

1: Ainsworth Genealogy Resources & Parish Registers | Salford Hundred

Cockey Moor in World War 2 With additional information from Research by Ken Bullock (from his book "The Story of CockeyMoor otherwise Ainsworth").

What movie and television projects has Brian Poyser been in? Pollack in "Dixon of Dock Green" in Played Alan Doherty in "Z Cars" in Played Brother Theodore in "Sierra Nine" in Played Archer in "Softly Softly" in Played Jury Foreman in "Crown Court" in Played Finch in "Van der Valk" in Played Ash in "The Sweeney" in Played Ambulance man in "The Emigrants" in Played TV announcer in "Premiere" in Played Newscaster in "Premiere" in A Flaxborough Chronicle" in Played Simpson in "Bergerac" in Baldock in "Shine on Harvey Moon" in Played East Anglian Rep. Farmer in "The Bill" in Played Stanley Hipkiss in "The Bill" in Crowther in "The Bill" in Holmes in "The Bill" in Narrowway in "Paradise Postponed" in Played Under Treasurer in "Lady Jane" in Played Vinson in "The Charmer" in Performed in "Hard Cases" in Played Lubenkov in "The Piglet Files" in Performed in "Josie" in Played Surveyor in "My Friend Walter" in Played Brian Evans in "Wycliffe" in Played Journalist 1 in "Class Act" in Played Derek in "Midsomer Murders" in Played President Zlomov in "Parting Shots" in Played English Judge in "Joan of Arc" in Played Party Gooer 1 in "Sexless" in What movie and television projects has Daniel Poyser been in? Played Ade in "Casualty" in Played Lewis in "City Central" in Played Sam Jordan in "Doctors" in Played Mike Bingham in "Mersey Beat" in Played Guard in "Dot. Played Chris in "Waterloo Road" in Played Barman in "Monday Monday" in What movie and television projects has Mark Poyser been in? Played Ben in "Highlander" in Played Library Rapper Leader in "Sliders" in Played Harris in "Superbob" in Delroy Poyser was born in Arthur Poyser was born on

2: National Federation of Women's Institutes | Cockey Moor

Save on ISBN www.enganchecubano.com has *The story of Cockey Moor otherwise Ainsworth*, by Kenneth Poyser Bullock and over 50 million more used, rare, and out-of-print books.

The following committee members were appointed: The couple resided in Tootingham at least from until when their children were born. I have the baptism dates. I am requesting any general i. James Allen was purportedly a textile mill owner. Kindly let me know if you might be able to assist. New Request My great x4 grandparents lived in Ainsworth between and Peter and Mary Tong were buried at Ainsworth Parish Church in - their gravestone is one of the flat ones around the left side of the church. I wonder if you can put me in touch with anyone who might know if any such photos exist? Any help you could give me would be much appreciated. Regards, Stephen Tonge Request: Would you be able to help me to find if that was the Inn that my relatives ran. I would appreciate if you could help me in my research. Thankyou Diane Young so far we have had these responses: I have the deeds for the Old Red Lion and have just checked them to see who owned the premises in and found that the premises were owned by various members of the Sudren family from to at least The pub may have been run by someone else rather than the owners - There is no mention in the section of deeds I read that suggests the premises were rented out or managed by someone else, from David E: Ann Horrocks and her family: Her father was Abraham Brooks a stone quarry man in Ainsworth possibly a distant relation of mine. Her husband was Thomas and in the lived in Ainsworth and Thomas is listed as an Inn Keeper but I have not been able to find which inn he kept. In Alice her son in law and her five grand children lived at Goodwin Fold Harwood and Alice 62 year old a widow was listed as a Licensed Victualler. In they lived on Bury Road Brightmet the eldest grandchild had then left home. Peter provided one of the "memories" The funeral is on Wednesday 17th Feb at

3: What has the author W D Bullock written

My great x4 grandparents lived in Ainsworth between and Peter and Mary Tong were buried at Ainsworth Parish Church in - their gravestone is one of the flat ones around the left side of the church. They lived at Cherry Tree Farm from - , and some of their children lived in the cottages next to it at Bottom oth' Moor.

Fri, 4 Dec The bad news is that we have to go back about four hundred and fifty years to find our common ancestry. The good news is that it is possible to do that - and more!! Here is a little extract about some of the circumstances surrounding "owd Ryc. Opynscha that was heir to the Schae, to take an encroachment on Cockey Moor and there to set up his hives. There was a second son of Old Ryc, whose name is unknown, and who, it is supposed, pre-deceased his brother and his nephew. On his return he found that his uncle James a third son of Old Ryc. John was, in , living at Starling, a small hamlet in the parish of Radclyff, of which it is said: Now, the aforesaid Richard Dicon O. We may not know her name at this stage, but we do know that she had a total of nine children - and then died 10 Jan One of those children was called James b. Symon went the other way, in the general direction of Bolton - and it was he who spawned my line of the family. As the youngest son, it seems that Symon had nothing, and may have been a bit of a "Jack the Lad" as was his son, also Symon, who followed after - as sons tend to do!! That is all about 15 or 16 generations ago - so does that make us something like Fifteenth cousins??? Never was too up on exactly how all that works. You see I can "gift" you your whole lineage, at least as a basic framework back to c. What do you want to do??? However, in fairness, I must tell you that much of what I have about your particular line is not actually down to me, but results from the work of a much closer relative of yours who published a book in setting out the Pedigree of the Openshaws principally of Bury and the Ormerods. Hopefully you are still treasuring a print-out of my first message to you on 13 October last, when I gave you details of Oliver, his mother and father, and all his siblings. Lancashire Fusiliers , evidently with a strong interest in genealogy, who wrote the book published in He also married May Sainte Clare Openshaw [wait for it, are you ready for this??? Philips in an able speech in which he advocated the adoption of the ballot and the abolition of Church rates, saying that although a Churchman himself, he felt ashamed when he found the Church taxing others who were opposed to it. He left three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living, except Adelaide, who married Mr. The eldest is now Mrs. Haslam, of Burnley, the third is Mrs. Joseph Thomas now practices in Bury as a Solicitor He was killed in action, and his body is said to have been found by his second wife who searched for him on the battlefield, carrying her elder child. Why can I not find such colourful stuff about my direct line?? Let me know what you decide. All that I have, I am happy to share with you - but it is for you to say first that that is how you want to play it. Some of it I have located through the IGI, but I have not checked it all out against the actual Parish records - which, even if you ask me for all that I have, I would strongly advocate that you check everything out for yourself. Lesson number one in Genealogy is that you never take anything at its face value - always check and cross-check to make absolutely sure that you are on the right path. Listen to what elderly relatives have to tell you - but then check it all out for yourself. Family stories are certainly based on fact - it is just that the facts sometimes get a little distorted along the way. Sometimes the facts are embellished, to gain effect. At other times the facts are clouded, because something is perceived as being "naughty", or because of the "what would the neighbours think" mentality!!! Time for a beer, methinks. A Sammy Websters from Halifax, no less. Regards Nigel near Chester UK. Wed, 6 Jan Hello again Helen Now back home again, and I have been digging around and looking into the brief outline which you were able to supply. She appears to be my sixth Cousin six times removed. What might that make you and I??? I guesstimate that Thomas would have been born?? However, it is at this stage that our information differs. Mary was baptized at Prestwich on 27 August Prepare yourself for a family skeleton, Helen. Shock, horror, naughty naughties. This looks seriously like a "shotgun" job!! James was 19 at the time. Mary was three years his senior and should have known better - but she seems to have lead him astray, the little hussy, because their first child HANNAH was born at Pimhole in Bury on 27 September At the time of its eventual closure in the s the mills had around looms and over spindles. Her parents were Oliver Ormerod and Annie Howarth. I have a copy of an Ormerod Pedigree

claiming to show the Ormerod line back to around I can supply many more details of both the Openshaw and the Ormerod lines - but presume that that will suffice for the moment. If you want more, all you need to do is ask. I await your comments with interest. Nigel near Chester UK From: Thu, 11 Feb Do you have a Myron and Smith Openshaw in the cattle business. I am her older sister by a previous marriage and have the internet connection. Many years ago some Openshaws did come through CA and talked to my family about similar roots. That was years ago and of course no one remembers who they were, or should I say where they were from. Hope to hear from you. Sun, 25 Apr Thanks for your time. Fri, 18 Jun Openshaw I am also researching the name Openshaw and wondered if you would exchange information. I have the Marriage Cert. They were married in Oldham Parish, Lancashire on the 4th February , both were of full age, no age given. I have been trying to find this information for 7 years and here it is sent to me as a pleasant surprise! The surname "Openshaw" Date: I recently discovered your website in the Genealogy Archive and was impressed by the compiled Openshaw email. Opynschawe thus described the place. In those days the common Anglo-Saxons had no surnames so, as an individual moved around he would be known in his new home as, say, Alfred of Openshaw. Thus, from an early beginning, there would be different individual ancestor for each group of Openshaws. The English industrial revolution saw hundreds of country people moving into the cotton towns of Bolton, Bury, Oldham and Rochdale, amongst whom would be many Openshaws. They in turn had large families, hence the large collection of Openshaws originating in this area, now known as Greater Manchester. I hope this information is of interest to all the Openshaws using this compiled Openshaw email. Wed, 4 Aug I Have my great grandmothers birth certificate issued by District Bury Subdistrict Elton county of Lancaster born Sarah Brooks 7 Aug or 78 last number is blurred her father was a Jim or John Brooks Both names were listed in different blocks of the certificate. Her mother is listed as Mary Brooks formerly Openshaw of Ainsworth. She remembers living with an aunt when she was small. Sarah told us that her mother had been disowned from the family when she married, that her family considered her dead. I believe the family thought she married beneath herself. Any Info you may have will be greatly appreciated. Thanks Karen Hanrahan From: Thu, 5 Aug I have Openshaw ancestors who came from Bolton, Lancashire, England. Mary Openshaw was born about in Bolton. She died 29 Dec in Bolton. She married James Holden b. We have no exact marriage date for them. This couple had nine children including: They were born between Openshaw Family of Lancashire, England Date: Tue, 10 Aug Mon, 16 Aug He has put my enquiry on his website. Neither his age nor place of birth are clearly written, however, his grandchildren, who were living with him at Eccles Papermill, are clearly shown.

4: When did George Poyser die

Finding the place in history was somewhat complicated by the fact that it has always been called both Ainsworth and Cockey Moor. The legal name of the parish church is "The Parish Church of Christ in Cockey, otherwise Ainsworth." In A.D. the village was referred to as "the ancient hamlet of Ainsworth".

And some wag painted on the brew house door of the Church Inn: And this remained on that door for several years, to the amusement of persons attending the church, as there was no other way for worshippers to the church than down or up Church Lane. He had a large summer house erected at the top of the large field leading from the river, and on the top of this building he placed a large image representing some celebrity or animal, which was changed every few weeks for a new one of a different character, the dismantled one being broken up and thrown into the river. He must have been a good Customer to some of the Italian image sellers who at that time frequently came round carrying a large board on which were plaster images of various kinds. What became of it in after years I do not know? When the bank stopped payment a full meeting of the directors and shareholders was held, at which it. Richard Roberts, the chairman of the board of directors, presided. Seddon had risked such a large sum in a concern not considered over safe? But they only received a very small portion of their money, and many were thereby reduced from comparative affluence to beggary and severe privations. The description of the interior of the carriage and its cooking, citing, and even sleeping appliances, would occupy too much a page, but nothing seemed to be wanting, that would add to the comfort of the traveller. This was previous to the introduction of any railway. He had a rack fitted up in his barn at Prestolee, on which he had his game when in season and sundry legs of mutton hung to condition and get tender. This memorial he had embellished with a pen and ink drawing of a huge dragon, with its open mouth representing the tunnel at Halshaw Moor, and of which issued fire and smoke forming a locomotive engine, the body and tail of the monster representing a railway train tapering off prospectively to little more than a dot. R Barnes was one of the board of directors. A most atrocious pun, but it was certainly impromptu. He kept in bed and sent for his medical adviser, Dr. Their wants were few, and their earnings small, although their hours were much longer and more laborious than they are now. The handloom weavers often worked fifteen or sixteen hours a day. Lord and one or two others in Farnworth. These master manufacturers worked quite as hard and for longer hours than their workpeople did, for I well remember Mr. Far many years after the introduction of power looms, hand-loom weaving was still carried on in Farnworth the respective homes of the artisans, as the machinery at first only adapted for weaving plain grey cloth, and all fancy checks and figured goods were still woven by hand, and many small manufacturers in Bolton and surrounding districts who had families of grown-up sons and daughters kept them all employed at home in weaving coarse caddow sheets or figured counterpanes and fancy muslins, which the head of the family took out into the country places, and retailed amongst the middle-class families and shopkeepers, etc. The production of what was at that time considered to be a good sized cotton spinning mill, was very small, owing to short machines end slow speed at which they were worked. George Lomas, who resided at Birch Hell now occupied by Mr. Bateman was connected with old Mr. Knowles, but what is the lowest price I must sell at? Cotton and yarns were then very much dearer than now. Lomas, however, could not effect any sale the following day Tuesday and on his returning from Manchester to the mills, Mr. Knowles, on which Mr. Lomas went through various items of cotton loss in. During the period when the Rawson family were all at Darley Hall except one son who was a captain in the army there a meet of mounted huntsmen and harriers in front of The Hall. I well remember watching the huntsmen in proper costume, and a pack of hounds in full cry, leaping over the fence into the meadow where the Catholic and Wesleyan chapel now stand, the hare having run across the field just before they arrived. I stood upon a stack of turf in our backyard, greatly interested in watching this unusual and exciting scene. This occurred previous to the church being built. We generally had a load of turf from Clifton Moss every autumn, as a turf fire was preferable to coal for ironing purposes. A few years alter the above occurrence, the Clifton and Kearsley Moss got on fire during very hot dry weather and it continued to burn for weeks, until it was extinguished by broad trenches being cut all round the part on fire. Crowds came to see it,

as it was quite a sensational scene, and was certainly the largest bonfire I ever witnessed. Shortly before this occurrence, a large balloon, which ascended from Warrington with Mr. The colliers were commonly seen returning front their work. In an afternoon with unburnt piece of green candle stack in a loophole made for the purpose in their working caps. Walking towards the shop door. The astonished shopman saw that he had made a fool of himself, and let Jim have the whirlers for a shilling, keeping the stockings feet. This public house was generally considered to be the oldest and leading place of resort for numbers of the middle-class shopkeepers and tradesmen of the district, who held a sort of club in the bar parlour on certain weeknights. There were also several other lodges and sick clubs connected with the establishment, most of witch held their annual dinners in the large lodge room, generally about the months of July or August, when salmon, lamb, and green peas were plentiful and cheap. These were represented standing by the bedside of a sick woman, to whom they seemed be administering either a very large dose of medicine or the cup of consolation. One part of the Bowling Green Inn was thatched at that time, and over the front door was a large sign, which was newly painted for the occasion of laying the first stone Halshaw Moor, new church. The picture on the sign represented a number of men on the bowling green, one of who was stooping in the act of sending a bowl across the green. This artistic sign was replaced with a new one, then Mr. James Roscoe came from the Cross Axes, at Bolton, to act as landlord of the Bowling Green, when another view of the green was given with the well-known, jovial figure of tile landlord Mr. James Roscoe conspicuously d displayed in the foreground of the picture. George Lomas, who resided at Birch Hall. The other lands were farmed by Mrs. John Gaskell, the whole of which is now occupied by the Farnworth Co-operative Stores. On this land were erected four cottages facing the south, and a larger house adjoining the turnpike road, which was occupied by Mr. Gaskell and his family, he being encased in the cotton waste trade with Mr. Bennet of Bolton, who built the villa residence at Summerfield, Great Lever. The cotton waste trade was at that time a most extraordinarily profitable one, for I have heard Mr. Thomas Cross to brick making. The men at work there procured a large tea tray covered with a white cloth, and by some means or another, they managed to get the entire swarm on to the tray, over which they inverted a washing mug, and brought it back to Mr. Gaskell, who rewarded them for the successful ingenuity. Another illustration of that metamorphosis is shown in the fact that at that comparatively recent period, there was not a single butchers shop in all Farnworth, nor was there sufficient flesh meat consumed to support a resident butcher, the small quantity then required by the general public being supplied by a butcher of the name of Tunstall, who lived at Street Gate Little Hulton , whose wife and son came round every Friday with a covered cart or van from which they sold and weighed out the usual weekly supply of beef or mutton to those who could at that time afford to indulge in the luxury of flesh meat. George Cottingham had his Chemical works, where Mr. Cottingham then resided until he built a new house and works now occupied by Mr. Warburton at Kearsley Moor. He regularly attended the fairs and wakes of the surrounding hamlets. He was always a conspicuous object at Whitsuntide fair held in front of the Bowling Green Inn. The space was crowded with standings, on which were displayed cakes and sweets of various kinds on Whit-Friday and Saturday. When the subscribers each took a turn at the lottery figure, spinning it round with all their might The highest number, which the finger pointed when it ceased revolving was declared the winner of the prize. What a demoralising influence this creating and fostering a taste for gambling must have had upon the rising generation of that period, yet there was at that time no legal restraint upon such a practice, as Government lotteries in England were either still in existence or only very recently abolished. At the time and for very many years afterwards, the clothing of the working classes was mostly supplied by travelling Scotchmen, who went about the country carrying small packs of sample goods, but most of their trade was done to order and on credit, the payments being made by fortnightly or even monthly instalments where some of the colliers were only paid their wages once a month. These itinerant drapers were canny enough not to deliver any goods except where there was a decently furnished household with goods of sufficient value to cover the amount of clothing supplied. Towards this it showed that the owner had only paid two half-crowns. Gowns were at that time made very plain, and took less material than is now used, The owner of the purse who was a weaver in the old weaving shed was sent for and asked if she had lost anything. She took the purse and went back to her looms in a state of dire shame and confusion. There were then no pawnshops in Farnworth to

which the inhabitants could resort when hard pressed for payment of arrears. These pattens consisted of a flat wooden sole, a full inch thick with leather tabs or straps fastened on each side and tied over the top of the shoe or boot. On the opposite side of the Chapel Lane adjoining the turnpike road was a large garden belonging, to George Hutchinson, containing fruit trees of various kinds, amongst which there stood a fine damson tree on the exact site now occupied by the Union Bank of Manchester, from which tree the writer has had many a handful of nice sweet damsons. That a mighty change has been made in that locality since the writer was a youngster under ten years of age. This notorious character had a most awful termination to his wicked life. Lord, and subsequently most generously presented by them for the object to which it is now devoted. Lower down Nelson lane now Nelson Street , on the site now occupied by cottages belonging to Messer. The writer, when a boy, often called at some of these huts for such they really were with religious tracts when officiating for his Mother, who, when her health permitted, paid regular visits, neighbourhood tracts, etc. The internal arrangements of these dwellings were such as would most certainly have astonished the sanitary committee of our Local Board. The ground floors were composed of nothing but native earth or clay which, with age and contact the flooring had become very dry and hard. Only the hearth Posted by.

5: Thomas Barnes (Unitarian) - Wikipedia

Cockey Moor was a hamlet in the township of Ainsworth, in which there was an Episcopal Chapel and a Dissenter's Meeting House. There were sixteen hundred and nine inhabitants. Lomax fold, a hamlet in the township of Ainsworth, was also mentioned.

For other people named Thomas Barnes, see Thomas Barnes disambiguation. Thomas Barnes (1771–1843) was an English Unitarian minister and educational reformer. ^{Life}^[edit] He was the son of William Barnes, of Warrington. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Blinston, of Wigan. He was born on 13 February 1771, and he lost his father when he was in his third year. He received his elementary education at Warrington grammar school, and later in the Warrington Academy. He was subsequently licensed as a preacher of the gospel, and became minister of the congregation at Cockey Moor Ainsworth, near Bolton in 1790. He remained there for eleven years. When he left, the numbers in attendance had trebled. In 1801 he became the minister of Cross Street Chapel at Manchester. It was at the time the largest, wealthiest, and most influential congregation of Dissenters in the town and district, and he remained there for thirty years until his death. In 1802, together with Thomas Percival and Thomas Henry , he founded the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester; became one of its two secretaries, and took a leading part, for several years, in its meetings and transactions. In 1803 he read a paper before the society and advocated the extension of liberal education in Manchester. He anticipated a provision for the instruction of youths of the town between their leaving a grammar school and entering into business. Barnes himself delivered a course of lectures on moral philosophy, and a second on commerce. The impact of the institution was less than hoped, however. Barnes was then induced, in association with his ministerial colleague, the Rev. Harrison, to undertake the government of Manchester College. He became its principal, for about twelve years. In 1815 he retired on account of failing strength, but was still involved in local health bodies. He died on 27 June 1843. ^{Works}^[edit] His essays, which were published in the early volumes of the Literary and Philosophical Society, services in the college, won for him in the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Edinburgh.

6: Greene King Local Pubs | Rose & Crown pub in Bury

Kenneth Poyser Bullock has written: 'The story of Cockey Moor otherwise Ainsworth' -- subject(s): History.

Len Ainsworth and His Poker Machines Ainsworth in Lancashire Finding the place in history was somewhat complicated by the fact that it has always been called both Ainsworth and Cockey Moor. The wooden chapel, probably a half-timbered Tudor building, was replaced with one of stone in the early years of the 17th century. Ainsworth grew a bit at the time of the Industrial Revolution. There was a very small mill in the village. Ainsworth is now part of the town of Bury. He was the first known bleacher of the family, a Master Bleacher at a croft near to the Ten Houses. He had two sons, Peter and Richard. Peter was apprenticed to his father at an early age and also became a Master Bleacher. His other son Richard died abroad in Honduras in 1785. The second Peter was the pioneer in chemical bleaching and founded Halliwell Bleachworks around 1800. After his marriage he and his wife lived at Lightbounds House close to the bleachworks. He died in 1815 and was buried in the family vault on the south side of Bolton parish church of St. It was the third Peter who became very rich from the bleachworks and was able to purchase the grand old mansion, Smithills Hall, at Halliwell. Robert Ainsworth and His Latin Dictionary Robert Ainsworth was a lexicographer who compiled a famous Latin dictionary of that was the standard work for at least a hundred and fifty years and saw 24 authorized editions in England and two in America. He was a friend of Charles Wesley, the founder of Methodism, who mentioned their meeting in his diary: His tears and vehemence and childlike simplicity showed him upon the entrance to the Kingdom of Heaven. Ambrose later headed west with his trade to Council Bluffs, Iowa. He completed his manuscript in at the age of eighty in the offices of his son Frank there. It was his wish that family heirlooms be handed down and that the family records should continue. Later there was a daguerreotype photograph of her taken in 1840. He recorded that three Ainsworths fought in the Revolutionary War, one Ainsworth fighting at Bunker Hill and another being killed at the siege of Boston. Popular male names in the family were Nathan, Luther, and Amasa. He was an engineer on the Rock Island Railroad when it extended its tracks from the Mississippi to the Great Southwest in about 1850. Danforth and his wife Sarah donated 40 acres of their land for public use and the place was so named that year. There are still 15 miles of track left on the line and there is a quaint dinner train that rides on those tracks. But Alfred, after growing up in Holland and England, decided to emigrate. He departed with his wife Elizabeth on the Caroline Agnes for Australia in 1850. He became a mining surveyor, basing himself at Alexandria in what was then still rough country in Victoria. Many of the early reefs in the more rugged areas were accessible only on foot. When roads were built his one concession to age was to drive his one-horse buggy. His endurance became a local legend. From Alexandria he continued his tireless travel to carry out surveys and gather statistics. Ainsworth was fiercely loyal to the mountain districts and to the men with whom he worked there. His writings, maps and drawings showed that he was highly literate. His work had a ring of sincerity and conscientiousness and in practical mining matters his advice was always dependably accurate. He died in 1860, aged 92 and working until the end, and was buried at his beloved Alexandria. Len Ainsworth had never heard of a poker machine. But he was soon convinced. The legalization of poker machines in NSW in 1900 was a boon to the company. However, in 1901, Len Ainsworth gave away the company he had spent a lifetime building. Diagnosed with cancer, he was expected to live no more than a year. He therefore presented the company in nine equal shares to his seven sons and two wives former and present, keeping nothing for himself. Len defied the laws of chance and quietly recovered from cancer. The good news was that his doctors had decided he was going to live after all. The bad news was that, like King Lear, Len was now shut out of his beloved business. However, if anyone was expecting the Ainsworth family patriarch to retire quietly, they were wrong. Len decided to try his luck one more time - launching a new company, Ainsworth Game Technology, in direct competition with his old one.

7: GENUKI: Cockey Moor Unitarian, Ainsworth, Lancashire

Kenneth Poyser Bullock is the author of The Church Of Christ In Cockey, Otherwise Ainsworth (avg rating, 0 ratings, 0 reviews) and The Story Of Cocke.

THE NEXT time you visit Bolton Museum , take a moment to examine two unobtrusive exhibits which you will find just across from the "Extinguisher" horse-drawn fire engine. One is made of dark stone and looks like a simple model of a volcano. It is cone shaped with a depression scooped out of its peak. The other is lighter in colour, oval, about two feet across and has two indentations ground into its centre. It looks like an abstract sculpture after Henry Moore. Again the label tells the story: The Roman Empire got everywhere. The real invasion of our island started in 43AD, in the reign of the academic oddball Claudius, who needed a military victory to boost his public image. He sent in four legions to the strange, soaking wet, mist-shrouded island at the back of beyond. The Bolton area was inhabited for several thousand years during the Middle Stone, New Stone and Bronze Ages, but the site seemed to have been abandoned in the Iron Age from round BC because of a sharply deteriorating climate. And so people returned to the high moors and river valleys, bringing their querns with them. What is a quern? Skilled operators can turn out up to 4lbs of flour in 60 minutes of hard grinding. The flour is then baked into loaves of bread. A quern was a pretty vital piece of kit, not as exciting as a bronze dagger or a hoard of Roman coins, but more useful if you planned on not starving to death. Some archaeologists see the quern as the very heart and embodiment of family life. So, in the Romano-British period people were grinding wheat into flour in what is now Bradshaw and Horwich. Life had come back to our area. In Roman times, the inhabitants of most of Britain were Celts. They fought in chariots, made beautiful gold jewellery, and lived in tribes and kingdoms. And the largest kingdom in Britain, was that of the Brigantes. The Brigantes, or upland people, lived in what is now northern England. They were more a loose federation of sub-tribes than a straight kingdom and it is possible that one of the sub-tribes, a group called the Segantii, lived in what is now Lancashire. Our Bradshaw and Horwich wheat grinders might have answered to that name. The Roman occupation of Britain advanced in fits and starts with the occasional disaster -- the bloody revolt of Queen Boadicea in 61 AD is the best known example. The Brigantes, numerically the largest tribe in Britain, started off as allies of Rome -- indeed their Queen, Cartimadua, handed over the resistance leader, Caratacus, to the invaders in 51 AD. But in 78AD a new governor, Julius Agricola, launched an ambitious campaign to subdue all of Britain that was left outside the zone of conquest. Lancashire was one of his first targets. In marched the legions. The area that is now Bolton, and its scattered settlements, became part of the Empire. They would remain in that condition for over years of peace mixed with the occasional emergency. Roman Lancashire was a quiet place, but not the back water that some historians have made of it. There were settlements at Lancaster, Ribchester, Colne, Wigan and Manchester and these settlements and other scattered outposts, were connected by a network of roads. Two of these passed through our area. The first was an important arterial from Carlisle to Manchester and points south and its course is followed now by that of the A6. Travelling south from Preston, it begins to swing to the south-east at Adlington and then skirts Blackrod. There may have been a permanent station at Blackrod, at the site known as Castle Croft, to the south east of the village. In the 18th century, the locals discovered "urns, coins, hinges, horseshoes and iron utensils", the possible remains of a small police post. The garrison would have been few in number, but it offered something rare in the ancient world -- a salary, and would thus have attracted locals on the make from far and wide. South of Castle Croft the road passes within half a mile of Red Moss, where one of our life-giving querns was discovered. The other Roman road, which connected Manchester to Ribchester, is more famous. We can imagine the soldiers marching, their hobnailed sandals clattering on the stones -- from Prestwich, through Radcliffe, over Cockey Moor and past Bradshaw and then on to Watling Street and through Affetside. They are marching quickly through a freezing cold rain, their faces pinched, cloaks pulled tight, many of them wearing Celtic trousers or hide leggings to protect themselves from the awful cold and damp. And sometimes they dropped things. An incomplete coarse Roman pot was found by the side of the road near Edgworth. And in the s, a small hoard of 30 or so early Roman Imperial coins was discovered in Affetside. Were they lost,

stolen, mislaid? Another quern stone, the volcano-shaped one, was found in Bradshaw, close to this road. In times past Roman coins were discovered on Cockey Moor, and in Turton. Roman roads attracted people: Settlements sprang up round military outposts. We have seen that one such post may have been at Blackrod, but there is another potential site. A surviving ancient document, called the Antonine Itinerary a sort of Roman AA map, states that a place called Coccium existed 20 Roman miles from Ribchester, and 17 Roman miles from Manchester. A Roman mile is 1, If you do the arithmetic a calculator helps and then play around with a set of compasses and a map, you will find the lines intersect just south of Affetside and rather near Cockey Moor in Ainsworth. Could Cockey Moor be Coccium? We know Roman coins were found there in times past, but there is no other direct evidence. Or rather none has yet been discovered. The Romans pulled out of Britain in Meanwhile, sailing swiftly across the North Sea in their "wave-horses", a new generation of invaders was approaching the shores of Britain. In time they would come to Bolton, too.

8: Compiled Openshaw Email

The will of Edward(1) Ainsworth is on file in Worcester Probate Registry. It is dated August 10, , was proved August 18, It is interesting to note that there is a family bible mentioned, and one used to keep family information in them.

9: Church of England records - Bury Council

Cockey Moor Unitarian, Ainsworth Lancashire genealogy. Whilst every effort has been made to record exact details of record office and library holdings you are recommended to check with them before visiting to ensure that they do hold the records and years you wish to examine.

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