



...CHIPPINERS

The inhabitants of Chipping in early times were "few, untractable, and wild." The area was "in a manner inaccessible to man", and there were "multitudes of foxes and destructive beasts."

Descriptions said to be those of the Abbot of Whalley, about 1350. From Tom Smith's "History of Chipping". 1894. p.1.

"...many of the families in this (Chipping) parish have occupied their houses for centuries, and are both polite and intelligent."

From "The Mannex Directory of Preston and District", 1865.

...BLEASDALE FOLK

They were "plain, homespun, dialectal, retiring, home-loving dwellers --having little, and needing less..."

Said to have been a description in praise of a congregation at Bleasdale Church by Canon Richard Parkinson a few years before his death in 1858. From the biography of Canon Parkinson, written as a preface to one of his books, "The Old Church Clock". 1880. He was the son of John Parkinson and born at Woodgates, a farm to the west of Chipping village.

...THORNLEY?

Chipping is the sunny side,
BUT THORNLEY IS THE MONEY SIDE.

MEET THE LOCALS



...LEAGRAM RESIDENTS

"In 1822 and for some years later the farmers of Leagram and neighbourhood had a more homely and old-fashioned appearance than at the present day..... Few people stirred beyond their own district. They had little polish, but a more friendly and less constrained address when accosted by their superiors in education or position than their present representatives. They were obliging without being subservient, and although wanting in manners, their natural demeanour contrasted favourably with the rough and often surly independence of the present time.

At that date the boys of the school, as well as others of the rising generation, nodded their heads vigorously to passing strangers, at the same time pulling heartily their one lock of hair, left in front (perhaps for this exposition of civility), the rest being closely cropped all round. They are now more fashionably cropped, but the pull and the nod have alike mostly departed.

Their dress had more character, with more simplicity. The same style prevailed universally. The men and the boys wore stout cloth or cord breeches, fastened below the knee by a strap or buttons, unsupported by braces but strapped on either side of the waist by a button; coarse blue or grey stockings of home manufacture, and a widely skirted cloth coat. The women wore full printed cotton jackets, tied at the waist, with short linsey petticoats of some dark colour. Wooden shoes were all but universal.....

.....The dialect spoken by nearly all was perplexing, though not generally impossible to understand..."

From John Weld's "History of Leagram". Written about 1880. Published by the Chetham Society, 1913.