

## **Ask our Agnes, or, the Whitewall inheritance / J.W. Barber-Lomax.**

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ASK OUR AGNES  
OR  
THE WHITEWALL INHERITANCE

J. W. BARBER-LOMAX  
1978

Robin  
from

Jack

Aug '78

pam(B) / Hoy



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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writing of this story could not have been possible without the help of many people. First and foremost the late Agnes Hoyle who first told me about Whitewall and who let me read the story of Samuel Hoyle, the Elder of Whitewall many years ago. Mrs. Alice Hoyle, the daughter of Agnes, and her husband, Mr. Hoyle, who helped me unobtrusively and the staffs of the Bowdler and Middleton Libraries have provided much information. Mrs. Cook of Oldham has searched registers for me in the Lancashire Record Office at Preston and Somerset House and has provided copies of letters which have enabled me to fill out the story.

**ASK OUR AGNES**

**OR**

**THE WHITEWALL INHERITANCE**

**J. W. BARBER-LOMAX**  
**1978**



ASK OUR AGENTS

OR

THE WHITWELL INHERITANCE

WINDY HILL, W. I.

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AGNES  
1841 - 1905



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The writing of this story could not have been possible without the help of many people. First and foremost the late Anne Floyd who first told me about Whitwell and who let me read the story of Samuel Floyd the Elder of Northfield many years ago. Mrs. Hill, the Reference Librarian of the Early Colonial Library, has helped me throughout and the staff of the Fletcher and Middleton Libraries have provided much information. Mr. Cook of Oldham has helped me throughout for me and the Lancaster Record Office as well as the Lancaster Record Office have helped me in many ways. I have written on to 24 and the story.





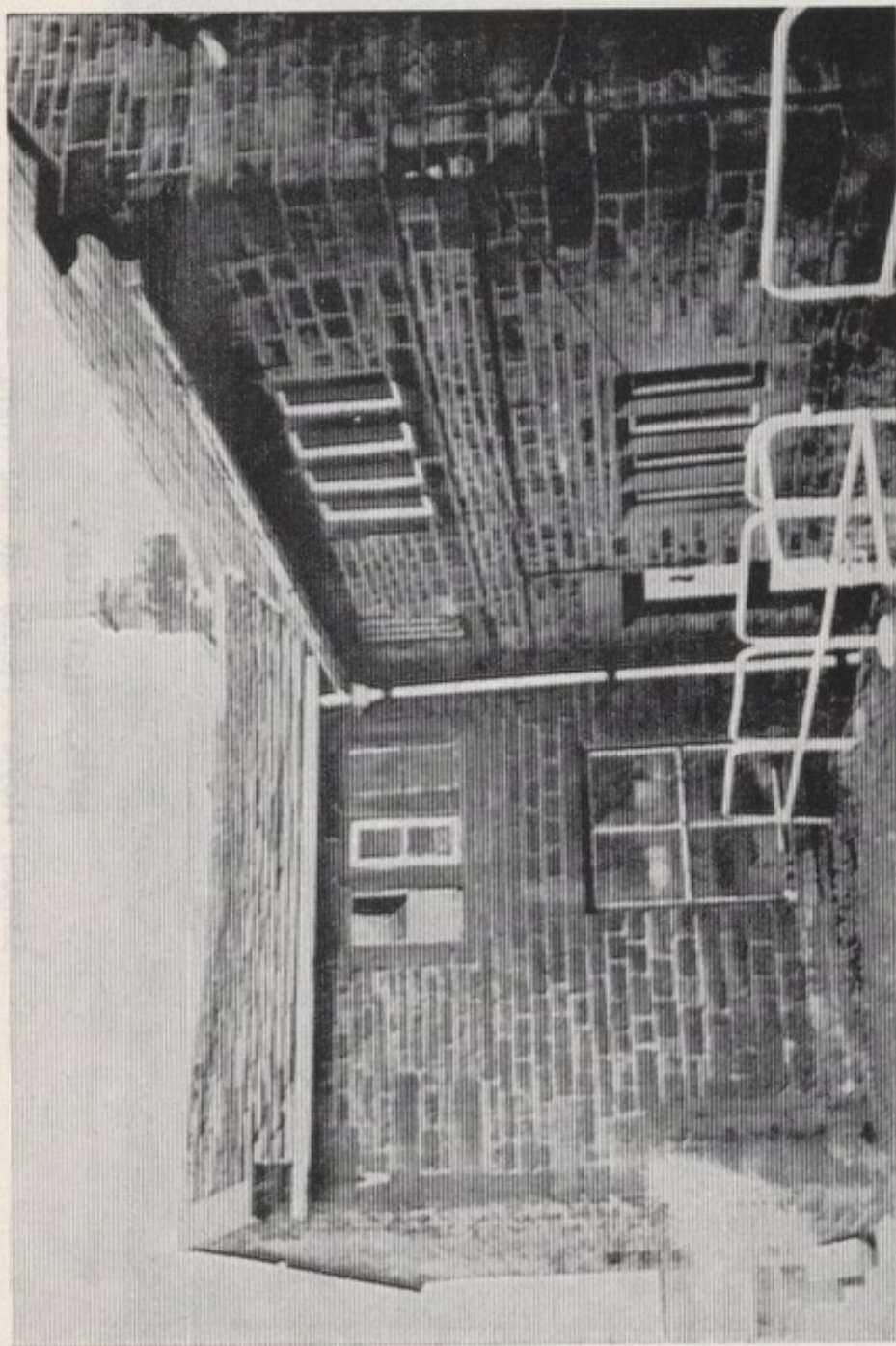
AGNES  
1840 — 1905



SAMUEL HOYLE

1832 — 1874



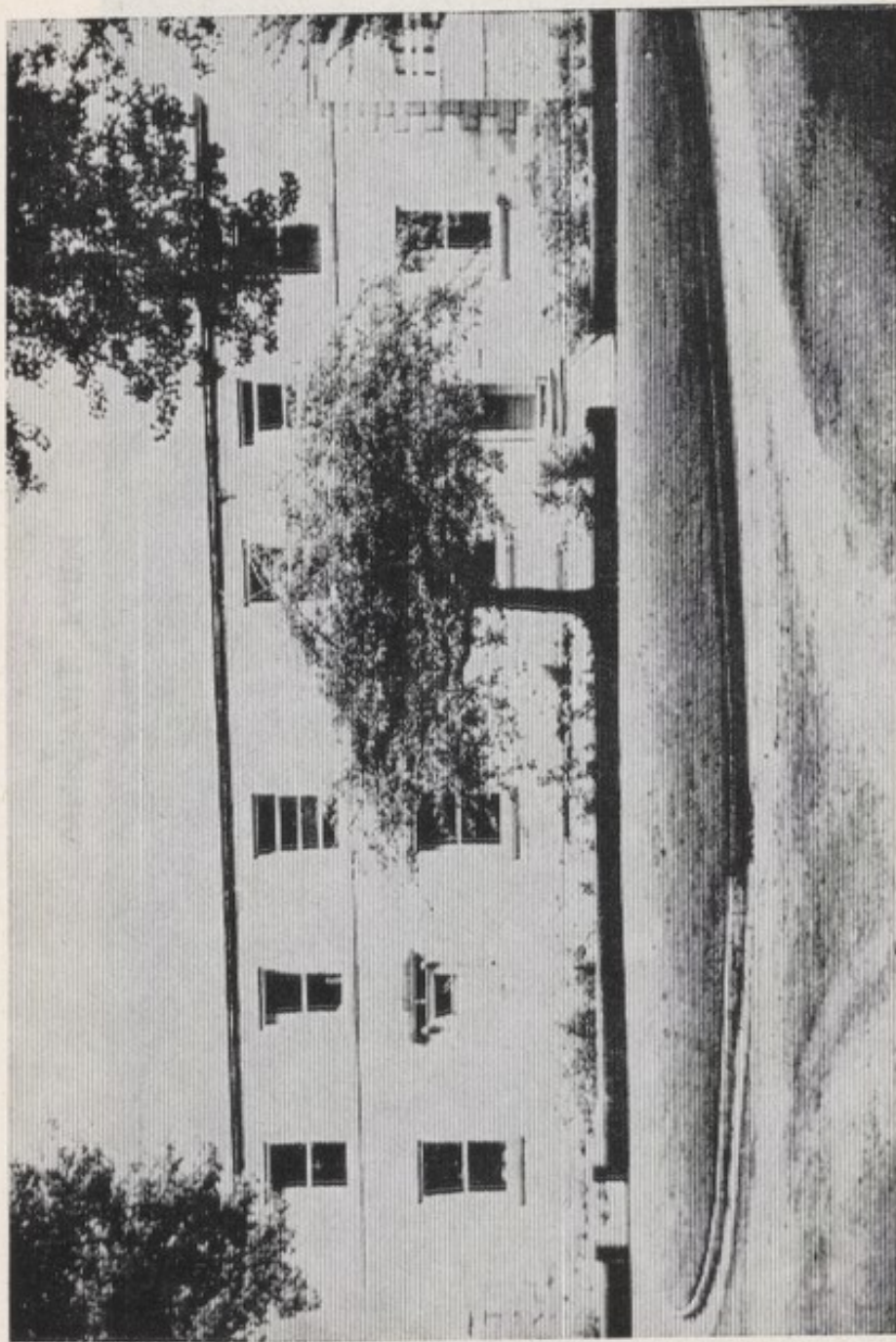


WHITWALL FARM

MOSSFIELD SURY

Sergeant Egan's House in the Fight.

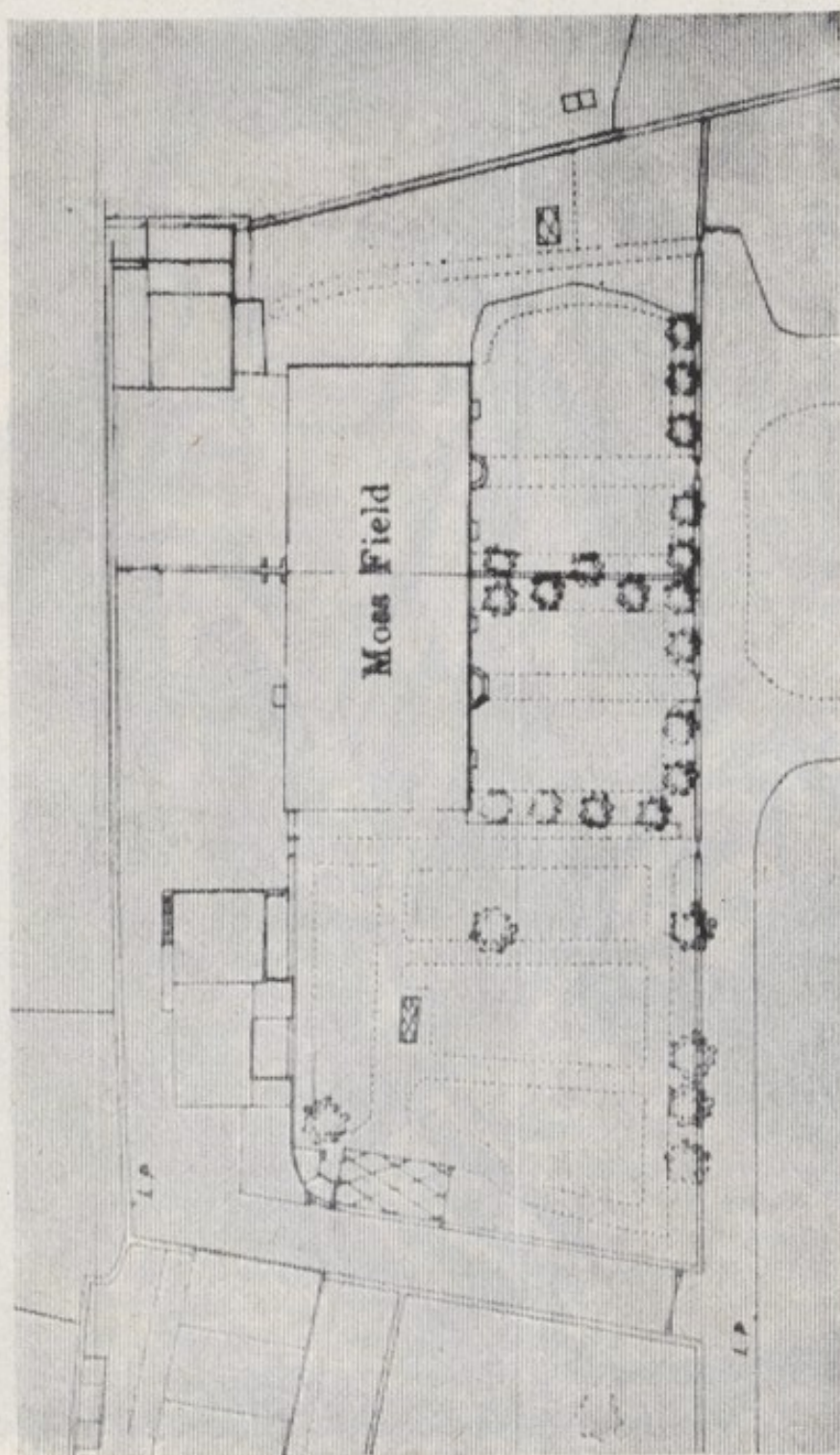




**MOSSFIELD BURY**

Samuel Hoyle's House on the right





### MOSSFIELD BURY

Samuel Hoyle's House on the right





'VERITAS'  
JOHN AINSWORTH  
fl. 1816 — 1842



# ASK OUR AGNES OR THE WHITEWALL INHERITANCE

Some time before October 1862 Samuel Hoyle of Mossfield, Bury, asked Jane Scowcroft Walker of Vale House, Quarlton, to marry him. Jenny, as she was known to her family, said 'Go and ask our Agnes'.

Samuel did just this and, in consequence, he and Agnes Walker were married by licence on 15th October 1862 at St. Anne's Church, Turton. The incumbent, J.O.K. Spencer, conducted the ceremony and Jane Scowcroft Walker was one of those who signed the register as a witness.

Agnes Walker had been born on 26th April 1840 at Bridge House, Bradshaw, then called Bridge End, to Robert Walker (who was at that time the manager of Hardcastle's Printworks in Bradshaw) and his second wife Jane, the youngest daughter of James and Alice Tomlison of Walton-le-Dale. Agnes was Jane's fifth child — she had nine in all — and her elder sister Alice had married her cousin Robert Walker seven years previously. Jenny was the next sister in line, having been born in 1843, and either thought that Agnes should marry before her or that she at 19 was not yet ready for marriage — certainly not to Samuel Hoyle. It was twenty more years before Jenny Walker married — to Peter Foster, an elderly widower who had a corn milling business in Bolton.

In 1863, when she was dying — she died on 4th September 1863 after an illness lasting eight months — Jane Walker had asked her daughter Jenny to look after her brother, Charles Edward, who was then ten years old, for as long as he remained at Vale House. Charles Edward married Alice Whowell of Hawkshaw on 25th January 1882, leaving Vale House to live at Mount Pleasant, Edgworth which he had taken on a seven year lease.

Although it has always been said in the family that Aunt Jenny was married on her fortieth birthday, she was in fact married to Peter Foster on 8th February 1882 — that is on her 39th birthday — a fortnight after the wedding of her brother Charles Edward.

The Hoyles of Mossfield were prosperous woollen manufacturers in Bury. In the course of business they sold machine blankets to Robert Walker, calico printer, of Quarlton and the two families had established a social acquaintance.



Samuel Hoyle had been born at Mossfield, Bury, on 27th December 1832 the second son and third child of Samuel Hoyle and Margaret née Jackson. His father had died in 1855; his mother lived on until 1861. Thus at the time of his marriage to Agnes Walker both his parents were dead.

Robert Walker, previously living and working as a calico printer in Belmont, had taken over the Printworks at Quarlton in 1857 after Millingtons had failed and with his sons was running a thriving business.

## THE HOYLES OF MOSSFIELD

The Hoyle family had been woollen manufacturers at Mossfield, Bury, since 1812, prior to which time they were farmers. Like most farmers of that period and in that area they had probably worked had looms weaving woollen cloth.

There were many Hoyles in the Bury and Rossendale area, and had been for 300 years. There is reason to believe that the name had originated in Yorkshire and probably derived from the O'd English word 'holh' meaning hole or hollow. One family seems to have been established in the Haslingden area since the 1540's where they were woollen weavers until the 1690's, moving then to Scout where they took advantage of the newly created demand for coal — the steam engine was introduced into mills about that time — mining coal on the edge of Scout Moor. There seems to be a connection between these Hoyles and those of Mossfield though the link is not proven.

Although the evidence is not conclusive it is probable that the earliest member of the Mossfield family that can be identified so far is the John Hoyle who married Mary Lord of Lumbridge, Walmersley, on 27th September 1713 at Bury Parish Church, though there is reason to believe that two earlier generations can be recorded.

We can be almost certain that the Mossfield Hoyles descend from a John Hoyle who was born 21st April 1761 and baptised at Holcombe Parish Church. It was probably this John who married Ann Diggle on 27th August 1781 at Bury Parish Church. Ann was the ~~the~~ daughter of John Diggle of Birtle and had been born 10th March 1755. It may have been her nephew, or ever great-nephew, John who was hanged for robbery and murder in 1826. His victims were an elderly couple called Cass who lived at Pit House, Birtle.



Of this union there were ten children. Ann died on 3rd March 1808 and was buried at Bury Parish Church. John Hoyle then married Mally (Mary) Chadwick on 23rd January 1809 and fathered a further six children. His second wife, Mary, died on 14th February 1864. John had predeceased her, forty years previously, on 26th February 1824. At the time of his first marriage John was a weaver and, at his second, was described as a farmer.

The second of John Hoyer's children by Ann Diggle was John who was born on 29th February 1784; he was baptised at Holcombe. Samuel, the fourth child, was born at Bast House Farm, Walmersley, on 23rd June 1788 and was also baptised at Holcombe.

It was these two brothers, John and Samuel, who founded the woollen business at Mossfield later taking over other premises in the Bury area and building houses and cottages at and around Mossfield. Samuel's diary, which I reproduce below, describes the early years of the undertaking and the strained relations which developed over the years with his elder brother. The spelling of the narrative which was written in 1845 is kept as in the original but the punctuation is brought into line with the sense.

John Hoyle had married Elizabeth Litton from Craven, Yorkshire, at Bury Parish Church on 27th January 1811 and in the Register he was described as a weaver. Samuel was to marry Margaret Jackson of Whitewall Farm, Walmersley, on 16th June 1828. John and Elizabeth had eleven children; Samuel and Margaret had three.

## THE JOINT CONCERN

My brother John commenced the woollen business in the latter end of 1811 or the beginning of 1812. He carried on the same about twelve months till all that he had was lost in trade, excepting about twenty pounds in book debts, stock, looms, etc. — not more than about Twenty pounds of his own property including all that he was worth. He told me that he was compleatly fast and that he must raize money somewhere. He proposed to me to insure the workshop and then set it on fire and draw the amount of the insurance to go with it. I stated to him that the plan would never do. He made answer and said that he must have money from somewhere as he was compleatly done up. He then proposed to me to join in partnership with



him to which I agreed in a few weeks and immediately found him fifty pounds. I then began to assist in the business occasionally both in selling and collecting money which I always gave to my brother John.

My agreement with my brother John was that I was to receive an equal share with him in any profits arising from the trade. In the year 1814 I went to reside with my brother John and brought Twenty pounds more to the concern.

Up to the year 1814 I had not received anything out of the concern from the time of my entering the Fifty pounds. My agreement was to have had as much more than he had as the maintenance, schooling, cloathing etc. as his children cost. His wife was to have her maintenance for managing the house. The accounts were kept on small slips of paper till the year 1816 when at that time I should have drawn as my due about one hundred and fifty pounds but did not receive it owing to being short of capital; the money could not be spared out of the concern.

About the time I should have received the afforesaid money my brother John brought a bill from Skipton Bank — near £300 — stating that it was a legacy belonging to his wife and had been received through her Uncle John Litton, he being executor to the property. Some time before this occurred John Litton was down at our works. I imagined that he took the money back with him and placed it in the Bank as a legacy left to my brother's wife, as some time before he came down I repeatedly observed that money was missing out of the concern — but could not find where it had been paid to.

In two or three years after this occurred I was at Rochdale with John Litton the son of the afforesaid John Litton. In coming back I mentioned the circumstance of my brother's wife having received a legacy. He said it was not the case. He was confident that she had not received any money for, if there had been anything of the sort it could not have happened without him knowing, nor that there been any money left to the family as a legacy.

I mentioned to my brother what John Litton had told me, that there was no money to receive as a legacy nor ever had been. My brother acknowledged it to be true. He never mentioned the circumstance again until the latter end of the year 1846. I have heard my brother say that his wife received a legacy when she was married to him. I recollect about three sheets of Scots wool — he said it was one hundred pounds.

Near this time my brother John wanted to make a fresh agreement but I refused. He stated that his services were better



than mine. I considered the same to be false as he minded nothing much but drinking. I considered mine to be better than his for if he only went to Manchester he was two or three days away, and when he should have come home he used to stop in some publick house in Bury drinking untill midnight or after. And when he had come home he minded nothing but blackguarding all about him. The whole of the expence of his drinking and mad work came out of the concern as he had the whole of the command of the money.

In the year of our Lord 1818 or 1819 my brother John attacked a man on the highway opposite Ferngrove, pulled his bag off his back and took it into the warehouse at Ferngrove. For so doing the man accused him to be served with a writ. The Law was carried on for some time and was expected by him to have been brought to Tryal at Lancaster, but a little before the assizes commenced my brother agreed it with the man, he agreeing to pay all costs and charges which my brother did out of the concern. He never having accounted for the same nor woud he ever tell me the amount of money paid for the agreement. As far as I ever could learn it was about sixty pounds.

He should have had another tryal with a person of the name of Wardle a Bricklayer by trade. He was at a great expence in taking a number of witnesses to Lancaster. Instead of a tryal he agreed it with either Wardle or his attorney — my brother John agreeing to pay ail costs and charges on both sides together with a certain sum of money to the said Wardle. The reason of my brother so doing was that his witnesses durst not appear before the court at Lancaster to be examined as they knew nothing about the affair but what had been told to them — not one of them being in company with my brother and Wardle at the time the affair happened. They, my brother's witnesses, were bribed to sware falsely: one or two of them were perjured men before that time. I should consider that it cost one hundred pounds including law expences, wintesses and thirty pounds that was given to Wardle for the time he was unable to work and Doctors attendance. N.B. The action was commenced for my Brother beating and badly using Wardle. The whole of the money was paid out of the concern without my brother John accounting for it in any form.

I spoke to him in a reasonable manner and stated to him that such bad conduct as he was using would never do. He got into a passion and ordered Richard Fletcher, our bookkeeper, into the counting house and insisted on him drawing a dissolution of partnership deed on the most unjust terms — and just



to suit his own purposes. He made the door fast and insisted with the most outrageous language and at last was for forcing me to sign it, and threatened that he would beat me if I would not put my signature to it. I refused. He said that he would put my name to it and it would answer the same. I said that when a Deed for a desolution of partnership was made it should be made by some attorney in a Legal and just manner. He refused to agree to that.

We had been getting money rapidly for some years owing to my brother John nearly giving up travelling and me going in his stead.

About this time my brother told me that his wife was dissatisfied and wanted the house at Fern Grove to themselves. I answered as soon as it was convenient I would have a house built for myself. He said that he would have the same.

My brother John about the year 1822 bought a piece or plot of Freehold Land to the amount of about Four Hundred and Thirty pounds. The said land is adjoining to the Turnpike road from the Fern Grove Toll Bar to Huntley Brook. About the same time I bought a plot of land Leasehold with some cottages on it adjoining to the aforesaid Land bought by my brother John — value about three hundred pounds. Both of these plots of Land and cottages were paid for out of the concern — the difference in value I was to receive after, which I never did.

The first thing my brother John did after buying the plot of Freehold land was to erect ten stone houses fronting the road, very much against my wish and will. The cost was about Two Thousand Five hundred pounds. The whole of the money was taken out of the joint concern.

I now considered to build a house in a corner of the Leasehold Land aforesaid, and my brother John on a part of a meadow belonging to Edmund Topping of Topping Fold. When my house was staked out, my brother John wished to build a house adjoining to mine and give up the land belonging to Edmund Topping, which I at first objected to but finally agreed to it. He urged me to build my house as near into the corner as possible though by so doing I pinched myself in room in erecting any buildings or other conveniences. He stated that the land I was building upon was greatly superior in the foundation to the land he was building upon, for the nearer he went to the land leading from Chesham Fold and the worse it would be. After a little time I found that the reason of his saying so was that he would have more spare land for building and other conveniences. He has a large garden through his advising me



in the manner he did whereas I have only a very small one. The old warehouse was built in the same years — say 1823 or 1824.

The whole of the money expended on the Two Houses and other building together with the warehouse and a house at the end was paid for out of the Joint Concern. The houses occupied by John Hoyle and Samuel Hoyle, together with the warehouse and a house at the end and two cottages at Moss cost a little more than Three Thousand pounds. Since then there has been built four stone cottages, barns, stables and shippens on the same land. The cost of building and Finishing the same was paid out of the Joint Concern.

I was married in the year 1828 but commenced housekeeping about the year 1826. I had only a housekeeper and myself for two years. My brother went into his new house at the same time I took possession of mine. My brother furnished his house to his own mind as soon as he went into it — out of the joint concern. I began and furnished mine by a little at once out of the same.

My first child was born in the year 1829, my second later end of the year 1830, my third later end of the year 1832. At the time my last child was born my brother John had eleven children. Seven had been educated at the boarding school — say four up to the age of sixteen and nineteen years of age and three up to twelve and fifteen years. One died at the age of Twenty seven weeks. All schooling, cloathing, for doctors attendance and funerals has been paid for out of the Joint Concern.

My brother John has of late, say six or seven years, kept one or two horses for his sons uses for the purpose of hunting or other amusement, with a man to take care of the same. The expence of purchasing keeping and care has been paid out of the Joint Concern. He both did and would do so against my will and wish.

Plumpton Mill together with waterweel, stocks, engine, engine house, geering, shafts etc., house at end of mill and Tenterseams — Lower Plumpton or Burrs Mill together with Engine, geering, house at End of mill — shipon built by Robert Mather together with the Land at Higher and Lower Plumpton now in the occupation of Robert Hall at tenant, say in the year 1844 — the whole of the money paid for the same was taken out of the joint concern.

Lower Plumpton is now in the occupation of Mr. Beffin as tenant thereof, say in the year 1844. Lower Plumpton is held by two lives, they being Mrs. John Hutchinson and brother. Higher Plumpton is held by a person of the name of Robert Mason — both under the Earl of Derby. Robert Mason's Life is



insured in the Guardian office, Manchester for the sum of one thousand pounds; the insurance has always been paid by me out of the Joint Concern. The policy and writing of the aforesaid estate are in the possession of my brother John.

In the year 1834, my brother John bought five cottages and a smithy at Top of Plumpton lane for the sum of Two hundred pounds. My brother John wanted me to see if I could get the money somewhere. I got one hundred and ten pounds ten shillings from my wife which she had in Haywood Bank in Manchester, which she had received from her mother: it had been in the bank four years. I went to my mother in law Margaret Jackson and received from her other ninety pounds which was paid for the cottages. My brother John wanted the writings to be made in the name of John and Samuel Hoyle and for me to receive five per cent per annum for the Two hundred pounds ten shillings advanced by my wife and her mother. My brother John lets the cottages, receives the rents which is carried to the use of the joint concern. I have not nor has any person for me received any Interest for the use of the money advanced.

The whole of the chief rents and cottages bought by my brother John and me, situated near the road side betwixt Fern Grove bar and Huntly brook, cost ar near as I can tell one Thousand Two hundred pounds, my brother John having the writings I cannot tell the exact amount.

The six cottages and Land bought from Smith, Baron and Kershaw, the one part was bought by Samuel Hoyle and the other part by John Hoyle: when bought my brother John wished me to let him have the part I had purchased, which I agreed to on consideration that I was to have as much bought out of the concern as my purchase and my brother John's amounted to — which I have not yet received.

My brother John causes the six cottages to be pulled down and erects two good houses where part of the cottages stood. The whole of the money for building and furnishing the same was taken out of the joint concern. His son John resides in one house and lets and receives the rent for the other for his own private use.

There is a quantity of stone houses up to the Lodge or reservoir and a few brick houses in front of them up to the road side, togeather with a quantity of stone houses beginning at Huntley brook and ending at Boiler House, Moss Lane.

The Boiler House, Boilers etc., the Engine House, Engine Geering, Wells, pump and pum trees, Lodge or Reservoir of water at back of Engine House, the woollen mill joining to the



same, together with the shafting, geering and steam pipes, Carding and Turning Engines, Billeys, Jacks, Mules, Willow Teaser or Devil or any other kind of machinery contained in the said Mill, with all the machinery of whatsoever quantity or sort that may be in the old warehouse — and a new building joining to the Mill and old warehouse, and in front of the old warehouse — the money for erecting and buying the machinery as above stated was paid out of the joint concern,

The cottage rents are either stopped out of the workmans wages that occupy the same or are received by some person so that the proceeds are taken to the joint concern. There are four Houses that there are neither money for or anything in lieu of it paid for them to the concern; they are occupied by James Hoyle, Kay Grundy and John Hoyle Jnr., with one that he lets and receives the rent himself. The Two Houses occupied by John Hoyle and Samuel Hoyle, the same are not accounted to the concern for rents in any form.

The whole of the Buildings, Land, machinery, household furniture, Boilers, Engines, Carts, waggons, farming utensils, Cattle, that may have been bought or made — the cost for the same has gone out of the joint concern, excepting the cottages and smithy at plimpton lane which was paid for as afforesaid. The whole have been paid for by the firm of John and Samuel Hoyle during their joint Partnership in equal shares. The whole of Kay Grundy's furniture was bought out of the concern of John and Samuel Hoyle together with most part of John Hoyle Jnrs. N.B. in the last eight years there was one and two hunting horses kept for the purpose of his sons enjoying themselves and him keeping a great deal of company as visitors.

All this is a true and faithfull account to the best of my knowledge up to this date, January tenth in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five.

## THE HOYLE WOOLLEN BUSINESS

This account of Samuel's describing the rise of the Hoyle woollen concern, gives us a vivid picture of the speed at which businesses, and profits, were made in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The Hoyle brothers were probably "putters out" in the woollen industry when they started in business. They carried the yarn to the weavers and the cloth to the fullers, needing only a warehouse, a



winding shop and a small amount of money when John started to operate. A pair of elegant houses, ten stone cottages, loomshops, a warehouse, farm outbuildings and another house were soon provided out of the profits when the firm was young.

The two Hoyle mills off the Rochdale Road, Ferngrove and Mossfield, marked a stage in the textile industry when mills could be built away from streams and nearer to roads. It would appear from Samuel's diary that after 1825 the first steam engine, and spinning and carding machinery, were installed at Mossfield Mill. An engine house and boiler house, next to the lodge where the square chimney was erected, led to a four storey mill carding and trimming machinery, billeys, jacks, mules, teasers and other equipment. North of this stood the old warehouse, also four storey, and another two storey building projecting towards Moss Lane.

Plumpton Mill was bought for fulling, and the weaving was probably 'put out' to handloom weavers though such work was done virtually on the spot and in premises belonging to the firm. John Hoyle's stone weavers cottages, known as Compulsion Row, each had a loomshop 18 feet by 14 feet on the top storey in which several looms could be operated and the two storeys of large rooms below might have been in multiple occupation or could have housed large families. Many of these workers were Hoyle relations and we know from the Census returns how many Hoyles were quartered nearby.

Hoyle's Yard was a group of cottages for carders and spinners, much smaller than the weavers cottages and built of brick not stone. These buildings filled the square between the mill and the weavers quarters and the stone shop on the corner supplied provisions and other goods to the work people before the Truck Acts stopped this type of trading.

Much of the Mill Community has now been demolished but in its prime it formed an excellent example of the self-contained village of the Industrial Revolution.

## THE HOYLE FAMILY

We have in Samuel's diary his bitter opinion of his brother John's dominating and deceitful behaviour but an account in a local newspaper gives us a different picture of John who, it seems, had mellowed and become respectable. John Ainsworth, who used the pseudonym *Veritas*, wrote a series of articles between 1816 and 1842 and these were collected in a book entitled *Walks round Bury for Sixty Years*



and Upwards. Ainsworth was for a time an inmate of Manchester Lunatic Asylum.

This is what *Veritas* has to say in an article about the Hoyles.

Many Gentlemen in Bury and its vicinity have arisen to great importance and high respectability as Messrs. John and Samuel Hoyle of Mossfield.

The family of the Hoyles rose from humble stations in life and has compassed a large capital that riches flow therefrom. They have got through many difficulties by their unwearied perseverance and skill and have performed wonders in the trading and commercial world. The family of the Hoyles never felt discouraged at obstacles and the result of all their efforts courage and Industry has been crowned with abundant success.

They have improved and ornamented Mossfield and erected two elegant mansions where their families reside. They have many servants in their establishment, besides orchards, farms, works and warehousing besides they give employment to a numerous population (that live in their cottages) in the woollen business. The chisel, the spade, steam pan and mechanical power have by their united exertions made Mossfield into a beautiful residence.

The activity and toil of the Hoyle family cannot be overated, for they have ever made a diligent use of ordinary means not did they wait for opportunities to step into business, for they struck the iron while it was hot and till it was made hot.

The timorous, the lavish and the idle saw this bold active and enterprising family pass them in their course to power and wealth.

A short anecdote may not be unamusing on the prosperity of Mr. John Hoyle.

Money, the great goddess of the world, seemed to flow from Mr Hoyle's coffers in great abundance, so much so that a gentleman said to Mr. Hoyle 'How is it you got money so fast?' Mr. Hoyle said 'I have planted a sovereign tree in my garden that bears sovereign fruit all the year over, and when I want any of the needful I go under this tree, gives it a shake and the sovereigns fall upon me — I gather them — put them into my coffers — I repeat the shaking of this golden tree when I want more.'

I recollect on one occasion being at Mr. Hoyle's. After I had dined he called upon me and said 'come hither'. I walked across the room. He said (holding a good sized box in his hand) 'put your hand into this box and pull out as many sovereigns as you can grasp'. I did so, and left many handfuls of sovereigns within.



I am happy to write a few lines on such a family, and to all appearance the benevolent mantle of their parents will cover and brood over their offspring, who are taught to learn music and are instructed in the learning of the present day.

In describing the head of this story no person will feel disposed to doubt or dispute my assertions for I know, and many of their friends and neighbours know, both from personal experience and observations that nothing that I have advanced is exaggerated.

I have paid many visits to the Hoyle family and they have ever behaved to me in a very friendly manner. I have many times made application to this family for people in great distress and trouble and they have never refused their assistance to the helpless, the sick, infirm and the dying. Nay they have been at the expence of interring in the silent and so'lemn tomb, according to the ceremonies of the Church of England, scores of poor people that are gone dead, and left this world of woe, vexation, strife and misery.

I have heard many poor people most solemnly bless and praise the Hoyle family, saying, 'Blessed are they who consider the cause of the poor and needy, the Lord shall deliver them in their time of trouble.'

The religion of this family is in perfect accordance with the Church of England. They are not so much disposed to give charity to dissenting parsons, nor spiritual quacks that are laying every mean stratagem to arouse the benevolence of the poor that they may raise vast sums of money from their industry and credulity, to feed and fatten their wives, offspring and servants.

'Behold a vast dissenting crew.

Who plans of reformation lay,

In humble attitude they sue,

And for the sins of poor folk pray,

But after prayer and preachings done,

These Jesuits beg, and cant, and wine,

And stuff their greedy paunches full,

Of greasy haunches and rich wne.'

I am sorry I have not space to enlarge on this family, and now my friends, by way of conclusion I would say that the Hoyle family as well as all other ancient and modern families must go to decay, but the decay of virtuous families is always the subject of solemn pity, and even whey they go to the tomb, their fall and destruction is regarded with devout affection.

*Veritas* says nothing about Samuel and one has the distinct feeling that John would be pleased with this outrageous effusion.



## THE MOSSFIELD SIEGE

Many operatives in Bury had joined the Chartist movement and in 1842 Mossfield Mill was attacked during the famous riots when, among other things, mill boilers were rendered inactive by the simple stratagem of removing the plugs. The attack came in August 1842 when a drastic fall in wages, linked with expensive food prices and frustration at Government impassivity to demands for parliamentary reform had led to widespread rioting in Lancashire.

Veritas had this to say:-

Many lawless and violent characters went down to the works of Messrs John and Samuel Hoyle at Moss Field. The mob surrounded their mill. Mr. John Hoyle had sworn many of his men in as special constables and he was determined to resist them in their lawless pursuit. Mr. Hoyle led on the foremost in this affray and had his men been as determined as himself they would have beaten the mob away. Mr. John Hoyle received serious injury from stones and other missiles that were thrown at him. Many of these rioters have justly undergone the sentence of the law for their lawless and outrageous conduct.

Printed notes were sent round to the various manufacturers by the leaders of the rioting operatives stating:-

Sir,

We, the mill operatives of Bury and its immediate vicinity hereby pledge ourselves to protect both your person and property if you will commence working your mill at the rate of ten hours per day for five days and eight hours on Saturdays, and pay the same amount of wages as in January 1840; and further to assist us in obtaining an Act of Parliament to restrict the moving power of all mills to the same time, after which we will commence work at your pleasure. If you are willing to agree to the above, you will please signify the same by writing a note. Please to address to the Committee of Factory Operatives, Stanley Arms Bury.

On 25th August it was reported that the strike seemed virtually at an end. The greater part of the mills and other establishments had resumed their work and the trade generally had adopted the same course. Messrs. Gregg had required a month's notice from their hands previous to any alteration in wages. Messrs. Walker and Lomax came to an amicable agreement with their hands and they had resumed work with a very good advance in wages. The police, it was reported, had apprehended many of the rioters.



## JOHN AND SAMUEL HOYLE LEAVE THE SCENE

The brothers Hoyle were wealthy and respected members of the community with an established business. When John died in 1848 he was an Improvement Commissioner for the town. Unlike his more sober brother he left no Will, dying intestate on 28th May 1848. Letters of Administration were granted to his sons James and John in September of that year — his widow, Elizabeth, having renounced her right.

Samuel lived on until 10th August 1855, having made his Will on 3rd July 1850, leaving a widow and three children. We have seen from his diary, reproduced above, that he had married in 1828. His bride was Margaret Jackson of Whitewall Farm, Walmersley, and their wedding was celebrated at Bury Parish Church on the 16th of June that year. Anne, their first child, was baptised on 18th May 1829 at St. John's Church, Bury; John, the second, was born on 14th December 1830 and Samuel, the third, was born on 27th December 1832.

## THE CO-PARTNERSHIP

After his brother John's death in 1848 Samuel Hoyle had altered the constitution of the family woollen business. In his Will he describes the co-partnership which had been formed on 6th June 1850 between him and his nephews James and George Hoyle, sons of his late brother John, and his own son John. This co-partnership was to run for a term of ten years under the style of John and Samuel Hoyle.

The indenture established, among other stipulations, that certain freehold and leasehold property at Mossfield belonging to Samuel was to be held by the co-partnership on payment to him of two hundred and fourteen pounds and sixteen shillings per annum. At last Samuel was to get something out of the joint concern.

Samuel and his son John were to have one quarter each of the net gains and profits of the business and each of them was to have twenty five pounds quarterly by way of subsistence money. Samuel was to have full liberty and power to introduce his son Samuel into the co-partnership on his attaining the age of twenty one (that is in 1853) and for three months thereafter but not after that time.

Young Samuel was to be assigned such a portion of his father's share in the joint stock and business as his father should decide and



such share of his father's portion of the increase in gains and profits as his father thought proper, in accordance with the co-partnership regulations.

It is clear that the financial side of the business was being put on a proper footing and that Samuel senior was evidently attempting to avoid the money difficulties which had persisted for many years between him and his brother John.

If and when young Samuel became a partner he would also be entitled to such a portion of the subsistence money payable to his father as his father should decide. Should Samuel senior die before his son Samuel came of age the young man should, within three months of his attaining the age of twenty one, be admitted and introduced as a partner into the business and would be entitled to the full amount of his father's subsistence share and to his father's share of the clear gains and profits.

It would seem from the foregoing that of Samuel's two sons John the elder, was benefitting more than his brother Samuel but then he was the elder and might be favoured on this account. From the beginning of the co-partnership John had had an equal share to that of his father. Young Samuel was to have a portion of his father's share on coming of age and would apparently take his father's share after the latter's death.

In 1851 the co-partnership employed 128 hands, eleven women, thirty boys and twenty two girls.

It seems likely that John, son of John Hoyle senior, who was not included in the above-described co-partnership, was running the Fern Grove Mill as a separate business and that Samuel senior, with his nephews James and George and his son John were operating Mossfield Mill. In 1851 John, son of John, and his family were living at Fern Grove.

### SAMUEL'S WILL

From Samuel's Will we see, however, that after his death and during the remainder of the life of the co-partnership, his son John's share and his own were to be consolidated and dealt with in the following manner. The half share of the clear gains and profits of the business thus created was to be divided into four. One quarter was to be taken by his widow, one quarter each was to be taken by



his sons John and Samuel and the remaining quarter was to be reserved for his daughter Anne, subject to certain trust conditions.

The share of the co-partnership funds allocated to Anne, together with her share of her father's personal estate, was to be administered by her two brothers. Anne's income from these two sources was to be paid to her "during the term of her natural life for her separate use free from the control and debts of any husband with whom she may intermarry".

Samuel, however, authorized and empowered his two sons, or any subsequent trustees, at any time before an actual division and partition of his real and personal estate should be made and effected, to build upon his estate called The Bent a mill or factory and any dwelling house and other such erection as they might think proper out of his daughter's share of the estate, with her consent in writing.

Various conditions were to be applied by the trustees if Anne should die leaving issue. If, however, she should die childless the fund thus established was to be dealt with according to the statutes of distribution as if she had died intestate without husband or child. As will be seen later, Anne married and died leaving infant children.

An ominous note is struck concerning the possibility of his son John's refusal or neglect to perform and fulfil the terms of the Will. If this should be the case John's share of the co-partnership would be divided between Samuel and Anne. Nothing is said of the possibility of Samuel's non-compliance and it may be that John had expressed some regret that his quarter share of the co-partnership was being whittled down by the terms of his Father's Will had this been discussed with him. John and Samuel the younger were to disagree some years later over their respective share of the business.

We must presume that young Samuel had joined the business in 1853 when he was of age. If this was the case it is interesting that although his father laid down the conditions of young Samuel's entry into the co-partnership in his 1850 Will, he did not make a fresh Will once his younger son had become a member of the firm.

Margaret, Samuel's widow, was to have the use of the house at Mossfield for life and all the household goods and furniture therein on the same terms but, as we shall see, after her death the contents of Mossfield were sold by auction as if they were her own property.

The residue of Samuel's estate was left to his children in equal shares, with Anne's share in trust as described above.

When Samuel's Will was proved on 15th September 1855 it was disclosed that his personal estate and effects were under the value of fourteen thousand pounds, some six thousand pounds more than his brother John's estate, but then he had had only three children to John's eleven and he had evidently been getting his fair share of the profits of the business after his brother's death.



## MARGARET HOYLE NEE JACKSON

Margaret Hoyle survived her husband by eight years, dying on 17th November 1861: she was buried in Birtle Churchyard with her husband. In spite of her husband's complaints about his brother John and his share of the business, he and his wife must have lived in a fair style if the report of the sale at Mossfield in 1863 is anything to go by.

In the Bury Times of 21st March 1863 was the following notice:-

### SALE BY AUCTION

'Mr. Samuel Jackson has been favoured with instructions to Catalogue and Sell by Auction all the house and premises of the late Mrs. Hoyle, Mossfield, Nr. Bury on Wednesday and Thursday March 25th and 26th 1863.

The Whole of the Neat and Valuable Dining, Drawing, Breakfast and Bedroom Furniture, Appointments and Effects comprising excellent pianoforte 6½ octaves in mahogany by Broadwood and Sons; music stool; mahogany centre table; set of six excellent mahogany chairs in hair; two armchairs to match; mahogany card table with two fall leaves; cloth and damask table covers; pier glass in gilt frame; one very superior bookcase with glazed panelled doors, drawers and secretaire under neath; mahogany dining table; large mahogany cupboard; small ditto; mahogany guardurin; three mahogany dining tables on pillars; set of eight mahogany chairs in hair; lounging chair with spring seat in morocco; easy rocking chair; pier glass in gilt frame; 37 yards of Brussels carpet, nearly new; 29 yards of Kidderminster carpet; 32 yards of Brussels carpet; 73 yards of Kidderminster carpet and drugget; hearth rugs and sheepskin door mats; lobby oil cloth; mahogany hat and umbrella stand; large wheel barometer inlaid with pearl; mahogany secretaire and bookcase; two mahogany sofas with loose cushions; chest of mahogany drawers and bookcase; window poles; cornices; sets of crimson and other damask window draperies; maple work stand; mahogany ditto; polished fenders and steel fireirons; wax flowers under glass shade; numerous choice figurines and ornaments; pictures in appropriate frames; linen carpet



coverings; mahogany knife cases; box of birds; fancy tea caddies inlaid with satinwood; dinner service; brass and copper tea urns; metal tea and coffee service; china ditto; cut glass ware (various); electroplated articles etc.

The Bedrooms and Stair Landing comprise excellent eight-days clock in mahogany case; large china vase on mahogany pedestal, beautifully figured; brass stair rods; stair and landing carpets; doormats; four very massive mahogany four post bedsteads, richly draped; good woollen flock mattresses and beds, feather bolsters etc.; window draperies en suite; three sets of wash stands and dressing tables; swing dressing g'asses; towel rails; sets of bedroom chairs; toilet ware and covers; slop pail; two mahogany night commodes; set of bed steps; ottoman; linen chests; massive mahogany mule or dresser; three excellent chests of mahogany drawers; mahogany secretaire; mahogany snap table; oak linen chest; linen basket; large brass bell; figures; ornaments; pistols; brass fender and fireguards; wickered chairs.

Kitchen, Laundry and Yard comprise two kitchen dressers with sycamore tops; large plate racks; dining and other tables; polished birch and other chairs; strong fender and fireirons; hasteners; paste boards; water filter; set of metal dish covers; bread rack; coffee mill; canisters; weigh scale and weights; trays and waiters; two copper coal boxes; japanned ditto; copper kettles; six large brass pans; brass stand; fifteen iron pans; tin ware; spice chest; ale jacks; metal porter cups; numerous glass and stone bottles; bottle rack; large milk lead basins; mugs; ladders; winter hedge; wringing and mangling machines; laundry table; tubs; baskets, tressels and still'ages; brewing utensils; lathe; garden tools; old timber with numerous other effects.

Sale to commence each day at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

## THE JACKSON INHERITANCE

Margaret Hoyle had made her will on 5th October 1850, before her husband had died, because her mother, Margaret Jackson, had left her a portion of an inheritance which had come down to her from her father through several generations. She must have felt morally obliged to make her own disposition of this inheritance from



her mother but she had neglected to re-affirm her testamentary wishes after her husband's death. One can only suppose that either she was wrongly advised by her lawyer, George Whitehead of Bury, or that she chose to ignore his advice.

Margaret Jackson, the only child of James Lancashire of Whitewall Farm, Walmersley, and Rachel Kay of Closes Farm, who later became his wife, was a landowner of consequence in the Walmersley area with another farm estate in Wardle, Rochdale. Margaret had lived at Whitewall Farm since her father's death in 1815 and besides farming her land had run a woolen manufacturing business and operated a fulling mill on the moor.

More will be said about this inheritance and its history later but first we have to discuss Margaret Hoyle's Will.

As mentioned above, Margaret Hoyle made her Will in 1850 eleven years before she died and while her husband, Samuel, was still alive. As she had not republished, altered or revoked it, on her death in 1861 this Will was declared invalid. Letters of Administration with the Will attached were eventually granted, on 16th March 1864, to her sons John and Samuel: her husband was a third executor named but he had, of course, pre-deceased her. Sureties to the Administration were her brother, James Jackson of Whitewall and James Openshaw, a cotton spinner and manufacturer of Chesham, Bury, whose daughter, Hannah, had married her elder son John.

Margaret's Will dealt essentially with the disposition of the inheritance from her mother but on her death there was the residue of her estate to be dealt with and, although she had disposed of this in her invalid Will, it was the duty of her sons as administrators to deal with this in accordance with the laws of succession. For all intents and purposes she had died intestate. It would appear that her sons were obliged to dispose of the contents of Mossfield as their mother had only a life interest and the auction sale of these goods has been described above.

It is appropriate at this point to describe the Jackson inheritance in some detail, giving an account of its descent through several lives and considering its impact on the younger generation of Hoyles after 1864.

## **JAMES LANCASHIRE OF LANGLEY**

When James Lancashire of Langley, Gentleman, died on 11th November 1737 he bequeathed his land and most of his money to his nephews and nieces, making suitable provision for his widow during



her lifetime. A member of an ancient Hopwood family, he had married Alice Holt of Prestwich at Prestwich on 11th August 1685 and one can presume that if there were any children of this union none survived their father, for there is no mention of any in his Will which was made on 30th July 1737. His gravestone can still be seen in the churchyard of Prestwich Parish Church: the name of his wife Alice, who died on 27th July 1747, is also inscribed on the stone as well as those of a number of his relatives.

James Lancashire who had been born in about 1666 — the entry of his baptism has not yet been found — was one of the sons of John Lancashire of Unsworth in the parish of Prestwich, and of Bowlee in the parish of Middleton, who had married Ann Richardson at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, by licence, on 10th December 1663. John Lancashire was buried at Prestwich on 23rd September 1711 and his wife Ann on 31st October 1726; their gravestone can still be seen.

John Lancashire of Unsworth and Bowlee, who was baptised on 11th April 1637 at Middleton, was the son of John Lancashire of Prestwich who had married Mary Clough at Middleton on 26th June 1632. John Lancashire of Prestwich died in 1663 and his wife Mary in 1671/72; they were buried at Prestwich and a stone bearing her name and date of death can still be seen.

John Lancashire of Prestwich, who was baptised at Middleton on 18th October 1584, was one of the sons of Robert Lancashire of Siddall in the parish of Middleton and his wife Jane. Robert Lancashire died in 1604 and Jane his wife in 1606/07, both being buried at Middleton.

Robert Lancashire of Siddall, who was baptised at Middleton on 2nd September 1565, was one of the sons of Thomas Lancashire of Hopwood who had married Jane Butterworth on 9th May 1547 at Middleton. Thomas Lancashire died in 1590 and was buried at Middleton.

Thomas Lancashire of Hopwood was, I believe, one of the sons of Robert Lancashire of Hopwood and his wife Isabell. Robert Lancashire died in 1550 and was buried at Middleton on 26th August of that year.

It is probably this Robert Lancashire who on 18th May 1528 entered into a lease with Edmund, son and heir of John Hopwood of Hopwood, of "oon place called Scheterley". This lease was for the lives of Robert Lancashire, Isabell his wife and James their eldest son, to date from the death of John Hopwood, and this lease contains the earliest mention of the name 'Lancashire' I have yet been able to find.

Having traced the descent of James Lancashire of Lang'ey back



to his 15th century forebear Robert Lancashire we can now return to the man and his descendants — and to the inheritance which finally came to the Hoyle family and their relatives.

### JAMES LANCASHIRE'S BEQUEST

James Lancashire of Langley had prospered in trade. He was probably a prominent textile merchant and one account describes him as a chapman which would support this supposition. He was one of ten children, three of whom were girls, and only one of his six brothers survived him. At the time of his death he was living in Langley in the parish of Middleton in leasehold property held under the Reverend Master Wrigley, and owned property in Wardle, Buerdsi'l, Castleton, Little Heaton, Oldham, Bury and Walmersley.

Apart from the gifts of land and pecuniary legacies to members of his family James Lancashire remembered in his Will servants and friends and left money to the poor of Hopwood as well as to the schools at Unsworth, Heywood and Walmersley for the education of poor children in those districts.

One of James's brothers was Josiah, a tradesman of Unsworth and Bowlee, who had married Mary Jackson of Prestwich. Josiah had died ten years earlier in 1729. Josiah and Mary had five sons and to one of them, James, who had been baptised at Middleton on Christmas Day 1706, his Uncle James bequeathed two farm estates — Whitewall in Walmersley, Bury and Married Earth in Hundersfield, Rochdale. The former estate was then in the possession of Thomas Horrocks or his undertenants and the latter in the possession of Thomas Royds or his undertenants.

I do not know when James Lancashire of Langley bought the Whitewall estate, or for how long it had been an estate, but records exist taking it back to the fifteenth century when William Holt, son of Geoffrey del Holte, was described as "of Whitewall". Another of Geoffry's sons was Thomas Holt of Stubley who died on 23rd March 1494. Thomas' son Robert, also of Stubley, whose Will was dated 18th December 1554, died childless. He died seised of in fee tail in Hundersfield, Spotland, Castleton, Bury, Middleton and Tottington eighty houses, three water mills, four fulling mills, and four thousand acres of land. This property was entailed so that for want of male issue it would go to Alan Holt and his heirs male, for default of such



issue to William Holt of Whitewall and his heirs male, according to a final agreement made between Robert, son of Geoffrey del Holte, and Richard — (here the manuscript is defective). The residue of the estate, after a number of legacies of goods and money, he left to his nephew Robert, son of his brother William Holt of Whitewall, who succeeded to Stubley in 1556 on the death of his cousin Robert, the elder son of Thomas Holt of Stubley.

Another Whitewall record is dated 1611 when on 4th April of that year Michaeli Hauworthe de Whitewall — evidently a tenant — married Susan Taylor at Bury Parish Church.

The Marled Earth estate in Wardle within Hundersfield can be traced back to 1583 when Francis Holt of Gristlehurst and Thomas his son granted a lease of Marled Earth and other properties, i.e. a house, gardens, barns, a shop and other buildings called Underwood, Tentercrofte and Barncrofte in the townships of Hundersfield and Spotland, to John Warberton. Towards the end of the sixteenth century John Warberton becoming indebted to the merchant Ralph Sorocold of Manchester — owing £800 for cotton cloths etc. — the latter took possession in 1587 but in 1593 his widow, Katherine Sorocold, complained that Thomas Holt of Gristlehurst, the son of Francis, had turned her out of Marled Earth after the death of her husband. Warberton, she said, had re-entered into the premises and Thomas Holt, having got hold of the original lease had "become confederate with one Edmund Leigh to the utter undoing of her poor children, being two in number and otherwise totally unprovided for": Katherine prayed the Court to give her remedy.

In 1604 John Holt of Stubley held Marled Earth and granted a lease of it for twenty years to Ralph Chadwick, husbandman.

At this time two families lived at Marled Earth for John Milne, yeoman, in his Will dated 4th August 1618, is described as of Marled Earth. John Milne was probably one of the Milnes of Milnrow and his younger brother succeeded him as tenant of Marled Earth, his descendants living there until nearly the end of the 17th century.

About the end of the seventeenth century the estate was sold by James Holt of Castleton Hall to James Lancashire of Langley and in 1711 the latter had leased it and about 24 acres of land in Wardle to Robert and John Royds, cloth makers, sons of John Royds of Wardle. The Royds family had moved into Rochdale Parish from Yorkshire about the middle of the seventeenth century.

In 1772 Elizabeth, the widow of a Thomas Royds of Rochdale, sold her interest in Marled Earth to James and Thomas Leach, formerly of Spotland Bridge but then of Marled Earth, and subsequently the whole passed to James Leach who re-leased it to his sister, Elizabeth Leach of Spotland Bridge, spinster. In 1789 Elizabeth Leach left the estate to her sister Ann, the widow of William Royds of Brotherod,



by whose trustees the lease was afterwards sold — to whom I do not know. The house where the Royds family lived was pulled down at the end of the eighteenth century and new buildings were erected; over one of the doors could be seen inscribed 'E.L. 1799' which no doubt referred to Elizabeth Leach.

Weaving as well as farming was carried on at Marled Earth for a considerable time for the inventory — 1620 — to Ralph Chadwick's Will includes "a pair of lumes and all other things thereunto belonging" which were valued at sixteen shillings. When Thomas Royds of Marled Earth died he bequeathed in his Will dated 6th April 1757 all the goods which he left at Marled Earth "except wool, yarn and cloth" to his nephew Thomas. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century John Butterworth, weaver, was living at Marled Earth: three of his children were born there before he moved to Turton where he continued to weave until he took the Spread Eagle Inn in Turton Bottoms.

## **JAMES LANCASHIRE OF LITTLE HEATON**

When young James Lancashire, whom I will now refer to as James Lancashire of Little Heaton, inherited these two estates, bequeathed to him and his heirs for ever, they were encumbered to the effect that the rents and profits, as indeed of all his late uncle's other property, were to be paid to his Aunt Alice during her lifetime or until she married again, when other provisions came into force. Alice Lancashire lived a widow for twelve years after her husband's death.

James Lancashire of Little Heaton, to the best of my knowledge, never lived at either Whitewall or Marled Earth and when he died in 1757 he was described in his Will as of Little Heaton, Gentleman. He and his wife Margaret, whose maiden name I do not know though I think it may have been Heaton, lived during most of their married life at Rhodes and when their first child, Lydia, was baptised he was described in the Register as a yeoman. When his seventh child, Lucy, was christened the family were living in Heaton. Of these seven children six were girls and when their father died in 1757, at the comparatively early age for a member of the family of 50, all were minors.

Although James Lancashire of Little Heaton may not have lived at Whitewall he did, however, effect some alteration to the buildings.



This can still be seen for the building which has in the past been used as a shippon, and may still serve that purpose today, has a doorhead stone inscribed L above JM with the date 1748 beneath — these being the initials of James and his wife Margaret. The same initials, with the date 1747, are inscribed on the stone of the gable end of the house known as Longcroft which stands on the South side of the road between the Masons Arms, Baldingstone and the lane leading to Whitewall Farm. On this road, at one time, ran the coaches from Manchester to Haslingden and beyond.

By his Will made two months before his death James Lancashire of Little Heaton left all his estates to his son James who had been born in 1747 and this bequest included the Marled Earth and Whitewall estates. The former estate, in Wardle, was charged with an annuity of ten pounds ten shillings in favour of his widow but she only survived him by fifteen months. The tuition and custody of James's children was the responsibility under the Will of his brothers Joseph and John — the former living at little Heaton and the latter in Unsworth.

### **JAMES LANCASHIRE OF WHITEWALL**

When the new owner of Whitewall first went to live there I do not know but he is referred to in this account as James of Whitewall/ for he is described in his Will as James Lancashire of Walmersley. It is evident that he visited the estate and district from time to time for on 20th March 1770 a child was born to a local girl called Rachel Kay. This child was christened Margaret in Bury Parish Church on 6th April 1770 and in the baptismal registered the father's name is given as James Lancashire. The mother, Rachel, was probably the daughter of Robert Kay of Closes Farm, across the fields from Whitewall, and if so, had been born on 16th October 1747, being thus the same age as her lover.

According to the Land Tax Return of 1796 James Lancashire of Whitewall was one of the principal landowners in Walmersley. He himself was living in that year in Moorgate, Bury and was the proprietor of the following farms — Whitewall, Whitewall Cote, Whitewall Clough, Buckerst West, Buckerst East, Longcroft and Snipehill Sacks. The total tax paid by him was £3-2-1 $\frac{3}{4}$ , the figure



for Whitewall being £1-4-2½. It is interesting to note from this tax return that in 1796 the occupier of Whitewall was Thomas Horrocks. It will be remembered that when James Lancashire of Langley left Whitewall to his nephew James in 1737 the tenant was a Thomas Horrocks.

On the 15th May 1800 at Bury Parish Church, James Lancashire of Whitewall married Rachel Kay, the mother of his child, thirty years after their daughter had been born. One might naturally wonder why so many years were to elapse before James was to marry Rachel and I believe the answer is to be found in James' family. His youngest sister Lucy, born in 1756, had died at the end of 1799 or the beginning of 1800 and in her Will she is described as Lucy Lancashire of Walmersley. Her brother James was still a bachelor when she died and it is tempting to suppose that she had acted as his housekeeper and her brother did not want to upset her by marrying the mother of his illegitimate child during her lifetime.

Anyway, whatever the reason for the delay, James Lancashire and Rachel Kay did not marry until after the death of Lucy Lancashire of Walmersley.

Before James and Rachel regularised their union their daughter had married John Jackson of Pigsden Farm, Walmersley at Bury Parish Church on 18th May 1790. John Jackson was a fustian manufacturer and may have been the son of James Jackson and his wife Alice née Kay who were married at Bury Parish Church on 25th May 1756.

John Jackson died on 19th May 1802 leaving his wife Margaret with seven children. She was to survive until 1850 and as a widow, a landowner and a woollen manufacturer lived at Whitewall Farm for a considerable number of years.

James Lancashire of Whitewall lived on until 1815 but the only documentary reference I have to him after his marriage is that in 1813 he became a Trustee of Park Chapel, Ramsbottom. He died on 7th January 1815. His widow Rachel lived until 21st January 1829.

In his Will, which he made on 27th December 1814, James left his estates, which included Whitewall, in trust for his wife Rachel. After her death they were to pass to his daughter Margaret Jackson, on whose death in turn the rents and profits were for the use and benefit of her children and grandchildren "as she may devise".

We now approach the point when the Whitewall and other 'Lancashire' estates with which we are concerned were not bequeathed outright to one individual but divided between several members of a family and this was to lead to difficulties in the future.



## MARGARET JACKSON OF WHITEWALL

Where Margaret Jackson and her children lived after the death of her husband in 1802 I do not know but there is a possibility that they lived at Closes Farm, Walmersley where her mother Rachel was born. She must have moved to Whitewall soon after the death of her father for Pigot's Directory for 1816/17 lists "Margaret Jackson, woollen manufacturer, Whitewall".

Margaret Jackson lived at Whitewall from then on until her death in 1850 at the age of 80. Before her death, two of her children, Robert and Margaret, who had incidentally been christened Peggy, had married and left home. According to the Tithe Map of 1838 she owned Whitewall, Longcroft Mill — occupied by John Hall — and the following farms:- Near Buckhurst, Far Buckhurst, Longcroft, Old Cote and Slacks: she also held Closes Farm leasehold from the Earl of Derby.

By 1843 it would seem likely that Margaret Jackson had ceased to be a woollen manufacturer for there is no mention of this in the reference to her in Slater's Directory of that year. By this time she was an old lady and her grandsons John and Samuel Hoyle were active as woollen manufacturers at Mossfield, Bury. 1850 the Bury Directory lists her as a farmer at Whitewall and that was the year in which she died.

Margaret Jackson made her Will on 17th December 1847 and by virtue of and in exercise of the power and authority given her by the Will of her father James Lancashire she left the Whitewall and Marled Earth estates in trust to her son James Jackson and her daughters Margaret Hoyle and Mary Jackson for several ends, intents and purposes. Three equal, undivided fourth parts were for the above named three children, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns for ever as tenants in common.

One equal, undivided, fourth part of these estates was to be held in trust for the benefit of her daughter Betty Jackson for life and after her death equally between any of her (Betty's) children as might then be living. If Betty Lancashire should die leaving no lawful issue this fourth part of the estate was to go to Margaret's other three children, James, Margaret and Mary and to their children in turn.

This Will disposed of the rest of her real and personal estate in various ways.

By the times Margaret Jackson died three of her sons had also died, one of whom had married and produced a child, and one of her three daughters had also married and had borne three children. John her second son had died unmarried in 1846: her third son, Robert, who had married Betty Grime on 18th October 1832, had died in 1835



leaving an infant son, John, and her fourth son, Joseph, had died in 1843.

Her daughter Betty, who inherited one quarter of the proceeds of the Whitewall and Marled Earth estates for life, died unmarried four years after her mother, in 1854, leaving her brother James and her sisters Margaret and Mary sharing the whole income from these two estates.

James and Mary Jackson were to die unmarried but Margaret had married Samuel Hoyle on 16th June 1828. At the time of the 1851 Census, shortly after the death of Margaret Jackson, her son James was living at Whitewall, farming 80 acres, and his sisters Betty and Mary were living there with him. As mentioned above, Betty Jackson died in 1854, unmarried. As she died leaving no lawful issue her quarter share of the Whitewall and Marled Earth estates was divided equally between the remaining children, that is between James Jackson, Mary Jackson and Margaret Hoyle.

Apart from the division of the Whitewall and Marled Earth estates which has been described above, in her Will Margaret Jackson made provision for her grandson, John Jackson, the son of her late son Robert who had died in 1835. This boy, who was still a minor when his grandmother made her Will in 1847, was to receive one thousand seven hundred pounds when he attained the age of twenty one years. This bequest was not an outright one for the boy, on receiving it, had to give his grandmother's executors his bond for a similar sum. If he should die without leaving surviving lawful issue this money was to be returned to his grandmother's residuary personal estate. Furthermore the boy, John Jackson, on receiving his legacy was to release and discharge all claims and demands which he might have against the estates of his uncles John and Joseph Jackson, who had, incidentally, died in 1846 and 1843 respectively. There seems to be some mystery here which cannot with our present knowledge be resolved. We are to meet John again later.

When Margaret Jackson's Will was proved in August 1850 her executors swore that her personal estate and effects were under the value of six thousand pounds.

## **JAMES JACKSON OF WHITEWALL**

Before returning to the Hoyles it would be as well to relate the end of the last of Margaret Jackson's sons, James, who continued to farm Whitewall after his mother's death. Besides farming the 80



acres at Whitewall; he was entitled to a quarter share of the profits of that estate and of the Marled Earth estate, plus the third of his sister Betty's share after her death in 1854.

James Jackson, have made his Will in October 1868, died on the 20th December that year. His executors were his three nephews, John Hoyle of Chesham Bank, Samuel Hoyle of Mossfield and John Jackson of Sedger Hey, Walmersley: the first two being sons of his sister Margaret and the last being the only child of his late brother Robert. In his Will James Jackson is described as a yeoman.

The first provision in James' Will was for the setting aside of the sum of two thousand pounds for the benefit of Mary Hall of Lane End, Walmersley. This sum was to be invested and the annual interest paid to Mary Hall for her own use during her life. If she died leaving lawful issue the two thousand pounds was to be divided equally between them. If Mary should die childless this capital sum was to be aggregated with the remainder of his estate.

Who was Mary Hall? Like his grandfather James Lancashire, James Jackson had fathered a child in Walmersley but unlike his grandfather he had not married the mother. Mary Hall was the child of Rachel Hall, another Rachel, and again just across the fields from Whitewall, and had been born in 1830. The mother was a bread baker and lived at Lane End: in modern parlance she had from time to time a bun in her own oven for, in 1833 and 1836, she had a child by a George Jackson who, however, does not seem to have been a relative. The Hall family were long resident at Lane End and at the time of the 1851 Census Mary was listed as a cotton weaver. By 1871 Mary, still living with her mother at Lane End, was entered in the Census return as 'formerly a cotton weaver' for by this time she would be enjoying the legacy left her by her father. Rachel, then 73 years old, had stopped baking and was described as a housekeeper.

James Jackson left an annuity of twenty five pounds to his servant Jane Harrison. Jane was from Newton, Yorkshire, and in 1861 was listed as a dairymaid age 25. James had two other servants in that year — El'en Brindley a housemaid age 25 from Gridleton and John Titherington a farm labourer age 26 also from Newton. After Jane's death the capital sum set aside to provide her annuity was to be aggregated with his personal estate.

His nephew, John Jackson, was left all his uncle's household goods and furniture and all his live and dead farming stock absolutely. John lost no time in cashing in. His uncle had died on the 20th December 1868 and on the 20th January the next year the furniture and farm stock were sold by auction. Having previously described the furniture sale at Mossfie'd after the death of Margaret Hoyle it is interesting to compare that with the Whitewall sale.



## THE WHITEWALL FARM SALE

Bury Times, Saturday January 16th 1869.  
Whitewall Farm, Walmersley.

Mr. S. Jackson respectfully announces the receipt of instructions from the Executors of the late James Jackson Esq to sell by Auction at Whitewall Farm, Walmersley nr Bury on Wednesday and Thursday the 20th and 21st days of January 1869 the whole of the valuable farming stock consisting of 27 head of Horned Cattle of choice colour and breed viz. five newly carven cows; six present calving cows and heifers; a few March and other calvers; three well bred stirks; one excellent roan bull, two years old; one ditto one year old; three fat calves; one very superior bay cart mare, 16 hands high, rising five years old with good action; set of brass mounted harness; sets of shaft geers and chain geers, nearly new; set of ploughing geers; sundry chains; milk shandry in good condition; light box cart with 3 inch wheels and trippers, nearly new; box cart with six inch wheels; scarifier; single reist iron plough and other field implements; turnips chopper; barrow (new); ladders; corn chests; tubs; buckets; sacks; spades; rakes; pikels; forks; fencing tools; strong weighs and weights; milk kits; milk tins; milk and butter basins and other dairy requisites; brewing utensils; a few tons of swede turnips; a quantity of seed and other fluke potatoes; a portion of straw and about 300 yards of rich meadow hay, well got: To be sold lots to suit purchasers.

Also the Household Furniture.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms contain mahogany dining table; mahogany Pembroke table; two mahogany card tables; mahogany snap table; mahogany sofa in hair; set of seven mahogany chairs in hair; chest of mahogany drawers; two antique pier glasses; tea trays; work boxes; set of six polished birch chairs; oak corner cupboard; two sets of window draperies; lamp and ornaments; fenders and fire irons; carpets; decanters; wine and tumbler glasses; china tea service; silver teaspoons etc.

Lobby, Stair, Landing and Contents of Bedrooms — Three four post bedsteads with draperies; good feather and flock beds and bedding; three chests of mahogany drawers; one chest of oak ditto; oak wardrobe; oak desks; three linen chests; pier glass; night commode stand; small clock; washstand and dressing table; dressing glass; bedroom chairs; bedroom and stair carpets; lobby oilcloth; door mats; tools etc.

Kitchens, Wash House etc.



Oak escritoire, beautifully inlaid; two clocks in oak cases; oak couch chair and cushion; kitchen tables and chairs; weather glasses; knifebox; tin ware; wringing machine; tubs tins and pans; glass earthenware; two guns etc.

Sale to commence each day at eleven o'clock.

Order of Sale — The cows, hay and other farming stock will be sold on Wednesday January 20th; the Household Furniture etc. on Thursday 21st January 1869.

James Jackson's real estate, chattles real and all the rest, residue and remainder of his personal estate and effects were to be divided into four equal parts. One quarter share was to go to his nephew, John Hoyle of Chesham Bank, one quarter to his nephew, Samuel Hoyle of Mossfield, one quarter to his nephew, John Jackson of Sedger Hey and the fourth quarter was to be divided equally between his great niece and and great nephew, Maria Margaret Rothwell and Samuel Hoyle Rothwell, the children of Richard Edmund Rothwell, bleacher, of Elton and his wife Anne née Hoyle.

Anne Hoyle, the eldest child of Samuel Hoyle and his wife Margaret née Jackson, who had been born in 1829, was married by licence at All Saints Church, Elton on 27th July 1859 to Richard Edmund Rothwell, bleacher, of Lower Woodhill, whose father Samuel Rothwell was also a bleacher. Their first child, Maria Margaret, was born on 3rd June 1860 and baptised at All Saints on 13th July 1860; their second child, Annie Gertrude, was born on 22nd December 1861 and baptised on 20th April 1862 and their third, Samuel Hoyle, was born on 15th February 1863 and baptised on 15th April 1863. At the time of Samuel Hoyle Rothwell's baptism his father was described as a bleacher and dyer, having been entered in the 1861 Census Return as farming 22 acres, employing two men, as well as being a bleacher and finisher.

Anne Rothwell and her daughter Annie Gertrude were presumably dead by the time James Jackson made his Will in 1868 for they are not mentioned in that document and her husband is described as a widower in the Census Return for 1871. Richard Edmund Rothwell, who lived at one time at Brandlesholme Hall, died on 11th September 1901 at Peel Hall, Summerseat.

James Jackson's trustees, that is his three nephews, were empowered to use the proceeds of one quarter of his estate for the support, maintenance and education of his great niece and great nephew until they became of age.

This Will was proved by the executors on 10th December 1869 who swore that the estate, with no leaseholds, was under the value of ten thousand pounds.



Anne Rothwell had indeed died before her Uncle James Jackson. She had died on 21 March 1864 at Brandlesholme Hall leaving her husband to live on as a widower for thirty three years.

As empowered by her late father's Will, Anne left her share of his estate upon trust to any of her children living at her death and any issue of children who had pre-deceased her in equal shares. She also left a life interest in her marriage settlement to her husband on trust and then to her children and grandchildren absolutely: failing any children or grandchildren to inherit this latter settlement it was to devolve upon anyone who would by the statutes of distribution be entitled to her personal estate if she had died intestate.

Probate of Anne's Will was granted on 17 May 1865 to her husband and her uncle John Rothwell of Ramsbottom — her cousin John Jackson, the third executor, having renounced his position. The estate was sworn at under £3,000.

Her son, Samuel Hoyle Rothwell, was to qualify as a solicitor and by family accounts was a wild character. Round about 1880 he built and was the first occupant of Brandlesholme New Hall, now called Bradlesholme House, on the other side of Brandlesholme Road to his birthplace which was then re-named Brandlesholme Old Hall and is so to this day. Little is known of Samuel Hoyle Rothwell except that when his aunt Maria Rothwell made her Will in 1902 she appointed him an executor. A codicil of 1906, however, revoked his executorship replacing him by Wilfred Edwin Rothwell, a recently qualified surgeon, who was presumably also a relative, no doubt another nephew.

Samuel Hoyle Rothwell died on 5 January 1945 at Walla Vista, Springs Road, Keswick. In his Will, made 31 October, 1944 he is described as a retired solicitor. His son-in-law, Major Herbert James Pegler, was appointed executor; a marriage settlement was to be divided equally between his two daughters Edith Eileen Pegler and Mary Dorothy Rothwell and the residue of his real and personal estate was to go to Madge Norma Gilpin absolutely. Probate was granted on 20 November 1945 and the value of his estate was nil.

What happened to Maria Margaret Rothwell I do not know.

When James Jackson of Whitewall died in 1868 the beneficiaries of the Whitewall Inheritance were his nephews John Hoyle, Samuel Hoyle and John Jackson together with his great niece Maria Margaret Rothwell and his great nephew Samuel Hoyle Rothwell. I am presuming that his sister Mary Jackson had pre-deceased him but up till now no trace of her death nor of a Will has been discovered. Mary is not mentioned in her brother's Will and his sister Betty who had inherited a share of her mother's estate had died in 1854.

At this stage the partition of the Whitewall Inheritance or the Jackson Estate is somewhat involved.



John and Samuel Hoyle and the Rothwell children had inherited between them one quarter of the Whitewall and Marled Earth Estates under the Will of their mother and grandmother Margaret Hoyle. Added to this was a share of one third of one quarter of the Jackson estate which had come to Margaret Hoyle on the death of her sister Betty Jackson. Each of the above beneficiaries had inherited a further interest in the Jackson estate on the death of James Jackson of Whitewall and he had also brought into the succession John Jackson of Sedger Hey, the only child of his late brother Robert. The fraction of the estate revenues which each beneficiary was to receive sets a complicated mathematical calculation particularly as the disposal of the share originally bequeathed to Mary Jackson by her mother in 1850 has not yet been established. Truly a happy hunting ground for the lawyers.

It is now appropriate at this point to give a further account of John Jackson, only child of Robert Jackson the third son of Margaret Jackson of Whitewall. Robert Jackson had married Betty Grime of Walmersley, at Bury Parish Church on 18 September 1832. Richard Grime at one time lived at Close Nooks Farm on the Shuttleworth Moor. I have found only one reference to him in published sources. In a series of articles in the Bury Times in 1913 titled *Shuttleworth in the Forties* by J.H. Haworth, the area is described farm by farm as he remembered it as a boy. One paragraph is headed *Sleeping with one eye open*. Haworth says "At Close Nooks on the hill to the left of Bamford Road lived Richard and his widowed daughter Mrs Jackson, who had one son John. It was a common saying that 'Shuttleworth folk always slept with one eye open' and after thieves had one night broken into Close Nooks a local wag added 'once Richard Grime shut them both and got robbed'". "John Jackson, the grandson of Richard Grime, removed to Sedger Hey above Baldngstone, and I believe died there".

According to the 1841 Census, at Close Nooks Farm (called in the Return Upper Close Farm) are shown Richard Grime, farmer, age 75; Betty Jackson age 40; her son John age 5 and Maria Grime age 13: I do not know who Maria was. In 1851 Betty Jackson was at the farm but not her father nor her son John.

John Jackson had been born in 1833 but I have not been able to trace his baptism. We have seen how his grandmother, Margaret Jackson, in her Will left him one thousand seven hundred pounds under certain conditions which sum had to be returned to her estate should he die without lawful issue. Probate of this Will was granted in August 1850 and at the time of the 1861 Census John was established at Lark Mount Farm, Walmersley, age 27, as a landed proprietor. In 1862, when his cousin Anne Rothwell made her Will and he was appointed one of her executors he was described as of



Whitewall so that at that time he may have living with his Uncle James before he went to Sedger Hey. By 1871 he was at Lower Sedger Hey Farm as a retired farmer, unmarried, age 36: the head of the household being recorded as George Kay, a farmer of 8 acres.

We have seen above that when his uncle James Jackson of Whitewall died in 1868 John inherited all his uncle's household goods and furniture and all his live and dead farming stock and that he lost no time in cashing in. No doubt that is why he could describe himself as a retired farmer in 1871.

To anticipate a little, John Jackson died at Sedger Hey Farm on 11 December 1884. In his Will, made 31 July 1882, John described himself as a gentleman. When probate was granted in February 1885 his estate was valued at £5,392-3-6 net with no leaseholds. He left his estate equally between his two illegitimate daughters, Elizabeth Ann Seed, the daughter of Sarah Seed formerly a domestic servant in the employ of George Kay (formerly of Sedger Hey Farm) and Mary Alice Ashworth the daughter of Mary Ashworth of Ashworth Moor, a spinster. This legacy was left to his daughters during their joint lives and to the survivor of them during her life. Afterwards to their children if any. If these two women should die childless the estate was to devolve upon his cousin Alice Ashworth the wife of Richard Ashworth of Choston Close, Walmersley. This cousin must have been a relation on his mother's side for she was not a Jackson.

John Jackson had died at Sedger Hey on 11 December 1884 and 20 March 1885, Mr. J.R. Parkinson sold the contents of the farm by order of his executors. The notice of sale in the Bury Guardian was as follows:-

Important sale of excellent and well made household furniture in first class condition; glass and china ware; gold and silver watches; silver plate; electro-plated goods; bed and table linen; including valuable sweet-toned pianoforte seven octaves, in nicely marked walnut case, by Ralph Allison and Sons; capital 8-days clock in mahogany case; superior mahogany mule or dresser; well-made mahogany panelled couch chair and cushions; mahogany dining and snap tables; mahogany corner cupboard; noble wardrobe of choice Spanish mahogany; chest of mahogany drawers; mahogany bookcase; massive mahogany and other post bedsteads; feather and flock beds; first class bedding; linen; carpeting; hearth rugs; three ancient carved oak chairs; antique earthenware; 18 carat gold watch; silver watch; 48 oz of silver-plate; books; garden and other tools; hackney saddle and bridle; five double and single-barrelled guns including double-barrelled central fire breech-loading gun by F.C. Martin.

To return to the chronological sequence of events, the next one to die after James Jackson of Whitewall was Samuel Hoyle the



younger of Mossfield who had died 13 December 1874. Agnes was now a widow with four children, her second child Jane Walker, a cripple, was born 23 January 1866 and died 16 August 1869. Margaret born 18 July 1863, Anne born 23 January 1868, Samuel born 12 January 1871 and Agnes born 13 December 1872. Samuel died age 42 of chronic bronchitis with emphysema and pneumonia and had for years been subject to chest trouble. He had been cashier at Mossfield Mill and some little time before his death had accused his brother John, who ran the business side, of taking too much money out of the business. This matter went to arbitration and Samuel was proved right eventually but I believe this was not established until after his death. John's wife was said to be very extravagant and it is thought that John never made things good.

In his Will which he made 11 December 1874, two days before he died, Samuel appointed his wife Agnes and his brother-in-law Matthew Walker of Quarlton Vale his executors and trustees. Before dealing with the disposal of his estate he instructed his executors either to continue his present business in partnership with his brother John or to carry on separately or to discontinue his business interests. He declared that his trustees had absolute power to settle in any way and upon any terms the dispute then existing between him and his brother and any which might arise between his brother and his trustees in the future. This reminds us of the old quarrel between their father and his brother John a generation previously.

The whole of Samuel's rents, interests and profits arising from business and income which arose from his estate were to be paid to his widow during her lifetime as long as she did not marry again. These sums were to be used for her support and maintenance and for the support, maintenance, education and advancement in the world of his children while they remained under her control. Upon the death or second marriage of his widow his estate was to be divided equally among his children. Probate was granted on 29 June 1876 and his estate was sworn under £7,000 with leaseho'ds.

Annie Hoyle told me that her mother was paid out of the mill and should have been paid out of the Hoyle property also but her brother-in-law John Hoyle kept back about £200 a year and charged Agnes for repairs to property at Bury Bridge and elsewhere which he never fulfilled.

Agnes lent some £8,000 to her brothers Robert John Tomlison and Charles Edward Walker at  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  for the "New Shed Mill" at Edgeworth but later on all but £1,400 was redeemed, this amount being left as first mortgage debentures. Finally Williams Deacons Bank cleared this debt before taking over in 1913. Matthew Walker, as Agnes' trustee was always rather exasperated by her apparent



ignorance of business affairs and her inability to realise that money could not be obtained from such investments at a moments notice.

After Samuel's death Agnes and the children, Margaret, Annie, Samuel and Agnes went to live at Sale to a house she called Audley House. She was under the impression that her grandmother Walker's maiden name was Audley but we now know it was Audsley. She later moved, sometime after 1897, to Rowanhurst, Moss Lane, Ashton on Mersey, a house designed for her by her son-in-law Alfred Henry Mills who had married her daughter Agnes on 2 June 1897. Here at Rowanhurst Agnes died on 20 November 1905.

Sometime about 1884 Agnes was involved with other members of the family in a Chancery Suit concerning the Jackson inheritance of which very full details have been given in the preceeding pages. John Jackson of Sedger Hey who was said to have been a wastrel had rascally lawyers. His Will was drawn up by Harry R. Thompson of Newchurch but whether this was the lawyer concerned I do not know. I was told by Annie Hoyle that the affair came to a head when a rent collector employed by them absconded with money which he had collected. I have not yet been able to trace any details of this Chancery Suit and do not therefore know the outcome but I was told that by the time the case was settled lawyers fees amounted to £4,000. It is probable that the Whitewall and Marled Earth Estates were split up but how is not known at the moment.

In 1888, on 6 May, John Hoyle, brother of Samuel Hoyle the younger, died at Chesham Bank, Bury. He had married about 1858 Hannah, the daughter of James Openshaw of Lower Chesham. John and Hannah had had nine children all but one girls; the only son James Openshaw Hoyle was born and died in 1862. Hannah Hoyle died on 7 March 1919 and her last surviving daughter, Kate Openshaw Browne, widow of the Reverend Leonard Browne, died on 7 February 1949 at Dawlish, Devon.

John Hoyle had continued at Mossfield Mill after the death of his brother Samuel but had been ill for some time before he died. He did not take an active interest in public affairs but had been a member of the Borough Bench since 1884. He made his Will on 22 May 1885 and left his estate to his wife and daughters in equal shares as tenants in common. Probate was granted on 5 July 1888 and his estate was value at £30,212-14-11 gross, £18,895-15-10 net including leaseholds.

When Agnes Hoyle died in 1905 she died intestate; this must have infuriated her trustee Matthew Walker. Letters of Administration were granted on 25 January 1906 to her daughter Annie, the gross value of the estate being £1455-5-0 and the net value nil. Her house Rowanhurst went to her daughter Agnes and her Manchester property to her daughters Annie and Margaret.



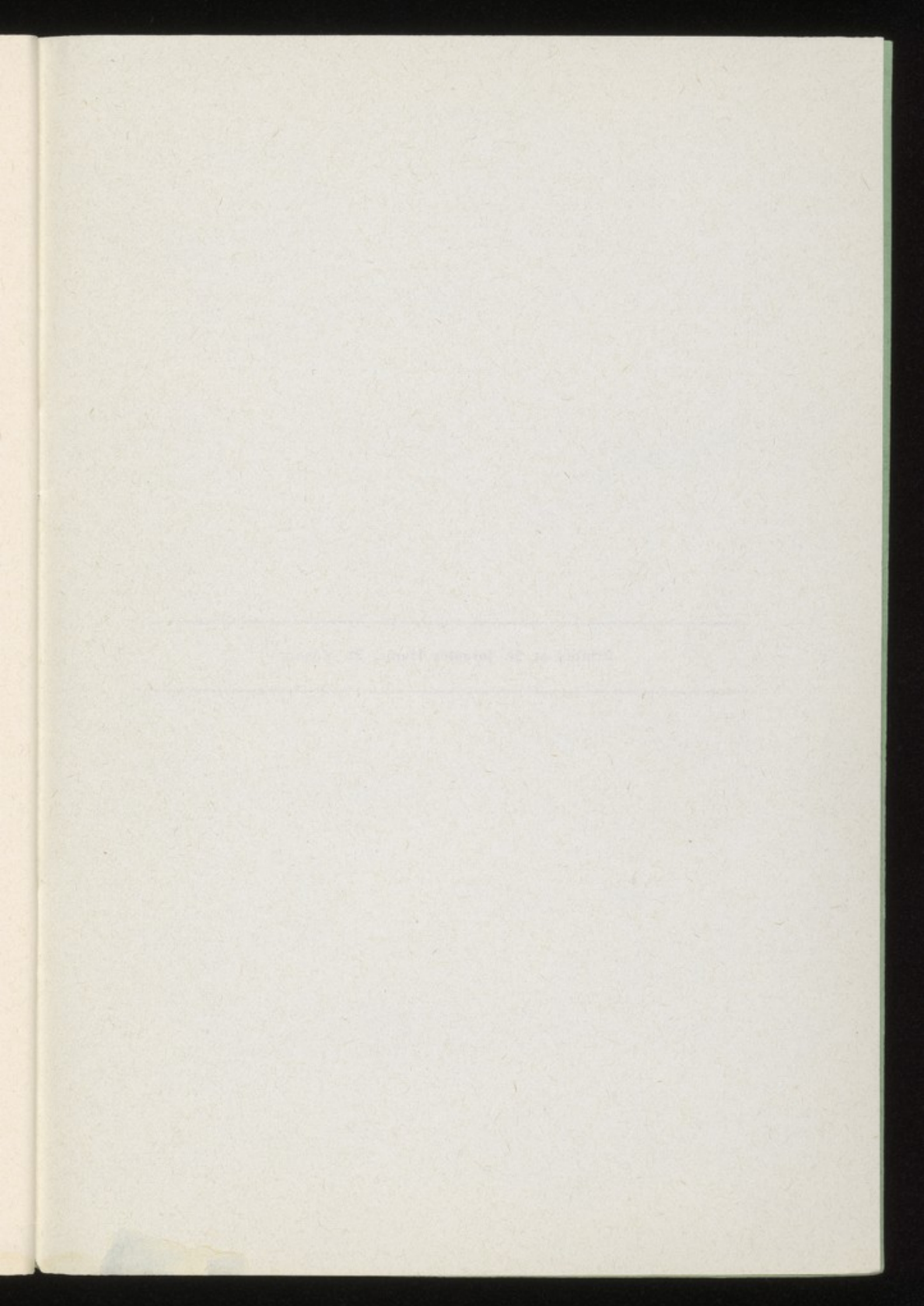
After the Jackson estates were split up by the Chancery Court in the 1880's the Whitewall Farm estate passed through a number of hands and tenants. In the 1880's Edmund Milne of Seedfield House, Bury, who also owned the Egyptian Mills in Wellington Street owned the farms. From the middle 1870's to 1891 Richard and Agnes Stephenson were tenants at Whitewall and may well have remained there until 1923. From 1923 till 1927 a Dane named Muller farmed Whitewall and then returned to Denmark. From 1928 to 1955 the Coates family were at the farm and from then on it was owned by Stuart Berry. At the present time Whitewall is tenanted by a family called Haworth — co-incidentally enough the name of the occupant in 1611 was Michael Hauworthe who married Susan Taylor that year as can be seen in the relevant register of the Bury Parish Church.

The Marled Earth estate was owned by E. Bamford Taylor in 1889 when Henry Fishwick published his History of Rochdale but the estate was submerged when the Watergrove Reservoir was constructed in 1930. Thus all trace has gone of that portion of the Jackson estate which not only was to cause Agnes so much trouble but which was the birth place of our great grandmother Sarah Whowell.

Agnes died in 1905 but her family lived on. Samuel the third died at the age of 40 but Margaret, Annie and Agnes all lived to be over 80. Agnes who was born two years before her father died was the last survivor, dying in 1965 at the age of 93.

Of the succeeding generation two are alive. Young Samuel's only child, Margery Louise Hoyle, after a lifetime in the British Museum, lives in retirement in Surrey and Agnes Mary Phyllis Bate, daughter of Agnes Mills of Sale, after an equally full life, lives, a widow, in Bromsgrove from where she travels extensively following her hobby as an artist. Both these granddaughters of Agnes are University graduates and Phyllis Bate has been an enthusiastic follower of the research which has led to this account of the Whitewall Inheritance.







After the Jackson estates were split up by the Chancery Court in the 1380's the Whitewall farm estate passed through a number of hands and tenants. In the 1580's Edmund Milne of Sealford House Bury, who also owned the Egyptian Mills at Yellingdon Street owned the farm. From the middle 1570's to 1591 Richard and Roger Stephenson were tenants at Whitewall and only well have remained there until 1523. From 1523 till 1527 a Dane named Muller farmed Whitewall and then returned to Denmark. From 1528 to 1555 the Coates family were at the farm and from then on it was owned by Stuart Berry. At the present time Whitewall is tenanted by a family called Haworth — co-incidentally enough the name of the incumbent in 1611 was Michael Haworth who married Susan Taylor that year as can be seen in the relevant register of the Bury Parish Church.

The Marled Earth estate was owned by F. Bannock Taylor in 1889 when Henry Fishwick published his History of Rochdale but the estate was submerged when the Worsley Reservoir was constructed in 1930. Thus all trace has gone of that portion of the Jackson estate which not only was to cause Agnes so much trouble but which was the birth place of our great grandmother Sarah Whitewall.

Agnes died in 1905 but her family lived on, Samuel the third and at the age of 40 but Margaret, Annie and Agnes all lived to be over 80. Agnes who was born Whitewall before her father died was the last survivor, dying

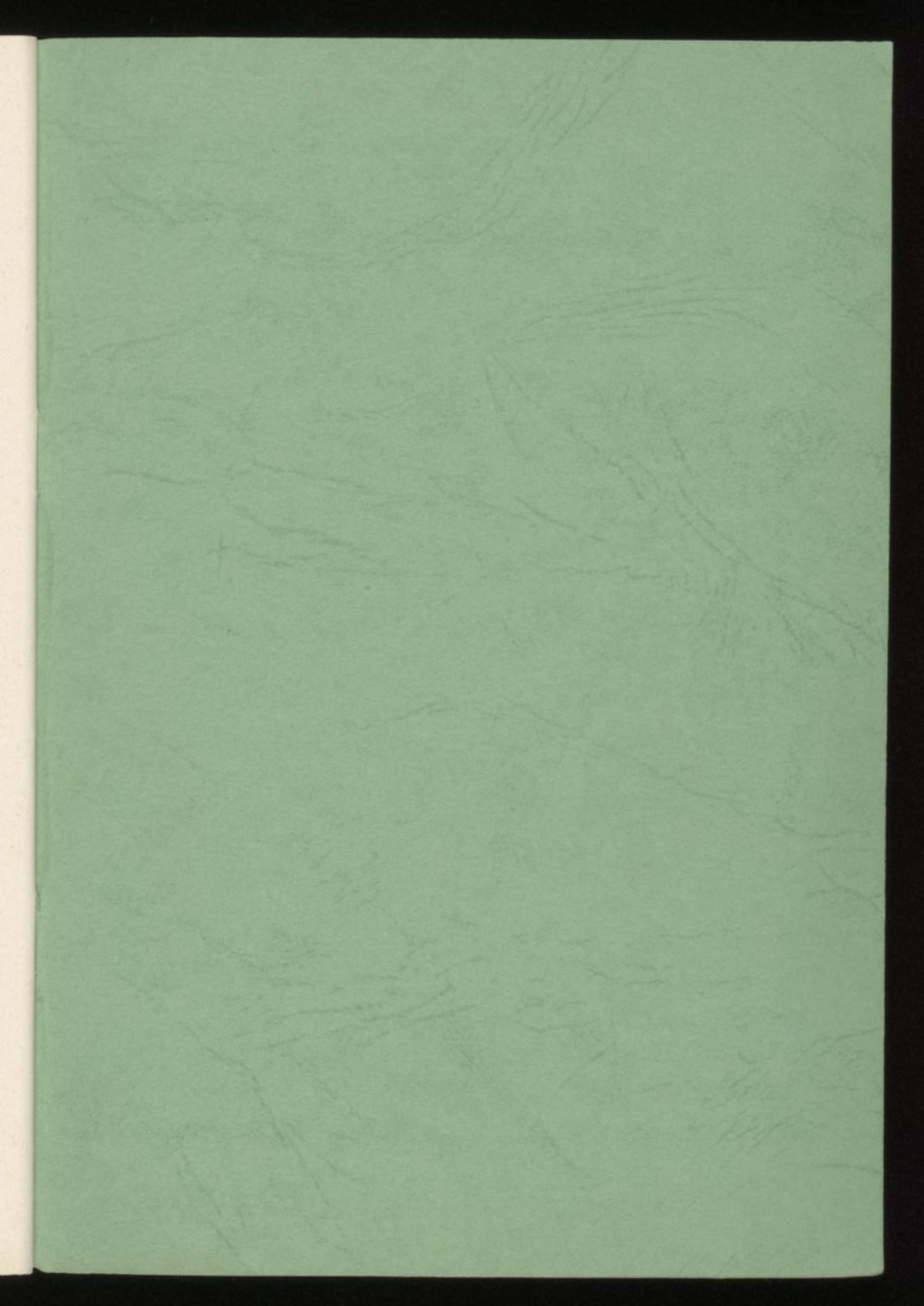
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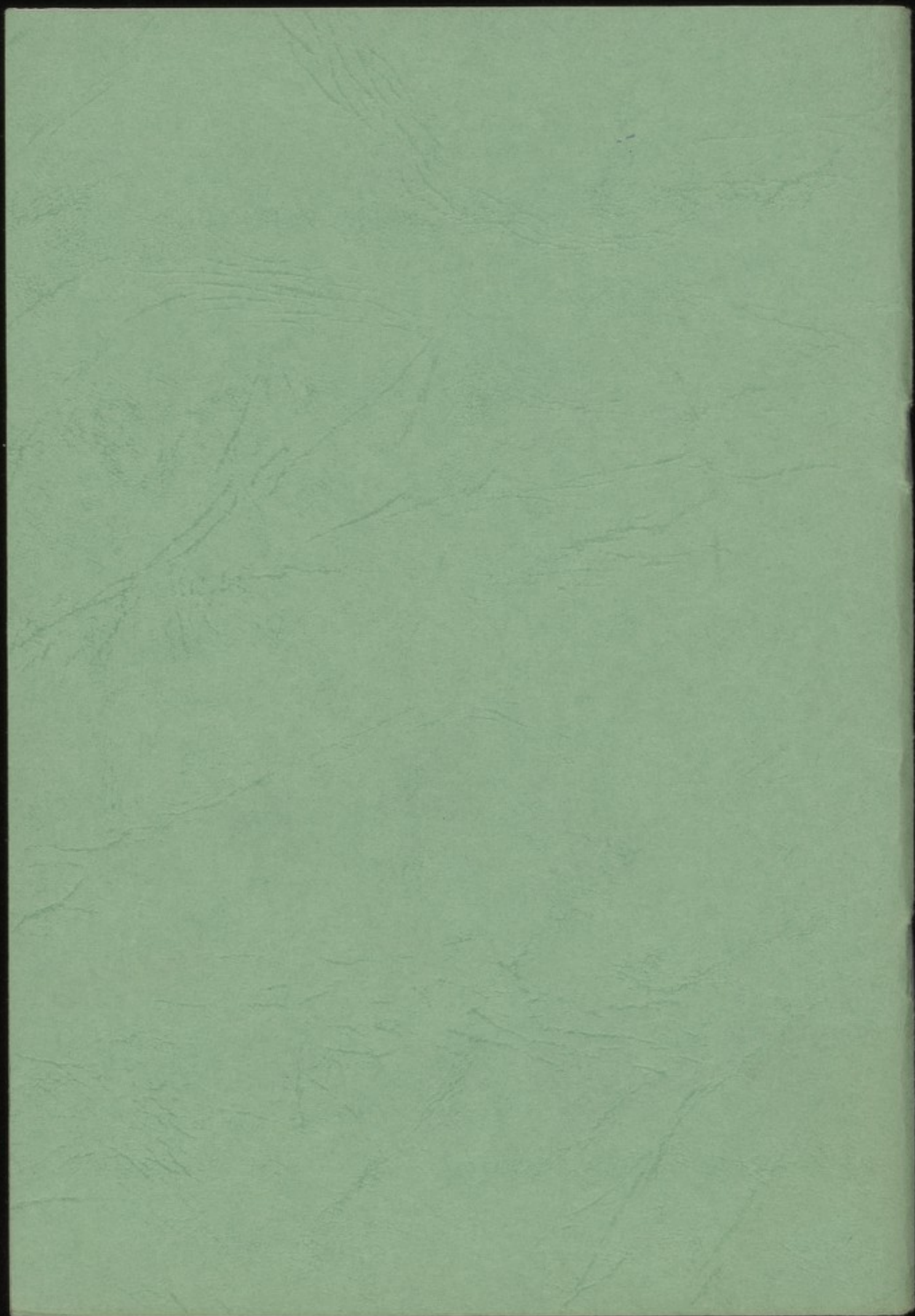
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Of the succeeding generation who are alive, Young Samuel's only child, a girl, Louise Hope, who married a Mr. John Williams, lives in retirement in Surrey and Agnes Mary Phyllis Bates, daughter of Agnes Mills of Sale, after an equally full life, lives a widow, in Dromsgrove from where she travels extensively following her hobby as an artist. Both these granddaughters of Agnes are University graduates and Phyllis Bates has been an enthusiastic follower of the research which has led to this account of the Whitewall inheritance.











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J. W. BARBER-LOMAX  
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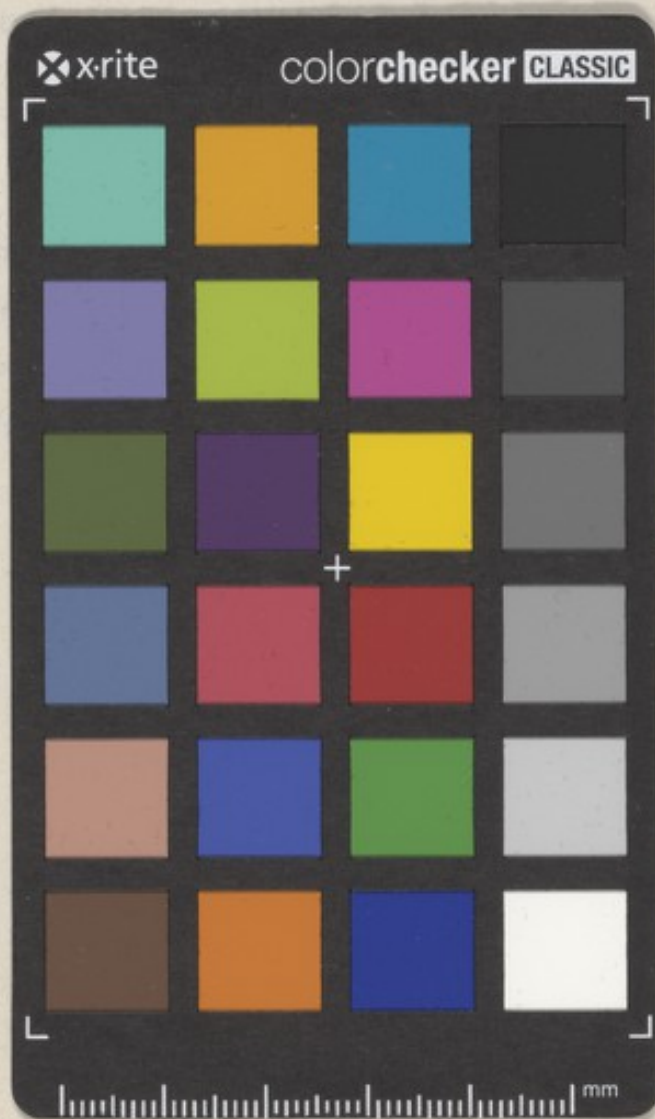
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writing of this story could not have been  
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