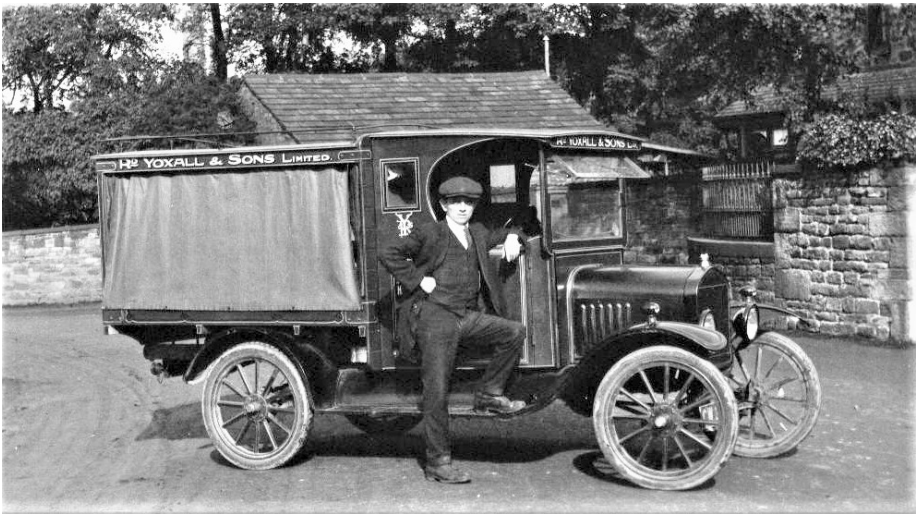


# LANCASHIRE

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No. 2



Harry Yoxall c.1920, with his father Richard's delivery van.

## THE LANCASHIRE FAMILY HISTORY & HERALDRY SOCIETY

Formerly Rossendale Society for Genealogy & Heraldry (Lancashire)

Inaugurated 1973. Registered Charity Number 513437

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### MEETING VENUES

<b>BLACKBURN &amp; DARWEN</b>	Ewood Park Working Mens' Club, 318 Bolton Road, Blackburn BB2 4HY First Thursday of the month at 7.30 pm.
<b>BURY</b>	<b>St. Francis House, adj to All Saints Church, off Hebburn Drive Bury BL8 1DL</b> <b>Second Wednesday of the month. Doors open 7pm for 7.30pm talk</b>
<b>CHORLEY</b>	Cunliffe Hall (Chorley Masonic Hall), Cunliffe Street, Chorley PR7 2BE <b>Second Wednesday of the month doors open at 7.00 pm.</b>
<b>FYLDE</b>	St. Martin's Church, Fleetwood Road South, Carleton, Poulton-le-Fylde FY6 7NL <b>First Wednesday</b> of the month at 7.30 pm.
<b>HERALDRY GROUP</b>	LFHHS Resource Centre, 2 Straits, Oswaldtwistle, Accrington BB5 3LU
<b>HYNDBURN</b>	<b>Accrington &amp; District Blind Shop, 32 Bank Street, Accrington BB5 1HP</b> <b>First Thursday of the month. 1.30pm for a 2.00pm talk</b>
<b>IRISH ANCESTRY GROUP</b>	2 Straits, Oswaldtwistle BB5 3LU Saturday Workshops 1 pm – 4.30 pm as per Branch Programme.
<b>LANCASTER &amp; MORECAMBE</b>	Morecambe Heritage, Unit 29 Arndale Centre, Morecambe LA4 5DH <b>First and third Friday 11 am – 4 pm</b>
<b>LONDON &amp; SOUTH</b>	St. Stephens' Church Hall, 48 Emperors Gate, Kensington, London SW7 4HJ Five meetings a year on Saturdays at 2.00pm (see Branch Programmes)
<b>PENDLE &amp; BURNLEY</b>	Colne Library, Colne BB8 0AP Third Wednesday of the month at 7.30 pm.
<b>PRESTON</b>	Kingsfold Methodist Church, Padway, Penwortham, Preston PR1 9EJ Last Wednesday of the month at 7.30 pm.
<b>ROCHDALE</b>	St. Andrew's U.R. Church, Entwisle Road, Rochdale OL16 2HZ Last Wednesday of the month at 7.30 pm.
<b>ROSSENDALE</b>	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:*

Richard Yoxall delivery van c.1920 with his son Harry stood at the door.

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

- 4 May Fylde – Bob Dobson will bring part of his book  
Collection – everything half marked price.  
Also, items donated by branch members for sale,  
& some free items
- 5 May Blackburn & Darwen – Members Royal Memories  
And Artefacts evening
- 10 May Virtual branch – zoom –  
First Canal – David Shimmings
- 11 May Chorley – Tales from the Crypt – Splendid Cemeteries  
And their remarkable residents – Frances Rafferty
- 25 May Preston – Parish Records Online – Dr Brenda Hustler
- 25 May Rochdale – Understanding your old photographs and  
How to get the most out of them – Stephen Gill
- 1 Jun Fylde – We will celebrate the Coronation of our Queen  
Elizabeth. Share your memories and bring souvenirs.
- 2 Jun Blackburn & Darwen – Public Holiday – no meeting
- 8 Jun Chorley – The Lancashire Dialect – why is it funny?  
Songs, stories and poems over the last 500 years –  
Sid Calderbank
- 11 Jun Irish Family History Workshop – bring your research
- 14 Jun Virtual branch – zoom –  
Sin, Sex & Probate – Dr Colin Chapman MA FSG
- 25 Jun London & South – to be advised.
- 29 Jun Rochdale – Research Evening
- 6 July Fylde – The Military – A Family History Point of View –  
Mike Coyle
- 7 Jul Blackburn & Darwen – The Mayor’s Silver Cup –  
Tony Foster
- 13 Jul Chorley – Out visit to British Commercial Vehicle  
Museum, Leyland
- 27 Jul Rochdale – Out visit -Littleborough History & Heritage  
Centre, Platform 2, Littleborough Railway Station
- 3 Aug Fylde – Family History Workshop – bring your  
documents etc in order for us to help

- 4 Aug Blackburn & Darwen – A tale of two Astley’s –  
Christine Parkinson
- 6 Aug London & South – To be advised
- 31 Aug Rochdale – Our Local Water (Ashworth and  
Greenbooth Reservoirs – Sylvia Walch
- 1 Sep Blackburn & Darwen – To be arranged
- 7 Sep Fylde – A Continuation from the previous month –  
Updates and further research
- 28 Sep Rochdale – Unusual Forenames in the 19th Century –  
Denise Bates
- 5 Oct Fylde – What did you discover during ‘lock down’? –  
Even more mysteries?
- 6 Oct Blackburn & Darwen – Catholic Blackburn circa 1550 –  
1850 – Kate Hurst
- 26 Oct Rochdale – The History and Education in the 19th  
Century – Edgar Holroyd-Doveton
- 29 Oct London & South – to be advised – possibly face to face
- 2 Nov Fylde – St Kilda – A Social History and connection to  
Fleetwood fishermen – Steve Halliwell
- 3 Nov Blackburn & Darwen – Around the world in four years  
– John East
- 30 Nov Preston – Christmas Party and Jacobs Join
- 30 Nov Rochdale – Christmas Party
- 1 Dec Blackburn & Darwen – Christmas Party and speaker
- 7 Dec Chorley – Quiz and hot pot
- 7 Dec Fylde – Quiz Night
- 28 Dec Preston – No meeting
- Dec Rochdale – No meeting
- 2023**
- 4 Jan Fylde – Spellbound over Fylde and Wyre –  
Countryside a stone’s throw from the seaside –  
Gordon and Ann Sharp
- 25 Jan Rochdale – Charles Hardwicke – Andrew Hardwick
- 1 Feb Fylde – Lancaster Castle – Dr Colin Penny
- 22 Feb Rochdale – Research Evening
- 1 Mar Fylde – AGM

## **SOCIETY VIRTUAL MEETINGS BY ZOOM 2022**

**Contact: Marian Crossley**

**e-mail: [mariancrossley74@gmail.com](mailto: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.**

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### **MEMBERS' ARTICLES**

#### **YOXALL GROCERY SHOPS**

By James Wignall

450 Burnley Road, Accrington

e-mail: [wignalljames@aol.com](mailto:wignalljames@aol.com)

As one of your Septuagenarian members, I have attached a photo of one of my ancestors from the Burnley area c.1920

For more than 20 years I have researched the YOXALL surname, and my research was held in folders, box files and on a lap top. By a stroke of luck, the spouse of one of my contacts offered to have a look at all my research to see if I could achieve my aim of a YOXALL One Name Study website to share and preserve my research for future generations. It is now up and running and is hosted by the Guild of One Name Studies, where

it will be freely accessible in perpetuity even when I pop my clogs!

One such Yoxall family was Peter Yoxall and Martha Brereton, a Cheshire couple who had 17 children. Peter was a platelayer who worked in several areas of the North West before settling in the Brierfield/Nelson area.

One of his children, Richard Yoxall had several grocery shops, the largest of which was in Burnley town centre. They sold groceries from around the world, had wonderful window displays and were the Harrods of the North. In 1920 they even had their own van for same day deliveries to the better off customers. Could this be the forerunner of Ocado? (See photo on front cover, showing Harry Yoxall, Richard's son, by the door).

On my website is also what I call Photology, a family tree with photos, which brings this family to life, living people excepted.

There are, sadly, no male Yoxall left in the entire area. If some of the female Yoxall descendants see the photo and web links, they may realise how many ancestors they had in the area.

If anyone would like any other information, please let me know.

## **A LINE OF MANCKNOWLES**

By Rex Watson

E-mail: [rexwatson@ntlworld.com](mailto:rexwatson@ntlworld.com)

### **A. Introduction**

The surname Mancknowles, with variants, was reasonably common in NE Lancs and some adjacent parts of the West Riding up to the nineteenth century, but is hardly found in more recent times. The variants are numerous, particularly in earlier centuries, and include Mancknolls and Mankenholes.

Sometimes Mangnoles, etc is seen as a variant, but this has a different derivation at least some of the time, I think. Mancknowles derives from the placename Mankinholes near Todmorden. In NE Lancs it is found particularly in Gt. Marsden, Foulridge and Barley and Roughlee Booths of Pendle Forest. It can be found at least as far back as the mid fifteenth century. Nelson has a Mancknowles Street. Generally, I will use the form 'Mancknowles', only giving any different specific spelling when it seems of interest. Many of the name had yeoman status, and records are plentiful, including wills and inventories. Some are known to have been Catholics, overtly or covertly: this becomes apparent in some documentation a little later than our period here, in the time of the Civil War and Commonwealth.

## **B. Some principal printed sources**

It seems worthwhile here to note the main printed sources. The older ones can usually be found online. These in all cases mention particular members of the Mancknowles family, with the main places they lived, and of course provide general background.

Bennett's 'History of Marsden and Nelson' remains after more than sixty years the main source for that part of the area, at least for more distant times.

Swain's 'Industry before the Industrial Revolution' covers the relatively small area of the Manor of Colne and Pendle and Trawden Forests. A principal theme is the interplay between agriculture and textiles, with the poorness of the soil necessitating another source of income for many. He uses wills and inventories extensively.

Pearson's 'Rural Houses of the Lancashire Pennines', again for north-east Lancashire, has of course architectural detail for many old houses, but also much discussion of economic and occupational matters.



Smith's 'Nelson District Illustrated History', about a hundred years old, is a somewhat rambling collection of records and history of the Marsden/Nelson area. The author was a Catholic priest, and perhaps some of the interpretations of events are given from a Catholic viewpoint. The book is scarce.

Oldland's 'The Story of Foulridge' is now about thirty years old, though a second edition was produced about ten years ago.

Volume 1 of Farrer's transcription of the Clitheroe Court Rolls (CCR), to 1567, covers Colne manor (including Gt. Marsden) and Trawden Forest. Volume 11 covers Ightenhill manor (including Burnley, Briercliffe and Little Marsden) and Pendle Forest. It should be noted that Foulridge was not normally given as part of the Honour of Clitheroe, of which the manors mentioned here were a part. There was a manor of Foulridge in early times, but it features little in records of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and had become largely 'decayed' by this time [1]

More recently, Farrer is extended by about four years (1568-71) by Simpson, covering a number of manors in the Honour.

The Victoria County History (VCH) (online as part of 'British History Online') for Lancashire has much information, by township, for earlier times, especially manorial history. These have been used particularly for Marsden and Foulridge.

Inquisitions Post Mortem (IPM) are used in the following. These were enquiries made by the ultimate landowner, in our case the Duchy of Lancaster, into the circumstances of a deceased person, in particular to decide what taxes or other payments, and services, might be due from the estate. Thus, they supplement wills for research, or provide an alternative if no will survives. Some have abstracts in print, all are indexed in print.

In the following, I shall present the lineage backwards in time (that is how our research goes mainly), but for the individuals

information forward in time, usually. For the most part, it is not known when individuals were born or married, since the Colne register only starts in 1599. However the various sources used do allow us to be reasonably sure of the lineage, with one proviso, see later. I hope that the details do not prove too tricky: there is a plethora of Johns and Henrys particularly! Glancing ahead at the lettered headings **C** to **J** should help.

Many of the references found for individuals involve also father or son, for example parish registers and wills. Thus, as we go back through the generations the same event sometimes receives two mentions: I have tried to avoid undue use of 'see later', 'see above', etc. The source of each fact should be found somewhere!

All probate material used, with one exception, is held at the Lancashire Archives (LA), and can be found in the LANCAT catalogue (the exception is a 'York' will). The IPMs are held at the National Archives, with some detail in the Discovery catalogue, which can be supplemented by the online printed sources already noted. The Lancashire wills and the IPMs then are not generally individually referenced.

At the end there is brief information on very early times, particularly the landholding role of the Cluniac monks of Pontefract. They had an interest in both Townhouse in Great Marsden, and in Foulridge, perhaps suggesting why the Mancknowles's had property interests in both these places.

### **C. Margaret, 1619 – 1660+**

My interest, going back, starts with the marriage of Margaret Mancknowles to John Halstead in Whalley in 1639, these being most likely my 8 x gt-grandparents. (There is another John Halstead, marrying Margaret Hartley, who needed considering, but the balance of probability seems to lie fairly strongly with this one: in any case the story of the Mancknowles family is still worth telling!) John was of the Windlehouse (in Briercliffe) branch of the Halsteads, and Margaret the daughter of

Lawrence of Moss House(s) in Foulridge, but formerly of Townhouse in Great Marsden: Windlehouse and Townhouse are not so far apart. In fact, Lawrence died in 1627, and Margaret may have moved back to the Marsden area prior to her marriage. John and Margaret had nine children, the last in 1660. The 1639 marriage was in fact by licence, both parties being described as of Whalley parish. The whole of the Burnley/Colne/Pendle area was in this parish, with Burnley, Colne, Newchurch, etc being chapelries. One would though have expected to find the marriage at Colne or Burnley. Possibly the Catholic association of the Mancknowles's may have had a bearing in some way on the decision to marry away from the immediate area. Licences were more commonly found when the parties were from different parishes or chapelries.

#### **D. Lawrence, c1580-1627**

Lawrence married Jenet Margreaves at Colne in 1609/10. He would probably be born around 1580-85, though in his father's will of 1597 he is not noted as under 21. Six baptisms for the children of the couple are found at Colne: John 1610, Henry 1614/15, Margaret 1618 (absent from Lancashire OPC), Elizabeth 1621, Ellen 1624, and Lawrence in June 1627. A place of residence is given only in the case of John, and is Townhouse in Great Marsden. Lawrence was buried at Colne in July 1627, when his youngest child was only about a month old. His wife 'Genett', of Foulridge, was probably buried in 1665.

Lawrence was a third (or second possibly) son. His eldest brother John inherited Townhouse, and Lawrence moved to Moss House in Foulridge between 1614 and 1617: Pearson refers to him as a clothier, still of Townhouse, in a manorial document of 1614 [2], then in 1617 there is a conveyance of land in Foulridge from Henry Rycroft to Lawrence [3]. Both Henry and Lawrence are of Mosshouse. (I have come across one reference to Mosshouses as a 'hamlet'; in the early censuses there were about nine households there.)

In a manorial document of 1625 Lawrence and his wife Jenett, of Mosshouse, surrendered part of a messuage (house) at Edge (Colne Edge probably) and land there and near Holthouse Lane [4]. These properties would be in Colne township.

### The will

Lawrence's will, written and proved in 1627, was a 'York' one [5]. He was a yeoman. As will be seen a little later, he held some property just over the Yorkshire border, necessitating the use of the York probate court. I have only been able to obtain the 'registered' (contemporary) copy, in ledgers (much like the Canterbury wills), as at the time of writing the Borthwick Institute in York are not able to provide copies of the originals. This registered copy is quite faint or smudged in places, but most detail can be discerned. I do know there is unfortunately no inventory.

The will occupies about two and a half pages of the ledger, and in many respects is not unusual. It may be noted here that the Inquisition Post Mortem, following, reveals a lot more, not always so: for example, see the case of Lawrence's brother John following. There are one or two surprises. The early part of the will, after the usual common form regarding 'perfect memory', burial, debts and funeral expenses, etc, notes, and this is common enough for copyhold property, that the testator has recently surrendered some copyhold land. This was to two feoffees, or trustees, John Hargreaves clothier of Barrowford (possibly a relative of Lawrence's wife Jenet, though of course Hargreaves is very common) and Henry Mancknolles of Townhouse, Lawrence's nephew (son of brother John, who died in 1623). The property, involving parts of messuages, barns and lands, was in 'Rughlee and Rughlee Booth'. This is a little way from Foulridge; Mancknowles's were found in the Forest of Pendle some way back, and there may be more distant family connections here. Incidentally, the description of place seems to suggest that at this early time a 'centre' for Roughlee could be identified, distinct from the rest of the Booth. The property was to be held for son John, the heir, when he reached the age

of twenty-two. Second son Henry was to receive from John, at the age of twenty-five, the sum of £120.

There then follows information about the personal estate. As often, in the northern Province of York, this was divided into three equal parts. The first, as was customary, to wife Jenet; the second to the other children, including the unborn child, with an adjustment in Henry's case to allow for the above £120, but with also a further £50 (the details are not so clear); the third again for Henry, for his furtherance in his working life. Henry is in fact noted as being in London, despite being only about thirteen! I suspect he may have been apprenticed, formally or informally. It was noted earlier that Lawrence was a clothier in 1614, and such an occupation might involve trading with contacts in the south.

The sole executrix is wife Jenet. The IP M provides much new information.

### The IPM

Lawrence's IPM is referred to in the Foulridge section of VCH [6]. The following places where he had property are mentioned: Panshalebrook (possibly an error for Cronshawbrook) 25 acres, Noynoe 4 acres, Coldweather House messuage and 12 acres, and Moss House messuage and 26 acres. These, including Cronshawbrook, are all in the general Noyna Hill area, I think, though I am not sure about Coldweather. (There was a Coldweather House somewhere in Foulridge, though it has not been located on any map; it can be found in a couple of LANCAT entries, also in the Colne parish register; there is also a Coldweather House in Little Marsden, not far from Townhouse, to add to the identification difficulty). Also, he had a thirtieth part of the water-mill ('of the King as of his duty by the fiftieth part of a Knight's fee'), and a small part of 5 acres of marsh, moss, waste and heath. Son John aged seventeen was the heir. The document itself is in Latin, and reveals further property at (le) Haigh in Thornton, just over the Yorkshire border, namely a messuage, 6 acres of 'land', 4 acres meadow, 4 acres pasture. Some of the Latin has defeated me!

[I have had some professional help; **further translation offers gratefully received!** There remain one or two mysteries towards the end, concerned with feudal dues, etc]. The IPM was conducted in Blackburn, with sixteen jurors, all 'gentlemen'. Lawrence himself is also so described.

Various dates in 1627, and the involvement of a Henry Mancknowles (and his 'Executors and Administrators'), whose relationship is not given, are of interest. Lawrence's will was in fact made on 1 or 5 June. The IPM says that on 7 June Lawrence signed a deed for Henry to 'have and to hold' the Thornton property for a period of seven years, this then to revert to Lawrence, or rather as it would turn out to his heir (son John). The Foulridge property is not included in this arrangement. Lawrence then died on 17 July, being buried the same day. The IPM took place on 3 September and the will was proved on 5 October.

Given that Lawrence's nephew Henry was one trustee in the will for the Roughlee property, it seems likely that the Henry in the IPM is the same. It is though just possible that he was another nephew, son of another brother to Lawrence, also named Henry, but deceased in 1613.

It is noteworthy that Lawrence's properties in three different places (Roughlee, Thornton, Foulridge) were all dealt with in different ways.

Lastly a note on the death and burial of Lawrence. The burial may have taken place so soon because Lawrence died of plague or other highly infectious disease. A similar situation is found for brother John, discussed next, in that he was buried the day after death, in 1623. Plague or other infectious disease may have been quite rampant in the area in 1623 (the matter seems somewhat contentious) [7], though not particularly so later in the decade.

## **E. John, c1570-1623 (brother to Lawrence)**

John's daughter Margaret was baptised in 1599, right at the start of the Colne register. Two other children are found in the Colne register, Ellen in 1601, and Henry in 1604. John may have been around ten years older than his brother Lawrence. His wife was Jane. He died in 1623.

The will, inventory, and IPM tell us much more. Unlike for Lawrence, however, the IPM information is largely also to be found in the will. The inventory particularly is full of interest.

### The will and IPM

These will be taken together, with only a modest amount of detail, in that John is not in the main line. An abstract of the IPM is in print [8]. The will was written as early as 1612. John is described as a yeoman of Townhouse. Townhouse and its lands seem to have been mainly freehold, with maybe a small part copyhold : most of the property in the area was copyhold.

In 1602, John had granted, by deed and an annexed schedule, the freehold land at Townhouse to two trustees, Henry Walton of Barkerhouse and Roger Pollard of Hapton. Also, copyhold land and messuage had been surrendered to the same trustees. In the will, these were to be for Henry when he reached the age of twenty-four, with provisions for the daughters, wife Jane, and mother Lettice (who died in 1619). The details are complicated. The daughters were executors of the will, even though Margaret would only be about thirteen at the time of writing; in fact, the age of majority, whilst twenty-one for a male, was only fourteen for a female if married, sixteen if unmarried. There were however two supervisors (as quite often in early wills generally), brother Lawrence and uncle Lawrence Hyggin. Thus it seems that mother Letitia's maiden name would be Hyggin.

### The inventory

Inventories of this period are perhaps the most interesting and informative of all available documents; they are used for

example by Swain, who actually deals with this one. The total value, and of course these do not include real estate, is around £240, including debts owing. (The total is not calculated in the document itself.) This is a large figure for the time.

John (with family) was perhaps mainly involved in pastoral farming, as evidenced by steers, kyne, stirks, calves and sheep, worth about £65 in all. There were also four oxen and a horse and a mare, another £27. There were also 'oat corne' and hay worth £31. (The inventory was drawn up in January 1623/24, so these items would be in the process of being consumed.) There is also evidence of cloth production, with woollen and 'canvas' cloth, and wheels and cards. However their monetary amounts were small. For the rest, we see a well supplied household in terms of bedding, furniture, utensils, farm equipment, dairy produce, etc.

## **F. Henry, c1525-1597**

Lawrence's and John's father Henry died in 1597, and there are both will and inventory, though no IPM. There seems very likely to be another son Henry (between John and Lawrence), with children Henry in 1600 and Ann in 1603. Henry the father here died in 1613, whereupon Lawrence would become second (surviving) son of Henry died 1597: note that Lawrence took up the Foulridge property a year or two later. It is helpful to deal with the 1597 will and inventory here.

### The will

Henry is described as a yeoman of Townhouse. His son and heir John is named, and we hear of his 'younger children'. One of these of course would be Lawrence, and some of the wording perhaps suggests at least three younger children: probably another is Henry, and perhaps there was one daughter. (The use of the word 'children' rather than 'sons' may suggest at least one of each sex). Wife Lettyce and son John are executors. There are three supervisors, Henry Walton of Barkerhouse, Lawrence Hygen of Southfield (probably Lettice's brother), and brother Lawrence Mancknolles (named in the



inventory as of Reedyford). The debts owing to Henry are listed (six of them), as well as in the inventory: one of these is from another brother Robert. Thus, as often there is substantial genealogical information in the will.

Henry's goods are to be divided, once again, into three equal parts. One part is to Lettice, as her right, the second to the children, the third part to Henry himself. After Henry's death, the second and third parts are entrusted to John, and he is required to pay £40 to each of the younger children in the time from one Michaelmas to the next, in turn each year. Thus, it seems that the youngest would have some wait for this inheritance, though as it turned out they would probably be under twenty-one still. If any of these younger children should die before receiving their £40, then 40 marks is to be divided amongst the other, surviving, younger children. A mark was worth two thirds of a pound.

Regarding Henry's land holding, there is no information about the extent, type, or value (but see the inventory, next, for crops, animals, etc). John is required within two years of his father's death to make 'a good lawfull and sufficient conveyance and assureanc of such my lands as he shall have interest and possession' for the equal benefit of the other children by 'suffycient bonds' as the supervisors shall see fit.

### The inventory

Some parts of the inventory are difficult to read, but there is plenty of interest. The total value is £365 (£322 without debts owed to Henry). This is another large figure, certainly for a yeoman. The various animals are appraised at about £105, including eighty-five sheep. Corn and hay add up to £60 (in November, so much of the winter to come). Yarn and cloth come to about £42, so as with son John, perhaps textiles was something of a subsidiary occupation, though important. A major part of this £42 was thirty-four stone of wool, valued at £23. Swain refers to this particular inventory in relation to having two pairs of looms (meaning two looms as we would put

it). He also indicates that the amount of wool, and the number of sheep, were both well above averages of such.

Again, the inventory displays a large and it would seem flourishing household, well equipped domestically and workwise. There is £40 'ready money', and a 'callyver', a form of musket. Whether for marauding Scots or as a bird scarer or shooter is not noted!

### The daughter ?

It was suggested above that Henry and Letitia had a daughter. Some further supporting evidence for this is now presented.

In 1615 Henry Hartley of Blacko, yeoman, died. His will gives his wife as Jenett. One witness is Lawrence Mancknolls. In the inventory, two of the appraisers are John and Lawrence Mancknolls, both of Townhouse.

The next year Jenett died. Now although no will is now listed for her, there is a reference to her will in a pedigree of the Mancknowles family [9]. She left legacies to the children of John Mancknolls (of Great Marsden) and Lawrence Mancknowles (now of Moss House).

It looks very much as if Jenett was sister to John and Lawrence.

### **G. A missing generation ?**

At this point I have to admit to a fundamental uncertainty about the line. The next person to be dealt with is another John, and he could either be father to Henry d1597, as initially I assumed, or grandfather. The doubt arises because assuming John to be father to Henry necessitates some 'stretching' of the timeline: having another generation between John and Henry gets over this difficulty. An answer to the problem may well lie in the CCR of the last twenty or thirty years of the century. If an extra person is to be placed in the line, the name will likely be Henry, as John certainly had a son of this name; it could however be a different son of John. The remainder of the story

for Henry d1597 is now presented, in italic, under the assumption that his father was John; if this were not the case, then the extra generation needs to be included (without any certain information about the extra person!), and some references to 'Henry' in this italicised section, particularly later ones, could be to the extra, if indeed he was named Henry.

### **Henry, d1597 cont'd**

*Henry's father John is known to have been born about 1497, on which basis a birth date of say 1520-1545 seems likely for Henry himself.*

*The CCR are transcribed up to 1571, and provide a principal source for the family prior to that time. It is likely that the Rolls after 1571 have much more to say. The indexes to surrenders, available on LANCAT, only start in 1660.*

*Henry's father John was still alive about 1583, aged eighty-six, and so the references in the Rolls to Henry until then may be limited. Up to 1571, there are about half a dozen references. In 1559, Henry son of John, with others, surrendered a messuage and eleven acres of land in Great Marsden, then in 1564 John surrendered a messuage and ten acres of land again in Great Marsden (held partly with William Bawdwyne) to feoffees to the use of himself and then his son Henry, after sixteen years. (See though under John, next). Also, in 1560 Henry Mancknowles 'junior' is one of a number of feoffees for a property, and back in 1551 Henry son of John is again a feoffee. In 1570 Henry was fined 4d for trespassing on the common pasture of Sholfield (Schofield?) with forty sheep. Lastly, two mentions in 1571, for being assaulted, and making a pledge for a young Henry Mitton. The first of all of these being as early as 1551, Henry's birth was probably before about 1530. In turn this would mean that Henry's (probably) third son Lawrence, might be born when his father was as old as say fifty. (As a general point, references to a Henry, without any qualification, in the twenty years or so prior to 1561, when this Henry's grandfather, also Henry, died, might be to either*

*Henry). Lastly, note that this Henry is not found as a juror in the years leading up to 1571.*

Let me again emphasise that the above paragraphs, italicised, assume no extra generation. ~The main objection is that Henry d1597 would have to be fathering two or three sons in probably his forties or early fifties, and his wife Letitia would need to be quite a lot younger than him.

### **H. John, 1497-1583+**

John's father was another Henry. John was his heir, and Henry's IPM of 1562, again mentioned in VCH under Marsden [10], gives John's age then as 65! Hence the approximate birth date of 1497. Then, in 1583, John Mankenholes of Marsden, husbandman, aged 86, is found as a deponent in a Duchy of Lancaster case (11). This concerned boundaries of vaccaries in the Barrowford and Blacko area. The oldest members of a community were often referred to for this sort of information. It is interesting that John, of Marsden, should have detailed knowledge of this area a little way off Townhouse, and maybe hints at family connections in the eastern part of Pendle Forest.

No will or IPM has been found for John, but he certainly reached a great age. The main records for him are in the CCR. Three mentions, in 1551, 1559 and 1564 are noted under son Henry above. Additionally, there are the following, in Colne manor. In 1534 he acted as surety, in 1542 as a feoffee; in 1557, he surrendered a messuage, a house, a barn, a garden, and fifteen acres of land in Great Marsden. Lastly John is a juror at most Colne courts from 1555 to 1571, perhaps in effect taking over from his father.

Transactions in 1564 are a little complicated. The Halmot was held on 30 May. Firstly, a messuage and four acres of land in Great Marsden, in the holding of John, and William Bawdwyn, were surrendered to feoffees, to the use of John. Then John surrendered a messuage and ten acres of land in Great Marsden held by him and William Bawdwyn to feoffees: these premises

were to the use of John for a term of sixteen years (as under Henry previous), and for the further term of his life, should be live that long, but then for the use of son Henry, as heir. Later in this Halmot there is a Memorandum concerning the Halmot a year earlier, on 28 May 1563 (but not found in the record of that Halmot). The messuage and ten acres had reverted to the Queen, by the death of John's father Henry, with John noted as son and heir.

Lastly, the CCR for Ightenhill manor in 1554 have a surrender to John and others, of land in Little Marsden. John lived in Great Marsden, but could of course have land in a different manor.

### **I. Henry, c1475-1561**

John's father Henry according to his IPM died in December 1561, the IPM being dated 1562. Since John was sixty-five, Henry must have been well into his eighties, at least, born probably before 1475. Henry was of Townhouse, with forty acres. There were eighteen jurors for the IPM, some of them 'Armigers'. The IPM took place in Manchester.

The main run of the CCR starts in the first decade of the sixteenth century. Henry was a juror for many years from 1504 to 1552. (The later years here are unlikely to be his grandson, as he is not found as juror 1562 to 1571.) He was Constable of Marsden in 1508, and Greave of Colne in 1528 (also one of three in this position in 1557, but this may well be grandson).

In 1538 he made a complaint against John Swane, Lawrence Lee and Lawrence Higgyn for trespass and making a diversion of a stream at Stone Delves.

In 1541 he was a witness regarding disputed field ways in the open fields of Marsden.

In the same year he again made a complaint, against John Tailyor, for trespass and building a hedge between Tailyor's

clough and his stubbings, also for mowing his grass in his meadow above 'Walforden Wayter'. The verdict though was for the defendant.

Lastly in the Colne manor records, in 1551 (though this might be his grandson), he and James Swane interchanged small amounts of land: such 'swops' would help to consolidate holdings into larger blocks, for both participants probably.

There are two relevant entries in the CCR book for Ightenhill. Firstly, an appendix gives a 1527 list of tenants and rents across the whole Honour of Clitheroe. Under Colne (there is no separate listing for Marsden) there is Henry Mancknowles, late John, rent fourteen pence and a halfpenny. This then gives us most likely the father of Henry as John, deceased by this point. Secondly, for Henry (again this might be grandson), an indenture of 1553 shows a surrender in Great Marsden to Henry and John Tailliour.

Henry is noted in another Duchy of Lancaster case, in 1533 [12]. There is a list of those Marsden residents liable in 1518 to make payments for 'tithe corn'. Henry Mankenholez was to pay 6s 8d. By contrast a James Mankynholes only had to pay 1d! In fact, Henry had the third largest figure out of 38 listed.

It was suggested earlier that the Townhouse estate seems to have been mainly freehold. In fact, Townhouse as such is not met with, or only very occasionally, in the CCR. Henry's appearances in the CCR just noted would be in relation to land outside the Townhouse estate itself, though nearby.

Also, there is ample direct evidence that Townhouse was essentially freehold. Suffice here to say that Henry was tenant, presumably after his father died, until about 1544 or 1545, when he purchased the estate.

## **J. John, c1450-c1525**

The only other mention found of John is as becoming the leaseholder of Townhouse in 1497. The Cluniac monks of Pontefract owned the estate. The information is in Bennett, he says that the lessee was John. However, VCH, quoting 'Towneley MS', gives Henry son of John.

## **K. The role of the Cluniac monks**

Bennett goes into detail about the topographical extent of the Townhouse land. It was acquired by the Cluniac monks of Pontefract from the de Lacies, or rather a related family, in the late twelfth or early thirteenth centuries. It consisted of two oxgangs, one north of the modern Barkerhouse Road and the Townhouse building, and one south. An oxgang could vary in area, but was often twenty acres. Thus, the total area tallies with that noted in the IPM for Henry in 1562.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, around 1536, Townhouse was held by the Crown. In 1544 it was granted to Richard Crumbleholme of Dutton near Ribchester, Henry Mancknowles being the tenant. Crumbleholme seems to have been a speculator, and sold the property later in 1544 or in 1545 to Henry [13].

## **L. In conclusion.**

I have not made it my task to try to tie in other Mancknowles lines, including those in Pendle; I doubt this would be easy. The very earliest of the name in the area that I have found are in a printed 1443 list of freeholders and tenants in the Honor of Clitheroe: there is John Markynhole in Colne (which probably includes Great Marsden) and Henry Mankynholes in 'Penhull' [14].

As I asserted at the beginning, the genealogical links over well over a century seem sound, with the one puzzle over a possible extra generation. One can never be certain of course (and that applies not uncommonly in much more recent times). It has been a pleasant surprise to go back before the usual parish register limit of mid sixteenth century.

I would encourage use of some of the less usual sources, not least the VCH, with its many references.

I would be pleased to receive comments and queries.

## **Acknowledgements**

I am grateful to my distant cousin Peter Taylor, who shares these ancestors, for general discussion and suggestions, not least on the thorny problem of the possible missing generation!

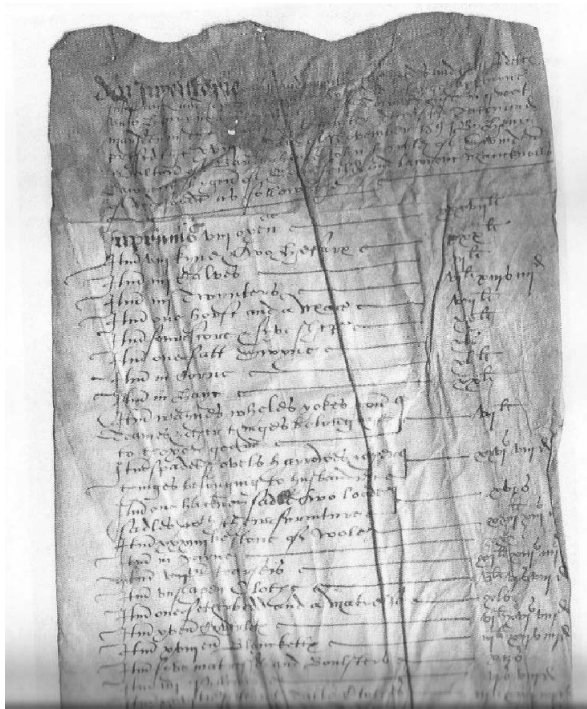
To Anne Mealia of 'Evergreen Ancestry', my thanks for the transcription and translation of Lawrence's IPM.

## **References**

- [1] VCH Foulridge, Manor, especially footnote 22.
- [2] Pearson, p112, and footnote 42.
- [3] LA, DDB 62/160.
- [4] LA, DDB 80/39.
- [5] Borthwick Institute, will dated Oct 1627.
- [6] As [1], footnote 22.
- [7] Swain, pp23,30(note 47).
- [8] Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Vol 17, pp411-414.
- [9] Doreen Crowther Collection, Colne Library.
- [10] VCH Marsden, Manors, footnote 55.
- [11] Noted in Blakey, Annals and Stories of Barrowford (Cheap Edition), p50.
- [12] Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Vol 35, p38.
- [13] Letters and Papers of the reign of Henry VIII..., Vol 19(1), p387.



Part inventory:

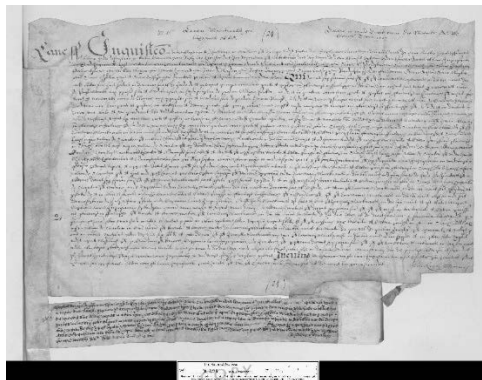


Inquisition post mortem of Lawrence Mancknowles, 1627

Translated:

In Thaigh alias le Haigh within the township of Thornton aforesaid in the said County of York the seventh day of June last past before the taking of this Inquisition by his deed bearing date of the same day and year last mentioned to which Henry Mancknowles his executors and administrators to have and to hold the aforesaid messuages lands tenements and the rest of the premises with appurtenances in Thaigh alias le Haigh within the township of Thornton aforesaid to the same Henry Mancknowles his executors and administrators for the term of seven years forthwith next and immediately following as by the aforesaid writing shown in evidence to the aforesaid jurors

upon the taking of this Inquisition it is fully clear and apparent by virtue of which writing indeed (that) the same Henry Mancknowles entered into the aforesaid messuages lands tenements and the rest of the premises with appurtenances in Thaigh alias le Haigh within the township of Thornton aforesaid and was possessed thereof for the term of seven years the aforesaid reversion thereof expected to the same Lawrence Mancknowles named in the said writ in his demesne as of fee and the aforesaid jurors say further upon their aforesaid oath that Henry Mancknowles was thus previously? Possessed of and in the aforesaid messuages lands tenements and the rest of the premises with appurtenances in Thaigh alias le Haigh within the township of Thornton aforesaid reversion thereof expected to the same Lawrence Mancknowles named in the said writ in his desmesne as of fee and also the aforesaid Lawrence Mancknowles named in the said writ was previously? Seised as of and in all and singular the messuages lands tenements and the rest of the premises with appurtenances in Fowlerigge aforesaid in the County of Lancaster aforesaid that the aforesaid Lawrence Mancknowles named in the said writ died thus seised thereof the 17th day of July last past before the taking of this inquisition. And that John Mancknowles is son and heir of the aforesaid Lawrence Mancknowles named in the said writ and is of age at the time (of the taking of this inquisition).



## HELP WANTED

### **SOME HOWARTH FAMILY HISTORY**

Part 1 by Sheena Howarth in 2020

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I spent a while, using Ancestry.com researching the Howarth family and managed to get some new information, but not much. I thought that it would be easier than it actually was! It all took a lot of time and I began wishing I could hire a professional to research it for me. I am really interested to know the origins of our family, although I wasn't that interested when I was a younger woman when I did have the opportunity to ask questions of family members who were alive and now of course, it is too late!

Fortunately, I was able to get some information from 'Aunt Nellie', Emily Howarth's daughter before she died and then Daddy was helpful also, but he wasn't able to go further back than our great, great grandfather, Thomas Howarth. I've not done much better, but I have done enough. Although there are little inklings that I might like to keep trying ... I got more information on the Butterworth side, than the Howarth side and maybe at a future time I could find out more, possibly with 'HELP'!

So, for now, my interest is in this woman, my great, great grandmother Mary Butterworth. She was born at Fenn's Farm (at the Butt, in Milnrow Lane/Ashfield Lane, Rochdale) in 1844 and died age 63 in 1907. My interest is especially because we have this photo of her. How old might she have been here? Maybe in her 30's or 40's. The earliest record I have found so far is in the 1851 census, that age 7, she was a Fustian Cutter. At age 7, Mary's father Abraham was 66 and his wife Mary (Minnock-Schofield) was 49. They had 2 other children, Martha 9 and Robert 5. The two girls were at that age, both Fustian Cutters. One supposes that as their farm was only 11 acres it could not support these little girls and so they were sent out to

work. I wonder which factory they went to and how far they had to walk? At least she had her older sister as her companion.

Fustian was what we now call Corduroy, it was of a linen warp and a cotton weft. The 150 yards long woven cloth was pulled tight over rollers and benches and the workers had to use very sharp little knives to cut into the cotton wefts of cloth to create the pile which was then brushed. They had to do 40 cuts per inch and a two yard length of cloth two feet wide would take an hour to cut. The worker had to walk miles a day to finish the lengths of cloth. In the 1850s cutters might earn 15 shillings a week for 10 hours work per day. The income that these two little girls made must have helped her parents considerably to supplement the farm income. By the time Mary Butterworth was 19, she must have worked 12 years in a factory. Maybe getting married was a blessing.

She married Thomas Howarth age 19/20 at St Chad's Rochdale in 1863 (according to dates, she would have been 19, but on the marriage certificate she was 20. Thomas could write, but she just put her 'mark'). Mary had her first child, Robert, in 1863 (my great grandfather) when she was 20, then went on to have Alice when she was 21, Hannah when she was 23, Thomas at age 29, Elizabeth age 34, Eda age 35 and her last child Emily, when she was 38. According to a source she had 12 children\* so presumably there were several that died in infancy. I find it interesting to note her ages at the birth of these children as, what an ordeal it must have been for women then to be so constantly pregnant, and so, did she lose 5 of her children?... an even greater ordeal to go through. (\*Robert Howarth's Obituary says that he was the eldest of 12 children).

No wonder that in her photograph she looks a little haunted and careworn. Also, the heavily beaded black dress that she is wearing might have been a mourning dress; maybe Mary had made the dress and done the beading? Throughout all this hardship Religion was probably her solace. It was said that she was a 'staunch Methodist' and would walk from Fenn's Farm

into Rochdale to a room over the 'Pioneers' Co-op in Toad Lane for Bible class there. She was referred to as 'Mary O'Fenn's' and so it might have been that as people saw her walking there so often on her way they would say "there she goes, Mary O'Fenns!".

Mary and Thomas lived with her parents Abraham and Mary Butterworth at Fenn's Farm and Mary had her first 3 children there. By the 1881 census another family were living at Fenn's Farm and as the Father Abraham died age 83 in 1867, that was about the time that this family with young children had to move. They are next recorded as living at 20 Hugh Hade Street, Rochdale with their six children, the youngest Eda, age 2 years old. Thomas is working as a Bricklayer, their eldest son also, and the two girls as Cotton Reelers. Mary died in 1907 age just 63. She was buried in Heywood cemetery. I haven't found out when Thomas died. What was he like I wonder, hard to tell from a photo? He seems to have nice dark eyes and a sort of smile, but looks a little rough with an awful scraggly beard.

I found it interesting that Eda lived to be 103 years old (b.1879-d.1982). She never married, perhaps that is why!

One last interesting fact is that apparently according to the Aunts (several of Mary's daughters) Fenn's Farm was used in a production of 'Black Beauty'. Whether it was the 1920 or the 1947 version, I am not sure. If it was a later version, maybe there was one done in the 70s? But Fenn's Farm was sadly demolished and an Equestrian Centre was built there (also as mentioned, the M62 was built right across that area).

Abraham and Mary's eldest son, Robert Howarth (my great grandfather) was born in 1863 and died in 1911 age 48. All that we know about him is written in his obituary. One wonders what 'severe illness' he died of at that relatively young age. He was a hard worker no doubt, since working in the Balderstone cotton mill at 8 years old. He worked as a Foreman for Alderman Taylor, but 'severed his connection'. One wonders

what that was about. He then had the confidence to set up his own building company and later in 1900 asked his brother Thomas, 10 years younger, to come into partnership with him and R&T Howarth Ltd was born.

I like the sound of his Liberal leanings and then, he taught at Sunday School. He liked football and bowls, cars and motoring. He was a Freemason also. He sounded to have been a good man. I wonder what his wife Ellen thought. Elle's father was James Clough of Charlotte Street in Lowerplace. Originally her family lived at 11 Muriel Street.

It was Robert Howarth's dying wish to his brother Thomas, that Thomas would take Fred, his son, into partnership in the family business R&T Howarth Ltd (There is some mention that the Howarth's had a building company well before this time in the Shaw/Newhey area of Rochdale going back to the 1760s, but we can't find much more about that). During the time that he and his younger brother had set up their company in 1900, Robert must have become more prosperous. The company was building many factories in the Rochdale area. Robert had been able to buy Moss House. From the photos it looks a large place, if a little dark and sooty as many of the buildings in Rochdale were. Maybe it added a certain amount of luxury and space to their lives after living in terraced houses so far. How long were Robert and his wife Ellen Clough living in Moss House? They married in 1886, when they were both 23, so it would have been quite a while for Robert to earn enough to set up home at Moss House. There are photos of Robert at the house dated c.1903-7. He died in 1911, so maybe they lived there about 8 years. Ellen lived for 9 years after Robert died. Did she stay on in that large house all alone? Ah, we'll never know!

At this time, Robert's son Fred probably lived with his parents at Moss House until his father died (we have photos of Fred on his horse in the cobbled yard at the back of Moss House) and then moved out to a terraced house at 150 Royd's Street? There was some history of Fred's mother Ellen being a rather ill and bad tempered person from a letter that we have and so Fred might have wanted to move out. Fred's fiancé, Hilda was

living in the next street, at no. 3 Muriel Street and so he would be close to her. Fred is in the Sedgewick wedding picture with Hilda in 1907, but they didn't marry until July 1913. They must have known each other for years. Hilda was 20 years old in the Sedgewick/Emily Howarth wedding photo, standing with Fred. Fred was a year younger than Hilda. Maybe they were at the same school. As with many couples, they were probably saving up to buy a home. I think that he must have joined the firm in 1912, so with the prospects of a good income and buying a home, 1913 was a good time to decide to get married, plus Hilda was by that time 26 years old.

A lot of the Howarth family lived in this area of Rochdale, around Howarth Cross (with its history of Howarth's having been at one time tenants at Clegg Hall in years gone by), Thomas Howarth b.1815, had come from Buersil Head, Thornham in the Balderstone area. His son, Thomas Howarth b.1842 and Mary Butterworth were from the same small area, Lower Lane, Beursil. Fenn's Farm was in that area of Lower Lane and Ashfield Lane, where the Butterworths lived. It must have been quite pretty and rural in those days. Now it has the M62 going right through that whole area! There are family connections with Lady House and Lower Place, where members went to church. The Whitworths were in Muriel Street. The Cloughs were in Charlotte Street. Robert and Ellen Clough were married at St Mary's in Balderstone (1886) and Fred and Hilda were married at Lowerplace United Methodist Church in 1913. Fred and Hilda must have lived at Royd's Street for a number of years and then with the money saved from his work, he made the decision to buy some land at the Bury Road end of town and to move out of the Buersil, Lowerplace area. Also, maybe he wanted to get away from his mother Ellen! Grandpa Fred's work with R&T Howarth's was going very well; they built dozens of large buildings and factories in and around Rochdale from 1900 until 1939. When the First World War broke out in 1914, Fred was 26. One wonders why he was not called up to serve. It was probably because he was heavily involved in directing the building of these big factory projects,

Shaw, Ensor and the Dunlop Mill which took from 1914-19 to build and the work would have been important to the war effort.

So, Fred was able to buy number 20, later called 593 Bury Road and some land near it, at the other end of Rochdale. Judging from photos their house must have been dark and heavily furnished, but comfortable. When the First World War was over, everyone was feeling free and happy again and the roaring 20's began, although I don't think that it was particularly roaring in Rochdale! Grandpa Fred, loved to drive his cars and they would go on lots of outings and picnics, they would holiday at Yealand Conyers and at the seaside. Grandpa would go shooting with friends for hares, rabbits and pheasants at various farms in Lancashire or Yorkshire. There were many family members who would come round and visit. Hilda's mother, sister and brother, the Clough cousins would visit also, Annie, Florrie, Sissie and Will. It could have been that Hilda's mother Helen lived with them at 593.

When the Second World War broke out and work went quiet then not to resume again until 1948. It must have then been a terrible time for Grandpa. I am not sure what he did, I can't remember ever hearing, only that he might have had a problem with drink. Maybe he had some sort of breakdown or depression, but then became a firm member of The Temperance Society and recovered. I only heard the vaguest of stories, everyone kept quiet in those days about 'those sorts of things'. Fred probably tried his best to carry on the family business. Thomas, his father's brother and partner in the company was getting on, he died age 70 in 1943, so Fred probably had sole responsibility for the company. (Fred had been made a partner in 1917, when he was 29 years old, so was 55 when Thomas died). From the early photos of him, he looks rather dashing in his fine suits and smart shoes. He looks to be a very confident man and a strong character.

Fred and Hilda seemed to have had a happy marriage. Fred was brought up alone, as his only sister Nellie died when she was a baby, so this might have made him a caring and attentive



husband. Their two children Robert, my father (b.1919) and Mavis (b.1923) were both raised at 593 Bury Road. There are many family photos of them on holiday outings to the sea and pictures of them with the Whitworth family and the Cloughs, they all seemed to be having fun and enjoying each other's company. Hilda had a sister, Peggy and a brother, Wilfred Whitworth, who was a tailor (he had a shop on Yorkshire Street) and he played the violin. They loved going to Southport, St Annes, Cleveleys, Weston-Super-Mare, Prah Sands, Seacroft Hotel, Llandudno, Folkstone, Sidmouth, any seaside places, probably to get out of the smoky atmospheres of Rochdale! Fred and Hilda had their honeymoon in Ilfracombe.

Grandpa was a great piano player, he liked to play a whole range of music, Beethoven Sonatas, Mozart, Mendlessohn and popular songs from the Edwardian period. Many of the Howarths', Whitworths' and Cloughs' loved to play the piano and would spend evenings singing. From what I have heard about these three groups of families is that they were warm, jolly, close and church going, with the women playing a large part.

Fred and Hilda lived at 593 for about 25 years until they built their house on the property that Fred owned just down the road and they called it 'Yealand Villa' (named after the place where they loved to visit, Yealand Conyers in North Lancashire). It was a modest small bungalow, with a tennis court in the garden, a summer house, a greenhouse and large orchard and vegetable garden ... oh and a very ugly pool, too dangerous to paddle in, made out of rough concrete! Over the years of living at 593 Fred probably started his large garden there first, being his passion to grow things, then his orchard and his large greenhouse. Then he built a nice summer house for Hilda to sit in and the tennis court for the children. He built a garage for his car, with a train set inside for the family. All this was done before he started their house. They must have built their new house towards the end of the war, because in 1947 my

father Robert married Jean and they moved into 593 and set up home there.

My father Robert was lucky to have been born in 1919, just as the war ended and so had a good education at, firstly his primary school, which might have been Meadow House in Broadhalch. He must have had quite a nice comfortable upbringing with his sister Mavis in a fairly warm family environment, but within the constraints of post-Edwardian England. Later he was sent to The University School as a boarder in Southport, where he stayed until he left at 17-18. I remember him saying that he loved sports, enjoyed the school and was made head boy and then hoped to go to university to study his great interest, architecture ... but the Second World War began unfortunately. So devastating for everyone.



Here is a lovely old photo of Chadwick Hall, which was off Bury Road, Rochdale. (It was on the land owned by the Howarth's in the 30s, but went back to the 1600s). It fell into disrepair and was demolished in the 50s. What an interesting old place it must have been and probably a very similar building to Fenn's Farm.



A formal Fred aged about 30



*Fred's Mother Ellen Clough  
(taken at Fred's Hilda's wedding in 1913)  
(b.1863 - d.1920)*



*Fred's Father Robert Mansworth  
(b.1863 - d.1911)*

Fred's mother Ellen Clough and  
Father Robert

Mary and Thomas

Please contact me if you think you are related to any of these people. Any comments regarding content etc would also be appreciated. Thank you.

## HELP WANTED

### **EMMA JACKSON**

From Dennis Chambers (11144) on behalf of his wife who does not use a computer.

E-mail: dennischambers@icloud.com

I guess with a reasonable degree of certainty that many family researchers in the course of their endeavours have, like me, come across one individual who for one reason or another has attracted more of their interest than the rest. In my case that individual was Emma Jackson, my paternal great grandmother. The reason for my special interest was that she had broken with the then current expectations by not marrying the father of her first child. Not only had she remained unmarried but she had also allowed him to remain anonymous by not having his name appear on their son's birth certificate. Under the printed heading 'Name and Surname of Father' there is nothing but a line. This omission has had a consequence, although not grave, for the family from then on, that being that their surname was not what it would have been had Emma conformed to the protocols of the day.

She was born in St Helens on the 15th April 1850, the first born child of Joseph and Catherine (nee Maley) Jackson. Emma had two siblings, John and William born in 1852 and 1854.

The first child of Emma's was William Jackson, my grandfather, who was born on the 11th of September 1875 in Burnley, believed at the home of her paternal grandmother, prior to which Emma had been in service in Eccleston. How quickly things moved on, within a year Emma had married a James Heaton of Clitheroe and the 1881 census records them living at the Railway View Inn, Parsonage Lane, (now the Castle Inn) in that town with Emma as the licensee and James working as a stone mason. That same census shows Emma's first son, William, now 5, as living with her parents in Prescott. By then Emma and James had a son, John William, born in 1878 and a daughter Ann in 1880 followed by James in 1882 and in 1884

Elizabeth Ellen, the last of their children. Later that year Emma's husband James passed away and in June 1886 Emma married again, this time to a Richard Robinson, a labourer, also of Clitheroe and they continued running the pub where they raised a family of their own.

In 1887 son Tom was born, but sadly, he died in 1902 aged just 15. In 1888 daughter Sarah arrived followed by Hannah in 1890 and twins Mary and Martha were born in 1893.

Emma's husband, Richard, died in late 1897 and on the 23rd of September 1898 Emma herself passed away and was laid to rest with him in the same grave in Clitheroe cemetery. Emma had lived at the Railway View Inn, Parsonage Lane, Clitheroe for over 19 years during which time she had married twice and given birth to nine children, 4 during her first marriage and 5 in her second. After her demise the pub was run by her son John W. Heaton and, after his passing in 1942, briefly by his widow, Gertrude, before the pub passed to new owners.

So much for what went on in Clitheroe – lives lived and lives lost, as happens with families far and wide, whilst over in St Helens William, Emma's first born, was getting on with his life, throughout which his trade was that of a joiner. In 1902 he married Louisa Jump, also of St Helens, and in 1903 a son, William, was born. Sadly, Louisa passed away in the summer of 1911 and in October the following year William married again to a Winifred Olding of Ilford, Essex. On the 10th of November 1916 they celebrated the birth of a son, Ronald Arthur, my father. Of course his inherited surname, like his father's, was Jackson and obviously so was my maiden name. The question will always remain – what would it have been if Emma had conformed or, at least, revealed the identity of the father of her son, William. Annoyingly, that will be a question never likely to be answered.

William died in 1954 aged 79 years. His son William, the owner of a garage business in St Helens, married Hilda Kenna, a local girl, in 1939. They did not have any children.

My father's early working life was as a butcher before serving in the Scots Guards from 1934 until 1946, spending some of his service in Egypt. His permanent migration from North to South came about through marrying my mother, Freda Watson, who came from the Dartford area of Kent. Their wedding in 1941 took place in Dartford where they set up home and I was born in 1946.

Guessing again, but this time with a degree more certainty, considering how many children Emma had, her blood must live on in abundance, amongst the many Jackson's, Heaton's and Robinson's I have noted living in and around the area – what else could be expected? What are my hopes in laying out this slice of my family's history? Obviously, I would like to discover more information about it's members and their lives but my greatest hope is that someone will be able to offer me a copy of a photograph of one or more past family members – the ultimate would of course be a photograph of Emma herself. What a wonderful find that would be.

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### **DEATHS NOTIFIED**

**Dr A.T.C. Bourke** – Australia  
**Richard Noblett** – Blackburn  
**Christine Dignall** – Bury & 'Straits' Ossy

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

### **Richard Denis Noblett (1926 – 2022)**

It is with regret that we record the death of Denis Noblett. He peacefully passed away at his home on 24 February 2022.

Denis was a member of the Blackburn and Darwen Branch and until recently he attended the Branch meetings. At one time he was the Branch's treasurer and took a great interest in the work in its activity. Along with Jim Marginson he transcribed a number of the Blackburn Roman Catholic registers. When the Branch commenced work on LancashireBMD he was a willing volunteer and helped inputting information at home. It was always a great delight meeting him.

Tony Foster, Vice Chairman and Projects Co-ordinator

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### **Christine Mary Dignall (1945 – 2022)**

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Christine Dignall. Christine, along with her husband, David, was a well established volunteer at the Society's Research Centre, Oswaldtwistle. Her contribution to the Centre will be greatly missed. Christine attended the Bury Branch meetings and more recently she attended the Rochdale meetings. Christine volunteered on a number of transcription work at the Bury Archives. She also helped with the Unwanted Certificate database and her contributions to this and the Research Centre will be greatly missed.

Tony Foster, Vice Chairman and Projects Co-ordinator.

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## **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](mailto:ian.white4@live.co.uk)**

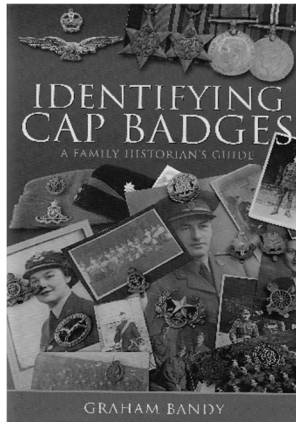
**Have you had a book published and would like a review in the Society journal? Simply forward a copy to Ian White, address as above.**

**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@btoopenworld.com as usual. Thank you.**

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## **IDENTIFYING CAP BADGES, A FAMILY HISTORIANS GUIDE**

By Graham Bandy



Graham Bandy is a lifelong enthusiast for badges and photographic identification and sits on the QARANC Association, and this book is an invaluable 'tool of the trade' for anyone trying to identify or interpret photos' and has been missing from the bookshelves of family historians, military enthusiasts and badge collectors alike. As with so many military traditions and accoutrements, regimental and corps badges, now common in so many of the world's armies, were first brought into service by the British Army. Intended to show allegiance and enable recognition among a profusion of regiments and corps on a battlefield or in a garrison town, they became the most tangible embodiment of a regiment. They remain a symbol of fierce pride so vital to fighting spirit and hold an almost sacred place, second only to the regimental colours, some badges bearing battle honours emblazoned on their colours.



Such is the pride soldiers have in their badges, many men have borne it part of them for the rest of their life, sometimes literally – permanently tattooed on an arm or across the chest, even to the extent that being buried with the badges - forever together! Badges were also used as a form of currency in hard-bargaining deals with foreign allies and exchange mediums with other allied forces, a humble cap badge valued in exchange.

It would be surprising if any other army, larger or smaller, historically has worn as wide or varied a range of badges as the British. Not only a different badge for each regiment and corps, but often different badges for different ranks within regiments and sometimes distinct badges for each battalion, perhaps differentiating between regulars and reservists. All this can make identification complex, but at the same time a valuable point of reference for anyone wanting to identify individual soldiers from photographs.

We family historians are frequently asked to identify a picture of a uniformed half-forgotten relative, identify the unit and sometimes even the date it was taken. What does the badge show? If it looks like a lion then look under the 'Lion' chapter." "Sorry no idea" was usually the response. Now we have a practical tool to identify what we are looking at.

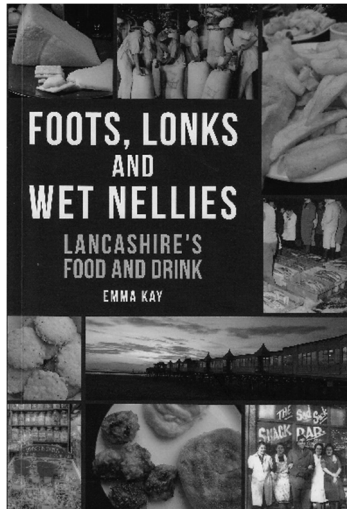
This book is fully illustrated and a valuable reference guide compiled by the expert knowledge of an ex-soldier containing chapters on Birds and Wings, Bugle Horns, Castles, Circles and Ovals, Coats of Arms, Crosses, Dragons, Feathers, Flowers and Plants, Grenades and Flames, Guns, Lions, Harps and so on. I never served in the armed forces but I found this book entrancing. Published by Pen and Sword – ISBN No. 978-15267759-7-9 and priced at £25.00. US\$49.95.

Reviewed by Ian White

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# FOOTS, LONKS AND WET NELLIES LANCASHIRE'S FOOD AND DRINK

by Emma Kay



Lancashire boasts diverse food and drink markets and well-known producers and cooks and this book will appeal to all those who are interested in the history of Lancashire and its legacy, known predominantly as a county located on the Irish Sea. Readers may be surprised to learn the real origins of favourites like Lancashire Hotpot, discover other all-time favourites like Jelly Babies, Vimto, and Fox's biscuits all have their roots in the county. Whilst Eccles and Chorley cakes are well-known staples, gingerbread production and simnel cakes are also at the heart of the county's baking heritage. Together with big names such as Richmond sausages and Hartley's jam, there are many surprises to be found in this book.

One of the oldest recipes linked to Lancashire is, of course, black pudding, which undoubtedly was gifted to Britain by

the Romans and got tagged with the county possibly because Lancashire just got very good at making it. The old-time production of mead had a side line production of fermented scum, or Barm, that formed on the top of alcohol during distillation. This was used for Barm Cakes, those soft round, slightly flat bread rolls which the good folk of Wigan created to make a pie more transportable by catching the messy drippings in the bread. This 'Wigan Kebab' is a more modern culinary delight with the barm itself having a much older origin.

There is a veritable dictionary of culinary terms, historic Lancastrian names, recipes and many references to well-known cooks and characters in this delightful book of almost 100 pages. Published by Amberley, ISBN No. 978 1 4456 9565 5 - priced at £15.99

I found the depth of research involved was quite remarkable by Emma Kay and would recommend it to all with an interest in food and drink.

Reviewed by Ian White

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## **NOTES AND NEWS**

### **SOCIETY HELP DESK AT TARLETON LIBRARY**

Ian White and Jennifer Benson have restarted their regular help sessions at Tarleton Library. Everyone welcome.

**FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, 10.00 am to 12.00 pm**

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## **THE FAMILY HISTORY SHOW IS BACK IN THE FLESH**

The Family History Show is returning to **York on 25 June 2022** so that once more you can enjoy a great day out engrossed in family history.

Our last show in York was a massive success and we have had many requests to hold another, so we are only too pleased to welcome you back!

Buy your tickets in advance and save – available from S&N Genealogy. Early bird offer – two tickets for only £8 or £6 each. Tickets on the day are £8 each. You also get a **FREE goody bag** worth over £17.

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### **BRANCH NEWS**

#### **BLACKBURN & DARWEN**

Branch e-mail: [blackburn@lfhhs.org.uk](mailto:blackburn@lfhhs.org.uk)

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#### **BURY**

Branch e-mail: [bury@lfhhs.org.uk](mailto:bury@lfhhs.org.uk)

Our new venue is St. Francis House, which is adjacent to All Saints Church, Bury, off Hebburn Drive, Bury BL8 1DL

There is good car parking available in the Church car park. The entrance to the car park is on the left, under some trees about 20 yards after turning into Hebburn Drive from Throsle Grove.

We hope to meet Bury branch members plus any Society members and visitors interested in the Bury area.

Advised by Stephen Ward

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### **CHORLEY**

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

Tel: 01257 262028 Branch e-mail: [chorley@lfhhs.org.uk](mailto:chorley@lfhhs.org.uk)  
and

Bernard Cliffe, 6 Meadow View, Adlington, Chorley, Lancashire  
PR6 9SH

It has been necessary to change the Chorley meetings days to:  
Second Wednesday of the month. Meetings are still being held  
at Cunliffe Hall, Cunliffe Street, Chorley PR7 2BE at 7.30pm.

We look forward to welcoming everyone to our Branch talks.

February meeting – Alan Davies spoke about Children in the  
mines. How children were treated whilst working in a mine  
before 1842, and after that date.

March meeting – Mike Coyle spoke to us about Propaganda and  
Reportage. He explained how his relative Bernard Coyle had  
died at the battle of Arras, the most lethal battle of the first  
world war and how he had not heard of it.

He described propaganda as deliberate and systematic  
techniques to influence opinion, belief, emotions, attitudes, and  
actions of behaviour. Propaganda has to be attractive,  
consistent, persistent, believable, but may also be deceptive,  
misrepresentative, and suppress facts, but appeal emotionally.  
It is dependent on a passive population and limits the spectrum  
of acceptable opinion.

He gave the example of how in the Boer War reporters were not limited and there is a lot of information. However, in the first world war only five reporters were at the Western Front, and they had to be able to ride a horse, so the output of information could be controlled. Many different departments controlled propaganda and they employed writers such as H G Wells and John Buchan to produce their material.

Posters were used to encourage people, in all sorts of ways, to support the war effort. The aim was to have a limited spectrum of acceptable opinion. By the time of the Battle of Arras many families had lost loved ones to the war. People were war weary and wanted good news, so papers ran good news stories. Arras was not good news so was less widely reported and is less well known today.



April meeting – John Ball spoke about Astley Hall which was given to Chorley Council after World War one on 31 May 1924, as a war memorial and was paid for with an early form of crowd funding. Richard Charnock bought the lands from the Knight Hospitallers of John of Jerusalem in the 15th century.

Owners of the hall over the years:-

Robert Charnock (d.1616)

Richard Charnock MP (d.1648-1653), 1616-48/53

Margaret Charnock, wife of Richard Brooke (1640-1715)

1648/53-1715

Peter Brooke, son (1673-1721) 1715-1721

Thomas Brooke, brother (1684-1734) 1721-34

Richard Brooke, son (1717-48), 1734-48

Peter Brooke, brother (d.1786), 1748-86

Peter Brooke, son (1764-87), 1786-87

Susannah Brooke, sister (1762-1852), wife of

Thomas Townley Parker (1760-94), 1787-?

Robert Townley Parker, son (1793-1879), ?-1879

Thomas Townley Parker, son (1822-1906), 1879-1906

Reginald Arthur Tatton, nephew (1857-1926), 1906-22

Chorley Borough Council, 1922 to present.

John Charnock was part of the Babbington Plot, and attempted to put Mary Queen of Scots on the throne. The conspirators were sentenced to death for treason and conspiracy against the crown, and were to be hanged, drawn and quartered. This first group included Babbington, Ballard, Chidiok Tichborne, Thomas Salisbury, Henry Donn, Robert Barnewell and John Savage. A further group of seven men including Edward Habington, Charles Tilney, Edward Jones, John Charnock, John Travers, Jerome Bellamy and Robert Gage, were tried and convicted shortly afterward.

Submitted by Wendy Pratt

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### **FYLDE**

Secretary: Mrs. Olive Thexton, 7 Bispham Lodge, 251

Norbreck Road, Thornton Cleveleys FY5 1PE

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

At last, we have been able to meet up again. We began in March when we held our AGM. Not a very good attendance, but we do have a full committee once more, due to a good number of re-elections.

We began with there being a large collection of Evening Gazette Memory Lane and Retro pages and other snippets. We

welcomed 3 visitors and everyone enjoyed looking back through the years. Plus, we all enjoyed meeting again. It seems such a long time since we met up.

We had to change from the **2nd Wednesday of each month to the 1st Wednesday of each month.** We are able to be given the original timing and we start at 7.30pm, but the doors open at 7pm. We are now going to be able to offer help to those who request this and then we can continue after the end of the presentation, if there is one.

We have a full programme ending in some interesting presentations including Dr Colin Penny who will talk to us about Lancaster Castle. We have saved the best to last. Dr Penny spoke to us when we held a Society Lunch around 20 years ago and it will be another excellent evening to look forward to.

The full programme for the year will be included in the Journal and also on our branch facebook page and website page. We welcome members and friends and visitors to all of the meetings. It is difficult to explain to new family historians that not everything is available on the well-known commercial family history sites. A visit to Lancashire Archives is one must for everyone.

There are lots of free sites available, Lancashirebmd and Genuki for instance. Our branch has a great number of resources, including local Mis and books and CDs which are free for members to borrow. It would be very good if we could improve our member numbers and bring new blood and new ideas into the branches and the Society.

It will be very good also to meet up at the Society AGM in May, this event is always very good and boasts excellent speakers and even more excellent food to be enjoyed.

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**HERALDRY GROUP**  
Contact Stephen Benson

Now that 2 Straits, Oswaldtwistle is open again we are trying to relaunch the group. No programme has been arranged, but notices will appear on the members forum and the Society website. If you are interested in joining us, please let me know.

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**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](mailto:Hyndburn@lfhhs.org.uk)

In March we held our branch AGM and first meeting in 2 years, followed by a fascinating talk by Tony Foster entitled "The Little Silver Cup".

As we are no longer able to meet at the Blind Society in the evenings, we had to choose between finding another venue or change to meeting in the afternoon. Several members who were unable to make the AGM contacted us with their views and together with those present (unfortunately fewer than we had hoped for) the overwhelming decision was to accept the offer of Thursday afternoon and continue to meet at Bank Street. We hope it will be possible to hold some evening meetings during the summer months so that working members will have an opportunity to join us. It was also agreed to meet on the first Thursday in the month instead of the second.

We hope to arrange a new programme as soon as possible but unfortunately Jo, who had been our Programme co-ordinator for several years has moved out of the area so we are hoping for a volunteer to help with this. We are very, very grateful to

Jo and husband David for all they have done for the Branch and wish them well in their new venture.

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### **IRISH ANCESTRY GROUP**

Branch e-mail: [irish@lfhhs.org.uk](mailto:irish@lfhhs.org.uk)

Saturday afternoon workshops 1pm – 4.30pm as per Branch Programme as advised in the journal, Society Website and Members Forum. Held at LFHHS Resource Centre, 2 Straits, Oswaldtwistle, BB5 3LU

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### **LANCASTER & MORECAMBE**

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

Branch e-mail: [lancaster@lfhhs.org.uk](mailto:lancaster@lfhhs.org.uk)

Tel: 07462 148067

Our meetings are back again at Morecambe Heritage, Unit 29 Arndale Centre, Morecambe LA4 5DH.

We now meet on the first and third Friday from 11am to 4pm.

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### **LONDON & SOUTH**

Branch e-mail: [london2@lfhhs.org.uk](mailto:london2@lfhhs.org.uk)

Saint Stephen's Church Hall,

48 Emperors Gate,

Kensington, London SW7 4HJ

### **Joint Cumbria/Lancashire/Cheshire/London & South**

At our first talk this year Mary McKee from FindMyPast introduced us to the 1921 England and Wales Census, which was released online, to great excitement and after eager anticipation, by FindMyPast on 6 January 2022. However, many people were frustrated with errors in the transcription and with ancestors that they couldn't find, even though they knew where they had been living in 1921. We do need to

remember, of course, that, like today, the accuracy of the information depends on the knowledge, and handwriting, of the person inputting it.

Mary explained some of the difficulties they had experienced in digitising the 28,000 bound volumes. The first step had been for conservation technicians to look at creases and tears, also removing dirt and dust and treating mould. A small percentage had incurred some water damage, and this included parts of the census returns for Lancashire and Yorkshire. The original documents were then put through a scanner which captured the image on both sides. If a document was too badly damaged it could not be put through the scanner and was photographed so that there was no further damage. The census was transcribed over three years. To protect the security of the data, the images were split before being sent to more than 300 transcribers. FindMyPast did not see the transcription until 50 days before its release date. People have queried why FindMyPast subscribers should have to pay extra for the census, but it was a requirement of the tender by The National Archives that it would not be part of a subscription.

The census had been due to take place on 24 April 1921 but, due to industrial action, it was taken on 19 June. However, new forms were not printed, and all the documents have the April date. As many people would have been away on holiday, the enumerators were instructed to create a census form and report 'no-one at home', but they did not always follow these instructions, and there are numerous empty households which do not have a form attached.

After you have searched for your ancestor and before you make any purchase, hover over the record transcript button and a drop-down box will give you the names of three people on the record. This will help to ensure you have the right record. You can purchase the original census image (£3.50) or a transcription of the record (£2.50). When the transcript is purchased, you will get more information about the type of employment and the employer of each working person. On the

original image there is a lot of additional information available. Scroll to the bottom of the entry and there are thumbnails for the front cover, the schedule, which shows the address, a map of the area at the time and the back page which shows the enumerator's district. Some changes to previous census returns included age shown in years and months, marital status including being divorced, but of great interest is the name of employer and address of workplace. Unemployment was very high at the time of the census, but this is not immediately obvious as unemployed people were asked to put their last employer. There are links from the advanced search which will give more tips and advice to find people.

If you find a transcription error, please do report it, as FindMyPast are actively correcting mistakes and updating the collection once a week. If you have purchased a transcript, you will see an option to report an error. If you have purchased the image, not the transcript, and can see from the search results that there is an error, report it.

Our next talk was on 'Irish Records' on 2 April. Dr. James Ryan looked at the major Irish archives and libraries, describing the availability of records such as the Griffiths Valuation and Tithes, census, and church records. The talk was illustrated with maps and examples of different records. Dr. Ryan is an Irish lecturer and author based in Dublin, who has been active in Irish genealogy for more than 30 years and is a director of Ancestor Network.

Future talks will be on 25 June and 6 August. These zoom talks have been very successful and I have enjoyed meeting members from all around the world, but I am aware that many members do not, or cannot, join an online talk. We discussed the possibility of meeting in person this summer but people were not keen to travel into London so we will continue with virtual talks this year. Is there a talk or a speaker that you would like to hear which would be of interest to the North West Group? Would you like to give a presentation? We do need people to help in organising the talks and bring new ideas and

suggestions for talks. Please contact me by e-mail

Submitted by Helen Conchar, Member 7279

E-mail: london@cumbriaifhs.com

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### **PENDLE & BURNLEY**

Web site: [www.lfhhs-pendleandburnley.org.uk](http://www.lfhhs-pendleandburnley.org.uk)

Branch e-mail: [pendle@lfhhs.org.uk](mailto:pendle@lfhhs.org.uk)

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### **PRESTON**

Secretary: Stephen Benson, 32 Slater Lane, Leyland. Lancs

PR25 1TN Tel: 01772 422808

Branch e-mail: [preston@lfhhs.org.uk](mailto:preston@lfhhs.org.uk)

All branches were held in abeyance during 2021 owing to the Government Covid-19 lockdown restriction procedures, and upon resumption of normal arrangements our Preston Branch suffered a significant blow in that three stalwart officers, Messrs Bamford, McLoughlin and Kirby, respective Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, all resigned owing to illness at the beginning of 2022. Much to be expected though, members of this flourishing branch were soon gathered together and replacement volunteers recruited. Steve Benson agreed to return to the office of Chairman that he had vacated some ten years previously, Joan Clayton and Ian White made up the new Secretarial and Treasury roles and we soon had a meeting arranged from January 2022 and subsequent months also.

Our branch members were delighted to get back to business with a talk on the history of the Quakers followed by the first of three successive talks by members of the Friends of Winckley Square, which were all received and welcomed by an enthusiastic audience.

Submitted by Ian White

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## **ROCHDALE**

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

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

We started the New Year with two excellent short films presented by our good friend Sylvia Walch. The first film "The Old New Year" explained how important dates, for example that of New Year, changed with the introduction of the Gregorian calendar in 1752; New Year originally in March changed to January where it is now. It can be quite confusing researching old documents pre 1750 as information is not always where you would expect it to be.

The second film of the evening "Our Local Twang" was an interesting look at how the English Language and regional dialect has evolved over time. A quiz followed with dialect phrases to test our knowledge. Thank you to Sylvia for giving us an entertaining evening with lots to think about.

Our knowledge was tested again at the February meeting with a number of quizzes arranged by Lynne for the evening; from easy to more difficult there was something for everyone to have a go at.

Our Branch AGM was held in March. Thank you to all those who attended the meeting despite the weather.

Lynne has put together an interesting collection of talks for this year's programme for meetings. Please come along if you can. Everyone is welcome!

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## **ROSSENDALE**

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

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**PLEASE NOTE: THE DEADLINE FOR NEWS FOR THE  
AUGUST 2022 MAGAZINE IS: 23 JUNE 2022  
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. McDonald** (11230) 41 Beckford Road, Croydon.  
 Surrey CR0 6HY Tel: 7528625240  
 E-mail: clematis1961@btopenworld.com

BECKMANN	LAN	West Derby (shipyard)	1900+
DAVENPORT	LAN	Blackley (weaver)	All
GILSTON	LAN	West Derby (shipyard)	1900+
LANCASTER	LAN	Prescot	1990+
LANCASTER	LAN	St. Helens	1900+
OGDEN	LAN	Salford (calico bleacher)	1830-50
OGDEN	KEN	Orpington (paper maker)	1850-1900
WILD	LAN	St. Helens	1900+

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**Mrs Margaret Pate** (10722)  
 E-mail: maggie.pate@btinternet.com

BROWN	LAN	Bury	1838-1914
FRENCH	SFK	Horham	1856-1880
FRENCH	LAN	Bury	1876-1949
HOLT	LAN	Bury	1829-1871
MINNS	NFK	Ditchingham	1854+
PATE	LAN	Edenfield	1896-1960

PATE	LAN	Shuttleworth	1884-1916
STARKIE	LAN	Ramsbottom	1900-1981
STARKIE	LAN	Bury	1833-1933
WHITTAKER	LAN	Shuttleworth	1831-1898

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**Mrs M Meehan** (2643)

E-mail: m.meehan@hotmail.co.uk

ILLINGWORTH	LAN	Galgate	all
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**Mr & Mrs S Smith** (4021)

TRIPPIER	LAN	Blackburn	18C
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**Miss R V Griffiths** (7184) 5 Trentham Lawns, Salford.

Manchester M6 6QN E-mail: rhons71@outlook.com

Tel: 07715679417

BRADDOCK	LAN	Bolton, Manufacturer Secretary	1915
MOSLEY	LAN	Marple	1880
TAYLOR	NTT	Argyle, Mineral Water Traveller	1880

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**Mrs M Knight** (7486)

FOGG	LAN	Radcliffe	1800-1900
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**Mr N S Ormerod** (7615)

HARDMAN	LAN	Rossendale	1600-1850
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**Mr I Borland** (8681)

LUCAS	LAN		18C-20C
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**Mrs M M Sayers** (8924) E-mail: mary@sayers.unospace.net

WALLS	LAN	Blackrod, Wigan, Bolton	1650-1900
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**Dr C R Rademacher** (9050) E-mail: Cheryl327@comcast.net

CUNLIFFE	LAN	Milnrow, Rochdale Woollen Mill	m1700s
DIXON	LAN	Milnrow, Rochdale Woollen Mill	m1700s



WHITTLES	LAN	Milnrow, Rochdale Woollen Mill	m1700s
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**Mr P Martin** (10643) 3 North 13th Street, Milton Keynes  
MK9 3NR E-mail: paulkeithmartin@outlook.com  
Mobile: 7739575867

NOLAN	LAN	Great Harwood	1870-1950
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**Ms J M Graham** (11126)

GRAHAM	LAN	Darwen, Weaver	1800
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**Ms J Wilkinson** (11184) 7 St Joseph Drive, Hull. East  
Yorkshire HU4 6TJ E-mail: joanne.wilkinson@hotmail.co.uk  
Tel: 01482 355556

STOTT	LAN	Burnley	1930+
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**Mr C Bamford** (11186)

BAMFORD	LAN	Rochdale Manufacturer	1790-1872
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**Ms Jennifer Smith** (11196)

HOLLAND	LAN	Wigan	
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**Mrs P Brooks** (11212)

GREEN	LAN	Preston Mechanic/Chauffeur	1915-1955
REDFERN			1855+
STOPFORD	LAN	Preston	1850-1915
WALMSLEY	LAN	Preston, Engineer	1850-1916

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**Mr K Gornall** (11219)

GORNALL	LAN	St Michael on the Wyre	
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**Mr F Markland** (11235)

ELLITHORN

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**Mr J Thornber** (11242) E-mail: james@thornber.io  
THORNER                      YKS/WYK                      1600

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**Miss J Skillicorn** (11244) 2 Malting Mews, Market Street,  
Ellesmere. Shropshire SY12 0AN  
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Tel: 01691 624264 Mobile 07532323178  
SKILLICORN              LAN              Preeshall, Farmer              1620

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**Mr R McVicar** (11249)  
CRITCHLEY              LAN              Penwortham

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**Ms G McIntyre** (11254) E-mail: glynnmac51@gmail.com  
FOSTER              LAN              Wigan              1800s  
LEIGH              LAN              Wigan, Ince              18-20C  
SELESBURY              LAN              Wigan, Collier              19C  
WESTHEAD

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**Ms F Jenkinson** (11258)  
BENT              LAN              Leigh              1866-1912

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**Mr D Bovington** (11262) 4 Park Drive, Wistaston, Crewe.  
Cheshire CW2 8EW  
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Tel: 01270 567409  
HAWORTH/  
HOWORTH              LAN              Rossendale

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**Ms K Riley** (11264)  
NUTTALL              LAN              Rossendale, Minor              1700

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As you can see several members have decided not to disclose some or all their contact details in the journal.

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**Text: 07963 132979**

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