



*local
history
federation
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LANCASHIRE LOCAL HISTORY FEDERATION

NEWSLETTER

ISSUE NO.3

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2013

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*DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE: MAY 14TH, 2013

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PLEASE NOTE:

Membership of this Federation IS AT PRESENT FREE,
BUT ONLY UNTIL THE END OF 2013.

The Autumn 2013 issue of the Federation's *Newsletter* will inform members of the 2014 SUBSCRIPTION.

***The Federation can keep its costs to a minimum if members are willing to receive the Newsletter and other information BY EMAIL.

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LANCASHIRE LOCAL HISTORY FEDERATION

The AGM will be held on Saturday 13th April

in The Derby Room at Leigh Turnpike Gallery.

Times and details of speakers will follow in good time for the Day School.

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IN-HOUSE MATTERS

MAKING CONTACT & KEEPING IN TOUCH

*Here are some points which all members need to know.

We have two types of members: a) Societies and b) Individuals.

a) SOCIETIES

*We often find we have only one email address as our contact point.

*However, as there is no single pattern by which our member Societies handle their affairs, it would be useful for us to have a contact

email address OR telephone number OR land address

for each Society's CHAIRMAN, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

The reason for this request is:

EXPERIENCE has shown us that sometimes we need to contact a

*CHAIRMAN (e.g. to set up a joint meeting, or invite to speak);

*SECRETARY (general correspondence);

*TREASURER/MEMB. SEC. (about the subscription to the Federation);

*RECEIVER OF THIS *NEWSLETTER* (if NOT one of the three above).

PLEASE NOTE: it is the responsibility of WHOEVER receives our Federation *Newsletter* in a local Society to **SHARE** its information with that Society's members. The Federation can take no responsibility for how information is shared once newsletters and flyers have been sent to the contact whose address we have been given.

A simple useful format (imaginary details) would be:

Boxforth Historical Society		
Here are our contact details:		
Chairman	Mr G.D. Cotterell	gdmillpond123@btinternet.com 0161 123 4567
Secretary	Mr F.W. Cooper	f.adventure456@btinternet.com 0161 123 8910 14, Copse Lane, Milton, Manchester M36 29YZ
Treasurer/ Memb. Sec.	Mrs. L.F. Henderson	pnlists789@btinternet.com 0161 124 5678
Fed. Newsletter	See Secretary above	

PLEASE NOTE: it is important to let the Federation Secretary know if any changes in these details should occur.

A USEFUL STARTING POINT

We would be grateful if WHOEVER receives this newsletter by email would SEND BACK an email confirming receipt (thus establishing one reliable contact address) to our General Secretary

(John Wilson - secretary@lancashirehistory.org)

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b) INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

It would be useful to us if you would confirm by email receipt of this *Newsletter*, as requested of the Societies in the previous section.

Virtually no problems arise with individual membership and our individual Members tell us they enjoy having their own information and receiving it direct, even though they also belong to local societies which are Members.

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HOW ARE YOU 'LOOKING' ON THE WEB?

One of the services offered by the Federation is the inclusion of a member Society's information on the Federation website,

<http://www.lancashirehistory.org>

Contact our webmaster at website@lancashirehistory.org

Current format presents the NAME OF THE SOCIETY and ITS WEBSITE ADDRESS (where applicable) along with A CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS (usually those of the Secretary).

It is important to let the webmaster know of any changes in these details as soon as possible. The DISPLAY OF YOUR INFORMATION is a possible lead to gaining new members, so the system for reaching YOU must WORK.

How you 'look' when outsiders see you on the web is important!

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***THREE ISSUES OF LLHF NEWSLETTER ARE PLANNED FOR 2013:
JANUARY/FEBRUARY; MAY/JUNE; SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER.**

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**LANCASHIRE ARCHIVES DAY SCHOOL: Manorial Records and Family History
Saturday 2 March 2013. COST: £10. CONTACT: ANNA WATSON.**

This day school will look at how manorial records can be used to help researchers with their family history.

Rosine Hart - An Appreciation

Rosine Hart, a greatly valued member of the Lytham Heritage Group archive team, died on 26 October, very suddenly and unexpectedly, following a heart attack, at the early age of 65. Rosine joined the Heritage Group early in 2010, at first as part of the exhibitions team preparing the wonderful Lytham Priory exhibition and new panels for the windmill. She carried out some research into the Priory in our archive, but also visited the archive at Durham Cathedral, where the original Lytham records are held, and already her very sound knowledge of history and of historical research methods were evident to all who worked with her.

Rosine was born in St Annes, the great-granddaughter of John Edmund Pennington, who had come to St Annes in 1878, the very earliest days of the town, and was foreman to William Porrit, the main builder. Perhaps this link to the origins of the town sparked her original interest in history. She attended Queen Mary School and subsequently spent her working life at the Land Registry in Lytham and latterly at Warton, and married Tony Hart, who unfortunately also died young in 2007. She embarked, while still at work, on part-time study of history at the University of Central Lancashire in Preston, completing for her PhD in 1996 a study entitled 'Financing Lancashire's Industrial Development', which included research into the formation of building societies, no doubt influenced by her knowledge of the Land Registry.

When she retired she spent much of her time in historical activities, whether in research, writing articles, such as the one which appeared in the September/October LLHF newsletter; further study – she attended a course in Medieval Latin, for example; or as a very faithful and reliable volunteer in our archive. She was there every Wednesday afternoon apart from an occasional holiday, and quickly threw herself into cataloguing, answering queries from the public and bringing her extensive knowledge to all discussions. She often donated to the archive items relating to Lytham St Annes which she had found on eBay, or copies of interesting articles she had come across. She was, however, not only involved in matters historical, but was a very active member of the Friends of Fylde Community Link, whom she recently helped to win funds from the Lytham St Annes Express/New Fylde Housing Pride of Fylde Awards.

Rosine was a quiet, gentle, genial, humorous and supportive presence among us, and she is sorely missed. **Sue Swatridge**

[Rosine Hart had joined the Committee of LLHF relatively recently, having responded, typically generously, to our appeal for further support from members. Editor.]

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HISTORIC LANCASHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN NATIONAL NEWS

It was good to see (in *Current Archaeology* for January 2013) a short article on each of two very important archaeological sites located in historic Lancashire.

One (page 6) focused on Lunt Meadows, near Liverpool, where, after tests, three houses were found to date from about the Mesolithic period and were approximately 8,000 years old. It is considered unlikely that all three were in use at the same time; but the site appears to be one to which hunter-gatherers kept returning, perhaps even living quite a lot of their lives there. The interiors of the houses yielded stone tools and worked flint.

(Work by team led by Ron Cowell, Curator of Prehist. Arch., Museum of Liverpool)

The second site (page 10) was that of Ashbury's Carriage and Iron Company in Gorton, Manchester, which produced railway carriages, trams, wagons and bridges from 1846 until 1925. The site was in due course cleared to accommodate a goods depot. However, recent investigations uncovered an amazing amount of evidence for the technology that had driven Ashbury's heavy industry (the firm employed 2,000 staff). This included furnaces, chimneys flues and machine beds. (Work led by Laurence Hayes and Andy Towle for *SLR Consulting*, with acknowledged help from Manchester Reg. Indust. Arch. Soc..)

The latter site had been the subject of a most absorbing illustrated lecture in the programme of the **one-day Conference on 'Greater Manchester Archaeology in 2012'**, an event which was most enjoyable and a great success. Another highlight of that day's programme (arranged by Norman Redhead) was the **launch of Dr Mike Nevell's book on Buckton Castle. M.E.**

NOTES FROM THE FEDERATION'S PUBLICITY OFFICER

*The Editor of the *Newsletter* tells me she has been pleased to receive details from several of our member Societies about their **planned meetings**. This is another service offered by the Federation and it is a means by which folk find out **WHAT'S GOING ON IN LANCASHIRE!** Seeing the names of speakers and the titles of talks is a big help to Society programme planners, and is also a boost for the speakers.

* I remind you that I myself maintain a list of speakers. You are welcome to send me a request for a copy.

CONTACT: landypublishing@yahoo.co.uk or 01253 886103

*One Federation member Society, a fledgling group, has told me it has received a grant towards its setting-up charges.

*Has YOUR Society any advice that might benefit others?

*Has any Individual Member got any advice or suggestions to pass on?

*Has any Society or Individual Member got a question to ask others?

The *Newsletter* is here to act as a useful channel for its Members. All part of the service.

Bob Dobson

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VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

From our member Kevin Illingworth

I agree with Charles Walker that vernacular architecture is ignored in Lancashire (LLHF Newsletter No 2). In our county the LLHFed, the CBA North-west, local history societies, and universities all avoid the subject of vernacular architecture. Despite this, when and where there **are** talks on this subject, the attendances are good and the audiences do like to see images of our traditional buildings on the screen. I have been taking photographs of vernacular buildings all over Lancashire (the 'real' county) for many years, and giving talks since 2008.

The **NORTH CRAVEN HERITAGE TRUST** has held one vernacular architecture walk in Lancashire each year since 2011, when that one was at Winewall, near Colne. In 2012, it was at Gisburn, **and on Sunday 14th July 2013, it will be at Low Bentham and Tatham.**

Visit website www.northcravenheritage.org.uk for the 2013 Programme.

The **YORKSHIRE VERNACULAR BUILDINGS STUDY GROUP** holds some of its walks/visits in Lancashire, including Slaidburn in 2006 and 2007; Bashall Hall (2011); and a full-day visit to Winewall, Worsthorne and Hurstwood (Burnley area) in 2012. For 23 photographs of the latter event visit website www.yvbsg.org.uk and also read Group newsletters for vernacular events in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and adjacent counties. See Newsletter No 70 (November 2012), and then Newsletters for February, May, August, and November in 2013 as they appear online. **This summer there will be visits to a farmhouse near Burnley and another one east of Chorley.**

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[I take your point, Kevin. Perhaps not so much 'avoid' as 'rarely focus on'? I suggest you get in touch with our LLHF Secretary, and also with Charles Walker, on this matter. Perhaps a day-school on aspects of this subject could be arranged? Let's see if there's a possibility of getting things going! It would be good to have your help. Editor.]

**LLHF Spring Day School
Saturday, February 23rd, 2013
At Preston Masonic Hall**

(Ashlar House, Saul Street, Preston, PR1 2QU)

The changing fortunes of King Cotton

Programme

09.30 – 10.00 Assemble & coffee

10.00 – 11.00 **Dr David Hunt**

The great cotton panic: Preston and the Lancashire cotton famine, 1861-5

11.00 – 11.15 Short Break

11.15 – 12.15 **Andrew Schofield**

Caught in time: mill memories. Recordings from the North West Sound Archive

12.15 – 13.45 Lunch (see notes below)

13.45 – 14.45 **Julia M. Beeden, BA, TC, ALCM**

Lancashire Quaker cotton manufacturers, Albert Simpson and the cotton famine

14.45 – 15.00 Short Break

15.00 – 16.00 **Dr Geoff Timmins**

After the handloom weavers; the mid-Ribble Valley economy in the late Victorian period

Fee £14.50 (to include single course plated lunch) or £9.00 (day school only)

Notes

1. A location map can be found on the Hall's website at www.prestonmasonichall.co.uk. The Hall is c.10-15 minutes' walk from Preston Railway Station. Saul Street is off Walker Street. There is no off-street parking at the Hall. A pay and display car park (currently £4.00 per day) is within 100yds of the Hall.

2. Lunch is optional and delegates may bring their own packed lunch or take advantage of the close proximity to Preston city centre; details of the plated lunch will be made available on booking or enquiry.

3. Applications must be received by February 15th 2013.

Booking

If you wish to attend, please contact **Diana Winterbotham**, 9 Riverside Drive, Stoneclough, Radcliffe, Manchester, M26 1HU (tel. 01204 707885). Please make your cheque payable to "LLHF".

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COMMUNITY ARCHIVES AND HERITAGE GROUP

Julie Creer draws attention to this Group, formed in 2006 to provide support and encouragement for local societies. Its website is well worth consulting. It holds annual award schemes which bring prestige and also modest financial prizes to local groups which are making a difference to the lives of their communities. Perhaps YOUR group could benefit from what it has to offer? Although the link below relates to the 2012 awards which were made, you might well get ideas for activities and even for how your own group could get involved with the CAHG sphere of activities. Nothing ventured, nothing gained. M.E.

http://www.communityarchives.org.uk/page_id_1065_path_0p1p.aspx

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UPDATE ON CIVIC TRUSTS

There is no longer a Civic Trust either regionally or nationwide (although many local societies still entitle themselves as *Such-and-such* Civic Trust). **Civic Voice has now taken the place of the Civic Trust.**

NWacts stands for the North West Association of Civic Trusts & Societies and it has a web site:

<http://www.nwacts.org.uk/>

Iain Spencer Gerrard, Secretary, NWacts.

UCLAN INSTITUTE OF LOCAL AND FAMILY HISTORY
Joint conference with the
LANCASHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Archaeology of Poverty

A one-day event to be held at the University of Central Lancashire,
Preston on: **Saturday 23 February 2013, 10.00-4.00**

£27 for non-members, £22 concessions/students and £18 for members of the Institute of Local and Family History or members of the Lancashire Archaeological Society.

CONTACT: Susan Bailey, ILFH Administrator,
History School of Education & Social Science,
University of Central Lancashire,
Preston. PR1 2HE

Email: lfhistory@uclan.ac.uk Tel: 01772-893053

Programme:

- 9.30-10.00 Reception and tea/coffee
10.00-11.10 Chris Wild (Oxford Archaeology)
Excavations at Angel Meadow—19th century housing in central Manchester
11.20-12.30 Bernard Fleming (Lancashire Archaeological Society)
Bringing back Brindle workhouse
12.30 Lunch
13.30-14.40 Gillian Lonergan
(Head of Archive and Learning Resources, Co-operative College)
*The archaeology of documentary records:
The co-operative movement for self help in the 19th Century*
14.50– 16.00 Andrew Gritt (University of Central Lancashire)
Workhouses, almshouses and public works: Landscapes of poverty and welfare

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PAUPERS IN THE VICTORIAN ERA

During a study day at the University of Central Lancashire (UCLAN) on 'Paupers in the Victorian era', one of the speakers, Dr Andy Gritt, who heads UCLAN's Institute of Local & Family History, called upon those present who were especially interested in this topic to consider becoming involved in researching it, for instance by studying relevant newspapers or workhouse records. Dr. Gritt has recorded studies made by individuals of cases of single families, or those within a family, affected by the Poor Law. He intimated that grants are available for these studies.

Pre-1837, 466 townships in Lancashire were conducting their own parish relief schemes; but the Act of that year established 30 Poor Law unions. In 1881 there were 80,000 in Lancashire on either indoor or outdoor relief. The varied types of records of the Poor Law Unions have much useful information to yield; individuals or groups might be interested in doing research on them, or in transcribing them. (One of Dr. Gritt's students has transcribed the minutes of the Ormskirk Union covering a period of 25 years.)

Anyone interested in aspects of this broad topic should contact Dr. Gritt by email:
ajgritt1@uclan.ac.uk

(From information supplied by Bob Dobson)

**A Heritage Open Day was held on
Sunday, 9th September, 2012,
its title being, "Formby-by-the-Sea, rediscovered".**

It was conceived as a day on which to remember an ambitious Victorian attempt to create a new resort 'to rival Southport'; to consider the reasons for its failure; and to envisage the probable consequences if it had succeeded.

The venue was the site of Valley House, Alexandra Road, Formby. The central feature of the day was a photographic display, open 10am - 4pm, illustrating the C19 attempt to create an ambitious new seaside resort, and the subsequent history of the Valley House site.

The company undertaking the scheme created a residential complex close to Formby Station on the Liverpool-Southport railway line, and on the coast itself constructed a complete two-tier promenade in 1875-6, and also achieved the laying out of several roads and the construction of a number of resort-style properties. It even was successful in obtaining an act of Parliament for a new railway loop line. Nevertheless the intended seaside resort failed. This was despite the take-over of the original company in the early C20 by the extremely wealthy Vestey brothers.

Subsequently, no fewer than six of the properties built were taken over by charitable institutions and used for the benefit of poor children from Liverpool, Manchester, Salford and Bootle, providing seaside holidays during the period 1910-1940. At that stage, World War II having broken out, the area then became important for military purposes.

We now recognise that the failure of the intended resort was in fact a blessing in disguise, for the area concerned in due course became an important part of the Sefton Coast special area of conservation, and local nature reserve, while an adjacent area is a national nature reserve.

During the Heritage Open Day, several guided walks were staged, and a photographic and PowerPoint display, mounted in a marquee, told the story of the failed attempt to develop the area, and of the very positive and ironic impact of that failure, which was eventually to leave the way open to achieving important philanthropic and environmental goals.

An archaeological dig was set up as part of the day's activities. The aim was to examine the still-intact remains of the lower deck of the promenade referred to above. These have in the course of time become completely buried by blown sand.

These very special Heritage Day events were organised in conjunction with present property owners, Sefton Coast and Countryside, and staff of Liverpool World Museum.

Reg Yorke

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A SOLDIER'S STORY

***Charles James Laffan: born in Newry 1835, died in Burnley 1921.
Selected episodes of a most interesting life uncovered when Irene Crook of Burnley
undertook a family history quest prompted by discovering she had relatives connected
with India. To read the full document is to take a tour through our national history books.***

My relative Charles James Laffan was born in Newry, County Down, in 1835. He was the youngest of six children whose father, Thomas, had been a soldier serving in the Royal Artillery under the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular Wars. Thomas died when Charles was just 5 months old, an event which left his wife with the anxiety and difficulty of raising their large family. (contd)

In 1769 in Dublin, The Hibernian Society founded the Hibernian Asylum in Phoenix Park with the aim of providing help for the orphaned children of soldiers who fell during the Seven Years War. This was later extended to helping the destitute families left behind when military husbands and fathers were sent overseas, for no help was provided for them. In 1785, it was found that 1,400 children were begging on the streets of Dublin alone. Eventually the military took over the Hibernian Asylum organisation; it was renamed the Royal Hibernian Military School in 1806; and its purpose was to ease the hardship for some of the families. **This is where my relative Charles found himself at the age of 11, when he put on the red soldier's uniform, the first of many he would continue to wear for the next fifty years.**

At the age of 14 on 2 June 1849, he volunteered for the 54th West Norfolk Regiment of Foot and was sent to Fort George in Guernsey, where he was a Drummer Boy. When the regiment was deployed to the Crimea, and reached Gibraltar, in 1854, the Governor-General decided that half the men lacked uniforms and training and were unfit to continue. These men spent the next two years on the island, stationed in the Windmill Barracks. Charles took advantage of his time there, including taking the opportunity to learn the then new four valve euphonium, an instrument which was just being introduced into military bands. He continued to play this in the Regimental Band for the next fourteen years.

In 1856, at the age of 21, Charles found himself at Aldershot and then at Raglan Barracks in Plymouth, where a new wing was being built. This proved to be a time of opportunity for Charles.

While he was there, Queen Victoria and her son, The Prince of Wales, and the then Princess Royal paid a visit to the ancient Plymouth Port for a Review of the Fleet which was held in celebration of the peace following the Crimean War. The Regimental Band was called upon to provide entertainment for the royal party aboard their yacht. Charles played his euphonium and was given the then princely sum of 2/6d (plus two tots of rum) on each of the six nights they played.

Eliza Banfield, youngest daughter of a builder at the Raglan Barracks, and Charles began 'walking out'. The relationship held and the two decided to get married on August 2nd of 1857. Although census returns state Eliza to be 18 at the time of marriage, she actually claimed to be 21. **On August 8th, just six days after the marriage, the S.S. Sarah Sands left with 900 men of the 54th Regiment on board and Charles was amongst them.** More ships would follow in the ensuing months for the Indian Mutiny was proving difficult to quell.

As the ship approached the Cape Verde Islands there was a sudden squall which resulted in the loss of three sails. Shelter from the gale was sought in the Islands. It was at this point that the crew decided to mutiny. However, the soldiers took charge and clapped the crew in irons. This resulted in the soldiers having to help run the ship. This seems to have escaped the knowledge of the press. **However, on the 9th of November, there was a very heavy storm and the foremast was lost. On the 10th a jury mast was rigged up, to serve until a replacement could be made. It was from this point that the press picked up information about events on the ship Sarah Sands, some of them thrilling, some frightening.**

The Sarah Sands was approximately 400 miles from Mauritius on the 11th November when, at three o'clock in the afternoon, there was the smell of burning. Captain Castle, who was the ship's master, opened the after-hold and discovered that the cargo was on fire. Frantic attempts were made to find the seat of the blaze but to no avail. The fire had firmly taken hold and the smoke was so dense that the men could not see what they were doing. Colonel Moffatt, the men's commander, and Captain Castle had now to decide how they were going to deal with this. The most pressing matter was to cast overboard the ammunition to try to avoid an explosion. The men bravely carried out this order and it was noted "every order was obeyed with coolness and courage". The few women and children on board were put in a lifeboat and lowered over the side, with instructions to stand off awaiting developments. **Many brave acts were carried out during this frightening time and men took heroic risks.** Unfortunately, some gunpowder had not been discarded and this resulted in a terrible explosion on the port side. Again, the men dealt with this in an orderly and brave way, "obeying instructions as if on the Parade Ground". Twenty four hours after the fire had begun, they succeeded in quelling the flames. All this had taken place in heavy seas and strong winds. The men had now lost their supplies and navigational instruments. **The episode in due course became highly noteworthy due to the fact that it was very unusual for a ship**

at sea to survive a fire. **An in-depth report can be found in the *London Times* and *Manchester Guardian*, December 1857.** After makeshift repairs the *Sarah Sands* managed to reach Mauritius, limping into the harbour on 23rd November.

[During all these frightening events, the soldiering instinct made sure that the Regimental Colours were retrieved. Much later, while Charles was in Manchester, there was a presentation to the 54th of new colours to replace the smoke-stained colours taken from the Sarah Sands, an event which must have brought many a memory to Charles's mind. The damaged colours were laid up with great ceremony in Norwich Cathedral in January of 1866. On learning of all these events, Queen Victoria commanded that a Special Order was to be read to every Regiment. This exceptional episode is still commemorated within the regiment each year on 11th November, the day being named Sarah Sands Day, the commemoration culminating in a ball.]

The survivors stayed some 22 days on Mauritius, waiting for a vessel in which to continue their journey to India. The only one available was a 'Coolie' ship, the *Clarendon*, which was to encounter heavy seas and storms in the Bay of Bengal; but the men were eventually landed in Calcutta on 21st January, 1858.

Life for a soldier in India brought its own well-known hardships, especially those linked with extreme heat and rainfall, and also with diseases. However, Charles survived all these conditions and trials and in all served some 10 years there. Eliza was able to join him.

On January 4th, 1866, two ships embarked from India carrying troops returning home. Charles and his family were on board one of these and the ships docked in Portsmouth in April of that year. Eliza had given birth to 3 boys whilst in India, the youngest, Alfred, having been born in Morar Gwailor in June of 1865. December of 1866 saw the Regiment being sent to Manchester, where the first daughter was born to Eliza and Charles. Two further sons were born during the regiment's 2-3 year posting to Ireland.

Based in Curragh, Charles transferred to the 51st Regiment, having completed some 24 years in military service, and he had now risen to the rank of Sergeant. In February of 1874 he joined the 5th Royal Regiment of Militia as Colour Sergeant. The regiment was stationed in the Burnley Barracks so this is where the family made its next home. For Eliza and Charles this came to be the first settled place of their marriage and the place where they lived out the rest of their lives.

Charles continued to act as Colour Sergeant until October of 1890 and, at the age of 55, he became Canteen Steward in the Barracks. In 1895, he finally retired from active service. He had been granted an Army Pension in 1874 and, in 1876, received a Royal Bounty of £10 per year, awarded for gallant conduct. In November of 1913 he was the recipient of the Meritorious Service Medal and an annuity of £10 per year. In later years he was said to wear his medals all the time; one of these was the Indian Mutiny Medal, and his was thought to be the only such to be seen in Burnley.

Eliza died during 1915 at the age of 75, after 58 years of marriage. Charles died in February 1921. His death was marked by a military funeral. The local newspaper reported that many hundreds of people lined the streets to pay their respects. Charles's coffin was borne on a gun carriage and draped with the Union Flag. This was led by a brass band, and accompanying him was a large number of men from the 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment from Preston. Also present were members of the Burnley National Reserve and Volunteers. At the graveside, the Last Post was played and the firing party fired three volleys.

Charles had led an extremely full, active and sometimes dangerous life, and must have had some wonderful tales to tell. He had survived some horrific conditions in the situations in which he found himself. He had seen more of the world than most people of the time and throughout his life he remained proud of his connection with the military.

Irene Crook

Manchester Warship Week, 1942

During World War Two, to focus public attention and engender a feeling of direct participation by local communities in the war drive, the government-sponsored War Savings Movement identified specific areas of activity and requested local authorities to designate one particular week in each year a 'War Savings Week'. Thus nationally-led, regionally-coordinated and locally-organized National Savings campaigns, based on service themes, enabled the public to respond to the challenge to meet financial targets set by local savings committees, **based upon the presumed economic capability of each local community.** Although normal savings went on throughout the year, they were overshadowed by these sporadic events, when whole communities were encouraged to raise money for their special Week.

The first, and successful, large drive was **War Weapons Weeks**, held between autumn 1940 and summer 1941, shortly to be followed by **Warship Weeks**, held in England and Wales from 18 October, 1941, until 28 March, 1942. **During this latter period the intention was to raise a sum (in a chosen week) by investment or deposit in all types of war savings representing the cost of building one of His Majesty's ships, ranging from the smallest to the largest vessels.** Arrangements were made with the cooperation of the Admiralty for each area (city, town, village) conducting a Week to adopt a ship, the cost of which was equivalent to the sum or target to be aimed for. **The following short article briefly describes Manchester's Warship Week, held from 21 to 28 February, 1942, when the city adopted the battleship HMS Nelson.**

Manchester was dubious, as even before its Warship Week it was believed that raising a sum of £10 million for the adoption of the battleship HMS Nelson would be a formidable task. The city had a good nucleus of large sum investors; but the experience of War Weapons Week had demonstrated that their numbers were not sufficient alone to produce such a large total as that required for Warship Week. During Weapons Week the figures obtained were £5,915,215 for large savings investments and £1,262,219 for small savings, a total of £7,177,434. Although the help of small investors was indispensable, it was unreasonable to expect them to raise the millions needed; and large and small investors combined were unlikely to provide £10,000,000. Comparison with Liverpool could not be used, where 76 cheques received from insurance, shipping and banking offices produced £9,345,000, of the £14,890,680 raised to adopt *HMS Prince-of-Wales*; £12,000,000 coming in subscriptions of £1,000,000 and over. **For Manchester to achieve success, substantially those of moderate means and resources (professional and middle class people) able to invest £1,000 to £10,000 would thus form the backbone of the effort. This was reflected in Lord Mayor Alderman Wright Robinson's message to Manchester: 'on the shoulders of the professional and commercial men of the city falls the greater responsibility for Manchester reaching its target'.**

The whole policy of the Manchester Savings Committee was therefore directed towards influencing the modest saver to achieve a record in small savings through the effort of some 4,900 National Savings Secretaries and Workers led by Francis Grundy, Chairman of the Manchester Savings Committee. There was to be no heavyweight savings contest to provide stimulus as had previously taken place during October 1941 between Birmingham and Glasgow in their race to reach £10,000,000. However, Grundy, in his drive for small savings, pointed out he wanted Manchester to overhaul Leeds, who in its recent Warship Week, with £4 1s 10d per head of population, had beaten Manchester's £1 1s 7d of War Weapons Week. The small savings figure hoped for during Manchester's Warship Week was some £2,000,000 plus.

Arriving in Manchester at ten o'clock on Saturday, 21 February, 1942, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, was received at the Town Hall by the Lord Mayor before attending a press conference followed by a short visit to industrial and commercial works to meet savings group officials. **After attending luncheon and giving a speech at the Midland Hotel, the Chancellor left for the Nelson Open Air Exhibition, Piccadilly, where at 2.30 p.m. he gave his address to open Manchester's Warship Week.** After the opening ceremony, Kingsley Wood received cheques and visited the exhibition before watching demonstrations given by the RAF, National Fire Service and balloon crews. Finally there was a Royal Navy Day parade to mark Warship Week.



Sunday was observed as Home Guard, Civil Defence and National Fire Service Day. After starting at the Victoria Hotel, a mass parade moved through the streets of Manchester and passed the Nelson Exhibition saluting base, where Lord Geddes, Regional Savings Commissioner, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, took the salute.

On **Monday**, the Lord Mayor opened the Royal Navy exhibition at Lewis's store (the RAF exhibition having been opened on the **Saturday** at Paulden's by Marshall Sir Edward Ellington). Later the Czecho-Slovak exhibition at Kendal-Milnes was opened, followed by a speech by the Czecho-Slovak Minister of Finance and the laying of a wreath at the Cenotaph by the Commander-in-Chief of the Czecho-Slovak Army. An exhibition of posters and models by Manchester school children could be seen at the City Art Gallery.

Tuesday was Royal Air Force Day, while **Wednesday and Thursday** presented no special features apart from a demonstration of physical training by RAF personnel at Piccadilly on the Thursday. **Friday** was Army Day, when General Sir James Marshall-Cornwall took the salute at Piccadilly, following an army parade starting from Chorlton Street. **The week's effort closed on Saturday** with a rally of ward and savings group secretaries at the Nelson Exhibition, where the Lord Mayor made a statement on the total sum raised so far, subscribing not being due to close until the following Monday evening.

In the final analysis Manchester actually surpassed its Warship Week target, raising £12,514,967, and thus successfully adopted *HMS Nelson*. The response from the large industrial and business concerns exceeded expectations (£10,890,000). However, there was no room for complacency, as the chairman of the Manchester War Bonds Committee noted that this sum was from a smaller number of investors than might have been expected.

It was thought that investments of £1,000 to £10,000, in a city the size of Manchester, should have been four or five times more. The sum of £1,616,274 raised by the smaller investors was much less than hoped for, and fell well short of the £2,000,000 envisaged.* Grundy could take small consolation, for, although the sum per head of £2 14s 3d of the population actually exceeded the War Weapons effort, Manchester failed to beat the old cross-border enemy. Nothing, however, could be taken away from the large numbers of helpers and volunteers who had worked untiringly in the limelight to make Manchester's Warship Week largely a success.

Peter Schofield

*It should be noted that £3,697 had been raised as free gifts.

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The fascination of Street Names

The one-day conference held in November by FYLDE HISTORY NETWORK in conjunction with the Lancashire Place Name Survey and the LLHF closed with a most interesting talk by Peter Shakeshaft. His subject was the history of FRECKLETON as revealed by the street and field names; and his attractive and effective illustrations to his comments raised a lot of interest. Two members wrote in referring to that topic in general and their observations are printed below.

*At a recent conference, I learned that **Maine Road**, the former home of the mighty Manchester City FC, was so named at the insistence of the **Temperance Movement** in honour of the state of Maine, the first US state to introduce a prohibition on alcohol. Street names and the reasons for them interest me greatly and I think they are an undervalued source of local history. My local library has a card index file showing the suggested reasons why a street was so named. Often they were named by the landowner in recognition of his relatives, associates, councillors, architects and such. Of course, there are many other reasons. I suggest that members could start an index or even just a list, of street names in their locality for the benefit of future generations.

Bob Dobson

*When I worked at **Middleton** Library it was not unknown for the local authority to request suggestions for road/street names, especially on estates. This would involve us in researching previous landowners, or the occupiers of large houses which had been demolished to make way for a development.

Published accounts which spring to mind are:

*'Middleton street names' and 'More about Middleton's streets'. These are in 'Collected articles on the history of Middleton' by Margaret Smith (2nd edition), Pilling, Middleton, 1982, pp.112-120 (from articles previously published in the *Middleton Guardian*); and

*L D Bradshaw's booklet "*Origins of Street names in the City Centre of Manchester*". Published 1987 by Neil Richardson. ISBN 978 0 907511 87 8.

Morris Garratt

EARLY WARNING!

The Friends of Helmshore Textile Museums will hold its "Follow the Thread" event on 15/16th June, 11am until 4-30pm each day.

This is a celebration of the traditional textile crafts, including hand spinning, hand loom weaving, felting, and dyeing through to the finishing skills of lacemaking and beading etcetera. Demonstrations and instruction will be given by some of the North West's best craft workers.

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Fylde History Network are holding a **day conference** on **Saturday 2nd Nov 2013** at **St Annes. TOPIC: THE STATE AND THE CHURCH.**

UCLAN INSTITUTE OF LOCAL AND FAMILY HISTORY

Mar 23 Getting the most out of online sources for Family History

Apr 27 Sources for local and family history in the National Archives

June: Conference: Whose history is it anyway?

All events open to members and non members. See website.

UCLAN

5-6 September: Public History conference. This is an academic conference looking at the role of various forms of history in society and the role of TV, museums, family history, local history etcetera. It will be open to members of the public.

21 September: 'Treasures of the archives: a celebration of NW Archives'. This is a conference bringing together academic historians, archivists and members of the public. There will be talks discussing various archives and collections across the North West.

BOOK SHELF

'Horses for the War'

The story of the World War 1 Remount Depot at Lathom Park, Lathom, Lancashire.

A high quality unique specialist publication by Lathom Park Trust, with many contemporary photos. Price £11.00 plus postage and packing £1.50.

Available from: Lathom Park Trust, Brookdale Cottage, Croppers Lane, Bickerstaffe, Ormskirk, L39 9EJ

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***Hoddlesden and its satellite villages* by Roy Parker**
(Blacksnap, Eccleshill, Yate and Pickup Bank)

This book tells the story of four rural townships in the Forest of Rossendale, originally sparsely populated. Later there was a gradual increase in population, dependent on the dual occupations of small-scale farming and domestic textile manufacture. By late C18, innovations in mechanised carding and spinning produced larger quantities of yarn from which cloth could be woven, providing more work for hand weavers and effectively expanding the population and diminishing dependency on farming. Growth in the communities continued until around the second quarter of C19; but then the introduction of power looms in urban centres caused large-scale out-migration and the communities had to find new ways to survive.

Dr Parker has managed to combine excellent research, based on good primary and secondary sources, with a readable style. Using census returns, he describes the changing patterns of population, showing, for example, that although many people left the villages to pursue work, significant numbers of these migrants returned to their place of birth. His careful reading of agricultural parish returns and other original sources has allowed him to paint a portrait of life at the time, including the existence and nature of farm buildings, the size of holdings, family contributions to farm work and sources of farm household

income. He traces the huge impact on the settlements of the new cotton mills, which sucked labour from the countryside, totally changing patterns of rural life. He looks at what this meant in terms of housing, family life and village life, comparing these communities with other 'factory villages' and 'cotton towns'.

Accounts such as this are invaluable, providing a wealth of new insight into the history of little-known localities and leaving a unique record for future generations. *Hoddlesden and its satellite villages* will appeal to anyone connected to the villages; it will be a boon for local and family historians writing their personal histories, and also for all those who have an interest in the broader history of Lancashire and the British Isles. The book can be purchased from both Darwen and Blackburn Libraries' Community Centres.

Roy Parker

CONTACT: telephone: 01204 64424 email: royparker@talktalk.net.

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"Up Then Brave Women: Manchester's Radical Women 1819-1918" by Michael Herbert; published October 15, 2012, North West Labour History Society.

ISBN 978-0-9523410-1-7

This book tells the dramatic story of Manchester's radical women, who dared to challenge the *status quo* and campaigned for social change and political progress. It begins with the bloody massacre of Peterloo in 1819 and goes on to highlight women's activity in the Trades Union, Chartist, Socialist and Co-operative movements, and also the long struggle for Votes for Women, which was finally successful in 1918. The book has 64 pages and many vivid illustrations.

The book was featured in *Guardian Northerner* (Oct. 03, 2012):

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/the-northerner/2012/oct/03/salford-manchester>

"A fresh look at the vital and too-often overlooked contributions of radical women. An engaging and well-researched book which brings neglected facets of British history vividly to life."

(Louise Raw, author of *Striking a Light: The Bryant and May Matchwomen and their Place in History*.)

Price: £9.95. It can be ordered from Pat Bowker, 1 Bedford Road, Salford. M30 9LA.

Contact via email: patmbowker@aol.com.

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Worsley New Hall: A Guide to Sources

This is an annotated bibliography that brings together archives, books, newspaper articles, images and web resources relating to the history of Worsley New Hall, built as the Lancashire seat for the Earls of Ellesmere in the 1840s and located near Salford. The ***Guide to Sources*** lists material held by the University of Salford, Salford City Archives, Cambridge University Library, and Staffordshire Record Office, as well as a number of online resources, including Queen Victoria's Journals, which provide information on the history of the Hall. It is hoped that the *Guide*, published by the University, will encourage and support future research on this building and the local area.

The publication is one of the outcomes of the **Worsley New Hall Project**, a joint heritage venture between The Library at the University of Salford and Peel Holdings Ltd.. Beginning in March 2012, the aim of the project has been to research and promote the history of the Hall. Research has shown that the building had a rich and varied history as a family home for four generations of the Earls of Ellesmere and as a Red Cross hospital and training ground for troops during the First and Second World Wars. The project ran alongside **an archaeological excavation of the site, led by the University of Salford's Centre for Applied Archaeology and funded by Peel Holdings (Management) Ltd.** Peel Holdings owns the former site of the New Hall and plan a redevelopment of the historic site.

More information about the project can be found on the web pages:

<http://www.salford.ac.uk/library/about/worsley>.

We have also developed the Worsley New Hall digital archive collection:

<http://usir.salford.ac.uk/archives/> **Alexandra Mitchell, Project Officer (Worsley New Hall).**

CONTACT: email: A.Mitchell@salford.ac.uk telephone: 0161 295 6752 ext. : 56752

THE O.S. COMES TO LANCASHIRE

Whilst carrying out research into the silk industry in the Lancaster area in the 1841 census, I came across an interesting entry. In the tiny hamlet of Marshaw, just east of Abbeystead on the northern boundary of the Forest of Bowland, the census listed four Irishmen residing in the *Moorcock Inn* (no longer there) whose occupations were designated as 'ordnance survey'. Here were some of the men who worked tirelessly to measure our landscapes to produce the first detailed map of the county by the Ordnance Survey (O.S.) and who built the iconic trig points so treasured by walkers.

The background to the first edition 6 inches to 1 mile map of Lancashire and how these four Irishmen, Michael Corran, William MacFaran, Charles Morran and Michael Hannon, came to be in Marshaw is interesting. The origin of the O.S. as an agency for mapping lies back in the mid-eighteenth century with the military surveying of the Scottish Highlands in order to subjugate the clans after the Jacobite Rising. However, it was the publication in 1805 of the first edition 1 inch to 1 mile map of Essex (sheet no. 1) which marks the birth of the O.S. as we know it today. This was the beginning of the systematic mapping of the whole country by means of a trigonometric survey, known as the *First Series*. Unfortunately, this was suddenly interrupted in the mid 1820s before the northern counties could be surveyed. The mapping of Ireland became a priority and the O.S. not only moved its operation in 1824, but started surveying on a much larger scale of 6 inches to 1 mile. The reason for this change of scale was that the Irish maps were ostensibly produced for taxation purposes. The Irish 'cess' tax, used to fund local services such as jails, road and bridge repairs and officials' salaries, was assessed on the value of 'Townlands', local districts similar to Lancashire townships. However, the precise acreage and valuation of these townlands were in many cases vague, leading to inequalities and disputes. Hence the need for a precise large scale survey. To begin with the O.S. project in Ireland was manned completely by British military engineers (sappers), as Irish citizens were deemed to be lacking the skills and untrustworthy. In the event it was the low grade, ill-educated and frequently drunken British army personnel who were not up to the task and by 1825 Irish country labourers were being employed at one shilling a day. By the end of the survey in 1841 Irish labourers outnumbered British army surveyors 4 to 1. The Irish performed the more manual tasks involved such as digging and laying out the measuring chains.

With the Irish survey finished, the O.S. returned to the mainland to complete the remainder of the *First Series*. But in the twenty-year period since the last 1 inch to 1 mile had been produced, industrialisation had drastically changed the landscape of Britain and it became clear that the larger scale mapping of 6 inches to 1 mile was more appropriate. The Ordnance Survey Act of 1841 made way for the 6 inch *County Series* with the northern counties being the first to be surveyed and the resulting maps reduced to 1 inch to complete the *First Series*.

Lancashire was, in fact, the first county in England to be surveyed at the larger scale and it seems from the evidence of the census that the O.S. must have retained the experienced Irish labourers who were familiar with surveying at this larger scale. However, there is an anomaly. The Lancashire survey was said to begin in 1842 and the map containing Marshaw (sheet 35) states that it was surveyed in 1844. Yet the Irishmen were clearly there in June 1841 at the time of the census. There was an earlier 2 inches to 1 mile survey carried out and subsequently abandoned for the 6 inch but this was confined to south Lancashire. The only explanation is that these Irishmen represented the vanguard O.S. contingent preparing the ground for the surveyors.

Life for these labourers was harsh. They often had to live in tents but in this instance they were residing in an inn, surely a welcome reprieve and one providing a good trade for the publican, William Pye. There is no doubt that the O.S. could not have managed without the good will and cooperation of local people who were required to give place names and other information. In some areas the surveyors must have been treated with suspicion but mostly I suspect communities were curious and intrigued by their activities.

Little research, if any, has been carried out on the O.S. in Lancashire and it would be interesting to find out if there are any further examples of O.S. workers in the 1841 census in other parts of the county.

Zoë Lawson

LANCASHIRE MAPS PUBLISHED IN 2011 AND 2012

Chris Makepeace (chris@makepeaceonline.co.uk) has kindly supplied the following, and writes:

Here is a list of the Lancashire maps published in 2011 and 2012 in the Godfrey edition. I have included both Liverpool and Manchester, as being part of Lancashire. The maps are available at £2.50 each, unless they are coloured, when they are £2.95 each.

85.11 Standish 190885.15	Standish (Boar's Head) 190885.16	Haigh Hall 1907
86.13 Haigh and Aspull Moor 1907	93.12a Ince in Makerfield 1907	94.01 Aspull South
94.03 Wingates and Chew Moor	96.04 Middleton North 1915	96.08 Middleton 1915
97.16 Mossley 1933	100.16 St Helens North West	101.13b St Helens NE 1906
101.14 St Helens Blackbrook and Parr	102.02 Westleigh 1905	104.04a Newton Heath 1889 – coloured
104.05a Salford West - coloured	104.07b Manchester NE 1915	104.10 Manchester South West 1916
104.14a Moss Side 1915	104.16b Victoria Park and Longsight 1916	
105.07 Stalybridge and Ashton 1892 – coloured		
106.14 Central Liverpool 1890 - coloured		
Liverpool – large scale	Manchester – large scale	
38/42 Liverpool (Brunswick Dock) 1864	25 Ancoats North 1848	
39 Toxteth (Mill Street) 1847	30 Ancoats 1848	

MANORIAL DOCUMENTS REGISTER ON-LINE

The Lancashire Archives has recently completed its participation in the National Archives' on-line register of manorial documents in public and private hands in England and Wales. Originally a card index held at the National Archives, entries are being checked, updated and made available on-line at <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/mdr/>. Entries for Wales have been completed, and some English counties have been added, with others to follow.

The documents listed include all types of manorial record, including court rolls, rentals, and accounts. These records often give great detail about the activities, reputable and disreputable, of the tenants, about property holding and about the administration of manorial land. They can be medieval in date, a period for which local documents are difficult to find. This is an index only, and does not contain the texts of the documents themselves, but it enables local historians to find and use the material, and it is often possible to purchase photocopies if necessary and if the item is not too lengthy to make it affordable. Researchers will find the index very easy to use.

The work of updating the Lancashire entries has been done by Dr. Sarah Rose of Lancaster University, and she has also compiled an excellent short guide describing the various kinds of record included, with a glossary and with sample transcripts and translations. The guide has been published by the Lancashire Archives and is available from the Lancashire Record Office, Bow Lane, Preston, for £2-50, plus £1.75p&p.

Diana Winterbotham

LIVERPOOL ON DISPLAY

Dr Murray Steele has kindly alerted my attention to his booklet 'Liverpool on Display: the International and Jubilee Exhibitions, 1886-7', which has recently been published. Details are: *Liverpool on Display* by Murray Steele (Amazon 2011); kindle version £0.95; book version £4.95. ISBN No. for both : 978-1-291-23469-5

CONTACT: Dr.Murray Steele, 6, Chestnut Court, Ormskirk. L39 1JB

Tel: 00 44 (0) 1695 580846

Email: mcs0305@hotmail.co.uk

We are here being treated to a chance to read the Preface. It tells a fascinating and intriguing tale. Now read on.....

M.E

Preface

Just after four o'clock those inside the building were informed by an advancing tide of cheers that the Queen was at hand. Nevertheless, the Royal procession seemed to come before it was expected; and the stout little elderly lady, in a well-made black silk dress, had passed down the avenue before it was realised that she was the Queen of Great Britain and the mightiest monarch in the world.

(Liverpool Review, 15th May 1886)

The monarch whose arrival had caught some people unprepared was, of course, Queen Victoria, a year away from her Golden Jubilee, and now resuming some of her public duties as a preparation for this milestone in her reign. The building, no longer standing today, had been specially constructed for the very first International Exhibition in England to be held outside London. At that time, the Exhibition and the Queen's visit to Liverpool - the first she had made there since 1851- were the occasion for great excitement, yet until recently the Exhibition itself was virtually forgotten in Liverpool annals. The standard history, Ramsay Muir's *History of Liverpool* (1907), does not mention it, nor do the memoirs of leading Liverpool politicians, such as Sir William Forwood's *Recollections of a Busy Life* (1910).

More recent work by John Belchem and other historians has begun to fill some of the gaps; but this is the first narrative account of the Exhibition, and of its even less well-known successor, the Royal Jubilee Exhibition, Liverpool, 1887. It is designed for the general, non-specialist reader. Those who wish to explore the ever-growing body of cultural and social histories of Victorian exhibitions generally may find some guidance from the bibliography that concludes this text.

The actual archive of the Exhibition no longer exists, an investigation revealing that, like a lot of other documents from that period, it was in all probability a casualty of the May 1941 Blitz. Most missed item from this archive is the commemorative volume of photographs taken by its official photographer, the London and County Photographic Company, leaving the researcher dependent on line drawings that often tend to idealise their subjects, and floor plans that enable one to get some impression of how space was used for exhibits. This is in marked contrast to the virtually complete archive for Manchester's rival Jubilee Exhibition (1887), which includes the minutes of its Executive Council and various sub-committees, twelve volumes of outgoing correspondence from exhibition officials, and some superb photographs taken inside the main building. Research for this study has perforce been directed to local newspapers, which published very detailed reports on the Exhibitions, their preparation, grand openings and operation through the summer and autumn of 1886, and to a lesser extent in the following year.

The city was served by an extensive press in the 1880s, including several morning and two evening papers. *The Liverpool Courier*, a Conservative-oriented daily, acted as the main cheer-leader for the Exhibition, but the two Liberal morning and one evening papers (respectively, *The Liverpool Daily Post*, *The Liverpool Mercury*, and *The Liverpool Echo*) reported fully, and initially favourably, on the progress of the Exhibitions. Later, the *Echo* was to become the most vocal in its criticisms. The three main weekly journals, *The Liverpool Review*, *The Porcupine* and – started in 1887 – *The Citizen* – generally stood politically to the left of the dailies. *The Review* in particular was unsparing in its disparagement of the 1886 Exhibition in its closing stages and even more so of its 1887 continuation. The surprise here was finding that the *Porcupine*, erstwhile scourge of the Tory establishment and all their works, was the strongest supporter of the 1887 Exhibition even when others papers had little good to say about it.

Extensive use was made of the handful of extant official catalogues/guides/brochures, together with other pictures/drawings now held at the Liverpool and Lancashire Record Offices, while the minutes of the Liverpool Corporation and its sub-committees yielded some reports and documents on the Exhibition and the Queen's visit of May 1886. I have included comments and editorials from press outside Liverpool where they evaluate the City and its exhibition in a wider context. Inevitably missing from this account is the more than occasional, often second-hand, response of ordinary citizens visiting the Exhibition. We know absolutely nothing about the impact of this great event on the deprived communities living in the Courts based on the north side of the City, although presumably some must have seen the Queen if they could find their way to join the crowds lining the route she took on her journey to Pier Head and the Exhibition itself.

This short survey is set out in a chronological narrative running from February 1885, when the scheme was first outlined to Liverpool leading citizens, to the end of 1888, when the building was demolished and the site systematically cleared. Ultimately, it is a story of failure, and if we bear in mind the old adage about defeats and orphans, this may explain why Liverpool seemed to have airbrushed both of these exhibitions from its recollections of the past.

This is a pity. The Queen's visit was a triumph, as was the completion of the Exhibition building against significant odds during a particularly harsh winter. It is a story certainly worth telling.

The narrative is preceded by two short sections, one on Victorian exhibitions, the other on the Liverpool background. They have been kept intentionally brief. Readers wanting to know more are referred to the headed sections in the concluding bibliography. To avoid overloading the text with footnotes, I have acknowledged quotations in the text and provided references for any commentators/sources in the concluding bibliography.

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THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER BENEVOLENT FUND

The Fund is a Registered Charity established in 1993 with The Queen's consent to benefit a wide range of causes throughout the County Palatine of Lancaster, i.e. the three counties of Lancashire, Greater Manchester & Merseyside. It is administered from the Lieutenancy Office in County Hall, Preston, to which all applications should be made by letter. Generally, applications are considered at the end of the month in which they are received.

The Fund's current practice in Lancashire is to make one-off grants to help with specific needs of individuals, organisations and voluntary groups throughout the community for purposes for which statutory funding is not available. For example, grants to groups and organisations may be made for the provision of equipment or the refurbishment of premises but are not normally given to support running costs. Repeat grants will not be given to the same organisation for several years. Normally, grants are of modest amounts, typically less than £500.

All decisions on applications are entirely at the discretion of the Fund and the Fund is unable to enter into any correspondence in connection with an unsuccessful application.

**CONTACT: Telephone 01772 533 364 Fax 01772 531 987
Email: lieutenancy@lancashire.gov.uk
Website: www.duchyoflancasterco.uk**

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MANCHESTER CENTRE FOR REGIONAL HISTORY PROGRAMME 2013

Saturday 16 February 2013- Oral History Society: North West Regional Meeting

Informal meet-up for anyone involved with oral history in or around the North West.

Thursday 23rd February 2013 – Friends of MCRH Talk

'Where the Brass Band is Beloved': *The Pennine Brass Band and the Working Class, a Study of Cultural and Regional Association, c.1880-1914*, by Stephen Etheridge (University of Huddersfield). 6.30pm in John Dalton Building, MMU.

Saturday 15 June & Sunday 16 June 2013 - Unofficial Histories Conference.

Public conference to explore how society produces, presents, and consumes history beyond official and elite versions of the past. Supported by the Manchester Centre for Regional History. CFP now open. **More information at:**

<http://www.hssr.mmu.ac.uk/mcrh/events/unofficial-histories/>

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The Manchester Centre for Regional History

is embarking on a new **oral history project**, *Hang-Out*, exploring people's experiences of youth clubs and youth groups in Greater Manchester in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. And we're looking for willing interviewees! If you attended a youth club or youth group in the Manchester region during this time, we'd love to interview you about your experiences and memories. Please drop me a line if you're interested!

As always, you can find news, along with details of our events and projects, on our website at <http://www.hssr.mmu.ac.uk/mcrh/>

Fiona Cosson Email: f.cosson@mmu.ac.uk
Research Associate | Manchester Centre for Regional History
Department of History, Politics & Philosophy
Room 103 | Geoffrey Manton Building
Manchester Metropolitan University | Rosamond St West | M15 6LL

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CROSBY LIBRARY PROGRAMME

Local & Family History Afternoons January - June 2013

Wednesday 16th January 2pm

Andrew Lee-Hart "Bootle & Waterloo Schools of Music"

Wednesday 27th February 10am – 4pm

"Reference & Local History Open Day"

Wednesday 20th March 2pm

Pauline Collier "Lancashire Witches"

Wednesday 1st May 2pm

Chris Collier "Lancashire, Liverpool & the American Civil War"

Wednesday 19th June 2pm

Tony Onslow "Bootle Football Club"

Wednesday 17th July 2pm

John Quirk "The Shrimp Line"

All Events are Free & Everybody is Welcome.

Crosby Library, Crosby Road North, Waterloo. Further information: 0151 257 6401

Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society

PROGRAMME 2013

- * January 19
(Saturday, 11 am) * *Weavers' cottages: picking up the threads*
Kathy Fishwick MBE
- * February 13
(Wednesday, 2:30 pm
Cross Street Chapel)
Manchester) *** Annual General Meeting followed by
* *Protecting our heritage: archaeology and planning
in Greater Manchester :*
Mr Norman Redhead
- * March 13
(Wednesday, 6:45 pm) * *Defining the middle-class motoring experience
in Edwardian Britain*
Dr. Craig Homer
- * April 23
(Tuesday, 6:45 pm) * *Thomas Fenwick and industrialising Lancashire.*
Jennifer S. Holt

All meetings are held in Room F5, Friends Meeting House,
Mount Street, Manchester, unless otherwise stated.
Please visit our website for further information about the Society.
www.landcas.org.uk

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Rural History 2010 was published at a time when the LLHF was not producing a newsletter for members. **It is therefore worth drawing attention to the fact that**, in the issue noted above, **Jennifer S. Holt** (see LCAS programme above) published a fascinating paper, written 'in the context of the Lune Valley', entitled "**FARMING TO HALVES IN THE NORTH-WEST OF ENGLAND**". This can easily be accessed in pdf form on the Internet.
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The Corpus of Romanesque Sculpture of Britain and Ireland **needs additional help with fieldwork in our area, seeking people with an interest in church architecture who could devote a few hours to visit the buildings and record the sculpture.** Full support and guidance will be given by a team of experts at all stages in the process, and expenses would be available. Volunteers would not be expected to commit to covering a whole county, as that might be a considerable undertaking; but a more manageable sample of a few buildings would be a valuable contribution to our database. More details about the project can be found on our web-site, www.crsbi.ac.uk
Chair: Dr Jennifer Alexander, FSA. Email: Jennifer.Alexander@warwick.ac.uk
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Friends of the Edgar Wood Centre Middleton

**A look at the Mackintosh buildings -
the Glasgow genius seen in the light of the Manchester maestro**
Illustrated talk by David Morris

Saturday 2nd February 2013, 3.00pm
at the Edgar Wood Centre Long Street Methodist Church and School,
Long Street, Middleton M24 5UE
Admission £5 (inc. refreshments)
Proceeds in aid of the restoration appeal fund