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Leyland Chronicle

The journal of
THE LEYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



THE LEYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(Founded 1968)

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To promote an interest in History generally
and of the Leyland area in particular

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A MEMBER OF THE FEDERATION OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES
IN THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER

(1)

"LEYLAND CHRONICLE"

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1973

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Leyland Historical Society

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THE ORDNANCE SURVEY

"PUT LANCASHIRE ON THE MAP"

"A paper by Robert B. Nattrass, (distributed by the 'Federation of Historical Societies in the County Palatine of Lancaster,' of which our society is a member) suggesting a possible Federation project"

To the history seeking visitor Lancashire must seem a desert. The map issued by the Department of the Environment marks only Furness Abbey; the Sunday Times series "Discovering Ancient Britain" refers to Ribchester and Bleasdale alone in Lancashire and the National Trust's pamphlet 'North West' lists a mere eight buildings. In Collins' "Field Guide to Archaeology" five lines (with two errors) suffices for Lancashire whilst Yorkshire has fifty. It is on such publications that the casual tourist depends for information, not on the heavier volumes which fail to suit his pocket either for price or bulk.

If Lancashire has so little to offer there is no more to say. But surely there is much more and we would do well to publicise this for our own benefit as well as for the stranger and for the seeker after our county's heritage. There is a wealth of archaeological sites, there are castles, great houses, industrial sites, transport museums, art galleries and so on. Bolton and Darwen have mill engines on public show and there are still workers cottages and back to back houses to be found in the valley towns of Rossendale. Why should the outside world form its image of Lancashire solely from Coronation Street? Is it not time some of us put Lancashire on the map?

There are several reasons which may help to explain why Lancashire has been so overlooked and some of them are worth examining. First is the terrible condition of the roads in the eighteenth century which might fairly be attributed to defects in the parish system. Lancashire had proportionately very few parish churches making parishes exceptionally large geographically, usually with small populations. Each parish being responsible for its own roads (amongst other things), and the mileages of roads in Lancashire being much greater per parish than elsewhere maintenance was a far heavier burden on parishioners than in other counties. Consequently travellers were deterred from visiting our valleys and hills, our towns and villages and those of antiquarian tastes turned their attention to more accessible places.

iride in progress is good, wholesome and necessary but it might be a second reason why Lancashire has been overlooked as a place worthy of notice. "What Manchester does today, London does tomorrow". The constant development of industry has meant always looking into the future making 'old' synonymous with 'obsolete' especially when applied to machines and, to a lesser extent, to buildings. Much has been demolished and scrapped that merited preservation. "Fairbottom Bob", the beam engine transferred to his museum by Henry Ford, is one among many examples of things unwanted by us because they were old. Much has gone but much still survives to illustrate something of Lancashire's history.

Thirdly, have men been too proud of their birthplace? Rich men have felt an obligation to the towns where their fortunes were made presenting buildings, parks and art collections to corporations perhaps more often than in other counties. Unhappily corporations all too frequently regard such gifts as purely local amenities. While a National Trust property is given national publicity, the impression is that a municipal museum is reserved for ratepayers. Quite often too a building owned by a corporation becomes an annex to the Town Hall and though they are normally well maintained nothing is done to make the visitor aware of them or their significance in the development of the town.

Fourth and lastly local traditions and folklore must have been disrupted by the Industrial Revolution. The population of Lancashire rose dramatically in the early 19 century, this was not a natural increase but an influx of workers, many from Ireland, from other parts of Britain, and many from the workhouses of southern England. Such incomers knew, and cared nothing of the history of their new homes and probably sought to retain their own identities within their own communities. Even the Lancashire-born textile workers emigrated from their moorland cottages to go to the towns, to work in factories and to live exactly like their neighbours in identical houses in terraces that were all the same. Few families continue to live undisturbed in the homes of their fathers to pass on to their children the stories of their birthplace.

For all these reasons the stranger in Lancashire, in search of what might be termed 'monumental' rather than 'documentary' history, must have felt that he was on unfruitful ground. Of course we cannot replace what never existed or what has been destroyed but we could make more of what we have. Now that industrial history is being recognised as an essential part of history should we not be especially active in ensuring that local relics are not lost through neglect and apathy?

There is now a Tourist Board for the north west which faces the task of making up for past neglect and making known the natural and historical attractions of the county. With the special kind of local knowledge that local history societies alone can provide should they not be engaged in bringing to the attention of the Board whatever may interest the visitor to Lancashire? We have for example several pre-historic and archaeological sites which in spite of being of minor importance may reward the seeker by providing extensive views of valleys and hills, moorland and woods rarely dreamt of in the 'industrial north'. We have factory villages and industrial sites which the visitor is likely to pass without even realising the existence of that which he came to find.

As a first step towards a co-operative effort in listing what we have to offer, the marked antiquities on the one inch Ordnance Survey maps seem to be an obvious starting point. Some of them may well have been lost since the last revision, others not clearly marked on the map and some long gone, are still recorded through the conservatism of cartographers. If societies could verify the position of those sites within their own areas, there would be a basic list which could be enlarged by including all those antiquities and historically significant sites, places and things which would ensure Lancashire a place on the map.

Other counties have leaflets and booklets describing those things and places of historical significance, they have proved to be extremely popular. Surely it is desirable that Lancashire should be no less advertised and there is no reason why the local history societies, perhaps in conjunction with the North West Tourist Board, should not do it.

EDITORIAL

By D.F. White.

I would first like to thank those members who have given the "Leyland Chronicle" a new lease of life and have made my task of selecting articles a most enjoyable and difficult one.

Secondly, may I take this opportunity of behalf of all our members, to congratulate Mr. G.L. Bolton on winning the Leyland Historical Society's "Historian of the Year" award, for his article on "The Vanishing Windmill".

As you will have read, the first article to appear in this Issue is "Put Lancashire on the Map" by Mr. Nettress. As Lancastrians we know all too well what he means. The Leyland Historical Society is a member of the "Federation of Historical Societies in the County Palatine of Lancaster" and as a member of a solid body we are in a far better position to look after Lancashires Heritage in our own area of Leyland. Think about it!

Leyland Council announced it had a £5,000 surplus, while the "Old Grammar School" built in 1790 (with foundations dated 1524) by, ironically, "the liberal contributions of the Gentry and others" is deteriorating beyond repair.

Finally, if you have any comments or articles, please send them to

Mr. D.F. White (The Editor)

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NEWS AND COMMENT

By J.F. White.

Evening Trip

Arrangements have been made for an evening visit to Rufford Old Hall on Tuesday May 7th. Commencing at approx. 7 p.m. Price 15 pence including 20 pence admission

The Day Excursion

Those members who went on the Day excursion to York, last year, will certainly be making sure of their tickets for this years destination, Ludlow and Church Stretton. The date for the outing has been planned for Saturday 2nd June 1974. Food arrangements are as last year and the cost of the trip will be fixed at a later date.

Half Day Excursion

A visit to Levens Hall has been suggested and the probable date may be 10th August 1974. More information later.

~~Anyone interested~~ in the above excursions please contact.

Mrs Deacon

Mrs Barnes

Tel Ley

Tel Ley.

21366

21033

Leyland Festival

The committee have made arrangements with Mr. Sawle for the Parish Hall to be used in staging an exhibition of members articles with Historic interest in conjunction with the Lancashire Record Office. If you have anything you would like to contribute to the exhibition please contact any of our committee members.

The Federation of Historical Societies

Our Secretary will be attending the Federations first A.G.M. at Lancaster University and an exhibition of Lancashire Historical Societies publications (our own included) will be on show there. The exhibition will then go on display in successive Lancashire Libraries.

Looking ahead, the Federation, in order to raise money are having a limited number of Christmas Cards printed. They will be reasonable priced and distributed to Local History Societies in September. If you are interested please contact Mr. E. Mason

"Lostock the River that Encircles Leyland"

By J.W. Bannister

(Continued from issues No. 9 and 10)

A Scource of lower

At times the Lostock has been troublesome; but it must not be forgotten that it has been also a scource of power, and been extremely useful.

A study of a map of more than a century ago gives one an idea of its usefulness. Denham Spring Irint Works, is shown with a weir. Waterhouse Irint Works, Clayton Mill, Cuerden Cotton Mill, Walton Cotton Mill, are all shown with a mill race or pond, supplied from the waters of the Lostock. A print works between Whittle-le-Woods and Heapy was worked by a water wheel, and most likely some of the others mentioned.

Farington Mill, near Farinfon Hall in Mill lane was a corn mill driven by water power from the Lostock. At that time it was known locally as Marsden's Corn Mill. It was afterwards bought by Leyland Motors.

It was a favourite spot catching eels, and during the summer months swimming. No doubt many will recall the time when they were chased away, grasping their clothes, and getting away as quickly as possible. As a picnic, paddling, swimming and fishing place the Lostock has provided many happy hours for both young and old.

The Lostock acts as a boundry of two wards f or the Urban District Elections. At one time about half a mile acted as a Leyland boundary. In 1833 they bought a few acres on the opposite side of the river for the Sewage Works. This stands on the Lostock off Leyland lane. The purified affluent from the works passes into the river Lostok. I was assured that by this process of filtration there is no pollution of the river.

Old Halls

It is also interesting to note the number of old Halls on and near the banks of the Lostock. There is Crook Hall, Clayton, Cuerden, Woodcock, Farington, Dunkirk, Lincock, and at one time Lostock Hall. Professor Ekwel suggests that the work Crook owes its origin to the bend in the run of the Lostock at this point.

Crook Hall a 15th century mansion is now a community centre for the Brothers of Charity, and has been renamed Liseux Hall.

Clerton Hall is now a farmhouse. It is a large antique mansion of the age of Elisabeth the First. A red bricked building with a quaint porch and gables. Here too is the remains of a moat.

Cuerden Hall was described as one of the finest country mansions in the County. It has belonged to a number of families. The last one in residence was Captain Tatton. As a seat of residence of the family it no longer exists. During World War 2 it was taken over by the Army authorities.

Woodcock Hall. This was the property of Robert Townley Parker. It was also known by the name of Crow Trees, and was the ancient inheritance of Mr. John Woodcock and his family for about 500 years.

One of the family, John Woodcock, a Franciscan priest was executed at Lancaster for his adherence to the Roman Catholic religion during the civil war in 1646.

Farington Hall was a residence of the Farington family. They later moved to Worden Old Hall, and later to Shaw Hall, which was renamed Worden. This also has passed from the family, and is now belonging to the Leyland Urban District Council.

Dunkirk Hall an old Hall on the banks of the Lostock in Dunkirk lane. The level of the house was stated to be below the level of the flood waters of the Lostock. An inscription over the porch gives the initials and date "W.I. 1628" Lincock Hall is another old place on the west of Leyland lane. The date over the porch of one of the doors is 1626. At one time there was a ditch behind the house designated the moat.

The tour of the river Lostock ends at the meeting of the waters, where the Yarrow and Lostock meet. Sufficient has been stated to indicate that this can be an interesting and fascinating expedition. There is still much more to be explored. The nature student will find the flora and fauna of the district well worthy of study.

Do not look with disdain on Leyland's insignificant river! It has provided the farmer with water for horses and cattle. Power for the driving of machinery, sport for the fishermen and hunter. In the heat of a summer's day many have enjoyed the cool of its waters and pleasant picnics along its banks. If you become closely acquainted with its fifteen mile route you, will find much to contemplate on and please

The End.

Are you one of those people who thrill to the mysterious, the unexplained? One who is excited by tales of disembodied spirits and things that go bump in the night?

Would you care to hear -- I am sure you would -- of the hooded figure that walks across the lawn, over the bridge across the now dried up moat through the ancient portals along the hall and up the stairs down the landing and into the porch bedroom there on reaching a certain corner to turn and look into the room where eventually it fades from sight?

Other stories include lifting of latches and the flinging open of doors to allow passage of the unseen. Pictures swinging violently from side to side with sudden stops only for adjoining pictures to commence swinging just as suddenly. One incident before some sixteen people gathered for a social evening relates how a model galleon left its normal resting place on the fireplace unaided only to be deposited upon the floor some seven or eight feet away. A touring Coach party witnessed a sighting when the shadow of a cowed figure moved along a wall not six feet away from them when there was only natural light from the small bedroom window to light the scene. On another occasion during a night vigil a party of dedicated investigators experienced the sounds of heavy chains being dragged over a stone hearth with attendant sounds of footsteps followed by an unoccupied chair rocking unaided as though motivated by some spirit from a bygone age.

I hope by now your interest has been aroused because you can visit this historical English family home which is the setting for all the foregoing.

Built in the year 1260 the Hall has, on first sight an air of great age which is patently more obvious as one approaches towards the original heavy oak studded door with its unique "Y" shaped knocker. The porch contains a 'signal window' an initial indication that here Mass was celebrated during the troubled years of the Penal Laws. All through this wonderful old house there are many hiding places thought to have been constructed by Nicholas Owen a famous exponent of the art during the late sixteenth centuries, sham beams - in reality drawers for holding relics, chalices and other sacred furnishings. Hidden spaces in floors, chimney breasts and walls - large enough to conceal a man.

Many other features in the house are of great interest and should be seen to be appreciated.

Where? Not very far away at Gocsnargh, and the name of this fascinating old house "CHINGLE HALL".

ORIGINS OF MATERIALS.

By Francis Knight.

How many of us realise that many of the materials which we use today had their origins in the distant past and that much history and romance are associated with their names? - No one knows who first discovered that the flax plant could be woven into cloth, but in tombs over three thousand years old, linen wrappings have been found intact -

The material was so highly esteemed by the ancient Egyptians that to be clothed in 'fine linen' was regarded by them as symbolic of wealth and prosperity -

The name 'DAMASK', given to the richest type of linen, is a corruption of Damascus, a town which has been famous from time immemorial for its beautiful linen and silk brocades.

CAMBRIC takes its name from the French town of Cambrai, where it has been made for centuries. -

COTTON was known in ancient times and there are references in old Arabian tales to 'the trees of Ethiopia', white with soft wool -

CALICO comes from Calicut in India where it was first produced. -

SERGE comes to us from Spain and is called after 'Xerga' - the Spanish word for Blanket.

The BLANKET, in its turn, is named after a celebrated clothier, Thomas Blanket, of Bristol, who was chiefly responsible for the introduction of woollen goods into this country at the beginning of the 14th century. -

VELVET is from the Italian word 'Vellote' meaning wooley. We have no record of when it was first made, but it was brought to Europe by the Italians as far back as the 12th century. The making of velvet, was one of the chief industries in Milan and Genoa.

The origin of SILK is unknown. It has been stated that it was first made in India, in the form of the Tussore silk which we still use, but the general belief is that it was originally made in China, long before the Christian era. -

A very old legend tells us that a certain Chinese Empress was shown the art of silk making by a wandering pedlar, and then devoted herself to the breeding of silk worms and to silk spinning and weaving -

Her example was followed by her descendants and the story goes that for centuries the Chinese Royal Family jealously guarded the secrets of the silk industry from other nations. -

During the 6th century men who had gone to China as missionaries returned to Constantinople with a few silkworms' eggs carefully hidden in a hollow cane. They contrived with the utmost caution to hatch the caterpillars and fed them on mulberry leaves and from this small beginning grew the vast European silk trade. -

In medieval days Italy was the centre of silk manufacture and the old Italian towns, Genoa, Milan, Florence, and Venice were famous for their exquisite silks. -

The industry spread to France and then to England, where, in the 15th century factories were started at Spitalfields, which for a long time remained the headquarters of the English silk trade.

TWEED is generally associated with the silver river which flows between England and Scotland and in the valley of which are two busy towns of Galashiels and Hawick, where the staple trade for many years has been the manufacture of this material. The literal meaning of tweed however is twilled cloth.

YARN was first twisted into threads at WORSTED in Norfolk, where the manufacture of woollen garments and stockings was once a flourishing industry.

Hence we get the name WORSTED LLama, Vicuna and Merino cloth are called after the sheep of various countries.

MUSLIN takes its name from Musul, a territory in Asia where it was first made, and satin is a corruption of the name of a town Zaytoun, at one time the centre of the satin industry. -

MACKINTOSH is called after the Scottish inventor, Charles Mackintosh, who invented this waterproof material at the beginning of the last century.

In the same way CARDIGANS took their name from Lord Cardigan of the Famous Light Brigade.

During the Crimean winter he devised this closely fitting knitted jacket, with long sleeves, and it soon became popular. -

WHO WAS ROSE WHITTLE?

By George L. Bolton

(Winner of the Leyland Historical Society's "Historian of the Year Award" for his article on "The Vanishing Windmill" in issue No.7.)

Well whoever she was, she has managed to get her name perpetuated, albeit quite accidentally, on the cover of the "Layland Chronicle", journal of the Layland Historical Society. If you look carefully on the cover, a reproduction of the current "Ordnance Survey map of Leyland", just above the L.H.S. insignia the wording "Rose Whittles Farm" appears.

The building occupying the site is a rather unusual looking well built structure of about 45 feet frontage, together with an outbuilding. The main structure was until recently sub-divided into flats but it is now empty and decay looks inevitable.

The location of the premises is on the eastern side of the A19 trunk road, about a quarter of a mile south of the B5248 cross roads, and exactly opposite the now truncated Back Lane. They form an anomalous intrusion into the frontage of the Royal Ordnance Factory, which now covers the area of the old Worden Estate.

I do not propose to dwell on the building itself, which should form a study of its own, but only on such documentary evidence as I have been able to discover. Armed only with the information that it seemed always to have been known as Rose Whittles, and that it had once been a licensed premises, I set out to discover if possible- who was Rose Whittle?

Working backwards in time from the available printed map sources, the 25" to one mile O.S. map of 1948 still shows it as Rose Whittles's Farm standing with various outbuildings in about $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land. For good measure, the road bridge on Back Lane over the then London, Midland and Scottish Railway was also called Rose Whittle Bridge. The smithy (Now Wigan Road Service and petrol Station) on the western side of A19 a little nearer to Leyland is shown but not named and New Inn Farm is shown at the corner of Dawson Lane (B5248)

The 25" O.S. map of 1911 presents an almost identical appearance, whereas the 6" O.S. of 1848 shows some important differences. On the 1848 map the buildings which are our main interest are noted as Rose Whittle's Inn, complete with Bowling Green, the smithy on the west side has become Rose Whittle's Smithy, and New Inn Farm is shown as New Inn. Thus between 1848 and 1911, two wayside Inns have lost their licence, assuming the character of farms, which of course certainly formed part of their original make-up.

Earlier still, Yates beautifully executed 1" to a mile 1706 map, of Lancashire though of too small a scale to show much detail, indicates the buildings by a small mark opposite Back Lane, with the wording "Rose Whittles".

This exhausts the printed maps and earlier references have to be sought in documentary sources in the Lancashire County Record Office. Document references are those of the LCRO.

My next task was to fit some humans into this up to now topographical description. Again working backwards in time, Mannex and Co., in their "History, Topography and Directory of the Borough of Preston etc", published in Beverley in 1851 shows amongst the innkeepers one Richard Porter of Rose Whittle. There was no mention of an innkeeper at New Inn, although William Sumner is shown at New Inn Farm. Robert Nelson is given as blacksmith at Rose Whittle Smithy.

The 1838 Tithe Award shows Richard Pratt as occupier and J.N. Farington as owner of the Rose Whittle property, described as Inn, outhouses, bowling green, garden and yards of just over one acre. Robert Nelson is shown as occupier with J.N. Farington again as owner of the house, smithy, and croft at Rose Whittle Smithy.

Wiggett and Co's "Northern Directory" of 1831 gives John Leyland as Licensee of Rose Whittles, but again no mention of New Inn.

A little earlier in 1825 Baines "History and Directory of Lancashire" quotes John Newsham as victualler of Rose Whittles, and interestingly, Robert Taylor as of the New Inn. The Register of Leyland Ale-Houses for 1824/5 (LCRO QSB) also shows John Newsham as the ale-house keeper, with a William Rosbottom providing a "recognizance" of £20 as a surety, before the local justices, T.J. Hesketh, Bart., and J.H. Hindle.

So here I was back to 1825, and not a Whittle let alone a Rose Whittle, in sight, and it was necessary to go back almost another hundred years in time before, to use a modern idiom, the breakthrough came.

A search in the indexes to the Wills at Chester (LCRO) revealed the probate of the will and inventory, proved in 1732, of one William Whittle innkeeper, of Leyland. The will, which I do not propose to reproduce, bequeathed his estate to his wife Ellen and his daughters Hannah and Ann. There was no mention of anyone by the name of Rose. The inventory which accompanied the will is reproduced in full below, for interest, and clearly shows the possessions typical of a man of his time carrying on the dual occupations of innkeeper and farmer. Other contemporary documents clearly confirm his occupancy of the inn and farm later known as Rose Whittles.

"A true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods and chattels of William Whittle late of Leyland in the County of Lancaster, Innkeeper, deceased, valued and appraised by James Calderbank, William Smith, William Layton, and Thomas Blackledge The 24th Day of May 1732"

	£	s.	d.
One Yellow Horse and Bay Galloway	8-	0-	0
One Red Cow	3-	0-	0
One Red Heifer	2-	15-	0
Two Calves, one yearling the other a young one.	2-	0-	0
A malt chest and malt milne	1-	10-	0
A sow and pig	1-	6-	0
In the cellar			
Drinke	5-	5-	0
Brandy and Rum	0-	8-	0
Brewing Vessels, the lead tubs and barrells	3-	19-	6
In the kitchen			
one chest with meal in	2-	8-	0
Fire irons tongs etc	0-	3-	6
In the room over the kitchen			
one chest with meal in	1-	7-	6
In the room over the house			
One bed, fire irons, tables chairs etc.	5-	2-	6
In the room over the parlour			
one bed	1-	10-	0
Another bed, press chairs.	1-	2-	6
In linen, sheets, and table linen	3-	0-	0
In the parlour			
one bed with other goods	2-	1-	6
In the buttery			
One dresser and napking press	0-	10-	0
In pewter dishes, plates, quarts etc	1-	15-	0
In brass, tin etc	1-	17-	6
In mug Ware	0-	5-	0
In the out parlour			
Fire irons, tables, chairs etc	0-	13-	4
In the house			
one clock	1-	6-	8
Fire irons, tables, chest, chair, settles	2-	1-	6
In shelves and others necessary			
In malt and other necessary provisions	2-	15-	0
In fuel	0-	13-	4
In books	1-	0-	0
The deceaseds apperell	2-	10-	0

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One of the confirmatory documents was a lease (DDF 1827) dated 26th December 1729 granted by George Farrington of Worden to William Whittle, yeoman, of a messuage and tenement called "Two little yards, Barncroft, meadow, Layfield and Bowling Green" (of just over 5 acres in all) for the lives of Ellen wife of William Whittle aged 50, Hannah Calderbank aged 22 and Ann Whittle aged 20, daughters of William Whittle, paying yearly 2 boon hens or 2/-

A first endorsement, dated 1764, to the above document agreed between Sir William Farrington and James Calderbank for the rental of further land, 2 acres in Heald Meadow at a rent of £1-0-0.

A second endorsement or note (unfortunately undated but later) states "When you renew this, tie the lessee from keeping Ale by which means the New Inn will be greatly advanced in rent, it standing well for a Iublick House".

The Barncroft, Meadow and Layfield referred to in the lease are identified as being on the opposit side of "49,"lying on the South side of Back Lane and surprisingly the Bowling Gree" is not the one later seen (1843) as attached to Rose Whittles itself, but an isolated five-sided field a little way down Back Lane.

The well known Farington Survey of 1725 (DDF 81) shows the location of the above sites, the Rose Whittle property clearly being marked as in the occupancy of William Whittle.

Recapitulating at this point the following deductions were possible

1. The association of the surname Whittle with the inn and farm in question has been dated to at least as early as 1725.
2. After the death of William Whittle in 1732, the lease seems to have passed to his son-in-law James Calderbank and therefore the real association of the inn with the Whittle surname ceases at this point.
3. The earliest positive association between the property and the elusive Rose Whittle is Yates map of 1768
4. As neither the widow or daughters of William Whittle were named Rose, her relationship to William, if any, must be earlier still, ie prior to 1732.

A scrutiny of the printed registers of Leyland Parish Church for 1653-1710 (Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire volume 21) showed it to be well endowed with entries of the Whittle family. In passing, it was noted that the above mentioned William Whittle was married to Ellen Carter on March 27th 1706. This fits well with the ages of the two daughters Hannah and Ann mentioned.

The index to the register gives one entry, and one entry only, to a person named Rose Whittle. When examined the entry records the marriage by licence, between Henry Ockenshaw of Euxton and Rose Whittle of Leyland, on August 24th 1708. There is no record of the baptism of Rose Whittle in the Leyland Register, but Henry Ockenshaw was christened on December 25th 1675, son of John Ockenshaw of Euxton, who in 1671 was a churchwarden at Leyland. Parish Church. Henry was thus thirty-two when he married Rose Whittle

And there I regret, the available facts run out and only speculation remains, a little of which may be permitted to any historian.

1. It seems very likely, but not proved that here we have identified the mysterious Rose Whittle of nearly three hundred years ago, whose name is still remembered to this day and will be so for a long time to come
2. As she was married in 1708 and William Whittle was married in 1706 they were obviously contemporary. Could they have been sister and brother?
3. Her Christian name, Rose, was exceptionally rare for the period in Leyland. There is some slight suggestion here that she was baptised outside the immediate parish of Leyland.
4. It could well be that as sister and brother, Rose looked after the inn, whilst William saw to the farm work, the inn itself finally taking on the name of the lady in charge of the "Drinke Brandy and Rum" shown in the inventory.

One can thus visualise something of this wayside inn in the early 13th century, with William and Rose dispensing hospitality and rural conversation with the tenant farmers and estate workers from the Farington's Worden lands, which were all around it, and possibly members of the Farington family themselves who called from time to time. It must not be forgotten that the inn itself was on the great London Post Road, and who knows how many travellers called for refreshment and service from the adjacent smithy, and what momentous news they brought with them, later to be retailed to the people of the town of Leyland below.

It is certain that William brought home his bride Ellen, in 1706 to live at the inn, their first child being born in 1707. A little later in 1708, if my suppositions are correct, Rose herself was carried off in marriage by Henry Ockenshaw from Euxton, just down the road, and the inn was no longer truly "Rose Whittles. "

In conclusion, I feel that I have gone some way towards answering my own question "Who was Rose Whittle"?, whilst leaving a sufficient residue of uncertainty to keep the question open. I am convinced that the inn is of considerable antiquity and well worthy of further research, especially in relation to its location on the ancient and important national highway which runs through our parish. I would gratefully welcome any additional information which would throw any light on this most interesting subject.

LEYLANDS FIRST LOCAL HISTORIAN.

By J.N. Banister.

NOTE Our Secretary, Mr. Mason, has received a letter from Mrs. Anne Marshall, the wife of Mr. E.G. Marshall, the son of the Rev. E.G. Marshall informing the Society of his death.

Mr. E.G. Marshall, though living in Woking Surrey, was very pleased to be a member of our Society, and took a very great interest in all our news which he received.

The first local historian was a former curate of Leyland Parish Church, the Rev. E.G. Marshall. The curate he followed was the Rev. Stuart. White M.A. who compiled the printed Parish Register, which contained many historical footnotes, and the research he did proved extremely useful.

The first book that the Rev. E.G. Marshall published was entitled;- "Leyland Past and Present". This was in 1905. A special copy of this book was sixpence. A second edition of the book was published in 1907, and the cost was fourpence. The demand proved greater than the supply, so in the second edition he re-wrote the story, correcting a few errors, and at the same time added new matter to interest inhabitants and visitors. He also put in some of his reminiscences. This was entitled;- "The Memories of Sunny Leyland." It was dedicated to "the Memory of the Baldwins of Leyland, Vicars of the ancient Parish, in unbroken succession for well nigh two centuries; and especially to the Rev. Leyland Baldwin B.A. my vicar, I respectfully dedicate this little book" There was an introduction to the book by the Vicar, the Rev. Leyland Baldwin. This was published and printed by T.E. Mould at the Wellfield Press.

The book gave a concise and brief history of Leyland, the Parish Church, and other places of worship. The Manor House, old Halls, the Leyland May Festival, the Leyland Cricket Club, and contained a series of photographs. Some members of the Mould family are still in the printing and publishing business at the Leyland Printing Co. Ltd. They occupy a part of an old cotton mill which was owned by the Berry family.

The Rev. E.G. Marshall and his family lived at Willow House, at the corner of Sandy Lane and Prospect Avenue.

In those days the Church organised the social activities of the village, the Curate was active in this field. He, along with the Vicar was an active member of the Leyland Literary and Scientific Society, which was formed in 1909. The meetings were held in the Old Grammar School, at the east end of the church yard. The little books on Leyland history have often been used as a basis of other historical writings on various aspects of village history. Copies in the possession of local inhabitants are greatly treasured.

In addition the Rev. E.G. Marshall wrote other works. An original play entitled "The Prodigal Son". This was produced and played in the Public Hall, now the Civic Hall. It ran for three nights to packed houses. This was the first time that electric lighting effects were used on the stage. Generators were supplied by the Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Company. These were powered by the old steam road engine, which was stationed outside the hall on the north side.

In 1915, he wrote a book on the Rev. Leyland Baldwin. This was dedicated "To Mrs Baldwin, in gratitude of much kindness in the past, and in loving memory of my old vicar." This was published in 1913 when the Rev. E.G. Marshall had moved to become Vicar of Lever Bridge, Bolton. The book was printed and published by Threlfalls Printing Works in Towngate and Union Street. This was at Occalshaw House, which is now used as a doctor's surgery.

The book deals with the Vicars early life, his work as a Curate and Vicar. Then chapters on his life as a preacher, educationist, social reformer, Sportsman, and as a man of wit and humour. The book contains eight full page illustrations. There are some of the contributions which the Rev. E.G. Marshall made to local history.

The words of his Vicar at his farewell, summarises his many activities;- "Think what a curate should be, he was that, what need for more words. Our hymn writer, playwright, painter, photographer, decorator, carpenter, clock dresser, architect, florist and gardner unequalled. A man so various that he seemed to be not one, but all mankinds epitome, and all these without neglect of the weightier matters, a preacher earnest, direct to the point, and impressive, a Churchman uncompromising, never sparing himself."

WHEN THERE WAS NOT ENOUGH SMALL CHANGE!

By Francis Knight

People who dreaded the arrival of decimal coinage really need not have worried unduly.

For there have been times in the past when there was no small change at all. Then, traders had to issue their own private tokens, so that their customers could pay for small necessities.

Coin collecting is a very popular hobby today -

Those who like something a little different, could consider collecting tokens instead -

They are cheaper and often much more interesting than ordinary coins, because of their historical associations. Even seventeenth century tokens can be bought for as little as 25p each.

The average price for very fine tokens ranges from 75p to £3 each. Never buy anything that is less than very fine condition, if you are buying as an investment. If you do you may regret it.

Token money was in use as early as the reign of Elisabeth I (1558 - 1603). Silver was scarce during the middle ages, yet coins were made only of gold or silver.-

Even in Elisabeth's reign it was still considered below the dignity of the Crown to issue coins of baser metal. The humble penny was made of silver. In the end people took the matter into their own hands and issued tokens of lead, tin, - even leather.

There are several classes of tokens. There are the ordinary trade tokens, there are advertising tokens, often of a political nature -

They were struck merely to promote sales, but then were pressed into service because of the shortage of small change -

There are tokens struck merely as collectors pieces. These are often works of art, but they are not as interesting as the others to the general collector -

In the days of coin-clipping, and forging, it was realised that the forging of tokens could be very profitable and the risk was comparitably small.

The penalty for counterfieting gold or silver coins of the realm, was death, or transportation.-

The penalty for counterfeiting tokens was merely a short-term of imprisonment or a fine -

Forged eighteenth century tokens are quite common. Sometimes the forger would alter the legend so that technically the token was not a forgery at all, because it was not a true copy.

Nevertheless, in an age when few people could read, it amounted to the same thing -

Many of these forgeries were shipped over to America. They are called "Bungtowns"-

It is said that between 1648 and 1672 there were over 20,000 different tokens in use.

The introduction of 'Cartwheel' penny and twopenny pieces in 1797, together with a new issue of smaller halfpennies in 1799, eased the need for small change for a while.

Between 1799 and 1821 the price of copper rose, so that copper coins became worth more than their face value.

During those years (apart from some in 1804 and 1807) no copper coins were issued at all.

By 1808 copper was worth £200 per ton and enterprising individuals were - illegally - collecting quantities of copper coins and melting them down.

So the problem of small change became even more acute.

Moreover, in the north of England especially, new industries were springing up and mushrooming. Machinery was being introduced into the mills and factories.

Country families were pouring into the towns seeking employment-

There were not enough coins to pay for their wages. Again the problem was solved by the issue of private tokens. Many carried the legend on the obverse, 'A one pound note for 240 token, payable by ----' with the name and home town of the dealer on the reverse, e.g. 'Samuel Fereday' of 'Bilston'-

Many of these tokens are now valuable historical records. They are stamped with pictures, sometimes of places or monuments that have long since disappeared

Such a coin was the Doncaster shilling token of 1812 showing the cross of Otho de Tilli. This used to stand at the south entrance to the town at the top of Hall Gate. It was sometimes called the Hall Cross. It was demolished in 1792, when the road was lowered-

Machinery, too, of the kind used in the early days of the industrial revolution is often shown, as on one beautiful token issued in Barnsley -

It was 'Payable at Jackson and Listers Warehouse, Barnsley' and the reverse carried a picture of a man working at a loom of that period. The token was issued in the early 19th century. There are oddities to be collected - Mail Coach tokens, Scottish Communion tokens, and Foreign tokens. During the Napoleonic wars when money was in short supply, one bank in Douglas in the Isle of Man, went so far as to issue cardboard money! Some Manx merchants issued cardboard money from 3d. to 10s. in value -

In Scotland, Spanish dollars were used by private firms - they were countermarked, usually with the firm's name and the value of the coin. In 1811 the Bank of England itself issued three shilling and eighteen-penny tokens. Then, in 1813, when it was thought that sufficient of them had been struck, other silver tokens were declared illegal -

The Issuers were ordered to redeem them.

Eventually, in 1817 an act of Parliament was passed declaring copper tokens illegal although, to prevent hardship, the Birmingham workhouse tokens and the tokens issued by the Sheffield overseers to the poor, were allowed to remain current a little longer. They were the last tokens of this kind to be used -

THE END.

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