

No 7 January 1973

Leiland Chronicle

The journal of
THE LEYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



THE LEYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(Founded 1968)

PRESIDENT

Mr. J.N. Bannister.

CHAIRMAN

Mr. F. Cumpstey

VICE CHAIRMAN

Mr. G.L. Bolton.

HON. SECRETARY

Mr. E. Mason.
71, Crawford Ave. Leyland.
Tel. 21825

AIMS

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

MEETINGS

Held on the first Monday of each month.
(Sept. to June inclusive) at 7-30 pm.
in THE METHODIST SCHOOL
CANBERRA ROAD. LEYLAND

SUBSCRIPTIONS

vice Presidents-----	£1.50	per annum
Adult Members-----	£1.00	" "
School Members-----	£0.25p	" "
Casual Visitors-----	£0.15p	" meeting

Affiliated to the Historic Society of
Lancashire and Cheshire

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A letter from the Chairman

LOOKING AHEAD

I am sorry that I was unable to be with you for the first meeting of 1973 and I would like to take this belated opportunity to wish you all a very happy and successful New Year.

Let us hope that our Society will also continue to prosper and develop. It is very gratifying to the officers and committee to see such good attendances at our monthly meetings. Our external visits have also been well supported and more of these are being arranged.

There are however, two weaknesses in our activities.

The first is in connection with our official journal "The Lailand Chronicle" - this is developing into a really good publication and has been praised by a number of outsiders, but to maintain (and improve) the standard we do need more support from our members. During 1972 there were only 11 contributors and all but 3 of these were officers or committee members. Please do try to help by letting our Editor have Your contributions however short they may be. We feel sure there is something that each of you could write about. DO NOT LEAVE IT TO THE OTHERS - THEY MAY BE LEAVING IT TO YOU. To stimulate interest we are proposing to make an annual award of an appropriate trophy or plaque to the member submitting the best article printed in the "Lailand Chronicle" in each calendar year. We will arrange for a panel of independent adjudicators to select the most interesting article of local and/or topical interest, and we hope that you will make their job as difficult as possible by sending in a lot of contributions.

Our second weakness is in connection with the "Group Projects" which were mentioned in the January 1972 issue of the "Lailand Chronicle" but which are not showing any progress. This should, we feel, be an important side of the Society's activities and we hope that some of you will be able to do something about this in 1973. Mr. Bolton and Mr. Barrow are keenly interested in developing an exercise on old maps and place names any one similarly interested should contact them.

1973 is to be an important historical year nationally with our entry into the European Community and locally with the New Town Development and changes in the Local Government structure - let us also make it a momentous year for our Society by your active participation.

Yours sincerely,

F. Cumpstey
Chairman

NEWS AND COMMENT.

ANNUAL DINNER AND DANCE

A final reminder, that the societies annual Dinner and Dance takes place on Wednesday 21st. Feb. at the Lines Hotel, Clayton-le-Woods, 7 pm to Midnight. Tickets are selling quite well, but a few are still available at £1 - 50p each.

Annual Jumble Sale held in December last, raised £22 for the Societies funds. We wish to thank all persons who helped in any way, with this event - and especially the ladies of our social committee, who organised it.

Several outings are being planned for the Spring and Summer months, and it is hoped to include visits to-

Wreston Dock

Old Worden and Buckshaw Hall

(Within the site of R.O.F. Euxton)

Lancaster Castle

The Pilkington Glass Museum

The Fylde Windmills

Helmshore Industrial Museum

The City of York

Although no provisional dates for the above are yet fixed - full details will be announced at future meetings.

LEYLAND FESTIVAL

It is the wish of the committee that our Society should continue to take some part, in the Leyland Festival:-

Following last years most successful exhibition of old photographs, held on Worden Park, it was proposed that this year, we may participate in a different way, that is by having a tableaux in the procession through the town.

Several ideas are still being considered at present, including one of the possible use of a stage-coach.

TAPE RECORDINGS

The society is endeavouring to establish a library of tapes - for its archives, and would like to contact persons (preferably residents of Leyland, over 70 years of age) who may like to be interviewed and have a recording made.

We have been privileged in being allowed to make one or two tapes of "Old Leylanders" - so far! Dialect is of particular interest.

If you know any suitable individual who would like to take part in this scheme - please contact our secretary - Mr. E. Mason who will make the necessary arrangements

Books Wanted

Good Prices Paid

- (1) African Hunting - By W.C. Baldwin
- (2) Cracks from a Cobblers Seat - Author not Known

If any member has any copies of the above books - would they please contact our President

Mr. J.N. Banister, Malden Street, Leyland.

Editorial

We are very pleased to receive articles for publication especially when they arrive from members who have not previously contributed any material - and we would like to thank those who have responded to our appeal - prior to this issue. It really does show that they are interested enough, to want to take part in the activity of this Society and are not content to remain merely a member of a passive audience. It is our earnest hope that more of our members will follow the lead that has been given - 'By the Few'

Please remember that articles for publication in the "Chronicle" need not be concerned principally with the area in and around Leyland, but may be on any subject, or area elsewhere, providing it concerns matters of Historical interest.

Do let us have your comments on any articles, printed in this or previous editions - and of course we welcome your queries on most local historical subjects.

Please address your letters to -

THE EDITOR

(Leyland Historical Society)

7, Sandy Lane, Leyland. Preston.

T R 5 1 E B.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Memories of a great Character

Canon F.F. Bateson

When he came to St. Ambrose we little realised what a prize we had obtained. True he was a Canon, but many were surprised at his status that I suppose some thought 'How can this man fit into the role of Vicar for our Church?' But it wasn't long before his presence was felt, when he had taken over his duties. His sermons were always to the point and straightforward, no long adjectives to listen to, an occasional word or two in Latin to let you know that he understood it, and they were never dreary.

At times he would give a dig or two, about parochial events. I remember after a successful bazaar when a lot of empty boxes of wallpaper and wrappings were left, we burnt them all, Sunday in the pulpit he told us about the time we saved silver paper, wrappings, and never wasted anything. I have received messages from him, and always the envelopes had been received by him, and a typewritten address was pasted over the envelopes, so you can understand why he did not encourage waste.

He was not a believer in Television, believing it to be a time waster and stopping the art of conversation. His happiness in life was hearing music, especially on the outings he organised for the parishioners. He believed in long distance travel for the days outing. We have often been saddle sore when we got home also hoarse with singing on the journey, with a break for lunch and also some of his jokes which he had made a study of. I often wondered who his script writer was. No journey would be complete without the Canon's signature tune Lloyd George knew my father, "Onward Christian Soldiers" tune.

Many things happened on the outings, to remind us always there was never a dull moment. We always paid visits to the church when we had reached the destination, so the outing was always a pilgrimage.

I have many more stories about the good deeds and actions of the Canon, and I am sorry that Eamonn Andrews had not approached St. Ambrose officials to have our Canon on "This is your life". I know that people who knew about the Canon's journeys to Ireland, and Rome etc., would have enjoyed that more than having to listen to a lot of eye-wash about film and stage stars.

Here was a man who was a grand Vicar, a believer in Christian Unity, a friend of little children, a regular visitor to old folks homes and hospitals. Many people who have done very little, have received bigger awards for doing a darn sight less. He must have worked hard to achieve his M.A. I feel sure that for many years he will be remembered here at St Ambrose by whoever had the pleasure of his company.

The Bishop in his talk about the Canon, said that he wasn't long before you had a joke from him :--

I suppose when St. Peter met him at the gate, he said "Come in Canon Bateson, we've heard so much about you" the Canon would say "Oh I don't know about that, I couldn't hit the front page news of the Guardian, they put a glamour girl there."

However ! joking apart, he has done a grand job on the earth, and his living has not been in vain, as he helped everybody.

Yours faithfully
John Whittingham
Hon. Sec. St. Ambrose C.E.M.S.
42 Moss Lane LEYLAND.

Short History of St. Ambrose Church Leyland

- 1879 Site of the Church bought for £300.
- 1885 Building of Church completed. Cost £5,000 Seating accomadation 450. Used as a chapel of ease to Leyland St. Andrew's parish.
- 1887 Present organ was bought by public subscription to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee
- 1891 Dedication of the Tower by Rev. T Rigbye Baldwin.
- 1892 Area around the Church formed into a Conventional District. Rev. A Everyton became curate in charge.
- 1897 Parish of St. Ambrose formed. Rev. A. Everyton became the first vicar.
- 1931 Rev. A.H. Eardley inducted.
- 1936 Rev. E.H. Townson inducted.
- 1938 Foundation stone of Parochial Hall laid by Bishop of Blackburn.
- 1954 Canon P.F. Bateson inducted.
- 1971 Rev. G.W. Mears inducted.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

Dear Sir,

I was very interested to read your article "What's in a Name" and I wonder if you (or any other member) would care to suggest how my name originated.

Yours sincerely F. Cumpstey.

(7)

Our Heritage on Surnames

By Eileen Hilliard

Reading with interest the article "What's in a Name" by F.J. Knight in the Oct. 1972 issue, I wondered just how much many of us take our Surnames for granted, without considering their origin.

Some of course have very obvious meanings, whilst others do not. At one time, however, every name had a meaning and it can be very interesting and from an Historical point of view - well worth finding out. They are a clue to our past, they can tell us about our remote ancestors, how they lived and about the times they lived in. Surnames were not invented but like old customs, they grew because there was a need for them. From my own investigations into my own names, I have found that Surnames roughly fall into four groups.

- (1) Description - derived from a persons appearance, a characteristic or a nickname.
- (2) Occupation - the name of their trade or livelihood.
- (3) Parentage - derived from Christian names and their relationship.
- (4) Locality - the place of their dwelling

Some names, however, are borderline cases between two or more groups - my own for example HILLIARD, falls into group 3 as followers of St. Hildigard, and group 2 a probable herdsman in the hills and with also a possibility of group 4, a hill dweller.

On the other hand, some Surnames do not appear to belong to any of the groups, but we must bear in mind that this is probably due to the changes in the English Language over the years. E.g. Irish - craftiness, and Wray - out of way corner.

Many of these names had become old fashioned by the reign of King John and yet there are still people alive today who bear these names, surely a proof of their antiquity. Other words have remained in our language, but changed their spellings E.g. Mylne - the Anglo Saxon Mill, and Reid or Read - was early Medieval - red.

Other words have kept the same spelling, but changed their meaning E.g. Batchelor - was originally a young knight not an unmarried man. My own maiden name falls into this category although it is of Celtic origin - MURPHY originally meant - a sea wanderer, now it is a 'spud' or potato.

How then were our Surnames handed down to us? How for example did John the Miller (The name of his trade) give the name Miller to his sons who might have been, woodcutters, sheperds etc. Strange though it may seem, it did happen and we can see it in the documents of the Middle Ages. E.g. The Subsidy Roolls of the reign of Edward I (1272 - 1307) and The Ioll Tax of the 14th Century show names and occupations vastly different like John Carter - draper, and Robert Barber - cook.

Many of our Surnames can be found in the Anglo Saxon Chronicle and Domesday Book and so by 1400 it appears that the system of surnames was well and truly established in England. So much so that the period 1000 - 1400 is called The Surname Period. Since then the only additions to our Surnames have come from foreign sources, along with those from Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

It would seem our Surnames are a direct echo of our ancestors and by studying them, we may find out and learn a little about how these people lived, a long time ago.

THE VANISHING WINDMILL

by George L. Bolton.

Windmills in Lancashire are not now very common, but it is probable that many more existed in the past. So far as the author is aware, no-one has placed on record the fact that there was once a windmill within the boundaries of the present parish of Leyland.

Whilst no tangible evidence of it now remains, there is indisputable documentary evidence of its former existence. My first acquaintance with the Leyland windmill was made, oddly enough, in the British Museum, during the reading of the manuscript 'History of Leyland Hundred' by that eccentric local historian of the 17th century, Dr. Richard Kuerden, about whom an article of its own could be written. Reading Dr. Kuerden's quaint description of the township of Leyland I came across the words - "Nere Worden Hall is a sind corn Mill". With that, the hunt was on.

It was at once obvious that the mill existed about the year 1670, on the eastern side of Wigan Road (A.49), no further help was to be got from Dr. Kuerden at that point, but it should be remembered that the Worden Hall referred to was Old Worden, now within the site of the Royal Ordnance Factory.

In earlier times, the construction of a windmill must have been an operation of some magnitude, with a considerable financial outlay. It is no surprise, therefore, that Leyland's mill was built close to the manor house, presumably by the Lord of the Manor himself. The law of the day required the tenants to take their corn to the lord's mill to be ground. In return the miller retained about one-sixteenth part of the flour produced, a perhaps not unfair arrangement, but one which was resented, and millers as a race were decidedly unpopular.

To return to our particular windmill, it now remained to establish its location, as it was not shown on earliest Ordnance Survey map of the area, dated 1848- at this time presumably, it had been superseded by other corn mills in the more western part of the parish.

We are fortunate in Leyland that the documents of the Farington family have been so well preserved in the Lancashire Record Office. In 1725 a series of manuscript maps was prepared at the order of George Farington Esquire to show the location of his rents. Reference to the Worden Demesne section of the rental, that is the part of the Leyland parish lying to the east of the London Post Road (A.49). showed that two fields bore names which referred to mills. One, marked "Old Mill Field" lay on the side of the brook, and obviously referred to an early water mill. The other, marked "Mill Field" seemed more promising. It lay on the south side of Dawson Lane, opposite the small group of cottages known as Gravel Pit cottages, but slightly nearer to Whittle.

The wisdom of our ancestors choice of this site is at once obvious from its relation to the surrounding area, and the fact that the 250-foot contour falls precisely within the area of the field. The mill would thus catch the wind from whichever direction it came.

another interesting document in the Lancashire Record Office is a series of beautifully drawn manuscript maps made in 1684 showing details of the main roads of the day through Lancashire. In the Leyland section of the maps only the main Wigan Road is shown, together with a short section of Dawson Lane, on the south side of which is a neat little sketch of a windmill with the words "Worden Wd. Ml" These maps had a military or security background and the mill was obviously included as a local landmark.

If the sketch was intended to be representative the mill was of the post mill type in which the sails were mounted on a cabin which rotated on a vertical post and which was turned to catch the prevailing wind. Post mills do not survive so well as cap mills, which might account for the disappearance of our mill. It is interesting to note that the original manuscripts map bore the initials "R.K." which suggests that our old friend Dr. Kuerden had a hand in the matter, as the map and himself were contemporary.

A brief search through the Farington documents revealed that the windmill was in use as early as 1569, that is, only 36 years after the acquisition of the Worden estate by the Faringtons. In the survey and rental of 1569 there is an entry "Item one wynde milne is of the yearly rent of £0-13-4" which shows that the Lords right had been sub-contracted.

The existence of the windmill has thus been documented over the period 1569 to 1684 at least, and it is possible that it did not exist much earlier or later than these two dates. as stated, the site falls within the area of the Royal Ordnance Factory, but from the nearby road it is obvious that the level of the ground on the site has been considerably reduced, presumably when the factory was built.

The mill-field is the site of an Ordnance Survey triangulation point, the early use of the mill as a landmark or vantage point thus having been perpetuated in a most interesting manner. By the courtesy of the Director General of the Ordnance Survey Office I learned that in their records of the survey of May 1842 the triangulation point was quoted as "Worden Hall Mill Field" unfortunately there was no mention of any mill, millstone, foundations or any other relic of our windmill. For those who may be interested the National Grid Reference of the mill site is SD 563 213

MEMORIAL JEWELLERY

A Remembrance of death over 300 years.

by T. Cuncannon

The custom of wearing a piece of jewellery, usually in the form of a ring or brooch, suitably inscribed, probably had its beginnings during the Renaissance when it was fashionable to dwell on death, one has only to study the paintings of the period for this to be seen.

These early pieces were made to special order and paid for by, in lots of cases, a direct bequest from the deceased's will, to be given to relations and special friends.

Usually made in gold, in the case of brooches containing a crystal window behind which the loved one's hair was placed, superimposed with a skull and crossbones or a skeleton in thin gold foil.

One such 16th cent. piece in the British Museum is a pendant made in the shape of a coffin complete with skeleton and the motto "As I am, so shall you be" surely ample justification for making the widow a 'Merry' one.

The rings were just plain bands of gold, and in most instances having an enamelled skull and crossbones in white as the decoration.

On the death of Charles I several memorial rings were made in the form of a portrait surrounded with small diamonds

The former however were the more common type and these continued to be made until around 1730, when the skull and crossbones fell from favour and was replaced by the initials of the dead person, this fashion continued until around 1790.

Although rings enamelled in black were the most common I have seen examples enamelled in blue, and white was quite proper for an unmarried person. Some rings are remembering the death of two people, having died together during a period of epidemic and if they were brother and sister, for example, and one married and the other single, the memorial ring would be enamelled in black and white. Memorial rings were worn by men as well as women. The most interesting thing is that most of this kind of ring have the name, age, and date of death of the person remembered inscribed either on the inside, or outside of the ring.

By the 1780's the most common shape of brooch was the "Marquise" again often having a small window of crystal, but by now a fashionable decoration was a painted piece of e ivory instead of the hair, this could be painted with weeping willows over a classical urn, or a woman weeping and kneeling by an urn. The urn motive having been brought in around 1770 by Robert Adam, and used in all forms of decoration.

At this period a little more colour was introduced and garnets were used as a surround to some pieces, pearls having been the main precious gem used.

The great age of mourning came with the Victorian era when many people were uprooted from their country homes and came to live in the manufacturing towns that the Industrial revolution had created, where disease was common, and death a frequent visitor.

The Royal Family was in almost perpetual mourning, being a large one, and the period of mourning usually two years, so that by the end of the mourning period, someone else had departed!

The favourite of this time, was black jet, which is simply a form of high grade coal, known in Roman times, it reached it's peak during the 1850's - 1880's being cheap and easy to work - also having Royal approval.

By the 1880's the look of mourning was so sombre, that many people must have began to hate the very thought, but by 1900 the fashion was in decline as the locket with the new fangled photograph began to replace the lock of hair for the masses.

Not all hair jewellery is of a funereal nature however, as "Tokens of affection" were given in Victorian times.

THE RIGBY'S OF HARROCK

By Wm. Rigby.

On entering Slater Lane from the Seven Stars end we find an old Public House dated 1686, which was the last Public House in Leyland to brew its own beer. Next door to this Public House the houses are named Harrock View.

From here you can see Bannister Brow leading up to Hunters Hill. I have often wondered why Lostock Grove was built near here. Was it because they had a beautiful view of Hunters Hill and Harrock Hill with its Windmill standing as a famous landmark for miles around?

A few years ago in a sheltered position on Harrock Hill in Wrightington stood Harrock Hall the seat of the Rigby family. Harrock Hall was formally called Hartoke, Hareoke, is an ancient stone edifice in this township; and in 1567 it had been the seat of the family of Rigby for four generations.

In this seventeenth century building, which is now demolished, its predecessors lived, for many centuries the family of Rigby, one of the many Lancashire families of that surname which sprang from the Fylde hamlet now known as Ribby. On Hunters Hill there is a Public House called Rigby Arms. Up to a few years ago it displayed the coat- of- arms of the Rigby's of Harrock which was:- an Argent on a cross flory Azure five mullets or; which is a white shield bearing a blue cross with ends like fleur -de- lus on which are five yellow pointed stars, which represents the five wounds of Jesus Christ.

In the middle of the thirteenth century the then owners of Harrock were Knights Hospitallers who granted it to Henry of Rigby.

From him it descended through numerous Nicholases to Nicholas Rigby who died in 1740.

Through a daughter it passed to the Baldwins Vacars of Leyland and each of them, as he succeeded to Harrock, took the surname and arms, though they spelt it Rigbye. The property was sold in 1860.

Until the Civil War the Rigby's remained Roman Catholics. One of them, John, was executed for his faith at St. Thomas Watering in London aged 30 years. There is a stained glass window in Maghull Catholic Church to commemorate this event. It was said "He was a man of exemplary virtue, who was executed in the year 1600 for his adherence to the Roman Catholic Religion, for no other reason than his refusal to go to the Protestant Church, and to acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of the Queen! and at his last moments evinced all the meekness, fortitude, and resignation of a true disciple of his crucified Redeemer."

The account of his martyrdom is awfully horrifying; it appears that he was disembowelled even before life was extinct, and was afterwards beheaded and quartered!

Colonel Rigby, who represented ...Wigan in 1640, and was distinguished as a commander in the commonwealth, and Thomas Rigby Esq., High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1693, was also of this ancient family.

SOME FAMOUS HOMES TO VISIT

By F.J. Knight

SKIPTON CASTLE Skipton Yorkshire - massive medieval fortress-
15th century courtyard - Tudor gate - Location in centre of Skipton

Open:- all year round - Weekdays 2 pm - sunset. Closed Good Friday
Xmas Day - conducted tours every hour

HAREWOOD HOUSE - Leeds Yorkshire - 18th century house with bird
gardens and exhibition.

Open:- Good Friday to Sept. 30th daily - then Sundays in Oct. from
11 am - 6 pm.

LINWICK CASTLE LINWICK Northumberland - Rich interior - Museum of
British and Roman antiquities - State coach.

Open:- May 2 - Sep 30th Daily (except Fri. and Sat: and Wed Jul 28th)

Browsholme Hall Nr. Clitheroe. Lincs. - beautiful English country
house dating from early Tudor times in fine landscape setting.

Open:- Good Friday to Mid Oct. (Thurs. Sat Sun and bank holidays)
2 pm - 6-30 pm.

HEATH HALL Wakefield Yorkshire - basically Queen Anne house
enlarged by John Carr in 1753 for Smyth family - fine plasterwork -
woodwork.

Open :- May 17 - 21st. Jun 7 - 11th and Sept 20 - 24th 2 pm - 5 pm
or any other times by appointment

CASTLE HOWARD Nr. York - designed by Vanburgh 1699 - 1726 - superb
paintings furniture and porcelain - extensive grounds - 17th - 20th
century dress in costume gallery

Open :- Easter Sunday to Oct. 3rd. Tues. Wed. Thurs Sat and Sun
1-30pm to 5 pm.

RUDJING PARK Harrogate - Distinguished Regency House set in Park.

Open :- Easter Sat to Oct 3rd. Daily (not Fridays) 2 - 6 pm Bank
holidays Sundays and Mondays 11 am to 6 pm.

Local Authority

Coats of Arms

By A. Jones.

In England and Wales and Scotland, coats of arms are granted by the Kings of Arms with the authority of the Sovereign 'exclusively to be used and borne by the person to whom they are granted'.

Local government authorities as Corporations in Law, count as legal persons for this purpose. In practice they may be thought of as being personified by the Mayor (or chairman), Aldermen, Councillors in whom the legal responsibilities of local government are vested. This point has been emphasised in two notable examples:

1) The action in the High Court of Chivalry in 1954 in which Manchester Corporation successfully sought to restrain the Manchester Palace of Varieties from using the Corporation's Arms

2) A recent joint statement from the Garter King of Arms and the Lord Lyon King of Arms on the use of car "stickers" from which the following advice is quoted:- "The attention of the English and Scottish heraldic authorities has been drawn to the growth of the practice of displaying on motor cars, badges of the Armorial Bearings of the local authorities in whose area the owner of the car lives. This is at the worst, actionable, and the best, misleading, since the Armorial Bearings have been granted to the authority for its own official use, not for the use of those living within its borders, and their display in this form by the latter therefore misleads by suggesting that the car in question is the property of the local authority, or an official thereof, going about its official business."

What bearing and use in view of this, may be made of the Arms?.

Examples of proper bearings and use are as follows:-

They may be displayed on and within the headquarters of the Council

They may be used on the civic plate mace, and other ornaments.

They may be used on the official documents and publications of the Council.

They may be used on the Councils seals.

They may be used on the Council's vehicles and other property.

They may be displayed by the Mayor or Chairman on the official car.

BUT it is incorrect that they should be used :-

By any other member of the council or officer of the council except specifically on the Council's business.

By any ordinary citizen or ratepayer unless associated with the Council in a particular way or a member of an approved society

or institution and then only by licence from the Council in such terms as it may require.

For other reasons it is not always a good idea to use the Arms to decorate every single item of property of the Council. It is often a costly and time consuming business to reproduce the Arms; but more importantly, the Arms suffer a loss of dignity when used to embellish such mundane objects as refuse-lorries or public conveniences.

DIALECT POEMS

By Josephine Iddon.

T' SHRUG'S CAT

At th' edge o' dark, yon owd mill oat
Comes creepin' down ar fowd,
How will oo fare now its back end?,
An' t' neets are gettin' cowl,
Oo's nowheer oo can 'arbour now,
Nowheer to 'unt an' 'ide,
The' en cleared it for a buildin' site
Wheer once they bleached an' dyed.

Oo's lean an' grey, an' twice as fauce
As any cat ah know,
Oo'll beg a drop O' milk an' meyt
Off t' folk as live in t' row,
Oo's roamed about yon' owd mill croft
Sin' t' day as t' place wur sowd
But every neet at th'edge o' dark
Oo's creepin down ar fowd.

Oo used to sleep in t' boiler house
But now, 'er haunts 'ev changed,
Three bedroom dormer bungalows
Wi't' mortgages arranged,
Homes for o', they proudly boast,
Wi' plenty brass an' work,
But nowt for t' one as maks 'er way
To me, at th' edge o' dark.

Th' Owd Clogger.

Mi Mam 's bin and bowt me some new clogs today,
Cos t'others were hurtin' mi toes,
OO geet 'em At Ashtons, Ii' Leyland Lane,
He's a gradely good clogger, tha knows,
He sells al'sorts o' clogs, an' he's piles o' repairs,
Man says he makes many a pound,
Ah like callin' theer on mi way home fro' t' scoo',
Ah've to wait while he irons me al' round.

As Ah sit theer on t' stoo' in his little shop,
An Ah ax him "How long will you be?"
He says "Five feet four in mi stockin' feet",
An' Ah know as he's teasin' me.
He's allus some chocolate and tuffee to eat,
An' t' tales as he tells make me smile,
Ah'm missin' al' this now now Ah've gettan new clogs,
Ah've no need to ca' for a while.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF LEYLAND.



The Leyland Urban District Council was granted its armorial bearings by the College of Heraldry under Letters Patent dated the 10th November, 1950. These arms were designed by H. Ellis Tomlinson, M.A., F.S.A. The heraldic blazon is as follows :

Argent on a saltire azure between in chief a water bouget gules, in fess two leopard's faces sable, and in base a rose gules barbed and seeded proper, a martlet or. And for the crest, issuant from a circlet or, charged with three drops vert, a cubit arm holding a motor wheel proper, winged or, between two sprigs of cotton proper.

Translated into more familiar language, this means a shield of white, with a blue St. Andrew's cross, between at the top an ancient water skin of red, at the sides two black lions' faces (often called leopards in heraldry), and at the bottom a red rose; on the cross an heraldic swallow of gold. Crest: a gold circlet, with three green drops on it, and rising from it a forearm holding a motor wheel, between two sprigs of cotton, all in natural colours, and gold wings upon a wheel.

The St. Andrew's cross of blue on a white ground indicates the Parish Church. This cross, borne black on white, was also the arms of the Baldwin family. Upon it is a golden martlet from the arms of the Fleetwood family. Both these families have held the living of Leyland for generations.

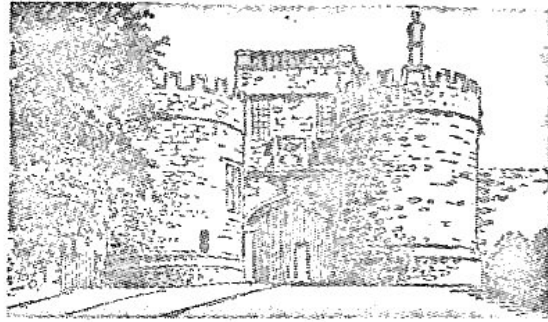
At the top is an ancient water skin from the arms of the Bussels, Barons of Penwortham who held the manor of Leyland. From them it eventually descended to the Faringtons, whose arms show three black lions' faces and a red chevron on white. Two of these faces flank the cross and in the base is the familiar rose of Lancaster, signifying a Lancashire Town.

Above the shield is the closed helm which is proper to impersonal arms, such as those of a local authority, with its decorative cloak or mantling in the principal colours of the Shield, blue and white, the colours of St. Andrew and of the Duchy of Lancaster. The base of the crest consists of a gold circlet charged with three green drops. Drops of different colours were used from very early times in shields, and green drops were called "gouttes d'huile" (drops of oil). These refer to the paint and varnish industry, and the hand, winged motor wheel and cotton plants complete the crest. Thus the shield symbolises the ecclesiastical and manorial history of Leyland and the crest combines its modern industrial activities.

The motto means: We progress continually.

1. SKIPTON CASTLE.

The history of the Castle goes back to William the Conqueror as it was in the latter part of the 11th Century that Robert de Bromille received the honour of Skipton & built the original wooden castle. This was soon replaced by a Norman castle built by the Albemarle family. Six earls of that name held the honour of Skipton during the 11th & 12th centuries. Remains of this Norman castle can still be seen in the heavy archway leading to the Conduit Court, in the area by the dungeon

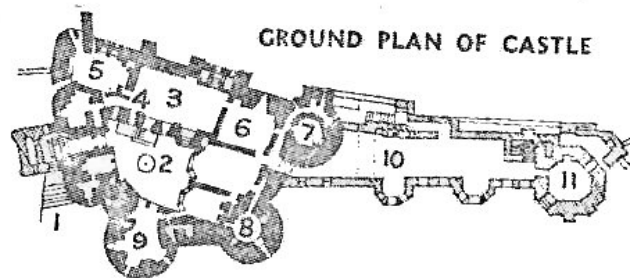


The Courtyard, Skipton Castle

steps & the Watch Tower Steps. This was a troubled period for the Castle and its owners, and it was virtually in ruins when the Castle & honour of Skipton came into the possession of the Clifford family in 1309. Robert de Clifford rebuilt the Castle in 1310, including the massive round towers and it is recorded that he entertained King Edward II in 1323 & 1324. Fourteen members of the Clifford family held the Castle in the succeeding years, the last five holding the title of Earl of Cumberland. During the lifetime of the 1st Earl in 1537 the eastern part of the Castle, with great gallery & octagonal tower, was built, in the record time of five months, for the reception of Lady Eleanor Brandon (a niece of Henry VIII & daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk), who married the son of the 1st Earl of Cumberland.

The last of the house of Clifford was Lady Anne Clifford, and it was during her time that the Castle was besieged from 1645-1648 during the Civil War by General Lambert. Lady Anne surrendered on her own terms which were that she be allowed to rebuild & restore the Castle. The restoration was completed about 1659. After her death, the estates passed, by marriage, to the Cavendish family & then to the Tutton family (Earls of Thanet).

The Castle is open daily and is well worth visiting.



- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| No. 1 Entrance built by Lady Anne Clifford | No. 6 Withdrawing Room |
| 2 The Conduit Court | 7 Mary Queen of Scots Tower |
| 3 Banqueting Hall | 8 Muniment Tower |
| 4 Buttery Hatch | 9 The Watch Tower |
| 5 Kitchen | 10 Great Gallery |
| | 11 Octagonal Tower |

The Golden Pharaoh

by Michael B. Oliver

Fifty years ago on 4th November, 1922, Howard Carter an English archaeologist crossed to the west bank of the Nile at Thebes as he had done for the past fifteen years. Upon entering the Valley of the Kings he immediately realised that it was to be no ordinary day because his Arab workmen who normally sang as they cleared the excavation site were silent. The reason for their silence would have appeared to an untutored eye as an insignificant straight line of rock about five feet wide but with a little more digging this was seen to be the first of a series of steps. By sunset the following day enough sand had been shovelled away to reveal sixteen steps leading down to a sealed doorway bearing the name of Nebkheprure Tutankhamun.

Carter immediately cabled Lord Carnarvon, his patron during the unrewarding years of diligent work and he arrived in Luxor on 23rd November. Unfortunately Lord Carnarvon was not to see the fruition of so many years endeavour because the following March he contracted malaria and died in April, 1923, and thus the legendary curse of the pharaohs was born.

So on 29th November the world first learned of the discovery of Tutankhamun's Tomb, a heretic pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty who died in about 1343 B.C.

One of the ancient funerary inscriptions from the mythology of the Egyptians said that "to speak the name of the dead is to make them live again and restores the breath of life to him who has vanished." Carter and Carnarvon thus rescued a minor pharaoh from obscurity and oblivion and made him world famous overnight. Yet the discovery was made when their concession to dig in the Valley had only a few weeks to run. They were excavating the last small triangular area in their last season's digging in this locality, having left this area to the end because it was in front of the tomb of a later pharaoh, Ramesses VI, his ornate and grandiose sepulchre being one of the highlights for the tourists. It had to be closed so that he could clear the area down to the bedrock as this was the only way he could be certain not to miss a potential find. Both Carter and an American archaeologist Theodore Davis had been within six feet of that step several years before.

Today when we admire the treasures of Tutankhamun for their craftsmanship which testify to a refined culture we owe a debt of gratitude to Ramesses VI because the earthworks of his great edifice ensured that no one would violate the dark solitude of the tomb for over three thousand years.

When the first sealed doorway was removed and the passageway cleared of rubble a second doorway was revealed which showed the tomb had been entered on at least two occasions. The necropolis priests had resealed the door with the symbolic figure of the recumbent jackal-god Anubis together with the bound bodies of the nine traditional enemies of Egypt. The robbers had not allowed Tutankhamun to rest in peace for long. When the doorway was removed the archaeologists were confronted by a jumbled assortment of priceless objects left in disarray by the ancient vandals. Although all four rooms of the tomb, the antechamber, annex, treasury and burial chamber had been disturbed it soon became apparent that only the most readily portable objects of gold and sweet smelling oils were missing and they had even left a knotted linen scarf containing gold rings; perhaps they were interrupted and fled for their lives dropping their booty as they went.

Many of the objects found are solid gold or gold covered and the innermost of the three coffins was made from over a ton of gold; inside this the mummy itself had suffered from the excessive use of unguents and over his head was the gold death mask.

Such wealth was not unusual in the 18th Dynasty, for Tuthmosis III the greatest warrior pharaoh during Egypt's three thousand year history had offered to the chief god Amun-Ra two obelisks of electrum, an alloy of gold and silver, weighing 37 tons each. In his reign the treasure houses of Asia Minor had fallen to his victorious armies and these campaigns founded the prosperity of the dynasty. His son Amenophis III was followed by Tuthmosis IV then by Amenophis III who reigned for forty one years and consolidated Egypt's position as the major power of the ancient world. His son reigned with him as co-regent for a few years. When Amenophis III died in 1367 B.C. Amenophis IV took the unprecedented step of introducing a monotheistic religion, the first anywhere in the world, in a land which revered hundreds of gods presided over by Amun-Ra. He replaced them all by the Aten, the Solar Globe and his temples showed the Atens life-giving rays shining down on all the people of Egypt. The move was political as well as ideological because the priests of Amun were becoming so powerful that they could even threaten the pharaoh.

Amenophis IV changed his name to Akhenaten and removed the priest's power absolutely, he moved out of Thebes to his new city of Akhetaten and ruled there with his beautiful wife Nefertiti. When Akhenaten died his half-brother Tutankhamun became King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Lord of the two lands.

To ensure his succession he married Ankhesenpaaten, the eldest surviving daughter of Akhenaten, who had also been married to her father. She was Tutankhamun's niece; these complexities in Egyptian relationships were brought about by the regal title passing through the female line. They probably had two children as the bodies of two still-born babies were found in the tomb.

Tutankhamun died after only nine years reign at the age of 18 and although the cause of his death has not been established the incestuous nature of the royal family's relationships may have caused deformities which contributed to his early demise.

The main aspect of his reign was the re-emergence of the priests of Amun as the dominant political body. This may be seen from the change of his name from Tutankhaten to Tutankhamun and the return of the court to Thebes. The former name was his birth name and when he became pharaoh he was called Nabkhepreure, his coronation name.

The old chief of staff of the Aten regime Ay, followed him to the throne by marriage to Ankhesenamun the last pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty being Horemheb who endeavoured to obliterate all memory of the heretical Atenite belief by erasing all references to Aten from the monuments and records in Egypt.

He almost succeeded, as only in recent times has this period of Egyptian history been understood and even now Tutankhamun's parentage is doubtful, although most authorities believe he was the son of Amenophis III and Queen Tiye, a lock of her hair being found in the tomb.

There were over two thousand objects discovered, yet these only evoke an impersonal and theoretical existence of a pharaoh. No papyri were found recording the main events of his reign and we can only surmise that he enjoyed hunting and sporting activities from the many fine illustrations extant and the chariots, throwing sticks, and bows preserved in the tomb.

Among the glittering panoply of wealth a few personal glimpses of his life can be seen from the scenes of the royal couple on the gilded shrine and the back of the throne. There was a floral bouquet found in the antechamber and a garland of flowers covered the second coffin. These tangible representations of grief suddenly make Tutankhamun's death at the age of only 18 into a personal tragedy, but his eternal fame was assured on that November day, fifty years ago.

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S .

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