



A Forest of Cockshutt Family Trees

Extending my Cockshutt
Heritage amid a forest of
Cockshutt family trees

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Growing my Cockshutt Family Tree in a Forrest of Cockshutt Family Trees

Introduction

Researching my paternal grandmother's Cockshutt family for the past 25 years, I have been up and down many a blind alley, but I have also been able to trace my Cockshutt heritage back thirteen generations. This search has not been without its challenges, not the least of which has been multiple spellings of the name Cockshutt and the tradition of using the same given names, generation after generation.

Fortunately, my grandmother's step brother, Charles Roberts (1905-1978) had left records of the family history research that he had undertaken during the latter years of his life. He, in turn, had the benefit of a "pedigree" written by his uncle Nicholas Cockshutt (1863-1938). The Cockshutt family tree Charles Roberts was able to document and chart using his architects drafting skills goes back eight generations and is reproduced using computer-generated graphics on the next page.

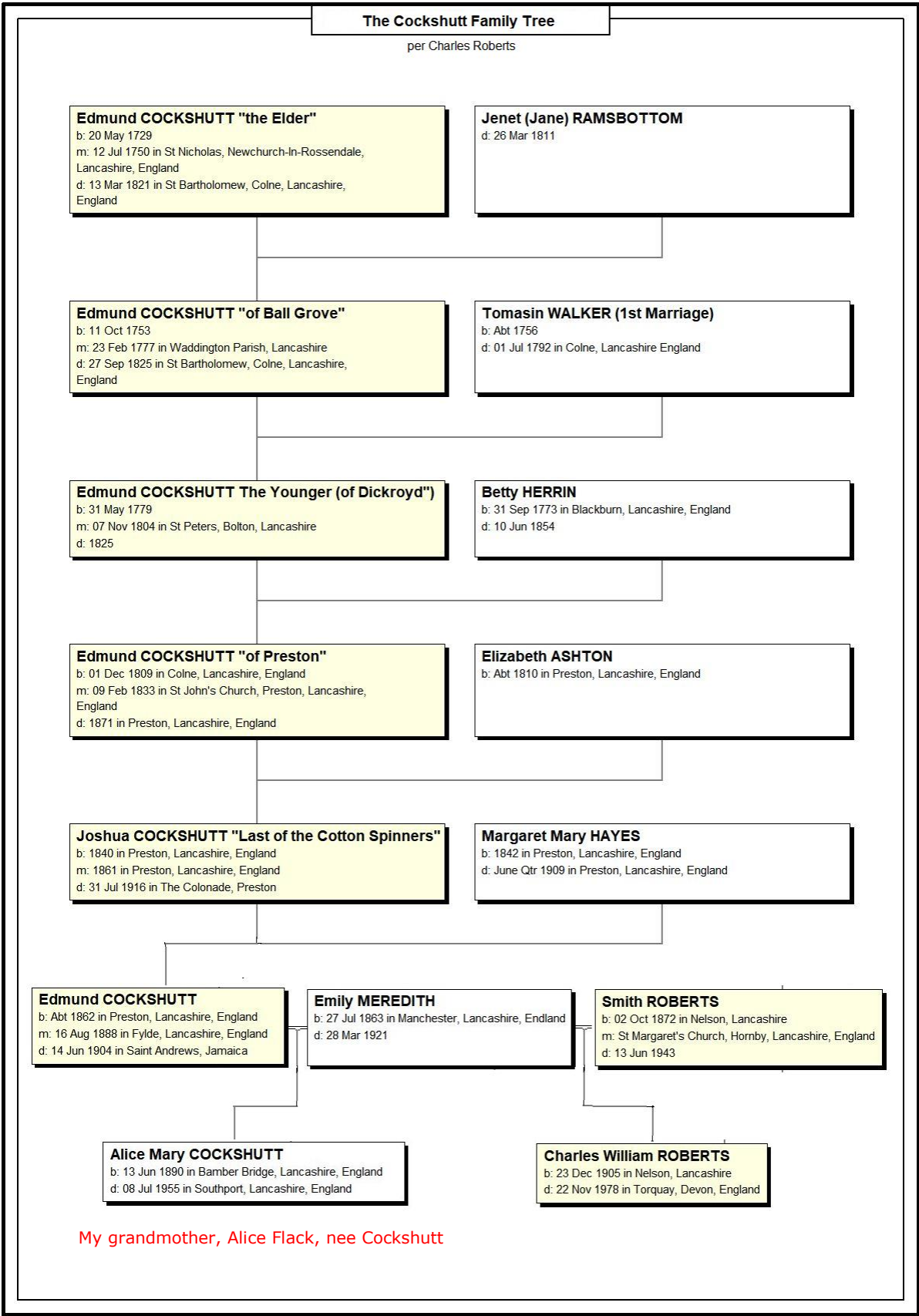
In this research report, my objective is to set out the results of research which has been directed at verifying and extending Charles Roberts' research into our shared Cockshutt family history. I report the progress made in extending our Simonstone-Colne Cockshutt family back to John Cockshutt (born circa 1560) and discuss findings in respect of other, possibly distantly related, Cockshutt families that attracted my interest during these searches.

As Charles Roberts conducted his research during the 1950-60's, his research was restricted to examining published pedigrees and indexes of parish records where such publications existed. Otherwise he would have needed to travel to the relevant towns and cities to inspect original Parish Registers for records before 1 July 1837 when birth, death and marriage registration became compulsory in England and Wales.

The results achieved by my Great Uncle Charles Roberts are a great credit to his commitment and determination when one contrasts this effort with the effort required today using the digital images and transcriptions available via the internet.

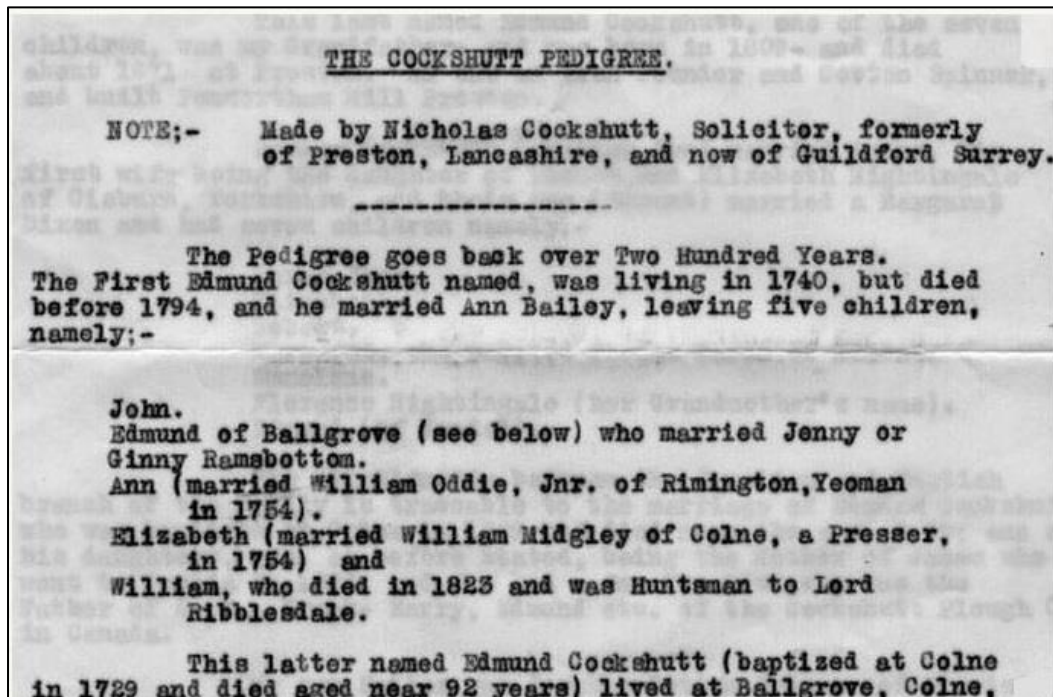
The advantages of the modern, on-line genealogical databases, such as Ancestry, Find My Past and Family Search are obvious but they can lead to careless research. In this research report I hope to set out the known facts about the Cockshutts and also address some questions that remain unanswered.

In my research report entitled ["Our Cockshutt Heritage"](#), I set out our Cockshutt family tree, using only the records available to verify its accuracy as follows:



Extending Charles Roberts' Cockshutt family tree

It will be noted that Uncle Charles had been in possession of a typed document (see below) entitled "The Cockshutt Pedigree" written by Nicholas Cockshutt (1863-1938) which traces the Cockshutts back to Edmund and Anna Cockshutt, nee Bailey, the parents of Edmund Cockshutt of Ball Grove in Colne, Lancashire. (For clarity, I have called this Edmund Cockshutt "Edmund Cockshutt of Longroyd" It will also be noted that Nicholas Cockshutt's pedigree indicated that the father of Edmund Cockshutt of Longroyd was "John" [Cockshutt]



Despite their efforts, Charles Roberts and Nicholas Cockshutt research failed to find a birth or baptism of an Edmund Cockshutt born to a "John" Cockshutt in the relevant period but did locate the baptism of Edmund Cockshutt (1729-1821), his marriage to Anna Bailey in 1724, the baptisms of five children and the burial of Ann Cockshutt in 1741.

Baptism: 29 May 1729 St Bartholomew, Colne, Lancashire, England
Edmundus Cockshutt - fils Edmundi Cockshutt, Gen:
Abode: Longroad
Register: Baptisms 1697 - 1734, Page 187B, Entry 13
Source: LDS Film 1471023

Marriage: ? Jun 1724 St Mary, Newchurch in Pendle, Lancashire, England
Edmundi Cockshot - Sy? Anna Bailey - Ca? Married by: Johannes Anderton
Curate Register: Marriages 1721 - 1747, Page 10 Source: LDS Film 1278872

Burial: 12 Jan 1740/1 St Bartholomew, Colne, Lancashire, England Ann Cockshut
- wife Edmd Cockshut Abode: Langroyd Register: Burials 1697 - 1741, Page 84,
Entry 10 Source: LDS Film 1471023

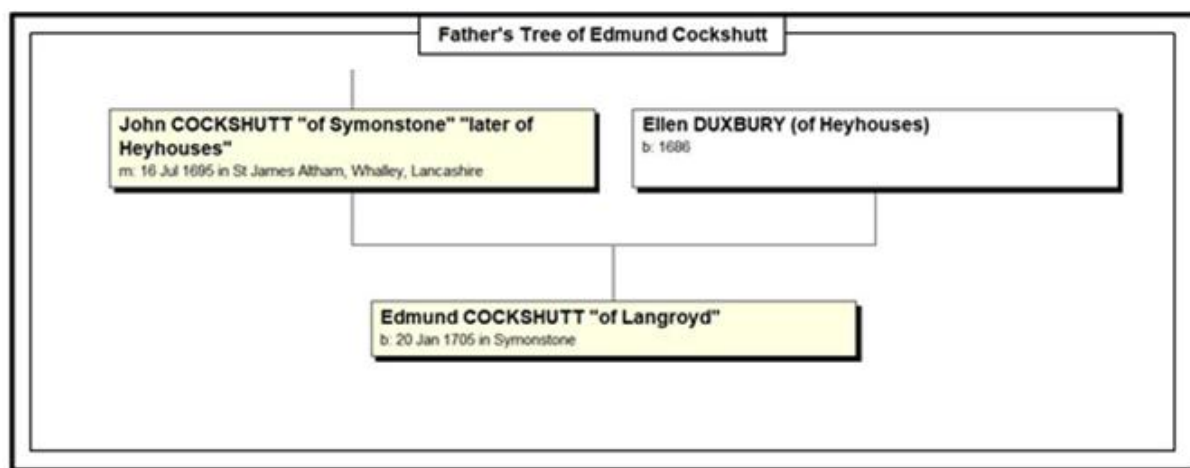
Their five children, Johannes (born 1726), Elizabetha (born 1727), Edmundus (born 1729), Anna (born 1731) and Guls (born 1733) were baptised in Colne and the parents were all recorded as living in "Langroyd" ("Longroad", "Longroid"), an historic home and farm just north of Colne. Charles Roberts was therefore led to conclude that the family spent at least their married life in and around Colne in Lancashire.

There are several aspects of these records that suggest further research was needed to confirm and extend the pedigree. First it will be noted that Nicholas Cockshutt's pedigree indicated that the father of "Edmund Cockshutt who married Ann Bailey" was a "John" Cockshutt yet no record of a baptism of an Edmund Cockshutt, son of a John Cockshutt could be found in the records of churches in Colne, despite a long history of persons of that name living in and around Colne.

More recent research, following the line of enquiry suggested by the "St Mary, Newchurch in Pendle" location of Edmund Cockshutt and Anna Bailey's marriage and the "Sy" (presumed to be short for "Symonstone") recorded as the abode of Edmundi Cockshot", subsequently found the following baptism record which is highly likely to be the missing record that would support Nicholas Cockshutt's Pedigree.

Baptism: 25 Apr 1705 St Leonard, Padiham, Lancashire, England Edmund Cockshut - son of John Cockshut Abode: Symonstone Source: Original Parish Register

It is probable that this Edmund Cockshut (sic) (baptised 25 Apr 1705) was the son of John and Ellen Cockshut (nee Duxbury) of Heyhouses, who were married at St James Altham, Whalley on 16th July 1695. The following records support that view.



The baptism of Edmund Cockshutt, son of John Cockshutt of Simonstone is recorded in the Parish records as follows

Baptism: 13 Jun 1671 St Leonard, Padiham, Lancashire, England

John Cockshutt - son of Edmund Cockshutt

Abode: Symondston

Source: Original Parish Register

(Distance = 1.46 miles from Altham)

As is the following marriage of his parents:

Marriage: 13 Sep 1662 St Bartholomew, Colne, Lancashire, England

Edmund Cockshoot - Simmonston

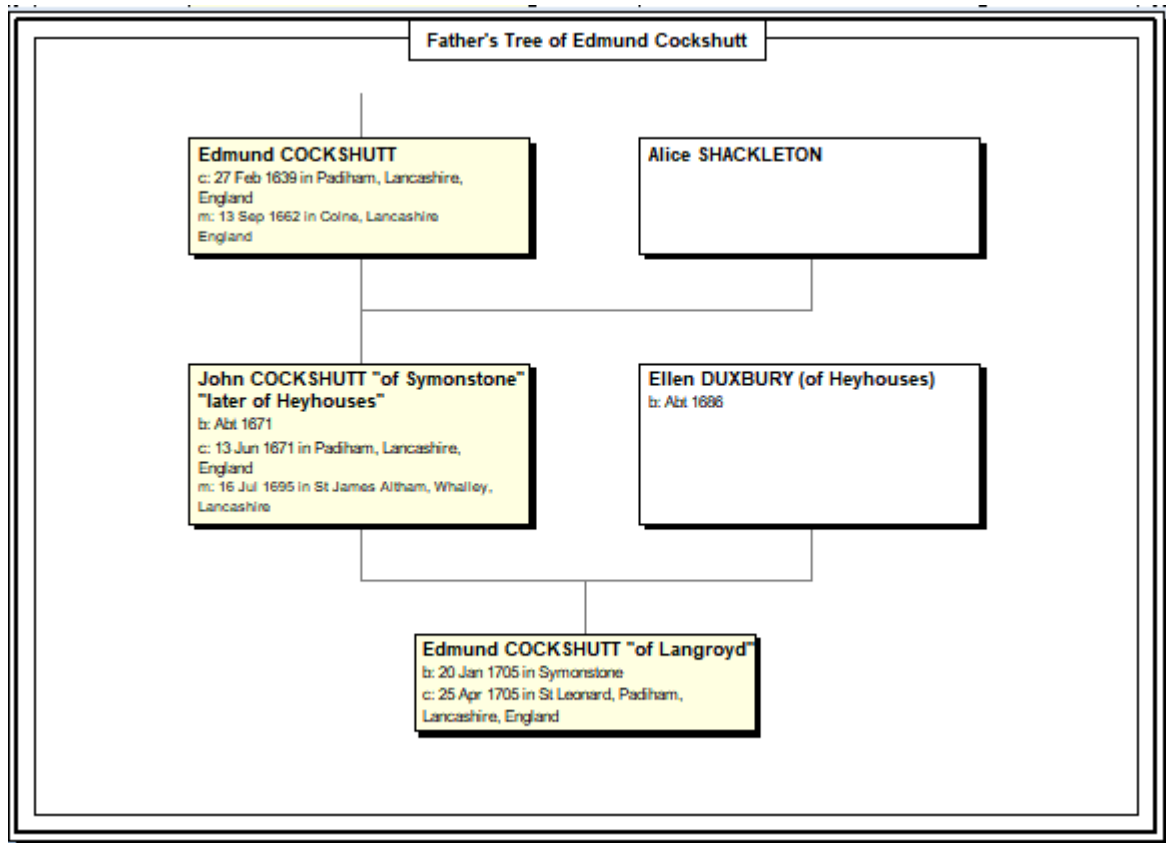
Alice Shackleton -

Married by licence

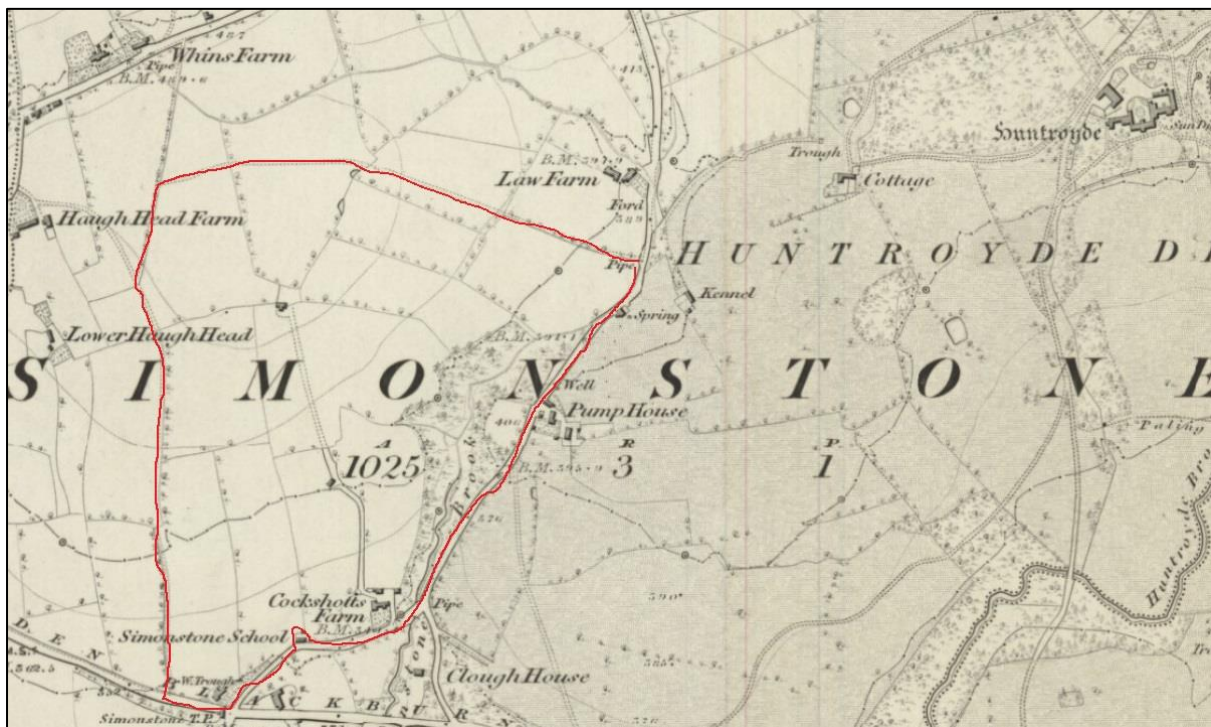
Register: Marriages 1654 - 1680, Page M6, Entry 14

Source: LDS Film 1471023

(Distance = 8.73 miles from Altham)



A search of the map of the area around Simonstone revealed the location of “Cockshutt Farm” (pictured) as shown in the following 1844 map below:



The baptism of John's father, another Edmund Cockshutt of Simonstone is recorded in the Parish registers as follows:

*Baptism: 27 Feb 1638/9 St Leonard, Padiham, Lancashire, England
Edmundus Cockshute - filius Johannis Cockshute
Abode: de Symmonston
Register: Baptisms 1573 - 1653, Page 216
Source: Original Parish Register*

And this John Cockshutt is recorded in the Padiham Parish Records as having been baptised in 1613 as follows:

 John Cockshoott England Births and Christenings	
Name	John Cockshoott
Gender	Male
Christening Date	21 Mar 1613
Christening Date (Original)	21 MAR 1613
Christening Place	PADIHAM,LANCASHIRE,ENGLAND
Father's Name	Edmund Cockshoott
Citing this Record "England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975," database, <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NYLV-12F : 11 February 2018, John Cockshoott, 21 Mar 1613); citing , index based upon data collected by the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City; FHL microfilm 459,650.	

An extensive search of the available Parish records of the churches in an around Simonstone failed to locate a marriage of a John Cockshutt in the period, however, in a Will dated June 1685, which was proved in York in 1687, John Cockshutt, Edmund Cockshutt's father, left property to his son Edmund Cockshutt as well as to his wife Grace, suggesting that Edmund's parents were John and Grace Cockshutt.

John Cockshutt's father, Edmund Cockshutt is probably identical with the Edmund Cockshutt whose baptism is recorded in the Parish Records of Whalley as follows:

 Edmund Cokshott England Births and Christenings	
Name	Edmund Cokshott
Gender	Male
Christening Date	05 Nov 1579
Christening Date (Original)	05 NOV 1579
Christening Place	WHALLEY,LANCASHIRE,ENGLAND
Father's Name	John Cokshott
Citing this Record "England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975," database, <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JW6B-44T : 11 February 2018, Edmund Cokshott, 05 Nov 1579); citing , index based upon data collected by the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City; FHL microfilm 0844795 IT 4-5.	

In Edmund Cockshutt's Will dated 1644, proven in Chester in 1647, he leaves property to his son John and his wife Ellen Cockshutt, indicating that John's mother was Ellen although, given the age difference, it seems likely that Ellen (died 1679) may have been a second wife of Edmund Cockshutt (1579-1647).

Ellen Cockshutt's burial is recorded as follows:

Burial: 22 Jul 1679 St Leonard, Padiham, Lancashire, England

Ellen Cockshut, Widdow -

Abode: Symonston

Source: Original Parish Register

Distance = 1.46 miles

A search of the available Parish records in the Simonstone area for the period 1500-1555 failed to find a record of the John Cockshutt, father of Edmund Cockshutt (1579-1647), however a Will dated 20 June 1597 and proven in York on 14 September 1597 indicates that Edmund's father and mother were John and Jane Cockshutt. Parish records indicate that John was buried at in the Parish of Padiham in 1597.

John Cockshutt's (-1597) Will also indicates that he had a brother George.

A search of the available on-line records failed to find any further baptism, marriage or burial records for either John or George or their families in the Simonstone area, although several Cockshutt families were noted among Parish records in Great Harwood and Preston.

Bringing these findings together, it is possible to extend our Cockshutt paternal line back to John Cockshutt (circa 1550-1597) as follows:

Father's Tree of Edmund Cockshutt

John COCKSHUTT
b: Bef 1570

Jane

Edmund COCKSHUTT
b: 1587
m: 13 Jan 1612 in Colne, Lancashire
England

Elizabeth MIDGESLEY

John COCKSHUTT
c: 21 Mar 1613 in St Leonards
Padiham, Lancashire, England

Grace

Edmund COCKSHUTT
c: 27 Feb 1639 in Padiham, Lancashire,
England
m: 13 Sep 1662 in Colne, Lancashire
England

Alice SHACKLETON

**John COCKSHUTT "of
Symonstone" "later of
Heyhouses"**
b: Abt 1671
c: 13 Jun 1671 in Padiham, Lancashire,
England
m: 16 Jul 1695 in St James Altham,
Whalley, Lancashire

Ellen DUXBURY (of Heyhouses)
b: Abt 1686

**Edmund COCKSHUTT "of
Langroyd"**
b: 20 Jan 1705 in Symonstone
c: 25 Apr 1705 in St Leonard, Padiham,
Lancashire, England

Given the paucity of available records of yeoman families before 1600, it is unlikely that this Cockshutt family tree can be extended further, although there may be estate and land records in Lancashire and Yorkshire county archives that are relevant but yet to be indexed.

This tree now extends Nicholas Cockshutt's (1863-1938) family history along the Cockshutt paternal line back into the 1500s but in the search several questions arose which encouraged further enquiries.

The questions included:

- Was there a family relationship between the Simonstone Cockshutts and the Cockshutts who lived in the Colne Parish during the period 1500-1600?
- Was there a family relationship between the Simonstone Cockshutts and the Cockshutts who lived in Craven area of North Yorkshire?
- Was there a family relationship between the Simonstone Cockshutts and the Cockshutts who lived in Thurgoland – Cawthorne area and who were associated with the Wortley Iron Forge, near Barnsley Yorkshire
- Was there a family relationship between the Simonstone Cockshutts and the Cockshutts who lived in the Great Harwood

Family Relationships between the Simonstone Cockshutts and Colne Cockshutts

There seems little doubt that Edmund Cockshutt (1705-1747) who married Anna Bailey (1692-1740) of Longroyd near Colne in 1724 at St Mary, Newchurch in Pendle, Lancashire, England was from a wealthy landowner family in Colne and that Edmund and Anna subsequently lived in Colne for the rest of his family lives. It is not clear why they chose to marry in Newchurch and not at either St Bartholomew's in Colne or in Padiham but it is noted that Anna Bayley was perhaps 13 or 14 years older than the 19 year old Edmund and there may have been some social reason to be discreet. It may also be true that Newchurch was closer to home for the groom.

The Simonstone Cockshutts' connection to Colne goes back many generations to the marriage of Edmund's grandfather, Edmund Cockshutt (1639-1722) to Alice Shackleton in 1662 and his Great Great Grandfather's marriage to Elizabeth Midgesley in 1612 at St Bartholemews, Colne.

Marriage: 13 Sep 1662 St Bartholomew, Colne, Lancashire, England Edmund Cockshoot - Simmonston Alice Shackleton - Married by licence Register: Marriages 1654 - 1680, Page M6, Entry 14 Source: LDS Film 1471023

Marriage: 13 Jan 1611/2 St Bartholomew, Colne, Lancashire, England
Edmond Cockshutt -
Elizabetha Midgeley -
Notes: [left column]
Register: Marriages 1599 - 1645, Page 18, Entry 326
Source: LDS film 1471023



However, the historical land title records of the Shuttleworth Estate at Simonstone include references to Cockshutts holding land in that village in 1562.

Local historian Brian Jeffery has advised that the Cockshutt family had a farmhouse in Simonstone built with a stone roof in the late 1500's and that W Palmer, a previous tenant, reported that it has a foundation stone dated "AD 1593". He further noted that after this event, "Cockshutt's Farm stretched from the farmhouse northwards to Whins Lane. The property is still called 'Cockshott's Farm', but was until recently, part of the Huntroyde Estate, owned by the Starkie family"¹.

An Edmund Cockshutt is recorded as a freeholder in Simonstone in 1626. Edmund Cockshutt left a list of his 'goods and chattels' in 1644 (see LRO: WCW Edmund Cockshott 1644).

A Title Memorandum regarding coal mining at Simonstone, dated 5 Jun 1736 include a Description "*Edmon Cockhart of Langrad (Langroyd) near Colne will pay £30 for the coal in the field called Hockhidd in Simonstone belonging to Pears Starkey esq. Cristofer Hacking of Simonstone is to have 5s per week for "Banking and care of the workine" and Thomas Whithad of Padiham is to have "the winges and all the touns wich he leavs at the end" and coal for personal use*"².

The Starkie family have been present in Simonstone since about 1465.

¹ Correspondence with the author dated 26th April 2017.

² DDSP - Wilfred Spencer of Colne 19 - Cockshutt family of Ballgrove, Colne Repository Lancashire Archives Reference number DDSP/19/1

Huntroyde Hall, Simonstone



SIMONSTONE : HUNTROYDE, c. 1880

A hall was built for Edmund Starkie in 1576. The Starkies originally came from Barnton in Cheshire. It is recorded that in 1465, Edmund, son of William Starkie of Barnton, married Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of John de Simonstone whose family had held land in Simonstone since 1230.

The Starkies were sufficiently wealthy to provide arms for the local militia in 1574, and Edmund Starkie was summoned by the Queen's Council to lend money to Elizabeth I to defend the country against the threat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Edmund was the original builder of the family's country seat at Huntroyde.

Already a powerful and influential family, it was Roger Nowell Starkie who presided at the trial of the so-called 'Lancashire witches' at Lancaster in 1612.

His son John (1584–1665) inherited the estate in 1618 and went on to become one of the Chief Justices of the Peace in Lancashire and Sheriff of Lancaster. His eldest son Nicholas, a captain in the Parliamentary army, inherited but was killed in 1643 by the gunpowder explosion at the siege of Houghton Tower. In 1651 an estate was purchased at Kearsley, south of Bolton. Nicholas' son John was High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1656 and died in 1676. The estate passed to John's son John and then to John jnr's son Piers.

Piers expanded the family's landholdings further, however he died childless in 1760 and left the estate to his cousin's son Le Gendre Starkie (c.1735–1792), after which is passed to Le Gendre's son, Le Gendre Piers Starkie (1760–1807), who was High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1806. The Starkie's were major landowners in Heyhouses (now part of Sabden) from at least 1787 and in 1801 Le Gendre Piers Starkie purchased the remaining portion.

In 1666, John Cockshot was assessed on 8 hearths (making his tax liabilities the third largest in Simonstone after Gawthorpe Hall and Huntroyde Hall).

Gawthorpe Hall



Gawthorpe Hall's origins are in a pele tower, a strong fortification built by the Shuttleworths in the 14th century as a defence against invading Scots. The Shuttleworths occupied Shuttleworth Hall near Hapton from the 12th century. The foundation stone was laid on 26 August 1600.

An early occupant was Colonel Richard Shuttleworth, who inherited it in about 1607 from his uncle. Colonel Shuttleworth was High Sheriff of Lancashire for 1637, Member of Parliament for Preston (1640 to 1648 and 1654 to 1659) and commander of the Parliamentarian Army of the Blackburn Hundred during the Civil War. After his death Gawthorpe was leased to tenants, the Shuttleworths preferring to live at Forcett Hall near Richmond.

After Forcett was sold the Shuttleworths returned to Gawthorpe and the family donated the property to the National Trust in 1970³.

It therefore appears possible that our Simonstone Cockshutt family had been associated with the Starkie and/or Shuttleworth Estates since the early 1500s, and had become small landowners in their own right.

Is it possible that at least one generation of Cockshutts fought for the Parliamentary Forces alongside Colonel Shuttleworth, or Captain Nicholas Starkie in the Civil War (1642-1652) and therefore enjoyed associations with other families who fought against Royalist Forces and subsequently became influential in the area?

³ 'Gawthorpe Hall'. 2018. Wikipedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gawthorpe_Hall&oldid=850942376.

Despite this long association with Simonstone, the records show what appears to be another Cockshutt family living at Colne.

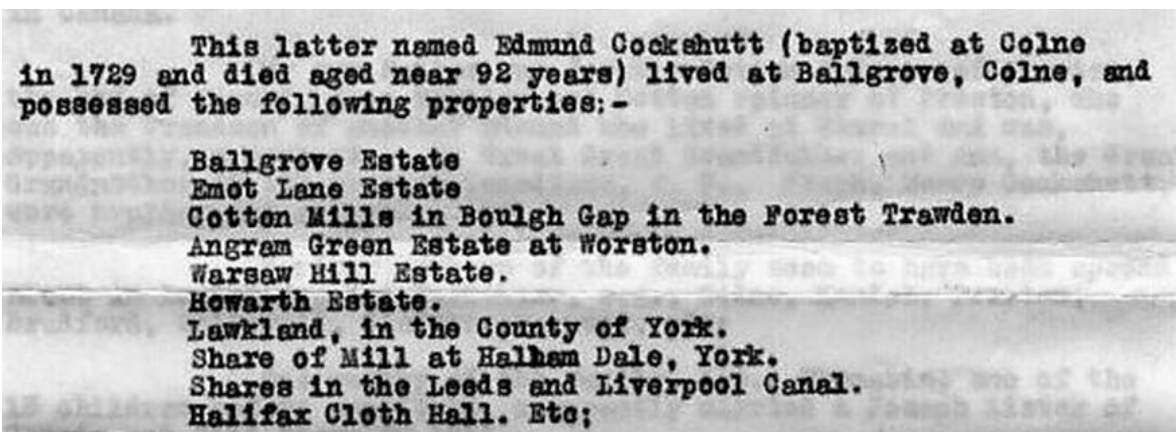
Of particular interest in the light of Edmund Cockshutt of Ball Grove's later association with mills in Colne, is the family of an Arthur Cockshutt (1600?-1684) who is recorded as a miller living at Colne Water for most of his life.

The Parish baptism records show that he was the father of seven children baptised between 1621 and 1635 but none of the children were named Edmund or John, which might suggest that he was not closely related to the Simonstone Cockshutts as he was not following that family's naming traditions.

One other finding during the searches for the antedecendants of our Simonstone/Colne Cockshutts was the relatively high incidence of the surname Cockshutt in the nearby Craven District of North Yorkshire. The following section explores the relationship between our Simonstone/Colne Cockshutt family with the families in that area.

Investigating the Relationship between the Colne-Simonstone Cockshutts and the Cockshutts from the Craven area of North Yorkshire

The village of Lawkland in the West Craven District of Yorkshire had previously been brought to this researcher's attention as it is mentioned in Edmund Cockshutt's (1729-1821) Will as the location of property that was part of his estate.



This latter named Edmund Cockshutt (baptized at Colne in 1729 and died aged near 92 years) lived at Ballgrove, Colne, and possessed the following properties:-

- Ballgrove Estate
- Emot Lane Estate
- Cotton Mills in Boulgh Gap in the Forest Trawden.
- Angram Green Estate at Worston.
- Warsaw Hill Estate.
- Howarth Estate.
- Lawkland, in the County of York.
- Share of Mill at Halham Dale, York.
- Shares in the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.
- Halifax Cloth Hall. Etc;

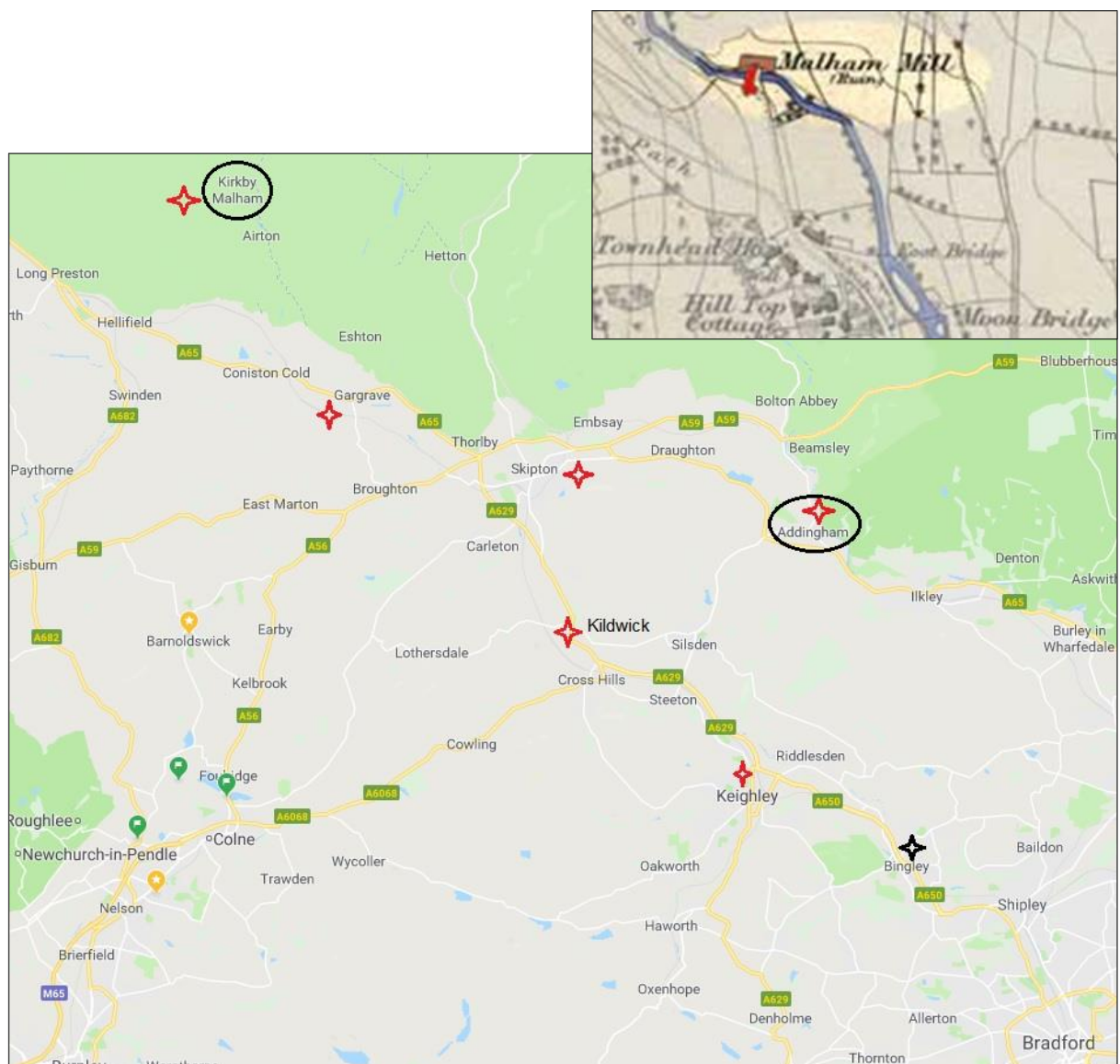
In the searches of Yorkshire records for the forebears of John Cockshutt of Simonstone (1671-1724), a second concentration of Cockshutt records was noted Keighley-Skipton and Kildwick area of Yorkshire. The searches in Family Search, Ancestry and FindMyPast for the period 1500-1650 found a total of almost 400 records of Cockshutts in Yorkshire during the period (It should be noted that this number includes a large number of surname spelling variations and duplicate records).

A significant number of these records referenced Kildwick and nearby villages such as Addingham and Gargrave. The earliest record of the Cockshutt name in this area is the baptism of Dioisius and Alice Cockshutt children of William and Jane in 1577.

It will be recalled (see above) that in Edmund Cockshutt (1729-1821) of Ball Groves' Will, among his estate were listed a "*Share of a Mill at Halham Dale York*" and [share of a booth at] "*Halifax Cloth Hall*".

The other references to the area in our Cockshutt family history are the marriage of Thomas Walker Cockshutt (1777-1822), first-born son of Edmund Cockshutt of Ball Grove, to Ann Procter at Kirkby Malham, Yorkshire in June 1805, and the reference in Ignatius Cockshutt's memoirs to his father (James Cockshutt's (1783-1866) business interests in Bradford.

The following maps are relevant:



In his history of "Yorkshire Cotton" by George Ingle, the author states:

Malham Mill, which was very near Malham Cove, had been converted from a corn mill in 1785 by a partnership consisting of:

Richard Brayshaw, excise officer, Liverpool

Robert Hartley, draper, Colne

Robert Moon, wool stapler, Colne

William Hartley, shalloon manufacturer, Colne

Brayshaw had recently bought the corn mill and owned other land and cottages in the area. The partners agreed to pay £50 each towards the cost of building the new mill. In 1786 the four partners insured the mill for £300 and their utensils for £200. Unfortunately the partners had a disagreement so it was decided to partition the mill in 1796...

Hartley was bankrupt in 1800 and his third part of Malham Mill was for sale together with his machinery. The complete mill was four storeys high and measured twenty-seven feet by twenty one feet with an eighteen foot fall of water to the wheel. The newspaper advertisement mentioned that the mill was only five miles from the Leeds and Liverpool canal and that 'from the village of Malham hands may be engaged on reasonable terms'. The auction was to take place at the Angel Inn, Colne.

Richard Brayshaw leased his section of the mill to William Cockshott about 1797 and in 1815 it was leased again to the Cockshott brothers with part being taken by John & Joseph Lister from Haworth who were cotton twist spinners, possibly at Griffie Mill near Stanbury. In 1815 the mill and contents were insured for £2,400 and cotton spinning continued until the 1840s. By 1850 the mill was in ruins and was said 'by no means adds to the beauty of the scene'. The mill was then pulled down and the stone used to build a barn.

It appears that the "Cockshott brothers" referred to in this history of Malham Mill are Thomas Walker Cockshutt (1777-1822) and his brother William Cockshutt (1782-1800), sons of Edmund Cockshutt of Ball Grove, Colne and that this is the "share" referred to in their father's Will as a "Share of a Mill at Halham Dale York"

Further inquiries revealed that a John Cockshoot is recorded as establishing a Mill in Addigham. It is difficult to be certain of the family relationship between the John Cockshoot of Addigham and the Cockshutts of Simonstone and Colne, but the similarities create a strong likelihood that this person was John Cockshutt (1751-1798) son of Edmund Cockshutt the Elder (1789-1821).

Early Modern Period: Reformation and early textile mills

High Mill



Weir at Low Mill



The earliest indications of the textile industry in the village can be found in the will of William Atkinson in 1568, in which it states that he left a solitary loom to his son-in-law.[6] The cloth making industry remained stagnant, however, until the 18th century, when revolutionary weaving inventions such as John Kay's Flying shuttle and, later, water-powered machines such as Crompton's Spinning mule, allowed the textile industry in Addingham to leap forward as it entered the 19th century.

John Cunliffe, a cloth manufacturer, and John Cockshott, a glazier and woolstapler, took advantage of the new developments in technology and leased land on the side of the River Wharfe in 1787 at the site now known as Low Mill. They built a spinning mill which enabled yarn to be spun more quickly than by hand and thus increased the production of cloth. A weir was constructed on the river and a wheel installed to provide the power. It was the first successful worsted mill in the world.

Summary of findings

Extending the Cockshutt paternal family tree beyond the Edmund Cockshutt of Langroyd (1705-1747) in Nicholas Cockshutt's "Pedigree" has been difficult due to several factors including variations in the spelling of Cockshutt, the extensive use of Latin in Parish Registers and the changes in Parish and Diocesan boundaries during the period researched.

It is therefore difficult to be certain that the tree that I have created above is without error, but given the unusual name, the relatively small populations in NE Lancashire and NW Yorkshire prior to the industrial revolution and the naming traditions in this family, we can be reasonably confident that the tree is accurate.

To sum up, the following answers to the questions posed by the outcomes of this research are offered:

- What was the relationship between the Simonstone Cockshutts and the Cockshutts who lived in the Colne Parish during the period 1500-1600?

It seems likely that the Simonstone Cockshutts became associated with Colne and its surrounding villages as a result of marriages to other yeoman families in that area. The marriage of John Cockshutt (1671-1724) to Ellen Duxbury of Heyhouses in 1695 and the marriage of Edmund Cockshutt (1705-1747) to Anna Bailey of Longroyd in 1724 no doubt increased the Cockshutt family's portfolio of properties in and around Colne in their estate.

It is possible that the Arthur Cockshutt, Milner of Colne Water (see below), was related to the Simonstone Cockshutts through Edmund and Elizabeth Cockshutt (married in Colne in 1612) or through John and Grace Cockshutt.

Burial: 23 May 1684 St Bartholomew, Colne, Lancashire, England

Arthur Cockshutt -

Abode: Colne waterside

Occupation: Milner

Register: Burials 1680 - 1696, Page S9, Entry 32

Source: LDS Film 1471023

Despite extensive unsuccessful searches of the available records in order to establish how Arthur was related to the Simonstone Cockshutts and exactly where Arthur Cockshutt's mill was located, it seems reasonable to suggest that the mill was close to the site of the Bell Grove and Bough Gap Mills on Colne Water owned 100 years later by the Simonstone Cockshutt family.

It is also possible, but less likely, given their common involvement with water mills, that these two Cockshutt families were not related and simply inherited the occupation name "Cockshutt" that was relatively common in NW Lancashire in the early modern era.

- Was there a family relationship between the Simonstone Cockshutts and the Cockshutts who lived in Thurgoland – Cawthorne area and who were associated with the Wortley Iron Forge, near Barnsley Yorkshire?

It seems clear that the Cockshutts associated with Wortley Forge, Thurgoland – Cawthorne and Huthwaite Hall originated in Great Harwood in Lancashire. (See my research report entitled "Investigating the Wortley Forge Cockshutts". No evidence has yet been found linking the Great Harwood Cockshutts with the Simonstone – Colne Cockshutts.

- Was there a family relationship between the Simonstone Cockshutts and the Cockshutts who lived in Craven area of North Yorkshire?

It can now be established that our Simonstone-Colne Cockshutts were involved in the mills in both Kirkby Malham and Addingham in period 1760 to 1830. However, no evidence can be found to link the Simonstone Cockshutts with Craven before that time.

It seems clear from the large numbers of Cockshutt (and spelling variations) Parish records in the Craven area of West Yorkshire during the period that there several extended families in the area as early as 16th Century. For example, there were 63 Cockshutt baptisms, marriage or deaths recorded in the Parish of Kildwick in the period 1581-1606. It is therefore not possible to rule out some family relationship(s) between the Simonstone – Colne Cockshutts and the early Cockshutt families recorded in the Craven area.

- Was there a family relationship between the Simonstone - Colne Cockshutts and the Cockshutts who lived in Great Harwood?

Despite, Nicholas Cockshutt and Charles Robert's belief that Edmund Cockshutt of Langroyd (1705-1747) was connected through Anne Cockshutt to the Rishton Family of Great Harwood, the available evidence does not support that view (see separate report entitled "My Cockshutt Heritage").

- Was there a family relationship between the Simonstone Cockshutts and the Johannes Cockshutt, the subject of the engraving by David Loggan?

JOHANNES COCKSHUTT, GENEROSUS (7)



Johannes Cockshutt

Further proof that the Cockshutt family had been improving their economic and social standing was recently found through some skillful detective work by Upama Rai, our son Franklin's fiancée. Glancing at an old portrait of Johannes Cockshutt, Generosus, she wondered to herself, "Where did this fellow fit in Franklin's family tree?" Upama found that the original engraving, currently in the archives of the British Museum in London, England, was completed in 1679. It was part of a legacy of £300 sterling, which would have been a large sum of money at the time. (probably worth \$20,000. today). Clearly, by 1679 John Cockshutt was both reasonably well off and socially important and would have been viewed as a member of the upper crust of English Society.

The statements in the book *"Merchants Exchange: Ignatius Cockshutt, 1812 - 1901 Canadian Entrepreneur"* in which the authors make the claim that Johannes Cockshutt was related to our Simonstone Cockshutts, are

as yet unsubstantiated however further inquiries will need to be made before a definitive answer can be made to this question.