The Pilkington family has its origins in the ancient township of Pilkington in the historic county of Lancashire, England. After about 1405 the family seat was Stand Old Hall which was built to replace Old Hall in Pilkington. The new hall was built on high land overlooking Pilkington’s medieval deer park. Stand Old Hall was replaced by Stand Hall to the south in 1515 after the Pilkingtons were dispossessed. Stand Old Hall became a barn. It is possible that Sir Thomas Pilkington had permission to “embattle” his manor house in 1470 building a stone tower. It was a ruin by the 1950s and demolished in the early 1960s.

The Pilkington name is taken from the manor of Pilkington in Prestwich, Lancashire. The Pilkington arms consist of an argent cross patonce voided gules. The Pilkington crest has a mower with his scythe and has a legend that an ancestor of the family, being sought at the time of the Norman Conquest, disguised himself as a mower.
and escaped. Ye Olde Man & Scythe Inn in Bolton derives its name from the reaper using a scythe on the family crest. The crest was first recorded on a seal from 1424.

Throughout the county there were a number of branches of the family, including those from Rivington Hall, Rivington near Chorley and from Windle Hall near St Helens, founders of the Pilkington glass manufacturers.

The first known is Alexander de Pilkington, who was recorded in 1200 and held the manor in 1212. In 1212 Pilkingtons held Rivington in Bolton-le-Moors, which became the home of a junior branch of the family.

In 1312 Alexander had settled the manors of Pilkington and Cheetham on his son Roger giving the remainder to a younger son William. Roger married Alice, sister and heir of Henry de Bury and the manor of Bury was acquired by the family. He died about 1347, and was followed by his son, the third Roger in succession. He was made a knight before 1365 and attended John of Gaunt in France in 1359, served as knight of the shire in six Parliaments between 1363 and 1384 and died in 1407. Roger Pilkington and his father, also Roger, were present with Thomas, 2nd Earl of Lancaster, at the Battle of Boroughbridge in 1322. The older Roger was imprisoned and fined, his son secured pardon by undertaking military service abroad. His son Sir Roger Pilkington (1325–1407) served under Henry of Grosmont, 1st Duke of Lancaster in 1355, and under John of Gaunt in 1359–60 and 1369.
Roger's son Sir John Pilkington (d. 1421) was granted custody of the manors of Prestwich and Alkrington. His second marriage was to Margaret (d. 1436), heir of John Verdon of Brixworth, Northamptonshire, soon after the death of her first husband, Hugh Bradshaw of Leigh. Margaret's son from her first marriage, William Bradshaw, died in 1415, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth. In 1430 Margaret settled the manors of her inheritance which included Stagenhoe in Hertfordshire, Clipston, Northamptonshire and Brixworth in Northamptonshire, and Bressingham in Norfolk, on her Pilkington sons, John, Edmund (d. about 1451), and Robert (d. 1457). Roger attended the king in the Scottish expedition of 1400 and was one of the Lancashire knights who fought at Agincourt, he died in 1421. His son Sir John inherited aged twenty-eight years and he too, fought in the French wars. He was knight of the shire in 1416 and 1418, and rewarded for his services by being made escheator in Ireland.

He died without issue in 1451, and the manor descended to Thomas, son of Edmund Pilkington, his nephew. Thomas was the son of Edmund, and enjoyed the favour of Edward IV. The Pilkingtons built a house with a moat at Bury between 1359 and 1400 and were granted a licence to crenellate it in 1469 when it became known as Bury Castle. He was made a knight of the Bath in 1475, and a baronet at the capture of Berwick in 1481. He fought for Richard III at Battle of Bosworth Field and was attainted by the victorious Henry, his
manors in Lancashire confiscated and were given to the newly created Earl of Derby. Sir Thomas Pilkington was granted Royal pardon in 1508.

The Pilkington Knights fought in the Wars of the Roses and in the 15th century three members of the family were High Sheriffs of Lancashire. Their Pilkington relatives included Sir Charles Pilkington who was appointed High Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby in 1480.

**History of the Pilkington family of Lancashire and its branches, from 1066 to 1600**
Our Pilkington Pedigree

Alexander, lord of Pilkington, held the manor of Pilkington, in the county of Lancashire, in the time of King John

Child: Alexander

Alexander de Pilkington (abt 1110-1180) of Pilkington Manor, Lancashire

The first person for whom, according to existing records, we can justly claim a place in the pedigree. In the Lancashire Pipe Roll of 31 Henry II it is mentioned that payments were made into the Treasury by "Alexander son of Alexander" and by "William son of Alexander" — no Surnames are given, as they were not in use amongst the English earlier than the next generation. Both were of Salford Hundred in which the vill of Pilkington was located, and they are believed to be the "Alexander de Pilkington" and "William de Pilkington"

Children: (1) Alexander; (2) William; (3) Alice

Alexander de Pilkington (d. abt 1231) of Pilkington Manor, Lancashire.

[he held the manor of Pilkington during the reign of King John, and, judging from official records, he was in possession as early as the time of Henry the Second. Six oxgangs of land in Rivington were also inherited by him.

At the Great Inquest (a.d. 1212) concerning services due to the King, "Alexander de Pilkinton " was one of the seventeen "trusty Knights " who were appointed commissioners, and it was recorded on that occasion that he himself was the holder of land.]

Children: (1) Roger; (2) Robert; (3) John

[It is thought that this Robert had two sons — (a) Robert, who in 1291 was killed by an arrow shot by Nicholas de Dogwero in Salford, who after the death fled abroad, his chattels being then seized by the authorities; (b) Adam, who fell from an Oak in Pilkington and was killed.]
Roger de Pilkington was lord of the manor of Pilkington in 1242 (maybe as early as 1231).

Children: (1) Alexander

Alexander de Pilkington (b. abt 1225-1291) of Pilkington manor, Lancashire.

[Sir Alexander just prior to his death conveyed all he had in Rivington to his second son Richard, on the occasion of the marriage of the latter to Ellen, a daughter of William de Anderton, of Rumworth and Anderton. The deed is undated, but was probably a.d. 1290. He died in or before 1291, as is proved by the fact that his eldest son Sir Roger was then in possession of the manor of Pilkington and was granted Free Warren by the King. His third son, Sir John, the third son, who was born about 1265. He married Margery, a daughter of William de Anderton, of Anderton and Rumworth, about 1291. His fourth son, Adam married "Matilda" [otherwise Maud] daughter of Elias de Penulbury, lord of Wickeleswick and Pendlebury, and became, jure uxoris, possessed in 1284 of the manor of Wickeleswick in Barton, but for life only in the event of there being no issue.]

Marriage:

Children: (1) Roger; (2) Richard; (3) John; (4) Adam

Sir Roger de Pilkington (1255-1322) of Pilkington manor, Lancashire.

[He succeeded to the lordship of the manors of Pilkington, Cheetham, and Crompton in 1291, on the death of his father, and, in recognition of "the good services rendered," King Edward the First on the 10th June, 1291, granted Free Warren "to him and his heirs for ever," being permission to shoot over his demesne lands of Pilkington, Whitefield, Unsworth, Cheetham, Crompton, Sholver, and Wolstenholme; a year later this right was confirmed to him."

He had an eventful career, and we find that by Letters Patent of 25th February, 18 Edward I (1296), the King granted him £100 — quite a large sum in those days — in consideration of his services in Gascony and "Aspes"; and that in 1296 he had Letters of Protection "on going beyond the seas" on the King's service with William de Louth, Bishop of Ely.]
On the 14th May, 1301, he was one of the nine witnesses who attested the Charter granted, by Thomas de Gresley, the sixth baron, to Manchester. In 1302, he contributed for his manors to the Aid for marrying the King's eldest daughter Eleanor.

On the 9th April, 1312, being a time of great political unrest, he settled the manors of Pilkington and Cheetham on himself for life, with the proviso that the "remainder" after his death should be to Roger his eldest son, and, failing Roger's issue, then to William the brother of Roger—the children by his first wife.

Civil war again broke out and in 1322, after the defeat of the Earl of Lancaster and the Barons at the fiercely contested battle of Boroughbridge, Roger was seized, and on the 17th March imprisoned at Tickhill Castle, co. York. It was expected that he would be beheaded, but, on the intervention of his friend Sir Adam de Swillington, one of the King's officers in Yorkshire, his life was spared, and, on the 7th July 1322, the Lord Chief Justice and Commissioners were directed to release him subject to his giving surety for his good behaviour, by oath and by bond; it was, however, stipulated that he be subjected to a fine of 300 marks (a fine which was never enforced) and be permitted to sue for the redemption of his estates. It is probable that he had been wounded, for he died shortly afterwards.

Marriages:

(1st Marriage) Amery de Barton (d.1294), daughter of Sir Gilbert de Barton. She brought, to Roger, 1/6th the manor of Barton, upon her death.

Children: (1) Roger; (2) William

(2nd Marriage) Alice, daughter of Sir Ralph de Otteby. In which the manor of Otteby, Lincoln was brought into the marriage.

Child: (1) Alexander

(3rd Marriage) abt. 1310 Margery Middleton, daughter of Roger de Middleton. All lands and tenements in Great Lever, together with certain wastes, was brought into the marriage. (she married, after Roger's death, Sir Adam de Swillington; Margery and Sir Adam then jointly sued for, and succeeded in recovering the estates seized by the King.)

Child: (1) Richard; (2) Adam
Sir Roger Pilkington (b. 1291-1343) of Pilkington Manor, Lancashire. Succeeded to the lordship of the manors of Pilkington, Checetham, in 1323; he was also the over-lord of Rivington manor.

Marriage: Alicia de Bury, daughter of Henry de Bury, lord of Bury & Margery Radclyffe, daughter of Richard de Radclyffe of Radclyffe, Lancashire.

[After the death of her mother and her brother, she inherited the manor and lordship of Bury by virtue of the settlement of 1313, and so enriched the Pilkingtons.]

Children: (1) Roger; (2) Robert; (3) Henry; (4) Richard

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Roger de Pilkington (b. 1325-1406) of Pilkington manor, Lancashire

Served under Henry of Grosmont, 1st Duke of Lancaster in 1355, and under John of Gaunt in 1359–60 and 1369. Served as knight of the shire in six Parliaments between 1363 and 1384.

Marriage: Margaret Strickland (1346–deceased)

Children: (1) John, (John’s son, Robert is the father of Elizabeth Pilkington, who will, in 1448, marry Edmund Greenhalgh (1426–deceased) (2) Isabel, married Thomas de Lathom, son of Sir Thomas de Lathom, who died at Knowsley in 1382. They had an only daughter who died young. Isabel afterwards married Sir John de Dalton.; (3) Lora, in 1398, married Laurence de Standish, a son of Ralph de Standish and Ceciha daughter of Roger de Bradshagh, and settlements were made upon them of lands in Shevington, Standish, and Longtre.
Lora Pilkington (1369-1425) [MDNM-WHI] of Pilkington Manor, Lancashire. Note: Lora marries into the Standish family, who merge into the Holt family, then into our Greenhalgh pedigree.


Children: (1) Alexander, heir to the Manor, who later became a knight; (2) Roger, who was by now Rector of Standish (3) Oliver

(John is also the Son of Roger Pilkington, & brother to Lora Pilkington, who married Lawrence Standish)

John Pilkington (1365-1421) [L56L-CDN] of Brixworth, Northamptonshire.

[John was granted custody of the manors of Prestwich and Alkrington. John oversaw the building of a house with a moat at Bury between 1359 and 1400. The family was granted a licence to crenellate it in 1469 when it became known as Bury Castle.]

Marriage: 1383 Margaret de Verdon (d. 1436) daughter and heiress to John de Verdon of Brixworth, Northamptonshire.

[In 1430 Margaret settled the manors of her inheritance which included Stagenhoe in Hertfordshire, Clipston, Northamptonshire and Brixworth in Northamptonshire, and Bressingham in Norfolk, on her Pilkington sons, John, Edmund (d. about 1451), and Robert (d. 1457).]

Children: (1) John

[In December, 1439 (18 Henry VI), an extraordinary dispute arose out of a demand for the payment of “the green wax tax” (so called from the colour of the seal to the writs); Sir John declined to pay, stating that he owed none—probably doubting the legality of the levy—and the Sheriff of Lancashire, Sir John Byron, after a further fruitless; demand, lodged a petition with the Council of the Duchy,
in London, who ordered him to distrain. The Sheriff then seized Sir John Pilkington’s cattle, just after he had left for his estate in Northamptonshire. In retaliation some of the Sheriff’s cattle were seized by Sir John’s brother Robert (who apparently was his agent) and a “replevin” suit against Robert was commenced; on a Writ being granted, the Sheriff’s under-bailiff made a seizure of cattle, and Sir John being enraged thereat sent his brother with divers men of the County of York, at night to Rochdale, where, after a stout fight (one man being seriously injured about the head by a sword), cattle belonging to the under-bailiff were carried off into Yorkshire. Redress was demanded, and ultimately a settlement was arrived at.

(2) Edmund; (3) Robert; (4) Henry; (5) Roger [Roger attended the king in the Scottish expedition of 1400 and was one of the Lancashire knights who fought at Agincourt, he died in 1421]; (6) Katherine; (7) Elizabeth; (8) Margaret; (9) Hannah

Robert Pilkington (1398-) settled in Yorkshire, shortly after his marriage — establishing the Yorkshire branch of Pilkingtons.

[Several of Robert’s sons stood high in the estimation of King Edward the Fourth, who showered estates and honourable distinctions upon them — partly, no doubt, on account of their position and repute; partly, also, in consideration of the loyalty which had been displayed by their near relatives, and the help they had afforded the Yorkist cause.

After the death of his mother in 1436 he succeeded to the manor of Chedburgh, co. Suffolk.]

Marriage: Joan

Children: (1) John; (2) Henry; (3) Charles; (4) George; (5) Thomas; (6) Edmund; (7) Robert; (8) Richard; (1) Elizabeth, (was alive in 1456, being then the wife of Edmund Greenhalgh, of Brandlesome, co. Lancaster. In the Will of Sir John, her brother, there is a bequest of twenty marks to Edmund Greenhalgh to the marriage of his children); (2) Margaret
Elizabeth Pilkington (1426-1452) of Yorkshire


Children: (1) Margaret; (2) Thomas Greenhalgh; (3) Elizabeth

Thomas Greenhalgh (1450-1510), Brandlesome, Elton, Lancashire.

[...became bound in £200 to Robert Langley of Agecroft, probably in connexion with the marriage between his son John and Anne Langley]

Marriage: 1478 Margerie Heaton, daughter of William Heaton, his first wife.

Children: (1) John

John Greenhalgh (1477-1555), Brandlesome, Elton, Lancashire.

[In 1519 John Greenhalgh, as bailiff of Tottington, made a complaint of various trespasses and offences against the customs of the fee. In 1525 he complained that Thomas Buckley, who had a lease of lands from him in Tottington, had made waste therein. He was the leader in disturbances in Bury Church in 1526; Duchy Plead, i, 151. He died in 1555 or 1556, leaving a son and heir Thomas of lawful age.

John's widow Anne died at the beginning of 1567; her will contains a number of family bequests, including some to her son Thomas. To John Greenhalgh (grandson) and his wife she left, among other things, a chalice with a paten and all things belonging unto the chapel, which were to descend as heirlooms with Brandlesholme]

Marriage: 1502 Anne Langley, daughter of Robert Langley of Agecroft, near Manchester.
Children: (1) Thomas, her son and heir; (2) Alice; (3) Elizabeth wife of John BradshawEsq. of Bradshaw, and (4) Anne, who married George Seller.

Thomas Greenhalgh (d.1576), 8th of Brandlesome, Elton, Lancashire.

[A settlement of the manor of Brandlesholme, with lands in Bury, Moston, Newton, Callyhurst, Horwich, and Spotland, was made by Thomas Greenhalgh in 1556 … it is recited that the recovery of 1556 was in consideration of a marriage between their son and heir, John and Alice, daughter of Robert Holt of Stubley.]

Marriages:

(1st Marriage) 1530 Alice Ann Lowbury, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Lowbury, Serjeant-at-Armes to King Henry VII.

[Anne died at the beginning of 1567; her will contains a number of family bequests, including some to her son Thomas. To John Greenhalgh (probably her grandson) and his wife she left, among other things, a chalice with a paten and all things belonging unto the chapel, which were to descend as heirlooms with Brandlesholme]

Children: (1) John

(2nd Marriage) daughter of John Devenport of Devenport, Co. Chester..

John Greenhalgh (1532—1615), 9th of Brandlesome, Elton, Lancashire.

[A settlement (sale or purchase) of the Brandlesholme estate, including three fulling mills, was made in 1591 by John Greenhalgh, Alice his wife, and Thomas the son and heir apparent. In 1585 made a settlement on the marriage of his son, Thomas, with Mary, daughter of Robert Holt.]

Children: (1) Thomas; and three daughters.

Thomas Greenhalgh
(1558–1599), 10th of Brандlesome, Elton, Lancashire.


[After Thomas's death, Mary married Sir Richard Asheston of Middleton, Lancs., Sir Richard Aseheton, (1558–1617), and who was three times sheriff of Lancashire, married 1st 1558 Mary Byron (1561–1591), 2nd 1581 Mary Holt (1569–deceased)]

Children: (1) Thomas; (2) John, (3) Richard, (4) Edmundi.

Thomas Greenhalgh (1585–deceased) of Bolton, Lancashire.

[In 1605 Sir John Radcliffe of Ordsall made a settlement (or a sale) of the manor of Newcroft, with messuages, gardens, lands, and common of pasture. About 1632 there was a dispute as to Newcroft between Greenhalgh and Radcliffe.]


Child: Peter

Peter Greenhalgh (1613–deceased) of Bolton, Lancs.

Children: (1) Ellen; (2) John; (3) George; (4) Peter

John Greenhalgh (1643–deceased) of Bury, Lancashire

Marriages:

(1st marriage) 1668 Elizabeth Stott of Bolton, Lancs.

Children: (1) John; (2) Richard; (3) Thomas


Children:

(1) James; (2) Richard; (3) Margaret; (4) Ralph; (5) John; (6) Adam; (7) Thomas; (8) Robert

Thomas Greenhalgh (1695–deceased) of Ainsworth, Lancashire

Marriage: 1722 Grace Hirst (1694–deceased) of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, the daughter of John Hirst of Huddersfield, Yorkshire & Sarah of Huddersfield, Yorkshire
Children: (1) Edmund; (2) James; (3) John; (4) Gyles; (5) Stephen; (6) John; (7) Thomas; (8) Sarah; (9) Margaret; (10) Rebecca; (11) Alice; (12) Ann; (13) John; (14) Grace

**Thomas Greenhalgh** (1724–1778) Ellenbrook, Salford, Lancashire


Children: (1) Mary; (2) Samuel; (3) John; (4) Samuel; (5) Roger; (6) Thomas

**John Greenhalgh** (1751–1830) of Worsley, Eccles, Lancashire


Children: (1) James; (2) Thomas; (3) John; (4) Ann; (5) Joseph; (6) Samuel; (7) Joseph; (8) William; (9) Richard; (10) Alice; (11) Ann
**William Greenhalgh** (1790–1861) of Swinton, Eccles, Lancashire. A widower when he married Martha. Little is known about William’s childhood years. He came from a family that was well off financially. The family owned a silk mill where fine material was woven.

[Their religious preference was toward the Independent Calvinists. William did not care for the Mormons from America, though their children did. Their son’s Thomas and Abraham were some of the first people to join the church in the Preston area.

When Thomas learns of his father’s death, Thomas writes: “When I went to look at him I thought he was not dead. His likeness was not changed at all but same as he was asleep. He was buried on the 18th January, 1861 at the Methodist Chapel, Swinton.

He was very stout and fat. He was an honest man as ever I knew though never obeyed the gospel of Christ through his blindness with sectarianism. He was a good father to us.”]

**Marriage:** 1814 Margaret [or Matty] Hope (1792–1867) of Swinton, Eccles, Lancashire, daughter of Henry Hope of Leigh, Lancs., & Ann Thornley of Little Lever, Lancashire


**Thomas Greenhalgh** (1821–1886) of Worsley, Eccles, Lancashire. His family owned a silk mill where fine material was woven. He learned to be a weaver and silk warper working at the mill.

[He was a “zealous advocate and defender of the truth”. In 1840, Thomas and his brother Abraham joined...]

**Thomas Greenhalgh**
the Mormon Church, some of the first to do so in the Preston area. In 1841, their family was living in Pendleton, Eccles, Lancashire, England. Thomas served as a home missionary in England from 1840-1860. In Thomas’s journal he wrote of attending “Tea Parties” where they would invite friends and family to come and hear the Apostles teach. The family, including seven children, sailed on the ship Belle Wood from Liverpool, England, arriving in New York City 31 May 1865. They found the country in deep mourning over the tragic death of Abraham Lincoln.

The baby had been ill on the voyage and passed away a month after they arrived. Thomas could not find work in New York City, so they moved to Cohoes, Albany, New York. They sailed down the Hudson River from Albany to New York and waited for more saints who were going to Utah. In 1865, Thomas was a mover, living in Brooklyn, Kings, New York, with Mary and seven children.

Marriages:


[Mary suffered from dementia and wandered off into the hills near their home and died in 1885. She is buried in the Washington City Cemetery.]

Children: (1) Mary Ann; (2) Sarah Elizabeth; (3) Martha; (4) Abraham; (5) Thomas Jr.; (6) Margaret; (7) Alice; (8) William; (9) Francis; (10) Ruth; (11) Elizabeth; (12) George Downing

(2nd marriage) 1874 Harriet Wardle (1851-1930) of Manchester, England, daughter of Jonathan Wardle & Elizabeh Dyson. When, in 1874, they got married, Mary Moorcroft was very much alive. This was truly a polygynous marriage.

[After Thomas’s death, in 1886, Harriet, with her two of her remaining children, Henry & Ester, move to Salt Lake City, and stay with her older son, John Thomas.]
Children: (1) Ruth; Elizabeth; (2) John Thomas; (3) Henry; (4) Ester; (5) James Albert

John Thomas Greenhalgh (1878–1969) of Washington, Washington County, Utah. In 1897, for the 50th Anniversary of the Pioneers entering the Salt Lake Valley, he moved to Salt Lake City, stayed, married, and died there. John Thomas worked for and retired from Utah Oil.

Marriages:


[Sarah’s mother, Caroline, was actually born with the first name of Mary, and her mother Caroline left England without their father John Wakefield. (Her father joined up with them a couple of years later.) They landed in New York and left with a wagon train of Saints westward to Salt Lake. It was during this trek out West, that little Mary’s mother died, she was buried just off the main trail. Little Mary, from this point on, took her mother’s first name, “Caroline”, as her’s]

Children:

(1) Blanche Pauline; (2) Rachel Gertrude; (3) John Willard “Bill”; (4) Sarah May; (5) Frank; (6)
Dorothy; (7) Elmer Pershing; (8) Ruth Ellen; (9) Vernon Edward; (10) Robert Leonard