Dalton

9. Resolutions put to the AGM:

- a. Vice Presidents' Nominations:
 - i. David Dignall
 - ii. Roland Hull
 - iii. John Dalton

- b. Introduction of a £5.00 initial fee for New Members..

- c. Members Resolutions: Proposed resolutions should be sent to the Secretary by Noon on 01 May 2021. A revised agenda will be issued by 08 May 2021

10. President's Address

11. Chairman's Closing Address

12. Online Open Forum

By order of the LFHHS Executive

Michael P Coyle

Acting Secretary

28 March 2021

Lancashire Family History & Heraldry Society
Minute Notes of the Annual General Meeting
Saturday 10 September 2020
Virtual Meeting held by mail

25 members in attendance

In absence of a formal Secretary, these notes were taken by a member of the Executive.

1. Chairman's Welcome and Address

Sheila welcomed everyone to the first Virtual AGM. She stressed how important volunteers were to the future of the Society and thanked them all for their support and dedication. She concluded by wishing everyone good hunting in their family history and hoping everyone kept good health during the pandemic.

2. Apologies There were no apologies.

3. Minutes of the AGM held 08 June 2019

Peter Bamford pointed out that two items had been omitted from the 2019 AGM minutes -

3.1 As a result of the discussions about branch bank accounts the Treasurer agreed to consider proposals to transfer funds to the branches to allow them to pay for their own room hire.

3.2. The Treasurer agreed to review investing some of the societies funds in higher interest deposit accounts.

The minutes of the AGM were approved as an accurate record.

4. Matters Arising from the minutes

The proposal to transfer funds to branches to allow them to pay for their own room hire had not been adopted because of shortage of funds in the current account.

The Treasurer had not yet identified any suitable deposit accounts yielding higher interest rates. This was still intended.

5. Presentation of the Annual Report and Accounts for 2019

Steve Benson presented the Annual Report and Accounts.

Mileage allowance will stay at 40p a mile

The small surplus of £3294 income over expenditure in 2018 has become a deficit of £10,246 this year caused by the following - Subscriptions down by £1737, assets costing £3629 purchased to replace obsolete computing equipment, 5 journals paid for in 2019 compared to 3 in 2018, Resource Centre overrun of £662, Recovery of £2035 payments made for Oswaldtwistle Civic Society in 2017 and paid back in 2018 with no similar payment in 2019 and these were offset by increased publication sales, venues and fairs surplus amounting to £10,409.

Steve thanked those members who have been able to make donations to the Society and for those who enabled the society to benefit from Gift Aid.

Reserves continue to be strong and whilst we managed to eliminate the deficit this year, we need to monitor spending; look how we can interact better with Members and provide a wider range of services for members.

Steve Benson wanted to thank members of the Society and of the Executive Committee for their support.

Receipt of branch accounts was again sporadic.

Discussions ensued regarding the closure of some Branch Bank Accounts, due to inactivity.

Steve went on to say that he would be resigning at the AGM next May. And that the Executive should start looking for a Treasurer as soon as possible.

6. Adoption of the Report

Adoption of the report was agreed; proposed by Stephen Benson with one dissention.

7. Elections to the Executive Committee

7.1 Nominations received for the Honorary Officers:

President:	Stephen Ward
Chairman:	Sheila Court
Treasurer	Ian White
Secretary:	Vacant
Membership Secretary:	Sue Elizabeth Foster
Editor:	Hazel Johnson

7.2 To note the Branch Representatives elected at the branch AGM's (may include officers named above).

Blackburn & Darwen	Tony Foster	Lancaster & Morecambe	Sheila Court
Bury	Stephen John Ward	London & South	Pat Fitzpatrick
Chorley	Steve Williams	Pendle & Burnley	Martin Holtby
Fylde	Olive Thexton	Preston	Stewart McLoughlin
Heraldry	Stephen Benson	Hyndburn	Eileen Bullock
Irish	Marian Crossley	Rochdale	Paula Matthews
Ancestry			
Rossendale	John Dalton		

8. President's Address

Stephen Ward gave his second annual address. He thanked all the volunteers, who give their free time for the branches and the Society. Volunteers are our life blood.

He went on to remember those stalwarts we have lost during the last few years. With their going, we have lost our greatest assets, their knowledge and experience.

He commented that this would be an AGM like no other in an environment of masks, social distancing, and Covid-19. He looked forward to branches reopening next year and us all resuming passing on the knowledge and experience sought at the fairs and exhibitions on behalf of the society. Sadly, some attending them still think they can do it all on the internet. They can't and he emphasised that that's the role of societies like ours to help, guide, advise and educate.

In closing, he looked forward to the Society recovering and resuming its position as a beacon of family history research in Lancashire.

Chairman's Report

The Chairman explained that a number of branches had not submitted Branch Reports, as a result The Chairman's Report was not available.

9. Open Forum

There were two items raised in the Open Forum.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT 2020

We were all set to enjoy 2020, meetings were organised, the AGM was organised, then along came Covid 19, a member of the Corona line of viruses. All the organising stopped, no face to face meetings, the AGM just about managed to have a quorum, speakers were cancelled, this became the new normal.

Scientists worked extremely diligently creating a vaccine, having it tested on volunteers, being passed for general use. A number of vaccines were created, some failed. We now have a vaccination programme rolling out over the country, organised by the NHS not the government, so they are doing extremely well vaccinating members of the public.

When we are able to meet again, we will be able to restart our branch meetings, I look forward to this happening.

The finances of the Society have benefited from grants from Chorley Borough Council which enables us to be in the black, membership is going down, resulting in less money coming in. The Executive and Management Teams have been having Zoom meetings dealing with the business of the Society. It is possible that we will continue with the Zoom meetings for the Executive and Management Team.

Lancashire Family History & Heraldry Society

Treasurer's Report to the Trustees

- 1) I can confirm that I have received the Charity Commission Independent Examiner's Report IER, on the 2020 Accounts of the Society. The accounts were accepted without qualification. I am attaching copies of the IER report together with an abridged copy of the accounts.
- 2) An operational deficit of £3,438.56 was reported, but converted to a surplus after receiving a non-contributory once only Business Discretionary Grant from Chorley Council, the landlord of the Society leased Chorley Resource Centre. With the special grant of £8,141.00 from Chorley Council an operational deficit of £3,438.56 was converted to a surplus of £4,702.44.
- 3) In the course of clarifying a number of matters raised in the examination of the accounts during my discussion with Mrs Armstrong it was necessary to reveal that certain supporting documents had been mislaid by the retiring Treasurer who was unable to locate the missing support documents. A substantiating statement of the mislaid documents was provided and accepted on my personal assurances.
- 4) As at 31 December the Society reserves totalled £44,419.56, £15,398.67 in the Business Main Account, £29,020.89 invested in a Primary Saving Account at minimal interest rate of 0.01%, and with the Branches balances standing at £12,147.26. In a normal year of operations, the deficit would have exceeded £10,000.00 and put the Business Account balance, our reserves, in jeopardy. This deficit is projected again as soon as the society can resume normal working arrangements.
- 5) It is incumbent on me in my capacity as the newly appointed Treasurer and retired Member of the Chartered Institute of Management, to bring to the attention of the Trustees the overall position of the society finances, as reported regularly to Management and Executive meetings in 2020 and 2021 to date. In four of the last six financial years (including 2020) a deficit has been reported on normal operations as well as the accounts having been qualified by the IE on three occasions. In 2020 where a once only Business Discretionary Grant by Chorley Council, as indicated above in 2) offset another projected deficit. The total deficit between 2015 and 2020 amounted to £19,150.00. This is not a satisfactory outcome for a Registered Charity indicating management frailty. In assuming the appointment of Treasurer following my role as Independent Examiner in 2018 and 2019, I feel I am able to identify a number of areas where financial controls are now required to be implemented. With falling membership, (a national industry trend), and lack of other income sources, failure to examine current expenditure and ongoing liabilities will continue this deficit making procedure in 2021. This has to be addressed urgently, but is not helped by the current period and uncertainty of Government Pandemic lockdown restrictions I concede.
- 6) The Resource Centres and Branches requiring support from the society will continue to have a draining effect on society funds and the extent of general overheads needs urgent examination and risk management, hard and difficult decisions have to be made in a difficult industry situation.
- 7) This report in conjunction with an abridged accounting summary (attached) and IER report will be submitted to the Charity Commission in view of the accounts having also been agreed by all Trustees at an Executive Meeting on Tuesday, 15th February 2021.

Ian White MCIM Rtd
Treasurer, Lancashire Family History & Heraldry Society
23 School Fold
Hesketh Bank
West Lancashire
PR4 6RE

Lancashire Family History & Heraldry Society
Summary of the Operations for the year to 31 December 2020

<u>Income</u>	Main A/c	Branches	Total	2019
Subscriptions	15,550.80		15,550.80	15,629.09
Publication Sales	905.95	194.00	1,099.95	1,806.29
Gift Aid	1,989.85		1,989.85	4,563.72
Donations	485.75	492.03	977.78	2,234.85
Branch Income	535.90	733.05	1,268.95	7,328.22
Resource Centre Income	278.70	139.90	418.60	32.12
Interest and Commission	30.87	2.19	33.06	220.69
	<u>19,777.82</u>	<u>1,561.17</u>	<u>21,338.99</u>	<u>31,814.98</u>

Expenditure

Journal Printing and Distribut	7,977.90		7,977.90	11,592.39
Insurances	805.97		805.97	948.89
Affiliations	872.06		872.06	673.40
Office Overheads and Aminisi	3,263.91	352.67	3,616.58	7,110.46
Bank and Credit Charges	371.68		371.68	467.10
Speakers		550.00	550.00	2,149.00
Room Hire	1,629.00		1,629.00	4,632.80
Resource Centres	7,021.04	108.41	7,129.45	9,740.84
Branch Activities		1,038.42	1,038.42	1,297.25
Assets Purchased	786.49		786.49	3,449.00
	<u>22,728.05</u>	<u>2,049.50</u>	<u>24,777.55</u>	<u>42,061.13</u>

Deficit on Operations			-3,438.56	<u>-10,246.05</u>
Add Chorley Business Discretionary Grant			8,141.00	
Surplus Reported after Adjustment			<u>£4,702.44</u>	

Bank Reconciliation Statement

Business Account 12578737	15,398.67		15,398.67	10,067.73
Primary Savings Account 101	29,020.89		29,020.89	28,990.71
Branch Accounts		12,147.26	12,147.26	12,635.59
	<u>44,419.56</u>	<u>12,147.26</u>	<u>56,566.82</u>	<u>51,694.03</u>

Ian White
Treasurer
04 March 2021



Section A Independent Examiner's Report

Report to the trustees/
members of

LANCASHIRE FAMILY HISTORY & HERALDRY SOCIETY

On accounts for the year
ended

31st December 2020

Charity no
(if any)

512437

Set out on pages

I report to the trustees on my examination of the accounts of the above charity ("the Trust") for the year ended

Responsibilities and
basis of report

As the charity's trustees, you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 ("the Act").

I report in respect of my examination of the Trust's accounts carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act and in carrying out my examination, I have followed all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act.

Independent
examiner's statement

~~[The charity's gross income exceeded £250,000 and I am qualified to undertake the examination by being a qualified member of (insert name of applicable listed body)] Delete if not applicable.~~

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination (other than that disclosed below *) which gives me cause to believe that in, any material respect:

- the accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 130 of the Charities Act; or
- the accounts did not accord with the accounting records; or
- the accounts did not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a 'true and fair' view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

* Please delete the words in the brackets if they do not apply.

Signed: G. ARMSTRONG

Date: 02-03-2021

Name: GLADYS ARMSTRONG

Relevant professional
qualification(s) or body

BA (Hons) LEICESTER UNIVERSITY RSA BOOK-KEEPING

FROM WRITING FOR FAMILY TO PUBLISHING WORLDWIDE

By Helen Parker-Drabble

E-mail: h_parker_drabble@hotmail.com

Why is it important to share your family history?

The story of your family has value.

- It is a powerful antidote against adverse life experiences. It shows you too can overcome disaster and survive tough times.ⁱ
- Children with a strong sense of their ancestors are more self-confident.ⁱⁱ
- Sharing stories promotes bonding and helps adolescents develop a sense of identity.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Family histories can help determine, and challenge, the effect of inheritance on mental health.

The pitfalls and joy of saving family history for future generations – A Personal Legacy.

My first attempt to share family history with my relatives was a family tree charting my ancestors up to the level of my eighth great-grandparents. Early in the process, I fell into the trap of trusting someone else's research. I discovered they had not proved the ancestral connections in their family tree.^{iv} Even after I managed to print a reliable chart, I found that my family's response to my discoveries was (understandably) lukewarm.

I turned to growing our tree, found new living relatives, and arranged a meeting in the Tank Yard, once home to my maternal grandfather. It was great fun reuniting the different branches of the family in the Bedford Hall, Thorney, 130 years after my granddad's birth. But sharing the larger tree I had printed was not the family's highlight.

Holding previously unseen heirlooms is what made the event. Touching items that had belonged to our ancestors reinforced the emotional connection with the past. More importantly, it created special memories with newfound family.

The experience made me realise how little we know about what we each have in our own collection. Now I collate a digital record of all the heirlooms, diaries, photographs, newspaper clippings, recipes, and personal documents that had survived in our respective collections. I had planned to save these to a USB memory stick. Then I remembered how the audio and film of me as a young child had been lost.

My challenge was to select a widely accessible format, while making sure its form would be robust enough to last. Each technology I considered ran the risk it would not be understood or valued. So, I planned another printed photo album. An advantage of this format is it can easily include a description of each item, along with any associated stories. But it is the thought of a professionally produced photobook lasting for many more generations that spurred me on.

My next goal was to finish a legacy box for each young person in the immediate family, including:

- Ancestor charts
- Family trees
- Family photo albums
- Photo albums of heirlooms and birth, marriage and death records

Yet this did not feel enough. Although each of the above enterprises is valuable, they did not communicate all I wanted to future generations.

My leisure time soon revolved around treading in my ancestors' footsteps, particularly those of my grandfather, Walter Parker. I pored over archival records and binge read social history to understand the context of my forebears. My family was now

keen to know what I had uncovered, but how much I could say and what would be remembered. So, how to share?

I realised that if family historians want what they have painstakingly discovered to survive, we have to weave the distinct threads into a narrative – and print the result.

Writing a Book – Who, Me?

Writing your family history can be daunting and, at times, overwhelming. Questions raced through my mind:

- How would I find the time?
- Could I cut the project down to size so it would be possible to complete?
- What would keep me motivated?
- I had not written anything before. How could I make it good enough?
- I am not a qualified researcher or historian, so why would anyone want to read a book I had written?

The answer to my question, “Where would I find the time?” came from tutor Gill Blanchard on her *Writing Your Family History* course at The Society of Genealogists in London. Gill told me, during a break, “It is not about finding the time; it’s about deciding what to give up.” I found it was easy to give up most of my television viewing for an activity that felt so rewarding.

Gill also showed me how I could cut my project down to size. She explained my progress would be quicker if I concentrated on one person. I chose my Victorian grandfather, Walter Parker, and drafted a writing plan.

For motivation, I started telling people I was writing a book, if only to hold myself accountable. I pressed on despite my misgivings and frequent crises of confidence. I decided to behave as if it were possible for me to bring a book into the

world. When I was ill, exhausted, or despaired of finishing, I pictured someone reading my book 200 years from now.

The challenge of how to make my writing polished enough to publish, ran alongside the whole endeavour. Feeling confident my work stood up to historical scrutiny was the hardest hurdle to overcome. But the solution to both these problems turned out to be easy: I discovered that to go from writing for family to worldwide publication, I needed a team behind me.

You are not alone – Building a team

Looking back, I realise I was as methodical about putting my team together as I was in my research. I considered my doubts and questions and, over time, sought out people who could help me.

Long before I had a first draft, I started criticising everything I wrote. I stalled. Rather than give up, I found a writing coach and editor, Vrinda Pendred, whose encouragement helped me through the inevitable setbacks. When I could not see a way forward, Vrinda sensitively shone a light on my work and inspired me to take my writing to the next level. An epiphany led me to combine my counselling background and interest in mental health with my family history research. I considered what my grandfather could have inherited from his ancestors, and a psychological inheritance unravelled, revealing intergenerational anxiety, trauma, loss, alcoholism, and depression. And what family is without these? I had discovered my voice and the overarching theme of my work.

Overcoming Doubt

As I came to the end of my fifth draft, I felt the manuscript was still not finished. Doubt in my ability, never far away, returned. I questioned whether I had written a book only I could enjoy. Unfairly, I shared it with trusted friends, but I failed to ask for feedback from people interested in family history. Finally, I bounced my ideas off fellow enthusiasts and was delighted at

how responsive they were to my blend of family history and psychological research. Dare I believe my book could find a wider audience than family?

I asked myself what would give me the courage to seek a publisher. Although I am an enthusiastic independent scholar, I do not have any qualifications in history or research. So, I looked for a professional. I added a historical consultant to my team. Dr. George Regkoukos was enormously patient and encouraging. He also:

- Gave me a historical perspective
- Helped me focus my research
- Pointed out gaps in my thinking
- Referred me to research I had overlooked

Armed with hard-earned confidence and a draft I could be proud of; I was now ready to seek a publisher.

From Writing for Family to Publishing Worldwide

When seeking a publisher, my first considerations were: would my writing find an audience? Would a traditional publisher see the value in such a niche form of writing?

I found out that conventional publishers sold, on average, about 5 million adult non-fiction print books in the United States *per week* during October and November of 2019, in the run-up to Christmas. The average traditionally published non-fiction book sells 250-300 copies in the first year and 3,000 in the books *lifetime*.

Could a publisher help readers find my book? Maybe. But publishers expect authors to identify and bring their readership, and undertake a lot of marketing themselves. In the old-style publishing world, a book is usually given a press release, inserted into a brochure, and newsletter, and it then declines in sales.

The more research I did, the more I believed publishing independently would work best for me and a family history book. I came to see traditional publishing as the vanity route. At best, it could reassure me that what I had created was good enough – but isn't it the reader who decides that?

I wish I had come across the Alliance of Independent Authors (ALLi) at the beginning of my journey. ALLi is an affordable professional business membership organisation for self-publishing authors (nothing to do with vanity publishing). One of the significant points ALLi makes is that as an author, you do not need to become a specialist in every field. Instead of being uncertain you can plug into essential, trusted advice, supportive guidance, and a range of resources that would be near impossible, and time-consuming, to create for oneself. I added more people to my team – a book cover designer, proof reader, and an interior book designer.

As an independent author, you are free to seek out worldwide opportunities in print, podcast, blog, radio, audio, and eBook over my lifetime because I have kept my intellectual property rights. (Quick top tip: according to copyright law, your heirs could benefit 70 years after your death – another legacy.) You also know the price each book sells at, where these sales come from, and in what format. As a bonus, when it comes to your next book, you can tailor your marketing to what you have learned from your previous publication.

Once I made my decision to stay independent, I looked at two different methods of publishing: print-on-demand, where a distributor prints a book when an order is received, and e-publishing. Here I was fortunate. The consultant historian I was working with was won over by my book and started developing a software package that would make my digital family history shine. The print version will be published in 2021.

It's been a long journey – but family history cannot survive unless it is shared. I hope this article will encourage you to

bring your own painstaking research to life. Whatever form your family history takes, I do hope you will join me on the thrilling ride from writing family history to publication, leaving behind a unique legacy.

Resources:

ⁱCopeland, L. (2020) *Genealogy Provides the Strength to Persevere: Knowing your family's past can help you get through a crisis.* [online] Available at:

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/ca/blog/the-lost-family/202004/genealogy-provides-the-strength-persevere> [Accessed April 2020]

ⁱⁱHardy, R. (2017). *Why children need to know their family history.*

<https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2017/jan/14/children-family-histories-tales> [Accessed April 2020]

ⁱⁱⁱDuke, M.P., Lazarus, A., & Fivush, R. (2008). Knowledge of family history as a clinically useful index of psychological well-being and prognosis: A brief report. *Psychotherapy Theory, Research, Practice, Training*, 45, 268-272.

^{iv}Findmypast – Genealogy, Ancestry, History blog from Findmypast. 2020. *6 Common Genealogy Mistakes (And How to Avoid Them).* [online] Available at: <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/blog/getting-started/the-mistakes> [Accessed April 2020]

If you would like to read the first two chapters of *A Victorian's Inheritance* visit <http://helenparkerdrabble.com/>, scroll down, and click the button 'Your two FREE chapters are waiting'.

If you have any questions about my journey from researching my family tree to publishing worldwide, I would be delighted if you got in touch at:

helen@helenparkerdrabble.com

The complete eBook can be purchased at Amazon, or you can request *A Victorian's Inheritance* from your local library.

You can connect with Helen via:
Twitter @HelenPDrabble
Facebook @FactualTales
LinkedIn Helen Parker-Drabble

DEATHS NOTIFIED

Stuart Walker - Ramsbottom
Maureen Ward – Fylde
Steve Clark – Bury
Brian Pearson – Pendle

Our thoughts and prayers go out to the families of the above.

BOOK REVIEWS ETC

Books for review in the journal should be sent to:
Ian White, 23 School Fold, Hesketh Bank, West Lancs
PR4 6RE or ian.white4@live.co.uk

Have you had a book published and would like a review in the Society journal? Simply forward a copy to Ian White, address as above.

If you have reviewed a book you have read and think it would interest some of our members, you may simply forward the review to
Hazel Johnson, editor@lfhhs.org.uk or
hazel.johnson2@btopenworld.com as usual. Thank you.

WAR, PEACE AND THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

By Barbara Lawson Reay

In the early 1900s north-east 'Wales was a dangerous place for women – Suffragist's meetings descended into near riot, or in some cases were banned by police before they even started!' Against this background, Llangollen Suffragists continued to meet throughout WW1. As well as working for votes for women, they actively supported two war charities: The Welsh Hospital, Netley, Southampton and Scottish Women's Hospitals. The Welsh Hospital, funded entirely by the Welsh people for the duration of WW1. Scottish Women's Hospitals, founded by Suffragist, Dr. Elsie Inglis, sent nurses abroad – including Nurse Goodwin, a Llangollen Suffragist, particularly to Serbia where they endured truly horrifying conditions. Once the vote was won, many Suffragists supported the Women's Institute and the Peace Movement. One man and his dog, Colonel Stapleton Cotton and Tinker were responsible for the foundation of the first W.I. in Britain at Llanfairpwll, Anglesey, in 1915 – which still meets on the third Tuesday afternoon of each month. In 1926 2,000 women, their blue peace flags flying, descended on the little market town of Pen-y-Groes near Caernarfon, at the beginning of the Peace Pilgrimage (based on the Suffragist's 1913 Pilgrimage) to London. Finally the appendices for each section include fascinating minibiographies of personalities mentioned in the chapters. Some of the Anglesey W.I. members lives are nothing short of amazing – manning soup kitchens one day and attending Balls at Buckingham Palace the next!

Suffrage Activities in North East Wales provides a background to Llangollen NUWSS. At the beginning of WW1 Suffragists and Suffragettes were asked to cease campaigning for the vote, and to support the war effort instead. Llangollen Suffragists supported the Welsh Hospital; and Scottish Women's Hospitals – founded by a fellow (Scottish) Suffragist, Dr. Elsie Inglis (indeed one of their members, Nurse Winifred Goodwin, served with the SWH in Serbia); but they continued to meet as Suffragists 'until the vote was won'.

After the war, many Suffragists joined the Women's Institute and the 1926 Peace Pilgrimage was well supported by W.I. members. The 'War' in the title relates to the Suffragists in North-East Wales – particularly Llangollen who continued to meet throughout WW1, but also supported the Welsh Hospital at Netley, Southampton, funded by the people of Wales but not exclusively for Welsh casualties and Scottish Women's Hospitals for Service Abroad whose members served in France, Serbia, Corsica, Salonica, Greece, Romania and Macedonia.

The 'Peace' relates to the 1926 Peace Pilgrimage which followed the route of the 1913 Votes for Women Pilgrimage to London. The 'WI' relates to first Women's Institute in Britain founded at Llanfairpwll, Anglesey, in 1915 and the amazing members – literally manning Soup Kitchens one day and attending Balls at Buckingham Palace the next! Each section ends with mini-biographies of those involved, and it is these that I think may be of particular interest to your members. The most extensive relate to the WI both in Llangollen and Anglesey.

It has just been published by a small, local company which needs all possible support at this difficult time and costs £9.50 sterling plus £2.50 packing and postage.

It is available from: Gwasg Carreg Gwalch, 12 Station Yard, Llanrwst, North Wales LL20 0EH
Tel: 01492 642031 www.carreg-gwalch.cymru

TRACING YOUR POOR ANCESTORS

By Stuart Raymond

Published by Pen & Sword, Cost £14.99

ISBN No. 978 1 52674 293 3

Perhaps a majority of people in the past were poor or very poor, some were supported by charity, a few were lucky enough to live in an Almshouse, many had to depend on whatever the Poor Law gave them, but others were destined for the Union

Workhouse. A life of crime was an alternative with the resulting risks of that sort of enterprise, vagrants despised and poor children apprenticed by the overseers or a charity. Paupers were forcibly removed to their parish of settlement or offered the opportunity of emigration to North America or Australia.

In the eighteenth century up to 60% of the population of London suffered significant poverty at some point in their lives. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries population was increasing, but opportunities for employment did not keep pace, and inflation far outstripped levels of wages. The real value of labourer's wages fell by 50% between 1500 and 1650 and tax records suggested that the destitute represented 13% of the population. The Dissolution of the Monasteries, who had been obligated to give alms and provide lodging for travellers, removed one of the major sources of poor relief. At the same time the rate of illegitimacies reached a peak as did the amount of crime and vagrancy creating social tension within local communities.

The Victorians had a better understanding of the plight of the poor than the Elizabethans, all too frequently the poor were blamed for their own plight, life cycle conditions such as sickness, widowhood, orphanhood and old age, trade depressions resulting in unemployment during the Industrial Revolution caused many into relief situations. Stuart Raymond has again brought a graphic account of the experience of poverty in the past, describing how the poor were treated by the authorities. Harrowing descriptions at times, the book features many places where information can be found and he suggests many other potential sources in record offices, libraries and the internet.

Reviewed by Ian White
Treasurer

THE FAMILY DETECTIVE

By Steve Gill FRPS, ASICI, Dip PPP, PGCE

It has a RRP of £14.99 but just £12 if ordered direct, plus
P&P £3.50

Visit www.photo-consult.co.uk to book your copy.
1 Cann Street, Tottington, Bury. Lancs BL8 3PE

If you missed the talk from Steve Gill, or want more details you might be interested in his new book.

'The Family Detective' by Steve Gill is a fully illustrated guide to family photography perfect for family historians and genealogists. With sections on identification, history, retouching, colour, and digital it brings family photography right up to date. Over 250 illustrations, guides and charts help you date and identify your old photographs. There is a reference guide to suppliers for photographic conservation plus advice on storage and legacies for the future.

Steve Gill is one of the highest regarded photo-restorers in the country and has been an advisor to both the BBC and independent TV companies. He was recently awarded Fellowship of the Royal Photographic Society in the Creative Industries, a first for a photo-restorer.

What stories do your old photographs tell? 'The Family Detective' will help you find out.

Reviewed by Marian Crossley

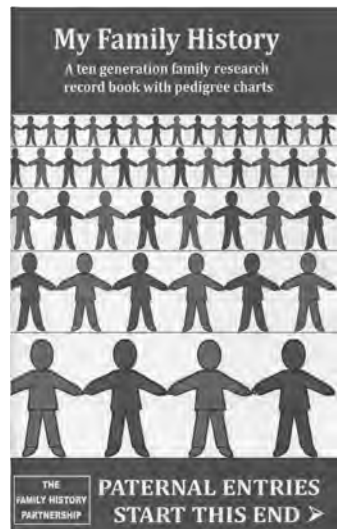
MY FAMILY HISTORY A TEN GENERATION RECORD BOOK

Not on the Internet? No Computer, would you prefer to have your records mobile? You won't need the internet because here is a publication that provides an opportunity to record up to ten

generations of family history in one superb set of pedigree charts complete with a two-sided ten generation pedigree chart plus a system for recording re-marriages or new partnerships, every considered situation catered for!

This publication has clearly printed sections where all you have to do is insert your research in pen or pencil to form a substantial record of direct family connections back to your 7 times Great Grandparents; 512 marriages, 1024 direct ancestors plus offspring's dating back to the early 1700's and beyond.

'My Family History' record book is an efficient and attractive method of recording and displaying the results of your many years of diligent searching, getting all the detail into one location, putting all those notes and paper records all in one book, easy enough to carry around with you on your visits to local Archives and meetings etc. A very straightforward method, each individual in the subject's history is given a unique reference. In other words, anything that can be recorded on a computer can be recorded in this book, a physical record for today and for the future!



I am sure that this very worthwhile book will be an attractive and easily understood way of introducing family history to young persons as well as to the more mature, an excellent opportunity with guidance provided, an introduction and instructions carefully addressed to researchers.

ISBN No. 978-1-908738-39-4 (record book) and 978-1-908738-42-4 for the pedigree chart. The book is published by Robert Boyd Publications, 260 Colwell Drive, Witney, Oxon OX28 5LW and was compiled in conjunction with Terry Walsh, 57 Bury New Road, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancashire BLO 0BZ -

priced at £9.99 plus £2.50 p&p for delivery in the UK.

Orders can be placed by contacting Terry Walsh at Tel: 0706 825557 - Email: terrywalsh@hotmail.com.

Reviewed by Ian White
Treasurer

PEN & SWORD MARKETING

E-mail: psmarketing@pen-and-sword.co.uk

Just a few more book titles available from Pen & Sword:

- The Adventures of a Victorian Con Woman (Hardback)
 - A History of the Dukes of Bolton, 1600-1815 (Hardback)
 - Sharing Your Family History Online (Paperback)
 - A History of the Undead (Paperback)
-

NOTES AND NEWS

HOW TO JOIN A ZOOM MEETING BY PHONE

For those who don't have access to a smart phone or computer, you will now be able to join a meeting via your normal phone line by dialling one of these numbers and following the instructions below.

0131 460 1196

0203 051 2874

0203 481 5237

0203 481 5240

0203 901 7895

Following are the steps that you can follow to join a Zoom meeting/talk by phone:

1. Call the number that you got with the Zoom meeting invitation.
2. Now enter your Meeting ID and then press # when the Zoom auto-attendant asks for it.
3. If you are the host of the meeting, you can start it by submitting your host key; however, if you are not the host of the meeting and join before the host option is not active, press #.
4. Now press #.
5. Finally, submit the passcode of your meeting and then press #.

A few things that you must keep in mind when you join the Zoom meeting by phone:

1. The cost of the call will be paid from your own telephone account. We have no control over that, sadly.
2. Press (*) 6 to mute or unmute yourself in the meeting.
3. Press (*) 9 to raise your hand in the meeting.

Hopefully these new features mean that our talks will appeal to more members, who might otherwise have been disadvantaged.

BRANCH NEWS

BLACKBURN & DARWEN

Branch e-mail: blackburn@lfhhs.org.uk

BURY

Branch e-mail: bury@lfhhs.org.uk

CHORLEY

Secretary: Steve Williams, 24 The Cedars, Eaves Green,
Chorley PR7 3RH

Tel: 01257 262028 Branch e-mail: chorley@lfhhs.org.uk

Chorley branch has developed a virtual website with lots of helpful tips and information.

Each month we have had an online quiz for the branch. See our virtual branch to see what we have planned for the next few months.

<https://www.lfhhschorleybranch.com/lfhhs-chorley-virtual-branch-all.html>

We have updated the LFHHS Chorley Branch website with Articles from our Newsletters

A guide to searching wills

A Lancashire Lass

Bandits, Brigands and Buccaneers

Christmas in India

Field Names

Sorting your Mountains of Materials

The Saga of Gloucester Gale

Thomas Marsden and Chorley station

Tracing an ancestor through census and other records

Using spreadsheets in Family History

Now you don't need to trawl through the back numbers of our newsletters – you can find a selection of articles within our articles section.

FYLDE

Secretary: Mrs. Olive Thexton, 7 Bispham Lodge, 251
Norbreck Road, Thornton Cleveleys FY5 1PE

Branch e-mail: fylde@lfhhs.org.uk

HERALDRY GROUP

We normally have a speaker from our own members, low key with any questions answered and finishing about 9.00pm. Help or guidance is available at all our meetings.

HYNDBURN

(covering Accrington, Altham, Church, Clayton le Moors, Gt Harwood, Oswaldtwistle & Rishton)

Secretary: Eileen Bullock, 51 Hawthorn Avenue,
Oswaldtwistle,
Accrington. Lancs BB5 3AE
Branch e-mail: Hyndburn@lfhhs.org.uk

IRISH ANCESTRY GROUP

Branch e-mail: irish@lfhhs.org.uk

LANCASTER & MORECAMBE

Morecambe Heritage Centre, Unit 29 Arndale Centre,
Morecambe LA4 5DH

Branch e-mail: lancaster@lfhhs.org.uk
Tel: 07462 148067

LONDON & SOUTH

Branch e-mail: london2@lfhhs.org.uk
Saint Stephen's Church Hall,
48 Emperors Gate,
Kensington
London SW7 4HJ

Joint Cumbria/Lancashire/Cheshire/London & South

Submitted by Helen Conchar, Member 7279
E-mail: london@cumbriaafhs.com

PENDLE & BURNLEY

Web site: www.lfhhs-pendleandburnley.org.uk
Branch e-mail: pendle@lfhhs.org.uk

PRESTON

Secretary: Stewart McLoughlin, 4 Dudley Close, Longton,
Preston, Lancs PR4 5WH Tel: 01772 614457
Branch e-mail: preston@lfhhs.org.uk

Still very little change over here in Preston. Still locked down as I write, but things may be changing in the coming weeks with allowing four people to meet outside from mid-April, with some relaxation of other restrictions from mid-May when we may be able to get the motorhome mobile again, and then mid-June when more easing of the restrictions are promised. Things aren't guaranteed though, it's all a 'Not Before...' scenario. Luckily we don't do foreign holidays anymore so Sangria and Souvlaki doesn't come into the equation.

Of course our research centres will remain closed until H. M. Government says so, as are our meeting nights. The Lancashire Archives remain closed but could be one of the earliest places to re-open, provided they are Covid secure like last time. Keep a look out on the web sites and Forum pages for up-dates. They will still do an enquiry service for you if there is something specific you wish to know. Check-out their web-site. Lancashire Libraries are open but not for browsing. I have been ordering my local history books via the web-site and collecting them at the front door. Check-out opening times before attending as they are not as normal.

The National Archives is also closed but they still offer a free download of digitised records, something I have been using frequently during the lock-down, which has saved me £££'s.

Just because your usual mode of enquiry has closed down, there are other avenues you can visit for your answers. Post on the Forum, write a letter to the local newspaper, contact a family/local history society directly, Facebook and other electronic media. There's no need for your research to come to a grinding halt. If it's Preston specific, try our Facebook page or give me a call. No need to sit in silence.

The Society has been putting monthly programmes onto 'Zoom' as have the Lancashire Archives. Chorley branch are having a monthly 'Zoom Quiz' to keep us in contact. Check out the web-sites and Forum pages for times and dates, along with the access codes, which are currently for members only.

We continue to circulate our monthly branch newsletter on what would have been our scheduled meeting night, the last Wednesday of the month, available for download from our branch page on the Society's web-site. We hope you find it informative and slightly amusing.

Well, 'that's all for now folks', as the old cartoon used to end with. Keep safe, it ain't over yet.

ROCHDALE

Secretary: Mrs. Rosemary Fitton, 13 Bowlers Walk, Rochdale.
Lancs OL12 6EN

Tel: 01706 – 356135 Branch e-mail: rochdale@lfhhs.org.uk

ROSSENDALE

Branch e-mail: rossendale@lfhhs.org.uk

**PLEASE NOTE: THE DEADLINE FOR NEWS FOR
THE AUGUST MAGAZINE IS : 23 JUNE 2021.
THANK YOU**

MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Abbreviations:

- c.Bury = Bury area
- e.20C = early 20th century
- m.18C = mid 18th century
- c.1650 = about 1650
- e.1763 = earliest ancestral link
- l.19C = late 19th century

N.B. The 19th Century ran from 1801 to 1900. Unless otherwise specified, all locality names are in the pre- 1974 County of Lancashire. All other references are to pre- 1974 Counties.

Mr. N. S. Ormerod (7615) 18 Bladen Close, Cheadle Hulme, Cheadle. Cheshire SK8 5RU Tel: 0161 4861337
 e-mail: normerod@ntlworld.com
 CLEGG LAN Rochdale 1750-1850

Mrs. M. Normansell (7899) 32 Penrhos, Radyr, Cardiff, South Wales CF15 8RJ E-mail: marienormansell@yahoo.co.uk
 DUCKWORTH LAN c.Roughlee c1800-1900
 ENGLAND YKS Kildwick c1700-c1930
 VARLEY LAN c.Barley 1700-1900
 WHIPP LAN Barrowford, Blacko 1700-1950
 WHIPP LAN Downham 1700-1940

Mrs. J. Dowling (8305) 4 Firtrees Drive, Blackburn. Lancs BB2 5AL Tel: 01254 201374
 E-mail: June.dowling@yahoo.co.uk
 CLEARY IRL Nenagh, TIP 19C

CLEARY	LAN	Oswaldtwistle	1874+
COSTIGAN	IRL	Monasterevin, KID	19C
DALY	IRL	Westmeath, KID	19C
DOWLING	IRL	Monasterevin, KID	19C
HOLLIGAN	IRL	Monasterevin, KID	19C
MCLAUGHLIN	IRL	Monasterevin, KID	19C
SHAUGHNESSY	IRL	Nenagh, TIP	19C
TRAVERS	IRL	Westmeath, KID	19C
WHELAN	IRL	Nenagh, TIP	19C
WHELAN	LAN	Oswaldtwistle	1874+

Mrs. D. Roberts (9566) Rose Marie, Main Road,
Potterhanworth, Lincoln. Lincolnshire LN4 2DT
Tel: 01522 797905 E-mail: doreenaroberts@btinternet.com

PARKINSON	LAN	Bolton by Bowland	pre 1600
PEAKE	SAL	Madeley	pre 1800
PEAKE	STS	Keele	pre 1800
PINDER	LAN	Bolton by Bowland	pre 1850
POLLARD	LAN	Burnley	17C
PRESTON	YKS	Gisburn	pre 1700
PRIESTLEY	YKS	c.Wigglesworth	18C
SATTERTHWAITE	LAN	Lancaster	pre 1800
SATTERTHWAITE	LAN	c.Clitheroe	19C
SCOTTE	LAN	Bolton by Bowland	pre 1600
SHEPHERD	YKS	c.Gisburn Forest, c.Wigglesworth	pre 1800
SHEPHERD	YKS	c.Long Preston	
SILVERWOOD	YKS	c.Gisburn Forest	17C+
SIMPSON	YKS	Gisburn Forest	18C
SLAYDEN	YKS	c.Grindleton	pre 1800
SLEADING	YKS	c.Grindleton	pre 1800
SMITH	YKS	c.Wigglesworth	pre 1750
SMITH	LAN	Chatburn	pre 1800
SMITH	YKS	Downham	pre 1800
STANNING	YKS	Gisburn	1700-1750
STIRK	YKS	Kildwick	16C-18C
SUMMERSCALE	YKS	Kildwick	16C-18C
TAYLOR	YKS	c.Gisburn	pre 1800

TINGLEY	LAN	c.Leyland, c.Chorley, c.Horwich	pre 1820
TURNER	YKS	c.Gisburn	pre 1800
WATKINSON	YKS	Kirby Malham	1790-1820
WATKINSON	YKS	c.Gisburn	mid 19C
WATKINSON	YKS	Kildwick	17C-18C
WEAVER	STS	c.Audley, c.Silverdale, Newcastle under Lyme	1800-1880
WEAVER	STS	Trentham	pre 1800
WEAVER	LAN	Colne, Rishton	1880+
WEDDICAR	YKS	Gisburn	pre 1750
WIGGLESWORTH	LAN	Bolton by Bowland	17C
WILCOCK	LAN	Bolton by Bowland	pre 1650
WILCOCK	YKS	Gisburn	pre 1650
WILDMAN	YKS	c.Long Preston	pre 1750
WILKINSON	YKS	c.Gisburn	pre 1750
WILKINSON	LAN	Rimington	pre 1750
WIL(L)SON	YKS	Giggleswick	pre 1700
WOLFENDEN	YKS	c.Gisburn Forest	pre 1900

Mr. A. P. Duckworth (9639) 5 Henfield Close, Clayton le Moors, Accrington. Lancashire BB5 5WP

E-mail: sandy11928@hotmail.co.uk

POLLARD	LAN	Great Harwood	1900
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Mr. M. N. Holmes (10942) P.O. Box 680, Nelson Bay, New South Wales 2315 Australia

E-mail: holmes-oakendale@hotmail.com

SINGLETON	LAN	Ormskirk	1800-1900
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Mrs. S. Waddington and Mr. J. Waddington (10970)

16 Waterloo Road, Wokingham, Berkshire RG40 2JH

SANDIFORD	LAN		
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Mrs. J. Parker (10988) Millbank Cottage, Winson,
Cirencester. Gloucestershire GL7 5EW

E-mail: julieparker88@hotmail.com

CARLINE	LAN	Barnoldswick(farmer)	1800-1850
HARTLEY	LAN	Haslingden	1880-1950
NUTTALL	LAN	Haslingden(spinner)	1880-1920
SCHOFIELD	LAN	Edenfield	1780-1850

Ms E. J. Macdonald (10989) Morland Cottage, 7 – 9 Church
Street, Trawden. Lancashire BB8 8RZ

HOLDEN	YKS	Tosside (farmer)	1700
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Mr. C. Ward (11074) The Old Chapel, Pandy, Llanbrynmair,
Powys SY19 7DY

WARD	LAN	Oswaltdwistle	1500-1900
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Mr. D. Chambers (11144) 9 Northleigh Close, Loose,
Maidstone. Kent ME15 9RP Tel: 1622746622

E-mail: dennischambers@uwclub.net

HEATON	LAN	Clitheroe	1875+
JACKSON	LAN	St. Helens, Clitheroe	1850+
ROBINSON	LAN	Clitheroe	1875+

Mr. T. Bell (11162) Ramsley Lodge, South Zeal,
Okehampton, Devon EX20 2PB

CLAYTON	LAN	Adlington(Doctor)	1730-1813
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Mrs. M. A. Larson (11164) 10930 West 68th Place, Arvada
CO, 80004-2753 USA

ROGER	ANY		
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Ms. M. Hornby (11167) 17 Imber Court, George Street,
Warminster. Wiltshire BA12 8FY

HORNBY	LAN	West Derby, Liverpool	1865-1960
HORNBY	LAN	Cockerham	1763-1850
HORNBY	LAN	Goosnargh	1617-1805

Ms. J. Ellison (11170) 100 Victoria Road, Warminster,
Wiltshire BA12 8HQ

ELLISON	LAN	Chorley	1800s
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Mrs. C. M. Taylor (11172) 22 Farnborough Grove, Halewood
Village, Liverpool. Lancashire L26 6LW

E-mail: [craftynanna2014@outlook.com](mailto:crafternanna2014@outlook.com)

CRAGG	LAN	Liverpool	1750
SWARBRICK	LAN	Liverpool	1800
WEAVER	LAN	Liverpool (hairdresser)	1800



Weavers at Meadows Mill, Bacup c.1912. Marjorie Knight (Member 7486) Grandmother Beatrice Harrison is on the far left, and her sister Florrie is behind her.

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LANCASHIRE FAMILY HISTORY & HERALDRY SOCIETY

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