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# Leyland Chronicle

The journal of  
THE LEYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



THE LEYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(Founded 1968)

PRESIDENT

Mr. J.N. Bannister.

CHAIRMAN

Mr. F. Cumpstey.

HONORARY SECRETARY

Mr. E. Mason,  
71, Crawford Avenue,  
Leyland.

Tel. Leyland 21825

Meetings are held on the first Monday of each month  
(September to June inclusive) at

THE METHODIST SCHOOL, CANBERRA RD.  
LEYLAND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

|                 |      |                     |
|-----------------|------|---------------------|
| Vice Presidents | .... | £1.50. Per Annum.   |
| Adult Members   | .... | £1.00. Per Annum.   |
| School Members  | .... | £0.25p Per Annum    |
| Casual Visitors | .... | £0.15p Per Meeting. |

Contents :-

- (1) Secretary's Notes.
- (2) News and Comment.
- (3) Library Books List .
- (4) The Private Charities of Leyland.  
(part 2)
- (5) Photographing Folk Customs and Ceremonies.
- (6) More Extracts from an old Cookery Book 1758.
- (7) What's in a name.
- (8) The first paint brush Manufacturer.
- (9) David Grant Architect and Artist.
- (10) Acknowledgements.

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

Dear Friends,

An informed society is'nt just one that reads good newspapers, but is a society that looks at the world around with its people and places and its History.

The visits we arrange help us to see what - is now - and what was before.

Our recent journey to the Helnshore Industrial Museum is a typical example.

Higher Mill was built in 1787, and is the oldest mill in Lancashire, and is surely one of "William Blake's Dark Satanic Mills" There Men and Women and little children laboured for long hours, and died prematurely, to make Mr. Turner (The Owner) his 100% profit and a fortune of £200,000. Apart from it's inhumanity features, the use of water power and early Textile Machinery invented by Hargreaves and Arkwright is demonstrated by an incomparable Mr. Defek Wilkington who's commentary and sense of humour delighted our members and friends. We can recommend making a trip there, and would organise a second visit if members request it.

The New Town Development of Preston Leyland, and Chorley will bring perhaps the most modern and sophisticated living and working space in England -

How pleasing will it be to the eye?

How much less noisy than now?

And safer and healthier.

Will there be a continuing interest in History and our Society?

Or Will it be still more popular?

We can make hopeful guesses of course but seeing that our Society is a little more interested in the past than the present - should we not play a part in the shape of things to come and be represented directly with those who are planning our future enviremnt?

Think about it!

I've been procrastinating with the tape recordings; but hope soon to make two or three with local people.

Sir John Betjeman, who has recently been made poet laureate is a great observer and commentator on the old and ancient order of Kings, of Village life and old Churches, and is a hater of plastic and chrome, supplanting genuine natural building materials.

We congratulate him on his new job, and his perseptive eye. I'll finish with a few lines from his poem entitled "The dear old village"

## The Dear Old Village

The dear old village! Lin-lan-lone the bells  
(Which should be six) ring over hills and dells,  
But since the row about the ringers' tea  
It's lin-lan-lone. They're only ringing three.  
The elm leaves patter like a summer shower  
As lin-lan-lone pours through them from the tower.  
From that embattled, lichen-crusted fane  
Which scoops the sun into each western pane,  
The bells ring over hills and dells in vain.  
For we are free to-day. No need to praise  
The Unseen Author of our nights and days;  
No need to hymn the rich uncurling spring  
For DYKES IS NOWHERE HALF SO GOOD AS BING.  
Nature is out of date and GOD is too;  
Think what atomic energy can do!

Farmers have wired the public rights-of-way  
Should any wish to walk to church to pray.  
Along the village street the sunset strikes  
On young men tuning up their motor-bikes,  
And country girls with lips and nails vermilion  
Wait nylon-legged, to straddle on the pillion.  
Off to the roadhouse and the Tudor Bar  
And then the Sunday-opened cinema.  
While to the church's iron-studded door  
Go two old ladies and a child of four.

Kind Regards  
EDGAR MASON.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

With the 1972-73 session in full swing it is indeed a pleasure to see so many of our loyal members, and several new ones also- giving their continuing support to our monthly lectures.

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The committee would like to thank members who have kindly donated or loaned, books maps, etc. for use in the societies library.

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ANNUAL DINNER.

The societie's annual dinner and dance, will be held on Wednesday 21st February 1973, at the lines Hotel. Clayton-le-woods. Please be sure to obtain your tickets early for this event, and encourage your friends to come along also - Our Social Secretarys will be pleased to supply further information.

|                   |    |                    |
|-------------------|----|--------------------|
| <u>Mrs Barnes</u> | or | <u>Mrs. Deacon</u> |
| Tel. Leyland      |    | Tel. Leyland       |
| 21033             |    | 21369              |

ANNUAL JUMBLE SALE

Our annual jumble sale will take place on Friday 1st December at Prospect House, Sandy Lane, Leyland. We ask our members to support this event by offering to assist on the evening - or by sending some really good items for sale

The ladies of the social committee who organise this event, will be pleased to recieve jumble, etc., either on the evening, but preferably sooner.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS RECIEVED.

We have recently recieved the following publications which may be of interest to members -

(1) "History Today" By Peter Quennell

This is a monthly magazine, covering English and world Historical events - and is available by subscription only from -

The Circulation Manager,  
'History Today' Bracken House. Cannon St. London EC4A 4BY  
Page 5

(2) Another Monthly Periodical which is of perhaps more general interest has been received from The Names Society, who's publication entitled "VIZ" deals with the various aspects of names relationships in History and the arts -

Details of subscriptions. membership please write to -

The Names Society  
57, Chessington Way.  
West Wickam. Kent.

EDITORS SECTION.

Many of our loyal contributors to the "Chronicle" continue to send in material for publication - but we would like to see some new offerings - and we appeal to any members who may have anything they feel that they would like to see included in our next issue to contact the editor in good time - before the next issue appears in January.

Please address your letters, comments, or enquiries, to

'The Editor'  
(The Leyland Chronicle)  
7, Sandy Lane Leyland.  
I.R. 5. 1 E.B.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

The following books are freely available to Members of this Society - on request to our Librarian.

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| <u>TITLE</u>   | <u>AUTHOR</u>              |
|--|----------------------------|
| A Survey of English Economic History 55 B.C. to 1939                                   | - M.W.Thomas.              |
| Portrait of Lancashire.  | - Jessica Lofthouse.       |
| The Official Charter Brochure  | - Raymond Hewett.          |
| William Yates Map of Lancashire 1786.  | - J.B. Hartley.            |
| The Old Worsted Mill at Dolphinholme.  | - Mr. P.P. Hall. J.P.      |
| Fylde Folk/Moss or Sand.   | - Kathleen Eyre.           |
| A Star Chamber Case A. Shetton v Blundell 1624 - 1631.                                 | - Frank Tyrer. M.A., B.Sc. |
| The City of London Coronation Year Book 1953.  | - Alexander Publications   |
| Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society Vols. 119, 120, 121, 122. | -                          |
| The Age of Elegance 1812-1822  | - Arthur Bryant.           |
| The Minute Book of Leyland Naturalists Society 1909.                                   | -                          |
| The Minute Book of Leyland and District Floral and Horticultural Society 1909.         | -                          |
| The Records of a Lancashire Family (From XII to XX Century)                            | - R. Cunliffe Shaw.        |
| The Vikings and their Origins  | - David Wilson.            |
| Concise History of the British Empire.   | Gerald R. Graham.          |
| Roman Art and Architecture   | - Mortimer Wheeler.        |
| The Connoisseur's Handbook of Antique Collecting.                                      | - (Smith and Sons)         |



| <u>TITLE</u>   | <u>AUTHOR</u>                           |
|--|---|
| English Antiques.  | - Ward Lock.                            |
| Gods Graves and Scholars<br>(The Story of Archeology)  | - C.W. Ceram.                           |
| Happy Wanderer. (Round<br>about Clitheroe)   | - Jessica Lofthouse                     |
| A History of England.  | - Keith Fieling.                        |
| History Today.   | - Bracken Publications.                 |
| A Guide to Turton Tower.   | - Reginald Dart.                        |
| Robespierre and the French<br>Revolution.  | - J.M. Thompson.                        |
| Civil War in England   | - Jack Lendsey.                         |
| The Traditions of Lancashire<br>(Two Volumes)  | - John Roby. M.R.S.L.                   |
| Lancashire - The first<br>Industrial Society.  | - C. Aspin.                             |
| Euxton and District Floral<br>and Horticultural Society. Schedule-<br>of Prizes - Annual Show 1932 |   |
| Over the Five Barred Gate -  | - George Birtill.                       |
| A Book of Memories - Leyland<br>Congregational Church<br>Jubilee Services (1877 - 1927)            | -                                       |
| The Story of Leyland Congregational<br>Church and Centenary Programme<br>(1846 - 1946)             | - Rev. H. Townley                       |
| Bygone Preston   | - George C. Miller.                     |
| Peeps at Old Preston   | - George C. Miller.                     |
| Leyland Cricket Club<br>Record Books - 1877 - 1900.  | - Thomas Kirby<br>and<br>John Stanning. |

By E.M.Eagle

Samuel Crooke's Charity.

On May Day each year the children of the local Church of England schools attend a service at the Leyland Parish Church in memory of Samuel Crooke who was

"a Liberal Benefactor to all the townships of this Extensive Parish". (1)

After the service refreshments are served to all the children, yet few of them will know of the benefactor at whose expense they are entertained.

Samuel Crooke was a gentleman of means who lived at New Crooke on Leyland Lane, not far from the first site of the ffarington almshouses. He was a bachelor who owned substantial property and lands in the district and was respected and esteemed by his contemporaries. Due to the sparsity of documents concerning Leyland for this period it is difficult to discover much about his earlier life. The ffarington papers reveal a law suit which ensued when Mr. Crooke erected a rail and curtains around his pew and Sir William ffarington objected because his view was impaired. Miss ffarington comments

"A wretched squabble with Mr. Crooke discreditable to William f. Crooke has the best of it. The papers are worth keeping because of plans of the chapel and pews which may be of consequence hereafterwards." (2)

A study of this plan shows that Samuel Crooke had a pew in the most prominent part of the church and the documents confirm that he was a regular attender. His interest in Church matters is reflected in the nature of his charitable endowment and the fact that he gave to Leyland Church silver vessels for the service of Holy Communion.

In spite of his quarrel with Sir William ffarington, Mr. Crooke did not appear to bear any grudge, for when he was 76 years old in the year 1770 he conveyed to Sir William ffarington, John Nickson, Thomas Addison and John Nowell several cottages and lands which he owned in the area, together with money and mortgages amounting to £2,000. This property and money were to be put in trust for several charitable purposes.

In the same year,

"The said Samuel Croke, moved with a charitable regard towards the poor and the meaner sort of the inhabitants of the township of Leyland, and especially those of the west side of Leyland Lane, with greater convenience to have their children instructed in the principles of their duty, and in reading English, writing and arithmetic, had at his own expense, and with the consent of the said Sir William ffarrington, erected an edifice on a small parcel of waste ground." (3)

As well as building the school Mr. Croke gave an annuity to provide a salary for the schoolmaster who was to be appointed by the benefactor. At the same time he also provided a perpetual yearly salary for the organist at the Layland Parish Church with the proviso that

"the organist should be appointed by the said Samuel Croke, during his life." (4)

The property and mortgages which were made over to Sir William ffarrington were to be used for several purposes, and each item was meticulously laid out by Samuel Croke in great detail. Examination of these instructions gives us an insight not only into the character and interests of the benefactor, but of contemporary attitudes.

as well as building the school in Slater Lane, Samuel Croke left various amounts for the payments of schoolmasters in Cuerden, Clayton and Buxton with instructions that the teaching should include the "costing of accounts". £15 each year was to be used for apprenticing one industrious person. In the eighteenth century the prevailing economic theory was mercantilism, and these items reflect the current attitude regarding the encouragement of commerce and the building up of a large labouring population.

A poem written 1757 by John Dyer entitled "The Fleece" says,

"But chief by numbers of industrious hands  
A nation's wealth is counted: numbers raise  
Harm emulation: where that virtue dwells,  
There will be traffic's seat, there will she build  
Her rich emporium."

We have already established that Samuel Crooke was a keen church man and among the items specified was £5 each year for the purchase of church books for distribution amongst poor housekeepers and a further £6.8.0d. per year to the Rector of Croston for the distribution of pious books amongst the poor. Although the poor may have preferred the money to the pious books, the benefactor obviously wanted his charitable endowment to be an expression of his religious commitment. Piety was important to the eighteenth century Anglican and spiritual assistance was considered just as important as ministering to bodily needs.

The residue of the endowment was indeed left to the latter cause in the form of incomes for the poor housekeepers of Euxton, Whittle, Clayton and Leyland, one in each township each year according to rota.

The questioning of motives can be dangerous,

"One finds mingled in variable proportions the impulses of religion, humanitarianism, vanity, social responsibility, malice, determined (and often bigoted) convictions on some special questions, or the simple puzzlement of testators who lacked close relations" (5)

In the year 1770 when the legal conveyance of much of Samuel Crooke's wealth was negotiated he was certainly of the opinion that there were no near living relations to whom he could leave his considerable property. However, this was to change, for a grand-nephew named Charles Vickars appeared in Leyland and caused Mr. Crooke to have second thoughts about his charitable bequests.

"And whereas at the time of the making and execution of the several deeds before mentioned I did not know that I had any near relation living to whom I would have given and disposed of my said several messuages, cottages and Personal Estate instead of several charitable uses aforesaid but having since found out that my sister Mary Crooke deceased who intermarried with one John Vickars late of Longwood near Winchester in the said county and who about three years ago came down to Leyland aforesaid and hath since lived at my expense and with me and is my great Nephew and Heir at Law and my next of kin by the whole Blood and as such I should most undoubtedly have given him all my real and Personal Estates and not have disposed of the same to several charitable uses aforesaid or any other charitable use or purpose whatsoever."

(6)

Samuel Croke goes on to say that he wishes Charles Vickers to inherit all his worldly goods.

"If he can recover or come at the same in a legal manner or by any means or methods set aside the said several Deeds or dispositions made thereof as afore-said by Law."

(7)

Even before his death Mr. Croke commenced proceedings to recover some of his money but upon his death the case was taken to the High Court of Chancery and

"a decree obtained for carrying the trusts of the deed into execution."

(8)

It was agreed that the costs of all parties in the suits should be paid out of the funds of the charity so this reduced the original amount by a substantial sum. The earliest account book dates from 1792 and at that time interest was received on a total of £1,520.

The story of this endowment ends on a sad note. Here was a man who had devoted his life to his village and church, always believing that there was no-one to whom he could leave his money and deciding upon philanthropy as a satisfying and suitable solution. It is obvious that he considered carefully before settling upon the various recipients of his charity and so securely were the legal knots tied that even he could not undo them. Charles Vickers came upon the scene just a year later and the family ties were strong enough for the old man to regret his recent generosity.

Although in the end Mr. Croke was a somewhat unwilling benefactor, his charitable works have caused his name to be remembered and esteemed in Leyland.

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References

1. Gravestone of Samuel Croke, Leyland Parish Church yard.
2. Lancashire Record Office, D.D.F. 1902-1931.
3. Report of the Charity Commissioners, 1826
4. Ibid.
5. English Philanthropy 1660-1960, David Owen p. 77.
6. The will of Sumel Croke.
7. Ibid.
8. Report of the Charity Commissioners, 1826.  
Page 12

## Ann Bentham's Charity

The final benefactor on our list was of the twentieth century and yet upon investigation we find her motives were strangely akin to those of previous donors. Ann Bentham was a devout Anglican, she had no close relatives to whom she could leave her worldly goods and so directed that her money should be used to help the poor people of Leyland.

"To be invested and the yearly income thereof to be applied for the benefit of the poor of Leyland such as the Vacar and Churchwardens for the time being shall select."

(1)

The national charities did not appeal to her for her estate was equally divided between this charity for the poor of Leyland the Blackburn Diocesan Moral Welfare Council. Miss Bentham was not a woman of means and the £1,311. which she left must have been accumulated through years of patient saving. The bulk of the money had been put into National Savings Certificates, British Transport Shares and the Investment Account of the Preston Trustee Savings Bank where it had steadily accumulated.

People in Leyland who knew Miss Bentham considered her to be quite poor. She dressed in very old-fashioned clothes, always wearing black stockings which she knitted herself. She often wore a long cloak rather than a coat and consistently carried her umbrella. Her life was devoted to the Church. She taught in the Sunday School and was a member of the Church choir. A book of Common Prayer in the Church is inscribed,

"Presented to Leyland Parish Church by the choir in memory of Mr. William Marland, Mr. David Blundell, Mr. William Gyne, Miss Ann Bentham, who were members faithful in service faithful to the end. March 1956."

Those who worked with Miss Bentham testify to her consistently genteel manner. She abhorred bad language and would admonish any who used such words in her hearing. To the young people she was known irreverently as "Holy Annie," but her contemporaries speak of her with respect and esteem.

Her ambition was to be a school teacher and at one time she had tuition from the Rev. Baldwin, Vicar of Leyland but this had to be abandoned for family reasons. Miss Bentham worked in the local cotton mill and during the war she assembled gas masks at the Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Works. This type of work did not tax her intellectual ability and she found outlet in her teaching at Sunday School. Her lessons were well prepared and her reputation among the scholars was that of a very good teacher.

Miss Bentham could often be seen distributing envelopes for charity from door to door or selling flags to shoppers along Hough Lane. She had a favourite seat on the recreation ground where she would sit and crochet, passing the time of day with friends or giving advice and sympathy if either were needed.

She was a member of the Civil Defence throughout the war and afterwards, and attended for duty at the police station on the night before she was taken ill.

The extent of Miss Bentham's estate was a shock to everyone, for she had lived quite meagrely. The half share of the money which came to Leyland amounted to £598.1.6d. and this is invested and the yearly income is distributed each year in the form of food parcels. The inhabitants of the almshouses receive one of these parcels every Christmas.

In 1964 39 parcels were given out valued at 9s.9d. each. They consisted of:

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. biscuits | 1s.6d.  |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tea      | 1s.5d.  |
| 1lb. jam                   | 1s.8d.  |
| Xmas pudding               | 1s.6d.  |
| Tin of evaporated milk     | 8d.     |
| Tin of Fruit               | 1s.2d.  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter   | 1s.10d. |

(3)

The recipients of these parcels accept them with gratitude for they form a welcome supplement to the old Age Pension. Although Miss Bentham herself lived without luxuries, the money which she saved will continue to bring extra comforts to elderly people for many years in the future.

#### References

1. Papers relating to the Ann Bentham Charity by kind permission of Mr. Sawle, Vicar of St. Andrew's Church.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.

Photographing Folk Customs and Ceremonies By F.J. Knight.

The last 15 years has seen a huge revival in the folk customs and ceremonies of this country. During the Spring and Summer months there is rarely a weekend somewhere in the country, when a custom is not being performed.

Ceremonies are worthwhile subjects to tackle, they often attract many onlookers so there is plenty of subject matter available.

Many well known photographers have spent time recording the customs of this country, the Victorian photographer - politician Sir Benjamin Stone is noted for his work in this field. He took 25,000 photographs during his lifetime, nearly all on whole-plate glass negatives, they were all neatly stored in three nisson huts in his country garden and many of these still remain. Tony-Ray-Jones spent much time travelling the country recording folk customs and these photographs will be appearing in book form later on.

The season of customs and ceremonies seems to start on 1st of May with the Fadstow 'Obby 'oss Day. This is one of the biggest and most publicised ceremonies in the country. The town of Fadstow in Cornwall is teething with activity, folk dancing and singing from morning to well after midnight. The object of the ceremony is to welcome the commencement of summer on May 1st. The general atmosphere at an event such as this is congenial for taking photographs, subjects in costume are usually willing to pose as long as a procession is not being delayed. But the most rewarding approach will usually be the candid type, there is so much happening that you could be kept busy for many hours photographing the onlookers' reactions as well as the procession. The virtue of using black and white films when shooting in a situation like this is that you can shoot many rolls and not worry about cost, whereas colour film, although being much more expensive, does capture the colour and gaiety of occasions but because of cost restricts the number of shots that can be taken.

The ceremonies and customs to look for are morris dance tours; the beating of Parish Bounds in which horse riders follow parish boundaries as a reminder to any encroaching parties Lord Mayor's processions and Medieval Fayres. Those who want up to date information on traditional festivities should write to the British Tourist Authority and ask for their list of principle events which also gives details of activities other than traditional.

The address is Tourist Information Centre,  
64, St. James' Street  
London SW1A 1NF.



To Make Mead another way.

Take a Quart of Honey, three Quarts of Water, put your honey into the Water, when it is dissolved, take the Whites of four or five Eggs, whik and beat them very well together and put them into your Ian; boil it while the Skin rifies, and fkin it very clean; put it into your Tub, when it is warm put in two or three Spoonfuls of light Yeast, according to the quantity of your Mead, and let it work two Nights and a Day. To every Gallon put in a large Lemon, pare and ftrain it, put the Juice and Peel into your Tub, and when it is wrought put it into your Barrel; let it work for three or four Days ftir twice a Day with a Thible, fo Lung it up, and let it fstand two or three Months, according to the Hotnefs of the Weather. You muft try your Mead two or three times in the above Time, and if you find the Sweetnefs going off, you muft take it fooner.

To make Cyder.

Draw off the Cyder when it hath been a Fortnight in the Barrel, put it into the fame Barrel again when you have cleaned it from the Grounds, and if your Apples were fharp, and that you find your Cyder hard, put into every Gallon of Cyder a Pound and half of Sixpenny or Five-penny Sugar; to twelve Gallons of this take half an Ounce of Ifinglafs, and put to it a Quart of Cyder; when your Ifinglafs is deffolved, put to it three Whites of Eggs, whik them altogether, and put them into your Barrel; keep it clofe for two Months and then bottle it.

To make Cowfip Wine

Take two Pecks of Peeps, and four Gallons of Water, put to every Gallon of Water two Pounds and a Quarter of Sugar, boil the Water and Sugar together a quarter of an Hour, then put it into a Tub to cool, put in the Skins of four Lemons, when it is cold bruife your Peeps, and put into your Liquor, add to it a Jill of Yeast, and the Juice of four Lemons, let them be in the Tub a Night and a Day, then put it into your Barrel, and keep it four Days ftirring, then clay it up clofe for three Weeks and bottle it. Put a Lump of Sugar in every Bottle.

To Collar Salmon

Take the Side of a middling Salmon, and cut off the Head, take out all the Bones and the Outside feafon it with Mace, Nutmeg, Pepper and Salt, roll it tight up in a Cloth, boil it, and bind it up with Inkle; it will take about an Hour boiling; when it is boiled bind it tight again, when cold take it very carefully out of the Cloth and bind it about with Filletting; you muft not take off the Filletting but as it is eaten

To make Pickle to keep it in.

Take two or three Quarts of Water, a Jill of Vinegar, a little Jamaica Pepper and whole Pepper, a large Handful of Salt, boil them altogether, and when it is cold put in your Salmon to keep it for Use: If your Pickle don't keep you must renew it.

You may collar Pike the same Way.

To make an Oyster Pie

Take a Pint of the largest Oysters you can get, clean them very well in their own Liquor, if you have not Liquor enough, add to them three or four Spoonfuls of Water; take the Kidney of a Loin of Veal, cut it in thin Slices, and season it with a little Pepper and Salt, lay the Slices in the Bottom of the Dish (but there must be no Fatte in the Bottom of the Dish)- cover them with the Oysters, throw over a little of the Seasoning as you did for the Veal; take the Marrow of one or two Bones, lay it over your Oysters and cover them with Puff - paste; when it is baked take off the Lid, put into it a Spoonful or two of white Wine, shake it up altogether, and serve it up. It is proper for a Side-dish either for Noon or Night.

To Roast a Lobster.

If your Lobster be alive tie it to the Spit, roast and baste it for half an Hour; if it be boiled you must put it in boiling Water, and let it have one Boil, then lie it in a Dripping-pan and baste it; when you lay it upon the Dish split the Tail, and lay it on each Side, to serve it up with a little melted Butter in a China Cup.

To make Plum Porridge.

Take two Shanks of Beef, and ten Quarts of Water, let it boil over a slow Fire till it be tender, and when the Broth is strong, strain it out, wipe the Pot and put in the Broth again, slice in two penny Leaves thin, cutting off the Top and Bottom, put some of the Liqueur to it, cover it up and let it stand for a Quarter of an Hour, to put it into the Pot again, and let it boil a Quarter of an Hour, then put in four Pounds of Currans, and let them boil a little; then put in two Pounds of Raisins, and two Pounds of Prunes, let them boil till they swell; then put in a Quarter of an Ounce of Mace, a few Cloves beat fine, mix it with a little Water, and put it into your Pot; also a Pound of Sugar, a little Salt, a Quart or better of Claret, and the Juice of two or three Lemons or Verjuice; thicken it with Sagoo instead of Bread; to put it in earthen Pots, and keep it for Use.

To make a Palpatoon of pigeons.

Take Mushrooms, Ballets, Oyfters and Sweet-breads, fry them in Butter, put all these in a strong Gravy, heat them over the Fire, and thicken them up with an Egg and a little Butter; then take six or eight pigeons, trufs them as you would for baking, season them with Pepper and Salt, and lay on them a Cruft of forc'd Meats as follows, viz. a Pound of Veal cut in little Bits, and a Pound and a half of Marrow beat it together in a Stone Mortar, after it is beat very fine season it with Mace, Pepper and Salt, put in the Yolks of four Eggs, and two raw Eggs, mix altogether with a few Bread-crumbs to a Taste: Make the Sides and Lid of your Pie with it, then put your Ragoo into your Dish, and lay in your pigeons with Butter; an Hour and a half will bake it.

To fry Cucumbers for Mutton Sauce

You must brown some Butter in a Pan, and cut six middling Cucumbers, pare and slice them, but not over thin, drain them from the Water, then put them into the Pan, when they are fried brown put to them a little Pepper and Salt, a Lump of Butter, a Spoonful of Vinegar, a little shred Onion, and a little Gravy, not to make it too thin, so shake them well together with a little Flour.

You may lay them round your Mutton, or they are proper for a Side-dish.

To butter Crab and Lobster

Dress all the Meats our of the Belly and Claws of your Lobster, put it into a Stew-pan with two or three Spoonful of Water, a Spoonful or two of white Wine Vinegar, a little Pepper, shred Mace, and a Lump of Butter, shake it over the Stove till it be very hot, but do not let it boil, if you do it will oil; put it into your Dish, and lay round it your small Claws:- It is proper to put it in Scallop Shells as on Dish.

Have you ever wondered where your surname came from?

If you are a Smellie, you'll perhaps have not so much wondered as cursed. But don't worry - all it means is 'small lea'.

Names like Fullalove sound more promising, and it's rather a let-down to discover that this is just a version of the Dutch Vollenhove. Of course, the most common names explain themselves - Smith, Taylor, Miller, Baker. Some obviously, were once nicknames: Brown, Gray, Black, White. And some rather less obviously: Pratt - cunning, Dunn - dark, Fry - free, Cripps - curly, Pollard - short-haired.

Still not found yours? Perhaps it is derived from a Norman word, such as Russell for red-haired, Grant - tall, Bassett - short, Blundell - fair, Beale - beautiful, Pettitt - small, Barrett - cunning, or Curtis - courteous.

The locality people came from is sometimes left in the original form, such as Lea, Wood, Hill, Moore, Brook, Wells, Ford, Marsh, Heath. Sometimes it is not so obvious, with names such as Thorpe - farm, Wray - corner, Hope - a small enclosure, Croft - field, Kerr or Carr - bog, Bottom - valley, Grove - wood, or Sykes - a small stream. Sometimes the country of origin is hidden, as in Dench - Danish, Densish - from Bohemia, Aspinall - a Spaniard (espagnol).

A lot of surnames are corrupted forms of first names. For instance, Mitchell came from Michael, Bartlett from Bartholomew, Bennett or Benson from Benedict; while Lawson, Larkin and Lawry probably all stem from Lawrence.

Poor old snodgrass suffers for a smooth lawn. Lush was once an usher.

Bolton, I'm happy to say, causes no great embarrassment only some uncertainty, as it might come from a building, a man who sifted flour, or a bold fellow.

Do you have an unusual name? Or one you can't account for? Don't forget, it is not necessarily what it seems.

THE FIRST PAINT BRUSH MANUFACTURER.

-----By F. Cumpsty.

I would like to introduce to you an amiable character known as Clarrie the Cave Man who was, although you may find this hard to believe, the first manufacturer of paint brushes.

Originally, he had no thoughts of becoming a business tycoon - he was, in fact, in the first place, an artist who liked to adorn the walls of his cave with paintings of dinosaurs, pterodactyls and the like. His paint brushes were very primitive consisting of short lengths of twigs with pieces of grass and fibres lashed to the end.

After a time he became dissatisfied with the quality of his painting - experiencing a lot of ropiness and uneven application - and, of course, being an average workman, he blamed this on the quality of his tools. He, therefore, started to experiment with different types of materials to improve the quality of his brushes. He tried all types of hair and fur from the local animals and eventually came to the conclusion that the hair from the tail of a badger produced good results for fine work, whilst the bristles from the back of his hogs made excellent brushes for larger areas - and eventually, by trial and error, he produced some tolerable good brushes which greatly improved the standard of his paintings.

At the next meeting of the Cave Dwellers Art Society, his fellow members were greatly impressed by his work and implored Clarrie to make brushes for them, thus starting him on the road to success.

In these early days, Clarrie could go out into the fields, pick up his wood for the stocks, collect bristles from his herd of swine and kill the odd badger from time to time and, therefore, his raw material costs were absolutely nil. In fact, all proceeds from the sale of his brushes - paid for in tiger's teeth, or whatever was the local currency - represented "pure profit".

Clarrie found that business was exceedingly brisk and he was being inundated with orders for his brushes - in fact he couldn't keep up with demand. The thought occurred to him that instead of spending such a lot of his time tramping round the hedgerows for suitable stocks for his brushes, hunting for badgers and herding the swine, it would be much simpler if he bought his raw materials from professional wood collectors and hunters.

Soon, even devoting his full time to making brushes, Clarrie still could not keep up with the orders - so he decided to bring in his pal Fred to help him with the work - paying him wages of course.

At this stage a further complication arose - Clarrie's wife, normally a very understanding person, got absolutely fed up with the constant litter of bits of wood, bristles and hair lying about in their best living cave and she told Clarrie in no uncertain terms that either he cleared out his impedimenta or she would go back to Mother! He debated this for some time, but decided in the end that she wasn't such a bad wench and she could certainly cook bears steaks to perfection - so he started to look round for alternative premises. He approached the local property chieftain and after the usual bargaining (and, of course, legal formalities) arranged to rent a large roomy cave with natural ventilation and no parking problems at a very attractive rent.

Soon with the approach of winter, under pressure from his staff, he found he had to do something about heating the new cave with a roaring fire of brushwood and also to provide candles (or the equivalent) for light

And thus we have Clarrie established as a fully fledged manufacturer complete with a factory, a labour force and all the problems which go with them.

David Grant Architect and Artist.

B Morris.

In Hough Lane, Leyland at it's junction with Quinn street There were until a few years ago, two houses of outstanding design, (they are now both converted to commercial banks.) The one on the corner of Quinn street was known as Lily Bank, and the one on the west side was known as Spring Bank. These semi-detached houses were designed and built by a gentleman named David Grant, he also designed the Congregational Church which stands on the opposite corner of Quinn street. I have not yet been able to discover why David Grant came to Leyland although I have been told that it was at the request of Mr. Quinn who was engaged in the rubber manufacturing business on Golden Hill Lane. I believe he had a business address in Ireston his wife also was a Ireston lady whose maiden name was Anderson, and they came to live in one of the two houses he had built known as ~~Spring Bank.~~

*Lily*

It is said that he was extremely talented, but because of his strongly held views both political and and religious (he was a Congregationalist) he was not as successful as he might have been

About 1880-81 he made a number of sketch drawings of old buildings in Leyland, these included Leyland Parish Church, the old Gremmer School, Leyland village cross with the old pump and stone water trough, as it was before the Jubilee fountain was erected in 1887, and old cottage in Church Road on the site now occupied by Stokes Hall, Fleetwood Hall off Chapel Brow, Lange Hall and Leacock Hall both of which still stand on Leyland Lane, the old Hall in Balcarres Road and which was also known as Charnock Hall, and some old cottages in Towngate. These sketches were made in post-card form and were sold in sets of nine at a cost of one shilling per set, at a bazaar held in Leyland Public Hall in 1923, to raise funds for the benefit of the Parish Church roof. There are still quite a number of these sketches in Leyland and they are greatly treasured by all who are interested in the old village. We are grateful also to David Grant for giving us what seems to be the only pictorial evidence of Fleetwood Hall as I have not yet succeeded in finding any other picture of it, and as those who resided at this house would no doubt play quite an important part in the everyday life of Leyland at that time, such a picture would be a great help. In additions to the sketches which were made in postcard size, eight of them were made up to form a picture twenty inches by fifteen inches, six of these are known to exist in Leyland, one hangs in the council chamber of Leyland and one I am proud to have in my own home, this picture contains all the postcard size sketches except the one of the village cross and was lithographed by the "British Architect" in 1881.

This must have been very near the time when the Grants lost their very young daughter, as she died in April 1881, this little girls grave stands just outside the vestry door in Leyland Parish Church yard and to mark the grave, there is a short white tapered shaft about three feet six inches high and bears the following inscription, "In memory of Little Dolly who died 22nd April 1881 aged 20 months" And Jesus called a little child unto him. The name Little Dolly must have been just a pet name, the little girls full name was Agnes Lilian Anderson. Perhaps it was because of this, and his lack of success professionally in Leyland that persuaded him to emigrate to Australia where he settled in Fremantle, and where he died as yet a young man, for I am told that he was between thirty seven and forty years old when he died. The two houses built by David Grant were at various times occupied by a number of well known local people, Lily Bank on the corner of Quinn Street was once occupied by Mr. James Iddon, who was the founder of Iddon Bros. engineers, also by Mr. George Elliott who was the manager of the Leyland Gas Co. Dr. Johnson also occupied this house before he built his house on the corner of Hough Lane, and Towngate, and was known for many years as Dr. Johnson's corner. This house was named "The Gables" and is still known by the same name now, although it is now the Gables Hotel.

~~Spring~~<sup>Lily</sup> Bank was of course the home of David GRANT  
of the Spurriers of Leyland Motor Co.,  
the late Sir Henry Spurrier was born at Spring Bank. There  
is much yet to be discovered about David Grant, and should  
any of our members be able to help with any information  
about this gentleman, I would be pleased if they would get  
in touch with me, or write to Mr. Knight, our editor.



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