

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

In 1626 the landowners contributing to the subsidy were Roger Hindley, the heirs of Roger Bradshaw, Thomas Gidlow, and Ralph Houghton. The two last-named, as convicted recusants, paid double.⁸¹

The hearth tax roll of 1666 shows that 135 hearths were charged. The most considerable houses were those of Richard Green, nine hearths; Peter Orrell and James Dukinfield, eight each; Major Rigby and Thomas Molyneux, seven each; and Edward Gleast, six.⁸²

John Roscow of Aspull compounded for his estate under the Commonwealth.⁸³ Besides Thomas and Richard Gerard of Highfield, the following 'papists' registered estates here in 1717:—James and Roger Leigh, Thomas Cooke, and Robert Taylor.⁸⁴

The land tax returns of 1797 show the landowners

to have been Robert Holt Leigh, Sir Richard Clayton, and others.⁸⁵

In connexion with the Established Church St. Elizabeth's was built in 1882 by Mr. Roger Leigh. The patronage is vested in trustees.⁸⁶ There is also a licensed chapel known as Hindley Hall chapel.

There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Independent Methodist churches.

The adherents of the ancient faith were formerly indebted to the lords of the manor for the mission established at Highfield; the Jesuits were serving it in 1701.⁸⁷ In 1858 the permanent church of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception was erected⁸⁸; and more recently services have been commenced at New Springs.

WINWICK

NEWTON
HAYDOCK
WINWICK WITH HULME
ASHTON

GOLBORNE
LOWTON
KENYON
CULCHETH

HOUGHTON, MIDDLETON,
AND ARBURY
SOUTHWORTH WITH
CROFT

The ancient parish of Winwick lies between Sankey Brook on the south-west and Glazebrook and a tributary on the north and east, the distance between these brooks being $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 miles. The extreme length of the parish is nearly 10 miles, and its area 26,502 acres.

The highest ground is on the extreme north-west border, about 350 ft.; most of the surface is above the 100 ft. level, but slopes down on three sides to the boundaries, 25 ft. being reached in Hulme in the south. The geological formation consists of the Coal Measures in the northern and western parts of the parish, and of the Bunter series of the New Red Sandstone in the remainder. Except Culcheth, which belonged to the fee of Warrington, the whole was

included in the barony of Makerfield, the head of which was Newton.

The townships were arranged in four quarters for contributions to the county lay, to which the parish paid one-eighth of the hundred levy, each quarter paying equally:—(1) Winwick with Hulme, half; Newton, half; (2) Lowton and Kenyon, half; Haydock and Golborne, half; (3) Ashton; (4) Culcheth, two-thirds; Southworth and Croft, a third. To the ancient 'fifteenth,' out of a levy of £106 9s. 6d. on the hundred, the parish contributed £8 3s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., as follows:—Newton, £1 10s.; Haydock, 10s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Ashton, £2 14s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Golborne, 8s.; Lowton, 15s. 8d.; Culcheth, £1 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Southworth and Croft, 9s. 2d.; Middleton with Arbury, 6s. 8d.

holders in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 249, 251.

Robert Pennington contributed to the subsidy in 1622; *ibid.* 162. Pennington Hall is still marked on the map.

Robert Gorton purchased a messuage &c. in 1581; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 43, m. 129. He died 10 Dec. 1624, holding a messuage and lands in Aspull of Edward Mosley, lord of Manchester, by the twentieth part of the eighth part of a knight's fee; James, his son and heir, was aged forty and more; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvi, no. 48. James died soon afterwards; *ibid.* xxvi, no. 11.

Roger Rycroft seems to have purchased part of the Lathom holding; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 36, m. 250. He died 15 Dec. 1612 holding of Miles Gerard, as of the manor of Aspull; his eldest son William having died before him he was succeeded by his grandson, Roger Rycroft the younger, son of William; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 314.

Thomas Shaw and Alice his wife, and John Ainscough and Ellen his wife, were deforciant of a messuage and lands in Aspull in 1392; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 54, m. 67. Miles Ainscough of Aspull was a juror in 1619; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 127.

John son of Henry del Ford of Aspull recovered land here from Robert son of Richard de Ince and a number of others, including John de Buckshagh, in 1356; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 5, m. 29. Emma de Buckshagh, who had been 'waived' for felony and died in 1401, held as widow of William Buckshagh some land here of Robert de Hulton and Katherine his wife, in right of the latter. Ellen daughter of William de Buckshagh was the heir, and twenty-two years of age in 1404; *Lancs. Inq.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 79, 80.

The Suttons and Gorsuches of Scarisbrick also held land here, as appears by their inquisitions. Edward Gorsuch had a dispute as to lands called Asmoll and Brandearth in Aspull in 1639; *Exch. Dep.* 26.

Hugh Swansey of Chorley was in 1567 found to have held lands in Aspull of William Gerard of Ince by a rent of 4d.; Robert was his son and heir; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 29. Robert Swansey and Anne his wife, and Edward their son and heir apparent, were deforciant of lands in Aspull four years later; John Ainscough was one of the plaintiffs; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 33, m. 146.

Peter Catterall of Shevington (1583)

had held part of the Hospitallers' lands by a rent of 18d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 70.

A yeoman family named Pemberton held land under the Hindleys. They became Quakers, suffering accordingly, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1682, being among the earliest settlers; *Friends' Misc.* (Phila.), vii; *Life of John Pemberton.*

⁸¹ *Lay Subs. R. bdle.* 131, no. 312, Lancs.

⁸² *Ibid.* bdle. 250, no. 9, Lancs.

⁸³ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, ii, 1151.

⁸⁴ *Engl. Catb. Nonjurors*, 153.

⁸⁵ R. H. Leigh possessed Hindley Hall, Bank House, Leyland's and Morris's; the devisees of James Hodson had Halliwell and Leylands, the same and — Doncaster had Kirklees; Sir R. Clayton had Gidlow Hall, and Sir John Smith Bradshaw Hall.

⁸⁶ Bridgeman, *Wigan Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), 784; *Lond. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 1883.

⁸⁷ Foley, *Rec. Soc. Jesus*, v, 320; Fr. Richard Moore was in charge, with an allowance of £5. Soon after him Fr. John Bennet was there until his death in 1751; *ibid.* v, 323; vii, 50. At this time 'Mr. Fazakerley' is named as the owner or tenant of Highfield.

⁸⁸ *Salford Dioc. Cal.*

WEST DERBY HUNDRED

WINWICK

One of the great roads from south to north has from the earliest times led through Winwick, Newton, and Ashton, and there are several tumuli and other ancient remains.

The Domesday Survey shows that a large part of the surface consisted of woodland, and Garswood in Ashton preserves the name of part of it. In the Civil War two battles were fought near Winwick. In more modern times coal mines have been worked and manufactures introduced, and Earlestown has grown up around the wagon-building works of the London and North-Western Railway Company.

The agricultural land in the parish is utilized as follows :—Arable land, 16,258 acres ; permanent grass, 4,820 acres ; woods and plantations, 653 acres. The following are details :—

	Arable	Grass	Woods, &c.
Winwick	2,192	247	25
Southworth and Croft	1,596	130	—
Newton in Makerfield	1,614	423	17
Lowton	960	570	—
Haydock	1,244	411	72
Golborne	951	448	16
Ashton in Makerfield	3,228	1,210	433
Culcheth and Kenyon	4,473	1,381	90

Newton has given the title of baron to the lord of the manor, who has, however, no residence in the parish ; Lord Gerard of Brynn has his principal seat at Garswood.

Dr. Kuerden thus describes a journey through the parish made about 1695 :—‘ Entering a little hamlet called the Hulme you leave on the left a deep and fair stone quarry fit for building. You meet with another crossway on the right. A mile farther stands

a fair-built church called Winwick church, a remarkable fabric. . . . Leaving the church on the right about a quarter of a mile westwards stands a princely building, equal to the revenue, called the parsonage of Winwick ; and near the church on the right hand stands a fair-built schoolhouse. By the east end of the church is another road, but less used, to the borough of Wigan.

‘ Having passed the school about half a mile you come to a sandy place called the Red Bank, where Hamilton and his army were beaten. Here, leaving Bradley park, and a good seat belonging to Mr. Brotherton of Hey (a member of Parliament for the borough of Newton) on the left hand, and Newton park on the right, you have a little stone bridge over Newton Brook, three miles from Warrington. On the left hand close by a water mill appear the ruins of the site of the ancient barony of Newton, where formerly was the baron’s castle.

‘ Having passed the bridge you ascend a rock, where is a penfold cut out of the same, and upon the top of the rock was lately built a court house for the manor, and near to it a fair re-edified chapel of stone built by Richard Legh, deceased, father to Mr. Legh, the present titular baron of Newton. There stands a stately cross, near the chapel well, adorned with the arms belonging to the present baron. Having passed the town of Newton you leave a cross-road on the left going to Liverpool by St. Helen’s chapel. You pass in winter through a miry lane for half a mile ; you leave another lane on the left passing by Billinge. . . .

‘ Then passing on a sandy lane you leave Haydock park, and (close by the road) Haydock lodge, belonging to Mr. Legh, and going on half a mile you pass



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by the chapel and through the town of Ashton, standing upon a rocky ground, which belongeth to Sir William Gerard, bart., of Brynn, who resides at Garswood, about a mile to the east (*sic*). Having passed the stone bridge take the left hand way, which though something fouler is more used. You then pass by Whitledge Green, a place much resorted to in summer by the neighbouring gentry for bowling. Shortly after, you meet with the other way from Ashton bridge by J. Naylor's, a herald painter and an excellent stainer of glass for pictures or coats of arms. Through a more open coach-way passing on upon the right leave the Brynn gate, a private way leading to the ancient hall of Brynn, and upon the left another road by Garswood to the hall of Parr, a seat belonging to the Byroms, and to St. Helen's chapel; and thence past Hawkley to Wigan.²

Among the worthies of the parish may here be noted Thomas Legh Claughton, born at Haydock Lodge in 1808, who became Bishop of Rochester in 1867, resigning in 1890, and died in 1892;³ also Thomas Risley, a Nonconformist divine, 1630 to 1716.⁴

The following in 1630-3 compounded by annual fines for two-thirds of their estates liable to be sequestered for their recusancy: Ashton, Sir William Gerard of Brynn, £106 13s. 4d.; Jane Gerard; Culcheth, Richard Urmston, £6; Lowton, Peter and Roger Haughton, £3; Southworth, Christopher Bow of Croft, £2 10s.⁵

The church of *ST. OSWALD* has a *CHURCH* chancel⁶ with north vestry, nave with aisles and south porch, and west tower and spire. It is built of a very inferior local sandstone, with the result that its history has been much obscured by repairs and rebuildings, and cannot be taken back beyond the 14th century; though the dedication and the fragment of an early cross, now set up outside the chancel, both point to an early occupation of the site.

The chancel was entirely rebuilt in 1847-8 in 14th-century style, the elder Pugin being the architect, and is a fine and well-designed work with a high-pitched leaded roof, a four-light east window, and three-light windows on north and south. There are three canopied sedilia and a piscina, and the arched ceiling is panelled, with gilt bosses at the intersection of the ribs, and a stone cornice with carved paterae.

The nave is of six bays, with a north arcade having pointed arches of two orders with sunk quarter-round mouldings, and curious clustered piers considerably too thick for the arches they carry, and projecting in front of the wall-face towards the nave. The general outline is octagonal with a hollow between two quarter-rounds on each cardinal face, and a deep V-shaped sinking on the alternate faces. The abacus of the capitals is octagonal, but the necking follows the outline of the piers, and pairs of trefoiled leaves rise from the hollows on the cardinal faces. The bases, of very rough work, are panelled on the cardinal faces, with engaged shafts 6 in. high, while on the diagonal faces are badly-cut mitred heads.

There is a curious suggestion of 14th-century detail in the arcade, in spite of its clumsiness, but the

actual date is probably within a few years of 1600. The clearstory above has three windows set over the alternate arches, of four lights with uncusped tracery and low four-centred heads.

The south arcade, 'from the first pillar eastward to the fifth west,' was taken down and rebuilt from the foundations in 1836. It has clustered piers of quatrefoil section, and simply moulded bell capitals with octagonal abaci, the arches being of two chamfered orders with labels ending in pairs of human heads at the springing. The original work belonged to the beginning of the 14th century. The clearstory on this side has six windows, of four uncusped lights without tracery, under a four-centred head, all the stonework being modern.

At the east end of the north aisle is the Gerard Chapel, inclosed with an iron screen, which about 1848 replaced a wooden screen dated 'in the yere of our Lord mccccclxxxi.' There is a three-light east window and two four-light windows on the north, all with 16th-century uncusped tracery. In the aisle west of the chapel are three four-light north windows with embattled transoms and uncusped tracery, and a north doorway with a square-headed window over it, of four uncusped lights. The tracery, except part in the Gerard Chapel, has been lately renewed, the original date of the windows being perhaps c. 1530-50. On the external faces of the transoms is carved the IHS monogram. The two east bays of the south aisle are taken up by the Legh Chapel, and separated by an arch at the west from the rest of the aisle. This western portion was rebuilt in 1530, being dated by an inscription running round the external cornice, and the Legh Chapel is somewhat earlier in date, perhaps c. 1500. The chapel has a small doorway on the south, a three-light window on the east, and two on the south, all with uncusped tracery, the stonework being mutilated, and in the aisle are three four-light windows on the south, with embattled transoms and tracery uncusped except in the upper middle lights, and one window at the west, also of four lights, but of different design. On the external faces of the transoms are carved roses, all the stonework being modern. The aisle has a vice at the south-west angle. The south porch is low, and the inscribed cornice of the aisle runs above it without a break. The porch has been completely refaced, and opens to the south aisle by a four-centred doorway with continuous mouldings. Both aisles and clearstory have embattled parapets and leaded roofs of low pitch. The inscription round the south aisle is in leonine hexameters, running from west to east, and is as follows:—

Hic locus Oswalde quondam placuit tibi valde;
Nortanhumborum fueras rex, nuncque polorum
Regna tenes, prato passus Marcelde vocato.
Poscimus hinc a te nostri memor esto beate.
Anno milleno quingentenoque triceno
Sclater post Christum murum renovaverat
istum;
Henricus Johnson curatus erat simul hic tunc.

The tower retains much of its old facing, though the surface is much decayed. It has a vice at the

² *Local Gleanings Lancs. and Ches.* i, 209. On p. 214 is his note of the other road from Winwick to Wigan as follows: 'Leaving the church on the left hand, half a mile from thence you have a fair built house formerly belonging to Charles

Herle, parson of Winwick. . . . You leave Lowton township, passing over Lowton Cop, leaving Byrom not far on the right and the New Church, being a parochial chapel to Winwick.'

³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴ *Ibid.*; see also the account of Culcheth.

⁵ Lucas, 'Warton' (MS.).

⁶ For the former chancel see Sir S. Glynne's account, *Ch. of Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.) 27, 91; also generally the Rev. W. A. Wickham in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* 1908.



WINWICK CHURCH, FROM THE SOUTH



WINWICK CHURCH : NORTH ARCADE OF NAVE

south-east angle, which ends with a flat top at the level of an embattled parapet at the base of the spire. The spire is of stone, and has two rows of spire lights, and the belfry windows are of two trefoiled lights with quatrefoils in the head. All the work belongs to the first half of the 14th century, and in the ground story is a three-light west window with modern net tracery, flanked by two empty niches, with below it a four-centred doorway with continuous wave-mouldings. The tower arch is of three continuous wave-moulded orders. On the west face of the tower, to the south of the niche flanking the west window on the south, is a small and very weathered carving of a pig with a bell round his neck, known as the Winwick pig. His story is that, like other supernatural agencies under similar circumstances elsewhere, he insisted on bringing all the stones with which the church was being built on another and lower site to the present site, removing each night the preceding day's work.⁷

The roof of the Gerard Chapel is modern, but that of the Legh Chapel has heavily-moulded timbers, ceiled between with plaster panels having moulded ribs and four-leaved flowers at the centres. Below the beams, at the wall plates, are angels holding shields with heraldry.⁸

The roofs of the aisles have cambered tie-beams and braces, with panels between the beams divided into four by wood ribs. Neither roof is set out to space with the arcades or windows, the south aisle roof being of seven bays, that in the north aisle of six; they belong probably to c. 1530.

In the vestry is a very fine and elaborate 15th-century carved beam, found used up in a cottage. It has eleven projecting brackets for images, that in the middle being larger than the others, and may have been the front beam of the rood-loft. It is 15 ft. long. An altar table in the vestry dated 1725 is inlaid with mahogany, with a 'glory' in the middle and initials at the corners, and a monogram A.T.

In the Gerard Chapel is the fine brass of Piers Gerard, son of Sir Thomas Gerard of the Brynn, 1485, and in the Legh Chapel is a second brass, now set against the east wall, with the figures of Sir Peter Legh, 1527, and his wife Ellen (Savage), 1491. Sir Peter was ordained priest after his wife's death, and is shown on his brass tonsured and with mass vestments over his armour. Below are figures of children. There is a brass plate in the chancel pavement to Richard Sherlock, rector, 1689.

Later monuments in the Legh Chapel are those of Sir Peter Legh, 1635, and Richard Legh and his wife, 1687. On the south side of the chapel some alabaster panels with strapwork and heraldry, from a destroyed Jacobean monument, are built into the wall.⁹

There are six bells, re-cast in 1711.

The church possesses two chalices, patens, and flagons of 1786; two chalices, four patens, and two flagons of 1795; and a sifter and tray of the same date. Also a pewter flagon and basin, two large copper flagons, red enamelled, with gold flower painting of Japanese style, a gilded brass almsdish and two plates, designed by Pugin, and an ebony staff with a plated head, the gift of Geoffrey Hornby, rector, 1781-1812.

In the chancel hangs a brass chandelier, given by the Society of Friends of Warrington.

The registers begin in 1563, the paper book not being extant. The first volume contains the years 1563-1642, the entries to 1598 being copies. The next volumes in order are 1630-77, 1676-95, 1696-1717, 1716-33.

The octagonal bowl of a 14th-century font found in 1877 beneath the floor of the church now lies outside the east end of the chancel, in company with the piece of an early cross-head described in a previous volume.¹⁰ It is much worn, but has had four-leaved flowers on each face, with raised centres, and must have been a good piece of work when perfect.¹¹

'St. Oswald had two plough-lands exempt from all taxation' in 1066, so that the parish church has been well endowed from ancient times.¹² Possibly the dedication suggested to Roger of Poitou the propriety of granting it to St. Oswald's Priory, Nostell,¹³ a grant which appears to have been renewed or confirmed by Stephen, Count of Mortain, between 1114 and 1121.¹⁴ In 1123 Henry I wrote to the Bishop of Chester, directing that full justice should be done to the prior and canons of Nostell, whose clerks in Makerfield were depriving them of their dues.¹⁵ From this time the prior and canons presented to the church, receiving certain dues or a fixed pension; but beyond the statement in the survey of 1212¹⁶ nothing is known until 1252, when Alexander, Bishop of Lichfield, having been appealed to by the prior and the canons, decreed that on the next vacancy they should present 'a priest of honest conversation and competent learning' as vicar, who should receive the whole of the fruits of the church, paying to Lichfield Cathedral and to Nostell Priory a sum of money as might be fixed by the bishop. In the meantime the annual pension of 50s. then paid to Nostell from the church of Winwick was to be divided equally, half being paid to the church of Lichfield.¹⁷ A century



NOSTELL PRIORY.
Gules a cross between
four lions rampant or.

⁷ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxiii, 213. The niche may have held an image of St. Anthony.

⁸ These shields have been repainted, and it is evident that this has been done incorrectly. They seem, however, to be intended for the arms of the following families:—Butler of Merton, Croft of Dalton, Legh of Lyme, Boydey, Boydey and Haydock.

⁹ The inscriptions on the various monuments are given in Beamont, *Winwick*, 119-25; see also Thornely, *Brasses*, 61, 169. Notes of the arms, &c. found in the church in the 16th and 17th centuries

are printed in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 265; xiv, 210.

¹⁰ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 262.

¹¹ *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 113; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xvii, 69.

For a traditional rhyme—'When a maid is married there the steeple gives a nod'—see *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, iii, 10. ¹² *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 236.

¹³ *Lancs. Inq. and Ext.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 72.

¹⁴ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 301.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 300.

¹⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Ext.* loc. cit.

¹⁷ *Lich. Epis. Reg.* v, fol. 61b. It may

perhaps be inferred from the notices of the rectors that the prior and canons had farmed out the church to a family of hereditary 'clerks'; and when this arrangement was terminated, opportunity was taken to secure a certain payment to the priory, and also an equal sum to Lichfield Cathedral. In future the actual holder of the rectory was to be styled a 'vicar,' though he received all the revenues; and for a century and a half accordingly he was usually so called, though 'parson' also occurs frequently. The poverty of both priory and cathedral was alleged as the reason for the pensions.

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later it appears that a pension of 24 marks was due from the vicarage to the monastery.¹⁸

In 1291 the annual value was estimated as £26 13s. 4d.,¹⁹ while in 1341 the ninth of the corn, wool, &c. was valued at 50 marks.²⁰

The first dispute as to the patronage seems to have occurred in 1307, when John de Langton claimed it in right of his wife Alice, heiress of the lords of Makerfield. The priors of Nostell, however, were able to show a clear title, and the claim was defeated.²¹ About fifty years later the patronage was acquired by the Duke of Lancaster.²² In 1381 the king was

patron,²³ and the Crown retained the right until Henry VI granted it to Sir John de Stanley, reserving to the prior an annual pension of 100s.²⁴ From this time it has descended with the main portion of the Stanley properties, the Earl of Derby being patron.

In 1534 the net value was returned as £102 9s. 8d.,²⁵ but in 1650 the income was estimated at over £660,²⁶ and Bishop Gastrell reckoned it at about £800 after the curates had been paid.²⁷ At the beginning of last century, before the division of the endowment, the benefice was considered the richest in the kingdom,²⁸ and its gross value is still put at £1,600.²⁹

The following have been rectors :—

Instituted	Name	Presented by	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1191 . . .	Hugh ³⁰	—	—
oc. 1212 . . .	Richard ³¹	—	—
oc. 1232 . . .	Robert ³²	—	—
c. 1250 . . .	N ³³	—	—
—	Alexander de Tamworth ³⁴	Priory of Nostell	—
—	Augustine de Darington ³⁵	"	—
oc. 1287 . . .	John de Mosley ³⁶	"	—
8 Feb. 1306-7.	John de Bamburgh ³⁷	"	—
— 1325 . . .	John de Chisenhale ³⁸	Bishop of Lichfield	d. of J. de Bamburgh

¹⁸ Lich. Epis. Reg. ii, 125b.
¹⁹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 249.
²⁰ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 40. The separate townships stood thus:—Ashton, £8 6s. 8d.; Haydock, 31s. 8d.; Newton, £4 3s. 4d.; Golborne, £3 1s. 8d.; Lowton and Kenyon, £4; Middleton and Houghton, £1; Culcheth, £5 16s. 8d.; Croft and Southworth, £2 6s. 8d.; Winwick and Hulme, £3.

²¹ De Banco R. 162, m. 4. The canons had presented on the three preceding vacancies, viz., Alexander de Tamworth, Augustine de Darington in the time of Henry III, and John de Mosley. These were probably all that had been appointed since the termination of the old arrangement.

Again in 1325, on the death of John de Bamburgh, the Prior of Nostell had to defend his right, the Bishop of Lichfield claiming on the ground that the prior having presented an unfit person (Roger de Atherton, Canon of Nostell) the right had devolved on himself as ordinary, and he had conferred the vicarage on one John de Chisenhale. The prior vindicated his right, but the bishop's presentee retained possession; De Banco R. 258, m. 4 d.

In 1349 it was agreed that a canon of Nostell should thenceforward be appointed to the vicarage; *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 423.

²² In 1360, and later, the king and John of Gaunt claimed the advowson, the church being then vacant; De Banco R. 404, m. 3; 406, m. 252; 409, m. 18 d. All charters relating to Winwick have been omitted from the Nostell chartulary.

²³ See the appointments in 1384 and later years. One of those nominated was a Boteler, as if the claim of Sir William Boteler had been recognized in some way.

At this time, however, the prior of Nostell sold to Robert de Morton an annuity of 8 marks for £240, which sum the prior was to employ in procuring the appropriation of Winwick; he misspent the money and involved the house in a debt of 1,200 marks; Beamont, *Winwick*, 12, quoting Batty, *Nostell Priory*, 20.

²⁴ Close, 12 Hen. VI, m. 13 d. which records a grant (undated) of the advowson made by John, Prior of Nostell, to Sir John

de Stanley, Sir Thomas de Stanley, and Henry de Byrom. It will be seen that Sir John de Stanley was patron earlier, having presented Thomas Bourghier at the beginning of 1433. The Bishop of Lichfield had presented, by lapse, ten years before; and as the rector then appointed was a Stanley, it is probable that this family had already acquired the patronage, or the promise of it. In 1518 the Prior of Nostell claimed the 100s. rent and £30 arrears from the executors of Bishop Stanley; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 123, m. 9.

²⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 220. The gross total was made up thus: Rents, £44 8s. 4d.; great tithes, £58 16s. 8d.; small tithes, oblations, and Easter roll, £15—in all £118 4s. Gowther Legh (the steward) and the bailiff had each a fee of £5; the same amount was paid to Nostell Priory; and 15s. 4d. was paid to the Archdeacon of Chester. 'A good benefice' is Leland's note on Winwick; *Itin.* vii, 47.

²⁶ *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lanca. and Ches.), 46. The parsonage house and glebe lands were worth £160 a year; three water corn-mills, £30; rents of tenants, £28; tithes, £445 2s.—all of which the rector then had to his own use.

²⁷ *Not. Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 260-4; the tenants of the glebe renewed with every new rector, and once in twenty-one years if he continued so long; what was paid by the tenants upon each renewal amounted to about £1,000, but the rector was not obliged to renew. There were four churchwardens and four assistants, serving for the four quarters they lived in.

²⁸ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 340. In 1835 its value was said to be £7,000 a year, of which £3,000 was from tithes; Baines, *Lancs.* (1st ed.), iii, 623. The Winwick Church Acts authorizing the division are 4 & 5 Vic. cap. 9 (private), and 8 & 9 Vic. cap. 9 (private).

²⁹ *Liverpool Dioc. Cal.*
³⁰ *Wballey Coucher* (Chet. Soc.), i, 40.
³¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Ext.* i, 72.

³² Lich. Epis. Reg. Stavenby, v, fol. 61b; rector named as then living in the ordinance concerning a vicarage at Winwick. Robert is mentioned also in a suit in

1277 as having made a grant of land; De Banco R. 19, m. 54 d. In 1271 Robert son of the rector of Winwick, and Amaria and Juliana his sisters accused Henry de Sefton of taking their goods and chattels; Cur. Reg. R. 204, m. 11 d. He was a son of Robert the rector; see Beamont, *Winwick*, 16. William son of Robert the rector also occurs; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1699.

³³ 'N. rector of Winwick' attested a deed made about 1250; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 17b.

³⁴ De Banco R. 162, m. 4.
³⁵ *Ibid.*; appointed in the time of Henry III, and vicar for thirty years. He appears as plaintiff in the early years of Edward I down to 1279, and is sometimes called Augustine de Winwick; De Banco R. 18, m. 15; 23, m. 21.

³⁶ De Banco R. 162, m. 4; his death was the occasion of a dispute as to the patronage early in 1307. He was vicar as early as 1287 and in 1292; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 158b-194b; Assize R. 408, m. 58 d.

In a plea of 1352 it was asserted that 'John de Warnefeld, vicar of the church of Winwick,' granted the lands in dispute in the time of Edward II; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. 6 (Mich.). Beamont, however, states that his name occurs in 1292 (*Winwick*, 17); in which case he must be identical either with John de Mosley, who died a short time before the accession of Edward II, or with John de Bamburgh.

³⁷ Lich. Epis. Reg. Langton, i, fol. 10b; he was ordered to reside in the parish. Nothing further is known of him except that he was defendant in a case in 1307; De Banco R. 164, m. 324.

³⁸ For the circumstances of his presentation see a preceding note. He gave a bond to the prior of Nostell for £316; Nostell Reg. fol. 23 (B.M. Cott. Vesp. E. xix). He occurs as vicar in 1332 as defendant in a suit concerning land in Culcheth; De Banco R. 290, m. 3; and *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 86, and in later cases, e.g. *Coram Rege* R. 297, m. 6 d. (where he is called 'parson').

WEST DERBY HUNDRED

WINWICK

Instituted	Name	Presented by	Cause of Vacancy
12 Dec. 1349	Geoffrey de Burgh ³⁹	Priory of Nostell	d. J. de Chisenhale
— —	William de Blackburn ⁴⁰	—	—
oc. 1384-5	John de Harwood ⁴¹	—	—
23 Jan. 1384-5	Thomas le Boteler ⁴²	The King	—
— — 1386	Walter de Thornholme ⁴³	"	—
— — 1388	Robert le King ⁴⁴	The Pope	—
6 May 1389	William Daas ⁴⁵	{ The Pope The King	—
3 April 1423	Mr. Richard Stanley ⁴⁶	Bishop of Lichfield	—
11 Mar. 1432-3	Thomas Burchier ⁴⁷	Sir John Stanley	d. R. Stanley
oc. 1436	George Radcliffe, D.Decr. ⁴⁸	—	—
19 June 1453	Edward Stanley ⁴⁹	Sir Thomas Stanley	d. G. Radcliffe
22 Nov. 1462	James Stanley ⁵⁰	Henry Byrom	d. E. Stanley
25 Aug. 1485	Robert Cliff ⁵¹	Lord Stanley	d. J. Stanley
27 Feb. 1493-4	Mr. James Stanley, D.Can.L. ⁵²	Earl of Derby	res. R. Cliff
21 June 1515	Mr. Thomas Larke ⁵³	"	d. Bp. of Ely
— — 1525	Thomas Winter ⁵⁴	The King	res. T. Larke
23 Dec. 1529	William Boleyne ⁵⁵	"	res. T. Winter
10 April 1552	Thomas Stanley ⁵⁶	Earl of Derby	d. W. Boleyne

³⁹ Lich. Epis. Reg. Northburgh, ii, fol. 125b. He was a canon of Nostell. His institution was confirmed eight years later, viz., 28 Nov. 1357; *ibid.* ii, fol. 126. In the following year he was described as 'lately vicar'; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 425. The church was vacant in 1360; De Banco R. 404, m. 3.

⁴⁰ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 523. It is not known whether Blackburn and his immediate successors were ever instituted.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* A protection for John de Harwood, vicar of Winwick, against William de Blackburn, late usurper of the benefice; dated 22 Jan. 1384-5.

⁴² *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 528. It will be noticed that he was presented the day after the protection to John de Harwood was granted.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 1385-9, p. 127; this was only a 'ratification of his estate.' He was to have accompanied John of Gaunt into Aquitaine in 1388, but stayed behind in London; *ibid.* pp. 497, 518.

⁴⁴ Robert le King is named as 'perpetual vicar' of Winwick, in July 1388; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1539.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, pp. 32, 363. After the disputes and unsettlement indicated by these rapid changes came a time of rest, this rector remaining for about thirty years.

It was the pope who presented William Daas to the rectory, the advowson being in his hands; but the Statute of Provisors causing difficulty the king presented the same clerk, and afterwards ratified his title. These facts appear from a petition by the rector, about 1398, complaining that a certain Robert de Hallam had informed the king that the church was vacant, and procured a presentation for himself; P.R.O. Anct. Pet. file 220, no. 10999.

William Daas had licence for an oratory in 1393; Lich. Epis. Reg. Scrope, vi, fol. 129b. From this and other evidences he appears to have been resident. A complaint was made by him in 1393 that having closed a path through one of his glebe fields, Sir John le Boteler and others had forcibly broken through. The verdict was in his favour; Pal. of Lanc. Misc. bde. 1, file 8, m. 6, 7. He is also mentioned in 1404 and 1405; *ibid.* file 9, m. 71, 68. In 1407 he purchased from Sir William Boteler the right

to make a weir or attachment for capturing fish in Sankey water; Beamont, *Winwick*, 19 (quoting Butler Deeds). He with Thomas de Longley (late Archdeacon of Norfolk), Eustace Daas, and John Drewe, gave fine for a writ in 1411-12; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. i, 173.

⁴⁶ Lich. Epis. Reg. Heyworth, ix, fol. 112b. As the bishop collated, the 'vicarage,' as it is still called, must have been vacant for some time, but the reason is not given. Master Richard Stanley was appointed archdeacon of Chester in 1426; Le Neve, *Fasti*, i, 567.

⁴⁷ Lich. Epis. Reg. Heyworth, ix, 121b. The new 'rector' probably held the benefice till his consecration as Bishop of Worcester in 1435; he became Archbishop of Canterbury; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴⁸ Dr. George Radcliffe, son of Sir Ralph Radcliffe of Smithills, was Archdeacon of Chester in 1449; Le Neve, *op. cit.* He held a canonry in St. John's, Chester, till his death; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 310. He is mentioned as rector in 1436; Kuerden MSS. iii, W. 6, no. 79. He had been rector of Wilmslow and Longford in succession; Earwaker, *East Cheshire*, i, 88. For pedigree see Whitaker, *Whalley* (ed. Nichols), ii, 319.

⁴⁹ Lich. Epis. Reg. Boulers, xi, fol. 37b. He was also appointed Archdeacon of Chester; Le Neve, *loc. sup. cit.*

⁵⁰ Lich. Epis. Reg. Hales, xii, fol. 100b. Henry Byrom was patron for this turn. James Stanley was a son of the first Lord Stanley; Archdeacon of Chester 1478, Warden of Manchester 1481, and Rector of Warrington 1482, holding all these till his death; see Le Neve.

⁵¹ Lich. Epis. Reg. Hales, xii, fol. 120; he engaged to pay a pension of 24 marks a year to the dean and chapter of Lichfield. One Robert Cliffe was priest of a chantry in St. John's, Chester, from 1478 to 1516; Ormerod, *op. cit.* i, 313.

⁵² Lich. Epis. Reg. Smith, xii, fol. 157b. He was son of the patron, and had succeeded his uncle as Warden of Manchester in 1485. He became Bishop of Ely in 1506, retaining Winwick till his death. An account of him will be found in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵³ Lich. Epis. Reg. Blyth, xiii-xiv, fol. 59. He held various benefices, being one of Cardinal Wolsey's chaplains, and his confessor. He continued faithful to Wolsey on his fall and died just before him in 1530; see *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iv, 2936,

&c. The scandal of the times alleged that his sister had been the cardinal's mistress.

In July 1515 Thomas, Earl of Derby, granted to Sir William Pole and others the advowson of Winwick, with instructions to present Randle Pole, clerk, at the next vacancy; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 68. Randle Pole was rector of Hawarden in 1516.

⁵⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iv, 3095; the king presented on account of the minority of the patron.

Thomas Winter is usually stated to have been the son of Cardinal Wolsey, but was perhaps his nephew. He appears at this time to have been only a boy, and in 1519 was learning Latin. In 1528 he was living in Paris, continuing his studies. The manner in which benefices and dignities (e.g. the deanery of Wells, the archdeaconries of York, Richmond, Suffolk, and Norfolk) were heaped upon this non-resident youth is a singular illustration of the zeal for Church reform sometimes attributed to Cardinal Wolsey. Winter appears to have resigned his preferments at or soon after the cardinal's fall, and nothing more is known of him. See *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iii, iv, and Le Neve.

⁵⁵ Lich. Epis. Reg. Blyth, xiii-xiv, fol. 65b. The presentation, dated 20 Nov., was made by the king, the Earl of Derby being still a minor; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iv, 2710. He received other church preferments about this time, being probably William Bolen, Archdeacon of Winchester, 1529; Le Neve, *op. cit.* iii, 26.

For the bells, plate, and other ornaments in 1552 see *Ch. Gds.* (Chet. Soc.), 62-5.

⁵⁶ Act Bks. at Ches. Dioc. Reg. He paid his first-fruits 5 Apr. 1552; *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 408. A fuller account of him will be found under Wigan, of which church, as also of North Meols, he was rector; Bishop of Sodor and Man; see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

In Oct. 1563 Bishop Stanley leased the rectory, including the manor and glebe, for ninety-nine years at a rent of £120 to Sir Thomas Stanley. The Earl of Derby, father of the lessee, and the Bishop of Chester were consenting parties. This lease appears to have caused much difficulty and loss, and in 1618 the rector endeavoured to have it cancelled; by a

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Instituted	Name	Presented by	Cause of Vacancy
19 Mar. 1568-9	Christopher Thompson, M.A. ⁵⁷	Thomas Handford	d. Bp. Stanley { depr. or removal of Chr. Thompson
7 Jan. 1575-6	John Caldwell, M.A. ⁵⁸	Earl of Derby	
18 Feb. 1596-7	John Ryder, M.A. ⁵⁹	—	—
27 Mar. 1616	Josiah Horne ⁶⁰	The King	prom. Bp. Ryder
27 June 1626	Charles Herle, M.A. ⁶¹	Sir Edward Stanley	d. J. Horne
—	Thomas Jessop ⁶²	—	—
19 Oct. 1660	Richard Sherlock, D.D. ⁶³	Earl of Derby	—
24 July 1689	Thomas Bennet, B.D. ⁶⁴	John Bennet	d. R. Sherlock
30 July 1692	Hon. Henry Finch, M.A. ⁶⁵	Earl of Derby	d. T. Bennet
9 Sept. 1725	Francis Annesley, LL.D. ⁶⁶	Trustees	res. H. Finch
13 Sept. 1740	Hon. John Stanley, M.A. ⁶⁷	Charles Stanley	d. F. Annesley
18 May 1742	Thomas Stanley, LL.D. ⁶⁸	Earl of Derby	res. J. Stanley
24 Aug. 1764	Hon. John Stanley, M.A. ⁶⁹	„	d. T. Stanley

compromise the hall and manor were given to the rector, but the remainder continued to be held by the Earl of Worcester, Sir John and Dame Frances Fortescue, and Petronilla Stanley, representatives of Sir Thomas Stanley, whose son, Sir Edward, had left four daughters as co-heirs. It continued to give trouble until its expiry in 1662. See Beamont, *Winwick*, 32, 37, 41, 56; also references in *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* ii, 263, 346.

⁵⁷ Church Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. Thomas Handford presented by grant of the Earl of Derby. The new rector paid his first-fruits 31 March 1569; *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* ii, 409. He afterwards renounced Protestantism, went to Douay, and being ordained priest, was sent on the English mission in 1577; Knox, *Douay Diaries*, 8, 25, 276. He was very soon apprehended by the Earl of Derby 'as a vagrant person and one suspected of some lewd practices by reason of his passing to and fro over the seas'; *Acts of Privy C.* 1577-8, p. 309. After suffering seven years' imprisonment in the Marshalsea and Tower he was sent into exile in 1585; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 70; ii, 228; Knox, *op. cit.* 288.

⁵⁸ Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 52. It appears that the Bishop of Chester claimed the presentation, perhaps by lapse, John Shireburne, B.D., being nominated by him (see Brindle). The Earl of Derby's nomination prevailed, and Caldwell paid his first-fruits on 20 Feb. 1575-6; *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* ii, 410. He was also rector of Moberley; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 412, 428. He was one of the earl's chaplains, and a favourite preacher; *Derby Household Bks.* (Chet. Soc.), 132, 133.

⁵⁹ *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* ii, 411. He was born at Carrington in Cheshire, and educated at Jesus Coll. Oxf.; M.A. 1583. He had a number of preferments in England and Ireland, and does not seem to have resided at Winwick. On being made Bishop of Killaloe in 1613 he was allowed to hold Winwick 'in commendam'; but resigned it in 1615; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

John Andrews, M.A., was presented by the Earl of Worcester in 1609; Act Bks. at Ches.

⁶⁰ *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* ii, 412; Pat. 13 Jas. I, pt. xxiii. The king presented on the ground that the previous rector had been appointed to a bishopric; but the claim was challenged, and Thomas Bold, M.A., was presented by the Earl of Worcester; later still John Mere, a prebendary of Chester, was presented. Horne, however, retained the rectory till his death in 1626. There was a lecturer

at Winwick, Mr. Goltz, who paid £1 to a subsidy in 1622; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 53, 65.

⁶¹ From this point the dates of institution have been taken from those in the Inst. Bks. P.R.O. printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antig. Notes*. Herle paid his first-fruits 1 July 1628; *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* ii, 412. This, the most distinguished of the modern rectors of Winwick, was born at Prideaux Herle, in Cornwall; educated at Exeter Coll. Oxf.; M.A. 1618; had various preferments, and was chaplain to the Countess of Derby; was a zealous Puritan, and became president of the Westminster Assembly, 1643. He was not resident at Winwick during the war, but returned in 1650, and was buried at Winwick in 1659. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Fuller, *Worthies*; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* For his conduct in 1651 see *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 175.

⁶² As early as 20 June 1660 Dr. Sherlock petitioned for admission to the rectory, stating that he had been presented by the true patron, whereas Mr. Jessop had only 'an illegal grant from the commissioners of the pretended Great Seal, after the interruption of the late Parliament so called'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vii, App. 500. Mr. Jessop conformed, and in Oct. 1662 became vicar of Coggeshall in Essex; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), iv, 359.

⁶³ Dr. Sherlock was a kinsman of Richard Sherlock, rector of Woodchurch, Cheshire; educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin; M.A. 1633; he was a zealous adherent of the royalist party during the Civil War, and employed by the Earl of Derby in the Isle of Man. He published various works, including *Mercurius Christianus*; *the Practical Christian*, in 1673; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* The 6th edition of the *Practical Christian*, printed in 1713, contains a portrait of Sherlock and a memoir by Bishop Wilson. He did not obtain full possession of Winwick for some time, owing to the disputes with his predecessor. He received a presentation or confirmation of the rectory from the king in 1663; Pat. 15 Chas. II, pt. iv, no. 27. He constantly resided on his benefice and employed three curates; Beamont, *Winwick*, 61. His will is printed in *Wills* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), i, 173. The inventory shows a library valued at £64. The funeral sermon, preached by his curate Thomas Crane (see Newburgh in Lathom), was printed; *N. and Q.* (2nd Ser.), ii, 233.

⁶⁴ He was the son of John Bennet of Abingdon, Cambridgeshire; educated at University Coll. Oxf.; M.A. 1681; B.D.

1689. He became master of the college in 1690, and died there 12 May 1692; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* The patron for this turn was probably the John Bennet of Abingdon, who was one of the members for Newton from 1691 to 1695, and afterwards a master in Chancery; Pink and Beaven, *Lancs. Parl. Representation*, 284.

⁶⁵ A son of Sir Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham. He was educated at Christ's Coll. Camb., of which he was fellow; M.A. 1682. His brother Edward was for a time rector of Wigan. Henry was in 1702 made Dean of York, but held Winwick also until 1725; Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii, 127.

⁶⁶ The patrons were the Earl of Anglesey and Francis Annesley, trustees of the Hon. Henrietta Ashburnham, granddaughter and heir of William, ninth Earl of Derby. Annesley was educated at Trinity Coll. Dublin; LL.D. 1725; married Elizabeth Sutton, divorced 1725; and secondly, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Gayer, by whom he had a son Arthur, ancestor of the present Viscount Valentia; Baines, *op. cit.* iv, 361.

⁶⁷ The patron exercised his right according to the wish of James, Earl of Derby. The earl's will reads; 'To the same Charles Stanley (eldest son of Thomas Stanley, of Cross Hall, deceased), the first and next turn of presentation and right of nomination to the rectory of the parish church of Winwick, whensoever vacant; providing he instituted the said Thomas Stanley (younger brother of Charles) if of age and ordained; if not, then to appoint some other clerk who should give security to resign the said rectory when the said Thomas was of age, if then ordained.'

The new rector was a younger son of Sir Edward Stanley of Bickerstaffe, who became Earl of Derby in 1735; educated at Sidney-Sussex Coll. Camb. of which he became a fellow; M.A. 1717. He held many benefices—Liverpool, 1726 to 1740; Winwick, 1740 to 1742, and 1764 to 1781; Bury, 1743 to 1778; Halsall, 1750 to 1757. For his character see Beamont, *op. cit.* 67. He took Winwick till his successor was ready.

⁶⁸ Of Trinity Hall, Camb.; LL.B. 1744; LL.D. 1757. Second son of Thomas Stanley of Cross Hall, Lathom; from his son James descends the present owner. This was the relation the late earl had wished to appoint, but in 1735 he was at Cambridge, and had not been ordained when Dr. Annesley died; Gregson, *Fragment* (ed. Harland), 285.

⁶⁹ He died 16 May 1781, and there is a tablet to his memory in Winwick Church.

Instituted	Name	Presented by	Cause of Vacancy
7 June 1781	Geoffrey Hornby ⁷⁰	Earl of Derby	d. J. Stanley
19 Dec. 1812	James John Hornby, M.A. ⁷¹	"	d. G. Hornby
— Nov. 1855	Frank George Hopwood, M.A. ⁷²	"	d. J. J. Hornby
29 April 1890	Oswald Henry Leycester Penrhyn, M.A. ⁷³	"	d. F. G. Hopwood

As in the case of other benefices the earlier rectors were probably married 'clerks,' enjoying the principal part of the revenues of the church, and paying a priest to minister in the parish. Two sons of Robert, rector in 1232, are known. After the patronage had been transferred to the Stanleys the rectory became a 'family living,' in the later sense.

In the Valor of 1535 the only ecclesiastics mentioned are the rector, two chantry priests at Winwick, and a third at Newton.⁷⁴ The *Clergy List* of 1541-2⁷⁵ shows three others as residing in this large parish, including the curate, Henry Johnson, paid by Gowther Legh, the rector's steward. The list is probably incomplete, for at the visitation of 1548 the names of fourteen were recorded—the rector, his curate, Hugh Bulling, who had replaced Henry Johnson; the three chantry priests and two others just named, and seven more. By 1554 these had been reduced to six—the rector, his curate, Richard Smith, two of the chantry priests still living there, but only two of the others who had appeared six years earlier. In 1562 a further reduction is manifest. The rector, Bishop Stanley, was excused from attendance by the bishop; three others appeared, one being a surviving chantry priest, but the fifth named was absent. In the following year the rector was again absent; the curate of Newton, the former chantry priest, did not appear; but the curates of Ashton and Culcheth were present, and another is named. The improvement was only apparent, for in 1565 the rector, though present, *non exhibuit*, and only two other names are given in the Visitation List, and they are crossed out and two others written over them. It seems, therefore, that the working staff had been reduced to two—Andrew Rider and Thomas Collier.⁷⁶

How the Reformation changes affected the parish does not appear, except from these fluctuations and reductions in the staff of clergy. The rector was not interfered with on the accession of Elizabeth; his

dignity and age, as well as his family connexions, probably saved him from any compliance beyond employing a curate who would use the new services. His successor became a Douay missionary priest, suffering imprisonment and exile. Though the rector in 1590 was 'a preacher' he lived in Cheshire, and his curate was 'no preacher'; nor were the two chapels at Newton and Ashton any better provided.⁷⁷ The list drawn up about 1610 shows that though the rector, an Irish dignitary, was 'a preacher,' the resident curate was not; while at the three chapels there were 'seldom curates.'⁷⁸

The Commonwealth surveyors of 1650 were not quite satisfied with Mr. Herle, for though he was 'an orthodox, godly, preaching minister,' and one of the most prominent Presbyterians in England, he had not observed the day of humiliation recently appointed by the Parliament. They recommended the creation of four new parishes—the three ancient chapelries, and a new one at Lowton.⁷⁹ After the Restoration two or three meetings of Nonconformists seem to have been established.⁸⁰ In 1778 each of the four chapelries in the parish was served by a resident curate, paid chiefly by the rector, except Newton, paid by Mr. Legh.⁸¹

The great changes brought about by the coal mining and other industries in the neighbourhood have ecclesiastically, as in other respects, produced a revolution; and by the munificence of Rector J. J. Hornby—a just munificence, but rare—the modern parishes into which Winwick has been divided are well endowed.

There were two chantries in the parish church. The older of them was founded in the chapel of the Holy Trinity in 1330 by Gilbert de Haydock, for a fit and honest chaplain, who was to pray for the founder by name in every mass, and say the commendation with *Placebo* and *Dirige*, every day except on double feasts of nine lessons. The right of pre-

⁷⁰ Eldest son of Edmund Hornby of Poulton and Scale Hall. He is said to have served in the Navy in his early years; in 1774 he was sheriff of Lancashire; *P.R.O. List*, 74. Afterwards he was ordained, and having married a sister of the Earl of Derby was presented to Winwick. He died in 1812, and was buried at Winwick. One of his curates, the Rev. Giles Chippendale, who had lost an arm in the naval service, was said to have been with him in the same ship; Beamont, *op. cit.* 68.

His son Sir Phipps Hornby had a distinguished career in the Navy.

⁷¹ Second son of the preceding rector. Educated at Trinity Coll. Camb.; M.A. 1802.

An attractive sketch of his character is given by Mr. Beamont (*op. cit.* 71-80). As rector, his most conspicuous act was the procuring, in conjunction with the Earl of Derby as patron, of the Winwick Church Acts of 1841 and 1845, by which Croft, Newton, Culcheth (Newchurch), Lowton, Golborne, and Ashton

became separate parishes, each being endowed with its tithes; and two other chapelries were formed. Thus the glebe of Winwick and the tithes of Houghton were all that was left of the ancient endowment of the parish church. Besides this Mr. Hornby contributed liberally to the erection of churches in the detached portions of his parish, and rebuilt the chancel of his own church at a cost of £6,000. He died 14 Sept. 1855.

⁷² Educated at Christ Church, Oxf.; M.A. 1840; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* In this year he became incumbent of Knowsley and chaplain to the Earl of Derby; canon of Chester, 1866. He had married in 1835 Lady Eleanor Mary Stanley, daughter of Edward, Earl of Derby. He died at Winwick 11 March 1890.

⁷³ The new rector is a cousin of the patron. He was educated at Balliol Coll. Oxf.; M.A. 1852; incumbent of Bickerstaffe, 1858; vicar of Huyton, 1869, and canon of Liverpool, 1880. Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

⁷⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 220.

⁷⁵ Published by the Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches. 15. It should be stated that Henry Johnson's name does not occur in the later lists, so that the remarks in Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), iv, 355, are baseless. The other priests probably served Ashton and Culcheth.

⁷⁶ From the Visitation lists, 1548-65, preserved at the Ches. Dioc. Reg.

⁷⁷ Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 248 (quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxxv, 4). In 1598 the curate did not wear the surplice, and again in 1622 there was neither Bible nor surplice; Raines MSS. xxii, 182, 188 (from Chest. Act Bks.).

⁷⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 13.

⁷⁹ *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* 46-50.

⁸⁰ In 1669 several persons were presented to the Bishop of Chester for having unlawful conventicles in their houses, Oliver Taylor of Holcroft Hall being one; Visit. Papers, at Chester. See also *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 231, 232.

⁸¹ Return by Rector Stanley in the Dioc. Reg. Chester.

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sentation was vested in the founder and his heirs, but after a three months' vacancy it would lapse to the bishop.⁸² A few of the names of the priests of this foundation occur in the Lichfield Registers, and others have been collected by Mr. Beamont from the Legh deeds.⁸³ In 1534 the income was 66*s.* 8*d.*, and it remained the same till the confiscation in 1548.⁸⁴

The second chantry, known as the Stanley chantry, was founded by the ancestors of the Earl of Derby. It was in the rector's chapel, and endowed with burghages in Lichfield and Chester, bringing in a rent of 66*s.* 8*d.*⁸⁵

A grammar school, once of some note, was founded by Gowther Legh in the time of Henry VIII, and refounded in 1619 by Sir Peter Legh.⁸⁶

⁸² Lich. Epis. Reg. Northburgh, iii, fol. 76*b*, and Beamont, *Winwick*, 82. The original endowment consisted of eight messuages, seven tofts, 41½ acres of land, with appurtenances in Newton in Makerfield, with the reversion of others held for life by Adam de Walton. Chalices, books, vestments, and other ornaments were provided by the founder. Should the chaplain be unable through infirmity to attend to his duties he was to receive a portion of the fruits sufficient to support him decently. See *Final Conc.* ii, 81.

⁸³ Beamont, 83-6. The list (omitting the first names and making one or two other corrections) is as follows:—

- 1334. Peter de Winwick, nominated by the founder, Gilbert de Haydock; Lich. Epis. Reg. Northburgh, ii, fol. 109*b*.
- oc. 1343. William de Rokeden.
- 1358. Richard de Heton, presented by John de Haydock, on the death of W. de Rokeden; Lich. Epis. Reg. Northburgh, ii, fol. 134*b*.
- 1361. Ralph de Tabley, presented by John de Haydock, on the resignation of Richard de Heton; *ibid.* Stretton. iv, fol. 78*b*.
- oc. 1370. William de Wigan, by the same patron.
- — Matthew de Haydock by the guardian of P. Legh.
- oc. 1478. Matthew Fowler, by Peter Legh.
- oc. 1478. William Gam, by Sir Peter Legh.
- 1505. Christopher Houghton, by the same.
- Robert Garnet; by the same.
- 1532. Lawrence Pennington; by the same. He was celebrating according to his foundation up to the suppression; Raines, *Lancs. Chant.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 69. He was then aged 48, and lame; *ibid.* i, 72 n. He appeared at the Visitation of 1554, but not later.

⁸⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 220. In 1478 a further endowment was made by Sir Peter Legh the patron; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 523.

The endowment in 1548 is given in detail in *Lancs. Chant.* i, 71-4; it was derived from a number of tenements in Newton in Makerfield, the principal tenant being James Greenforth, who paid a rent of 14*s.* A chalice and two old vestments belonged to it.

⁸⁵ *Valor Eccl.* v, 220; *Lancs. Chant.* i,

67-9. There was no plate. The chantry priest in 1534 was Roger Gillibrand, and in 1548 William Stanley; the latter was fifty-six years of age. He was living in 1553, but did not appear at the Visitation of 1554. The lands of the Stanley chantry were given by Queen Mary to the Savoy Hospital when she refounded it, and were leased by the Master to Christopher Anderton; Anderton of Lostock D. no. 8, 10, 15; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxiii, 168.

⁸⁶ *End. Char. Rep.*

The Rev. Robert Wright, master of the school from 1717 to 1735, published tables of longitude; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 177, 226.

⁸⁷ The particulars in the following notes are taken from the *Winwick Endowed Charities Report* of 1901, which includes a reprint of that of 1828.

Dr. Richard Sherlock, rector, by his will in 1689 directed £300 to be invested for the use of the poor; it was employed in buying chief rents from premises in Croft, amounting in 1824 to £11 8*s.* 5*d.*, distributed in bread at the parish church and four chapels-of-ease. In 1900 the rent-charges amounted to £9 13*s.* 3*d.*, others having been redeemed and the money invested in consols. The sum available is divided in a customary proportion among the different ecclesiastical districts, and is spent chiefly in bread for the poor.

Adam Mather in 1818 left money for bread for poor persons who were also communicants; the latter condition is now not insisted upon.

Rector Stanley in 1772 left £1,000 for the poor, and £50 interest was in 1828 given in various ways—doles or blankets, &c. The capital, invested in the Warrington and Wigan Turnpike, was in great part lost on the termination of the Turnpike Act; £400 was recovered and invested in consols, producing £11 17*s.* 4*d.* yearly; this is distributed by the rector and other clergy at their discretion.

⁸⁸ He died in 1728 and left £200 to the rector and churchwardens for Bibles, prayer books, and instruction in the Church of England catechism. In 1828 the income was £9 15*s.* 9*d.*, given usually in books, but sometimes applied to the Sunday schools. The income is now £6 14*s.* 8*d.*, and is distributed by the rector every three years, being chiefly devoted to the Sunday schools.

⁸⁹ These are partly derived from the endowments of the older schools, and partly by gifts by George McCorquodale, of about £600 in all, for prizes at the Endowed School and St. Peter's School, Newton.

⁹⁰ In 1685 a poor's fund had accumu-

The charities of this parish are numerous and valuable. As in other cases, some are general, others applicable to particular objects or townships.

For the whole parish are the ancient bread charities and other gifts to the poor,⁸⁷ the Bible charity founded by Dean Finch,⁸⁸ and the modern educational funds.⁸⁹

For Winwick-with-Hulme are gifts of linen, &c., for the poor,⁹⁰ and funds for binding apprentices,⁹¹ and buying school books.⁹² At Houghton, Middleton, and Arbury are poor's cottages.⁹³ Golborne and Lowton together share in William Leadbeater's benefaction.⁹⁴ The townships separately have some minor charities,⁹⁵ including poor's cot-

lated by the gifts of sundry benefactors, and Dr. Sherlock, the rector, added £89; other gifts were made in subsequent years, and in 1828 the interest amounted to £7 2*s.*, spent on gifts of linen, &c., to poor cottagers. The capital has to a great extent been lost, and the yearly income is now £1 13*s.* 8*d.*, distributed in gifts of calico.

⁹¹ Thomas March and Henry Low about 1720 left money for binding apprentices, but by 1828 half the original capital, £52, had been lost, and the interest was added to the linen charity; this erroneous use continued down to 1900.

⁹² John Banke, sometime schoolmaster at Winwick (died 1775), left a small sum for books for the children attending the school in Winwick churchyard. This in 1828 had been wrongly united to the linen charity, and so continued in 1900.

⁹³ The poor's money appears to have been invested in two cottages, but the rents, £11, were applied to the poor rate in 1828. A rent of 12*s.* from Delph House in Middleton had then ceased. In 1840 the rent had increased to £14, but £3 was and is payable to the highway authority: the rest is given by the rector of Winwick in clothing.

⁹⁴ The testator gave an estate in Lowton and Golborne to the poor, and by his will in 1685 gave £40 to erect at his house at Lowton two good bays of building, and £10 more to raise up the bay called 'the shop' the height of the aforesaid bays, &c.; a large stone was to be laid upon his burial place inscribed so that people might learn of his benefaction. In 1828 the rents amounted to £55, equally distributed in linen or flannel for the poor of the two townships. Various changes have since occurred; part of the land has been sold to the Wigan Junction Railway, 1877; another part has been let on a building lease of 999 years; and the coal under another has been mined. The rental is now £119 17*s.* 6*d.*, of which £23 is derived from the founder's house in Church Lane, Lowton, and is distributed by the trustees appointed under a scheme made in 1892.

⁹⁵ For Golborne John Mather left a charge of 10*s.* for the poor, to be added to Leadbeater's Charity; and Hannah Hooper left £20, the interest, £1, being paid in 1828. These have been added to the Golborne share of the Leadbeater Charity under the scheme of 1892, and the amount is applied in subscriptions to dispensaries, nurses, clothes, &c., or temporary relief in money.

Miss Frances Moon, by her will in 1873 bequeathed £1,000 for the sick and aged poor; but only about £420 was realized.

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LANCASHIRE



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tages at Lowton.⁹⁶ Newton had an ancient poor's stock, spent in providing linen, and other benefactions.⁹⁷ A legacy by James Berry in 1836 has failed.⁹⁸

For the township of Culcheth as a whole, most of the ancient charities have been united;⁹⁹ the Blue Boy Charity continues.¹⁰⁰ For Newchurch with Ken-

yon are funds for the poor, &c.;¹⁰¹ at Risley the almshouse has failed,¹⁰² but John Ashton's Charity, founded in 1831, produces £31 10s. a year, distributed in money doles.¹⁰³

At Southworth-with-Croft a calico dole is maintained.¹⁰⁴ Ashton in Makerfield has charities for linen, woollen, apprenticing boys, &c.¹⁰⁵ At Hay-

⁹⁶ For Lowton Richard France left £5 to the poor, and in 1828 5s. was paid as interest by the overseer of Lowton. Nicholas Turner, by his will of 1712, charged the Little Meadow in Golborne with 20s. for linen for the poor; this also was still paid in 1828; and like the previous sum was added to the Lowton half of Leadbeater's Charity. So also was £2 10s. derived from tenements purchased with a bequest of Elizabeth Byrom, widow, in 1738. The overseers in 1828 had £22 10s. derived from the rents of two cottages, which sum had been devoted to the poor, but was then applied to the debt incurred in rebuilding the cottages.

In 1900 these charities had been united with the Lowton share of the Leadbeater Charity, and were administered under the scheme of 1892, the objects permissible being almost the same as those in Golborne. The payment of 5s. out of the rates had been disallowed by the auditor in 1846, and thus France's Charity has lapsed.

⁹⁷ James Low in 1634 and others subsequently contributed various sums, which together amounted to £273 by 1733; sixty years later the total was £288, laid out upon the workhouse, and the interest was spent on linen for the poor. In 1825, interest having fallen into arrear, it was agreed that the capital should be considered £400, and in 1827 £20 was paid as interest. Robert Bankes in 1747 left £40 for the poor, and the interest in 1828 was added to the foregoing charity. — Brotherton left £50 to found a bread charity; and Mrs. Legh left £100, which with £50 (probably the last-mentioned sum) was in 1800 in the hands of Thomas Claughton, trustee of Thomas Legh of Lyme during minority, by whose bankruptcy the capital was endangered. A sum of £5 had been paid out of the estate of William Brown Brotherton to the eldest poor widow in Newton; the estate having been sold about 1821 to Thomas Legh, the payment has been since discontinued.

The workhouse was sold in 1856, when £288 was invested in consols, this being held to be all that was legally chargeable. The income, £8 5s. 8d., is distributed in tickets for clothing. The Bankes Charity was still continued in 1900 by Mrs. Bankes of Winstanley Hall, and distributed with the foregoing. The other charities had been lost, no dividend apparently having been paid out of Thomas Claughton's estate.

⁹⁸ This was a bequest of £50 for the benefit of poor communicants at Newton Chapel. The executors paid interest for some time, but the residuary legatee, on coming of age, refused to pay.

⁹⁹ The amalgamation took place under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners in 1898. There were six different foundations:—

i. Twiss Green School, founded by John Guest of Abram, Adam Shaw and Christopher Bordman assisting. A lease of 1808 stated that the purpose of the school was instruction in the English language and in the precepts of the Christian religion.

ii. Thomas Shaw gave £80 to the poor.

iii. John Risley gave £60 to the same.

iv. William Smith in 1626 left lands in Culcheth called Gregory's Land to a Ralph Bate, the interest on £60 being payable to the poor. In 1828 the fields were called Shackshots.

v. Ambrose Yates in 1722 left his tenements at Twiss Green to his cousins Henry and James Bate for the benefit of the poor. The property, called Quakers, was in 1828 in the possession of Thomas Bate of Macclesfield as heir-at-law of Henry Bate.

vi. Mrs. Anne Clough left £40 for the poor, and Thomas Ellames Withington of Culcheth Hall gave £50 consols to the official trustees.

The yearly payment of £3 for Smith's Charity in 1861 was redeemed by John Clare, owner of the land, who paid £78 to the official trustee; and the real estate of the Yates Charity was sold in 1887 for £500; in each case the money was invested in consols.

By the new scheme all these charities are administered by the same trustees; the Twiss Green School is managed as a Church of England Sunday and day school, and the dole charities are distributed to various ways, but chiefly in small gifts in the poor.

Richard Garton by will in 1670 charged £5 a year for the poor on lands called Radcliff Meadows in Kenyon; the rent, after a short discontinuance through inadvertence, is paid to the same trustees.

¹⁰⁰ Henry Johnson by his will in 1727 left various amounts of South Sea Stock for the education at Twiss Green School of poor Protestant children, and providing them with clothing and books. In 1828 the income was £32 16s., and nine boys were provided for. A sum of £155, then in the hands of a John Cockshott, cannot be traced, but the capital of the charity, invested in consols, now brings in £25 7s. 4d. a year, sixteen boys (not necessarily members of the Church of England) benefiting.

¹⁰¹ Anne Withington gave £100 in 1868 for the use of the poor; the interest is distributed by the rector. The same benefactor, as Mrs. Anne Boulton of Aughton Rectory, gave £300 London and North-Western Debenture Stock for the schools and for the curate of Bury Lane. The stock has been divided, the interest of part being paid to the Church of England school, and the rest of the capital applied to the endowment of Glazebury ecclesiastical parish, which has grown out of the Bury Lane curacy.

Mary Lucy Black in 1893 left money towards the payment of the organist's salary at the parish church; and the £4 interest is so applied.

¹⁰² John Risley (? 1702) directed an almshouse to be built, and in 1828 six houses were used rent free by as many poor families. The occupants, however, have long claimed a freehold in them, the property passing from time to time by delivery of the keys, in consideration of a cash payment.

William Ashton, who died in St. Croix in the West Indies in 1814, left £10,000 for the poor of Risley. Many difficulties arose, and it was uncertain whether the testator's assets were sufficient to do more than discharge his debts; hence John Blackburne, lord of the manor, after spending a considerable amount in the endeavour to secure this benefaction, seems to have ceased his efforts, and nothing resulted.

¹⁰³ A scheme was made by the Charity Commissioners in 1891, but seems to have been a dead letter. The money is distributed in doles at Michaelmas.

¹⁰⁴ Thomas Gerard in 1723 gave a cottage and croft to Thomas Stanley on a 1000 years' lease, and seven years later the latter gave it to the trustees of the poor's stock of Croft. In 1828 there were three cottages, Arkenshaw, Round Thorn, and the Smithey; the overseers managed the property and disposed of the rents, some £5 to £7, in calico and linen for the poor. None of the cottages are now standing, and part of the land has been sold; the gross income is now only £1 16s.

The Rev. Robert Barker of Winwick in 1797 proposed to give £105 for the benefit of the free school in Croft; but it does not appear that the money was ever paid. Richard Speakman of Winwick gave £20 for the purchase of books for the same school; the money was given to the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, rector, and so used by him. After his death payments ceased.

¹⁰⁵ This charity began in 1588 with a sum of £10 given by Robert Birchall for shirts and smocks for the poor of Ashton; he also gave £4 for the repair of the foul ways of the township, which was afterwards added to his former gift. Various other benefactors appeared from time to time, and investments were made in land which in 1828 produced an income of £41 11s. spent in linen for distribution each January. The land bought included the Two Makerfields, Two Lower Overfields, and the Overfields next the Lane.

A woollen stock charity was founded by the will of Thomas Harrison 1692, to which others added, and land called the Two Stubshaws was purchased in 1720. Other sums were given afterwards and buildings were erected, producing a rent of £24 15s. a year in 1828. The trustees also had 30s. a year by the gift of Catherine Wallis, and 10s. from George Latham; 10s. was paid to the incumbent for a sermon on St. John's Day.

An apprentice stock charity was founded in 1704 by James Pilkington devising his tenements in Blakeley for this purpose; and others gave various sums for the same object, and the Fleece Inn and other properties were added, £261 being borrowed from the school stock. James Burn in 1782 charged his tenement called Stubshaw Cross with 42s. a year for bedgowns and petticoats. A subsequent owner becoming bankrupt, the purchaser refused to pay the 42s. on the ground that the gift was void in law.

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dock there are an ancient poor's stock and a clothing endowment.¹⁰⁶

NEWTON IN MAKERFIELD

Neweton, Dom. Bk.

Makesfeld, 1205, 1351; Makefeld, 1206; Makerefeld, 1213; Makerfeld, 1242; the last is the prevailing form.¹

This township is usually called Newton in Makerfield or Newton le Willows, to distinguish it from other places of the name. It has an area of 3,103 acres,² and the population in 1901 numbered 16,699. Sankey Brook and its tributary Newton Brook form the greater part of the southern boundary; the latter is joined by the Millingford Brook, which crosses the township from north to south.

The surface of the country is generally flat, only slightly undulating in the south and west, where the ground is 142 ft. above sea level. The pebble beds of the Bunter series of the New Red Sandstone underlie the greater part of the township. The Coal Measures fringe the western and north-western borders. The town of Newton is pleasantly situated; by it is a large lake surrounded by willows.

Earlestown has the less pleasant surroundings of bare open country and few trees. The open country consists of arable fields and pasture land, the former yielding crops of potatoes and corn, with occasional turnip fields. In the west there are still a few patches of mossland, gradually becoming invaded by factories and railways.

The northern road through Warrington and Wigan, here somewhat to the east of the ancient Roman road, passes through the village. From this point roads lead eastward to Leigh and westward to St. Helens and Haydock. The St. Helens Canal goes by the side of the Sankey Brook. The Liverpool and Manchester line of the London and North Western Railway crosses the centre of the township, having stations at Earlestown and Newton.³ The same company's main line from London to the North also passes through the township, and has a junction with the former line.

Newton, from its position on a great road, half way between Warrington and Wigan, and from its feudal dignity as the head of a hundred and then of the fee of Makerfield, has long been a place of importance. A borough was formed and a market and fairs were granted. Leland thus describes its condition

Land producing £4 5s. a year had been given by Gerard Ashton in 1759, but nothing was known of it in 1828.

The apprenticing system having become obsolete the fund was in 1886 added to the grammar school estates. The property belonging to the other stocks now brings in £92 2s. 1d. annually, but from various causes the charity was in debt in 1899 to the extent of £260, so that the amount of clothing distributed had had to be curtailed.

Something appears to have been recovered from the Burn bequest, for in 1832 £6 15s. was deposited on its account in the Wigan Savings Bank. This has been allowed to accumulate, the fund now being over £43. To the trustees of the Abram charities 6s. 6d. a year is paid.

Lord Gerard pays 10s. to the incumbent for a sermon on St. John's Day for Catherine Wallis's charity.

¹⁰⁶ In 1706 the poor's fund amounted to £18 10s., and £80 more was added by later benefactors; the capital was invested in the workhouse at Newton, and in 1828 £6 to £7 was paid out of the township rates as interest. This was laid out by the overseer in the purchase of linen. On the sale of the workhouse in 1856 £99 10s. was paid to the official trustees, and the interest, £2 17s. 4d., is distributed with the Haydock Clothing Endowment—a capital of £327 11s. 8d. subscribed in 1863, principally by Mr. William John Legh and the Messrs. Evans. Blankets, flannel, and linsey are given.

¹ The phrase 'Two Makerfields' as the name of a piece of land occurs in an Ashton document; *End. Char. Rep.*

² 3,105, including 55 of inland water; census of 1901.

³ It was at Parkside, to the east of Newton, that William Huskisson, M.P.,

about 1536: 'Newton on a brook; a little poor market, whereof Mr. Langton hath the name of his barony.'⁴ Soon afterwards it returned two members to Parliament.

The borough returned two members to Parliament in the 17th century.⁵

A gathering of the gentry at Newton in 1748, ostensibly for hunting, was regarded by the populace as a Jacobite meeting, and considerable rioting ensued.⁶

In 1824 the market had fallen into disuse; but the court baron and court leet were still held in April, May, and October by the steward of the borough and the bailiff of the manor. A race-course and cockpit existed, but the sports had been discontinued; the race-meeting was revived and is still held. The fairs were held on 17 and 18 May and 11 and 12 August. There were daily coaches to Liverpool and Bolton, and a market coach from Wigan to Warrington passed through on Wednesdays.⁷

Manufactures sprang up, cotton-spinning, crown glass, iron founding, and vitriol works existing in 1840. A large iron foundry and printing and stationery works are among the chief industries at present; there are also paper mills, glass works, and collieries.

In addition to these *EARLESTOWN* has grown up in recent years around the great wagon works of the London and North Western Railway Company at the Sankey Viaduct; it has also engineering works and a sugar refinery. A market is held on Friday. Two newspapers are published weekly. The railway company have erected a mechanics' institute. The Vulcan Foundry has given its name to the village which has grown up round it. Wargrave is another village in the same part of the township, and Hey, by the Sankey, is near.

A local board was established in 1863.⁸ Newton is now governed by an urban district council of fifteen members, the township being divided into five wards.

There is an ancient barrow called Castle Hill about half a mile north of the village. There is another at the western end of the township. St. Oswald's Well is near the junction of the boundaries of Newton, Winwick, and Southworth.⁹

There is a town hall in High Street. The Liverpool Farm Reformatory School was established in 1859.¹⁰ The old market cross was taken down in 1819.¹¹ The stone uprights of the stocks remain

was killed at the opening of the line in 1830. The Sankey Viaduct is near.

⁴ *Itin.* vii, 47; the words 'on a brook called Golforden' (? Golborne) seem to belong to this sentence.

⁵ *Ret. of Memb. of Parl.* 1213-1702, p. 536.

⁶ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, ii, 157.
⁷ Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* 1825, ii, 433-5. Fairs in May and Aug. were held in 1836; others had fallen into oblivion; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 647.

⁸ *Lond. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 1863; 18 June 1869.

⁹ See *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 366 n.

¹⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 1859.

¹¹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 647; a handsome cross, the shaft on the model of Cleopatra's Needle, was in the cemetery; *ibid.*

Newton Cross was the scene of an interview between a Haydock man, who had been to the smith at Hulme with

outside the churchyard. The village wake was falling into disuse in 1836,¹² and no wakes have been held in the district for the last half-century.

Among the place names in 1824 were Pepper Alley, Wagry Moss, and Ruff House.

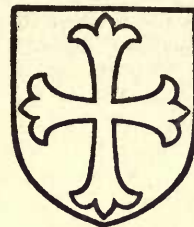
Before the Conquest **NEWTON HUNDRED** was the head of a hundred assessed at five hides. One of the hides, including Newton itself, was held in demesne by Edward the Confessor, as lord of the manor. In 1086 the demesne was valued at £4.¹³

Afterwards the fee or barony of **MAKERFIELD** was formed, embracing much the same area as the older hundred, and Newton became the head of the barony. The story of this fee and its successive lords—Banastre, Langton, Fleetwood, and Legh—has been told elsewhere.¹⁴

In 1346 it was found that Sir Robert **MANOR** de Langton held the plough-lands in **NEWTON** by the service of one knight's fee, paying 10s. for ward of Lancaster Castle, and doing suit at the wapentake court at West Derby



LANGTON. *Argent three chevrons gules.*



BANASTRE. *Argent a cross patonce sable.*

every three weeks.¹⁵ The manor of Newton, with its members, Lowton, Kenyon, Arbury, a moiety of Golborne, and the advowson of Wigan Church, was so held; the other manors of Newton fee—Southworth, Wigan, Ince, Hindley, Abram, Ashton, Pemberton, Billinge, Winstanley, Haydock, Orrell, Winwick-with-Hulme, Woolston, Poulton, Middleton, Houghton, and the other moiety of Golborne—were held by fealty only.¹⁶ At Newton a three-weeks court was kept for the barony.¹⁷ A grant of free warren was obtained by Robert Banastre in 1257,¹⁸ and licence to crenellate his mansion by Robert de Langton in 1341.¹⁹ Manorial rights are still claimed, but no court has been held for many years.

A number of grants by the Banastres and Langtons²⁰ have been preserved.

A resident family or families took the local name; one of them in the time of Edward III was known as Richard the Receiver, from the office he held under the lord of the fee.²¹ Another also had an official name—Serjeant; the family remained here down to the end of the 17th century.²² Among the other

some plough irons, and the spirit of his departed mistress, who begged him to have masses said for her in her torment; from a *Narracio de celebracione Misse* by Mr. Ric. Puttes, 1372, in Trin. Coll. Oxf. MS. vij, fol. 49, kindly transcribed by the Rev. H. E. D. Blakiston, B.D., fellow and tutor.

¹² Baines, *Lancs.* loc. cit.

¹³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 286. About 1141 Randle Gernons, Earl of Chester, confirmed a grant of the demesne tithes of Newton to the abbey of Shrewsbury, which appears to have been first made by Roger of Poitou; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 277.

¹⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 366–75. For a manumission of villeins by Robert Banastre in 1256 see *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 125. A deed of sale of the barony of Newton in 1594, Thomas Langton being vendor and Thomas Fleetwood purchaser, is printed in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 184.

¹⁵ *Surv.* of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 36.

¹⁶ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 6, 17; also *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 99.

¹⁷ Assize R. 404, m. 412. The 15th-century description of the tenure does not agree with the survey of 1212, by which the lords of Lowton and Golborne were found to be charged with the knight's service of the fee; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 73, 74. In 1201 Adam de Lawton and Thomas de Golborne had rendered account for 2 marks due for the fee of one knight; *Lancs. Pipe R.* 133. About the middle of the 13th century the Golborne plough-lands appear to have reverted to the lord of Newton, who granted them to Thurstan de Holland in socage; see the account of Golborne.

¹⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226–57, p. 458. There was a second grant for the demesne lands of Newton, Golborne, and Lowton in 1301; *Chart. R.* 29 Edw. I, m. 12.

¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1340–3, p. 304.

²⁰ Robert lord of Makerfield granted a part of his land to William Payvant, Plattclough being part of the boundary; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 113.

Robert Banastre, lord of Makerfield, granted to Henry son of William Curtis a number of pieces of land in the vill; 'the outlane to the wood of Burton' is named; *ibid.* 117.

A grant by Robert Banastre to Matthew son of Gilbert de Haydock in 1289 gives the bounds thus: From the old ditch on the east, by Roger the Carpenter's lands, so to a 'spertgore' in the south, by the ditches westward to John de Orrell's land, and then across to the commencement. Matthew was also to be toll free and hopper free in all the mills of Newton; *ibid.* 125. It was perhaps this grant which occasioned a lawsuit in 1347, Gilbert de Haydock as son and heir of Matthew complaining that he had been disseised of his common of pasture in 300 acres of wood; Sir Robert de Langton and others were defendants, including Hugh de Laye, 'hermit'; Assize R. 1435, m. 9.

In 1334 Robert de Langton, lord of Makerfield, granted Gilbert de Haydock ten acres, including the Rushy Field on the west of the highway; the Gunk by the Longmarsh; and a piece next to Pimcock's Acre; Raines, loc. cit. 141.

The names and services of many tenants in Newton lordship in 1502 are given in Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 101.

²¹ Richard Banastre gave to Paulinus son of Richard de Newton land lying between Rece-riding and Cockshaw Head; Raines, loc. cit. 113. Roger son of Paulinus is named in another deed; *ibid.*

In 1334 John de Langton authorized Richard de Newton, his receiver, to give seisin of two acres of the waste to Gilbert de Haydock; *ibid.* 143. The seal of Richard the Receiver is attached to several deeds; *ibid.* 139, 143.

Richard the Receiver of Newton in

1347 recovered a messuage, &c., from Jordan son of Adam de Kenyon; Assize R. 1435, m. 33 d. William and Cecily, children of Thomas the Receiver, were defendants in Lent 1352; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 7 d.

²² It is not clear that the office was hereditary; there was perhaps more than one serjeant at a time. The officials in 1212 were William de Newton, who held two oxgangs of land by serjeanty, and had another oxgang; Robert the Reeve holding two oxgangs in virtue of his office, and Roger the clerk holding the same; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 78. The reeve and clerk frequently appear in later times; e.g. *ibid.* 322.

In 1292 two sisters, Alice and Almarica, of whom the former had married Ralph the Serjeant of Newton, claimed an oxgang of land from Robert son of William son of Roger de Newton; they were the granddaughters and heirs of Wylot Dagle; Assize R. 408, m. 21 d.

About the same time Hugh, 'called the Serjeant,' granted to Matthew de Haydock part of his land in Newton; Raines, loc. cit. 115. Hugh and Ralph are mentioned in the charter of Robert Banastre already quoted; *ibid.* 117.

The lands of James the Serjeant are mentioned in a deed of 1315; and James was witness to another deed in 1338; *ibid.* 133, 139. John the Serjeant attested grants in 1324, 1337, and 1340; *ibid.* 131, 141, 151. He and Hawise his wife occur in 1338; 141. Cecily, his daughter, appears to have married Robert de Warrington about 1349; *ibid.* 155.

In 1350 John the Serjeant and Alice his wife claimed lands from Richard son Thomas de Wallwork and others; Assize R. 1444, m. 4. In the following year he granted to feoffees all his lands in Newton, with the reversion of what his mother Hawise held in dower; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1279.

In 1479 John Serjeant of Newton granted to Peter Legh land in the Wood-

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families were those of Bingley²³ and Pierpoint.²⁴ Neighbouring lords, as those of Haydock,²⁵ also acquired lands in Newton; the Leghs, besides inheriting the Haydock estate, went on adding to it, so that in 1660, when Richard Legh purchased the barony, he already owned a large part of the township.²⁶

The Blackburnes, afterwards of Orford and Hale, acquired lands here in the latter part of the 16th century.²⁷ Their house, known more recently as Newton Hall, was built by Thomas Blackburne in 1634.²⁸ About a century ago John Blackburne, M.P., sold it to the Leghs.²⁹

Newton le Willows Hall is a small H-shaped house standing north and south, with hall between living rooms and kitchen. The front is towards the east, the entrance being by a two-story timber porch opening to a lobby between the hall and kitchen. The hall is also of timber construction, with a line of windows on the east, and has a large fireplace at the north end with the royal arms of Elizabeth. The staircase starts from the middle of the west side of the

hall, and a panel above it. There are rooms over the hall, it has a flat plaster ceiling, with simply moulded beams. The north wing, containing the kitchen with a large fireplace adjoining that of the hall, is of brick, with low mullioned windows and plain round-headed lights. The heads and mullions are of brick plastered, ornamented with raised lozenges and fleurs-de-lys. The wall surfaces are relieved with raised patterns in brick-work of a simple character. The south wing has similar details, but is modernized.

The little estate of *HEY*, sometimes called a manor, appears to have been held by a family so surnamed,³⁰ who were succeeded by the Brether-ton or Brothertons, the tenants from the 16th century to the beginning of the 19th.³¹ A pedigree was



BRETHERTON of the Hey. *Argent a cross patonce raguled sable.*

roffe meadow, lying by the Sankey; Raines, loc. cit. 173. The Woodrows or Woodroffes were known in the 13th century.

Henry Serjeant, outlawed for felony in 1528, held eight messuages, 200 acres of land, &c., in Newton of Thomas Langton; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 61.

William Serjeant next appears; he contributed to the subsidy in Mary's reign; Mascy of Rixton D. At the end of 1556 he confirmed his father John's lease to Peter Legh, junior, of his capital messuage called Crow-lane Hall, dated 1534; Raines, loc. cit. 173; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 302, 304. In the will of Gowther Legh of Winwick he directs 'Mine executors to take yearly the whole profits of Serjeant's lands to the bringing up and finding to school of William Serjeant, now heir apparent to John Serjeant, and to the relieving of his brethren and sisters'; Raines, *Chantryes* (Chet. Soc.), 73. William Serjeant had also an interest in the Pembertons' estates in Sutton and Bedford.

Peter Serjeant was in 1592 found to have held lands in Newton of the queen; also in Bedford; Thomas, his son and heir, was nine years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 16.

In 1660 a free rent of £1 13s. was due to the lord of Newton from the free rent of Peter Serjeant; abstract of title in possession of W. Farrer. Margaret, daughter of Henry Ashhurst of Dalton, married Peter Serjeant of Newton; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 9. Administration was in 1673 granted to the estate of Thomas Serjeant of Newton.

Crow-lane House, perhaps the hall above mentioned, was in 1673 sold by William Blackburne, son of Thomas of Blackley Hurst, to John Stirrup of Newton; and about forty years later was purchased by Peter Legh of Lyme. There was a rent-charge of £3 upon it for the benefit of the free school; abstract of title.

²³ Adam son of Hugh de Booth claimed lands from John de Bingley and Katherine his wife in 1329; De Banco R. 279, m. 183 d.; 280, m. 127. Three years later Adam de Booth released his claim in favour of Katherine and her son Peter; part of the road leading from his house to Bradley Bridge was included; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 143. Katherine de Bingley and Richard her son and heir granted

part of their land to Henry de Haydock in 1343; *ibid.* 145.

In 1364 John son of John de Bingley gave seisin of land near the Sankey to Sibyl his sister and Cecily de Haydock, her daughter; *ibid.* 147. Five years later Richard de Bingley, senior, granted the reversion of certain lands to John, the son of Henry de Haydock by Sibyl his wife, the sister of Richard; *ibid.* 148; also 159.

²⁴ Some account is given of this family under Golborne. The seal of (John son of) Richard le Pierpoint in 1350 showed Barry of six; *ibid.* 153.

²⁵ Some acquisitions of the family have been recorded in previous notes.

The Orrells also had lands in Newton. Robert de Holland granted to John de Orrell and his heirs land which Robert Banastre had given to his father Thurstan de Holland; the bounds began at Eyolfs Brook by the Heusec in the north, went south to Trastans Clough, thence by a ditch to Haydock boundary, along this to Eyolfs Brook, and so back to the starting point; half a pound of cummin was to be rendered to the chief lord; Raines, loc. cit. 115. John son of Adam de Orrell of Hardshaw in 1318 granted to Henry de Orrell land in Newton which Richard the Baker had held; and two years later Henry son of John de Orrell made a grant to Richard; Add. MS. 32106, no. 1185, 1634.

Richard Bradshagh was in 1528 found to have held lands in Newton of Thomas Langton by a rent of 5s. 9d.; Charles Bradshagh was his heir; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 54.

The Southworths also had lands in Newton; *ibid.* vii, no. 23; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 201, 281.

²⁶ The abstract of title already quoted shows that in 1660 the Leghs' free rents, payable to the lord of Makerfield, amounted to £6 13s. 4d. The other free rents, payable by Peter Serjeant and John Bretherton, amounted to no more than £2 9s.

In 1687 Peter Legh purchased from John Derbyshire two closes called the 'Ring Wines,' formerly the holding of Matthew Eden (1647) and William Baxter (1682). By an early deed Hugh Wait and Cecily his wife made a grant of lands, part of which lay in 'Ring Winit'; Raines, loc. cit. 117.

In 1703 Peter Legh acquired lands from Richard Ball, which had in 1657 been purchased by Thomas Stirrup the younger from Robert Slynthead; the last-named had in 1624 leased to Edward Parr the tenement, with its buildings, lands, landoles, meadows, fields, leasowes, &c.

²⁷ Richard Blackburne acquired a messuage, &c., from John Fairclough and Anne his wife in 1586; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 48, m. 212.

²⁸ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* xxix, 41; Rimmer, *Old Halls of Lancs.*

²⁹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 647.

³⁰ Richard del Hey and William del Hey attested charters about 1300; e.g. Raines, loc. cit. 125. John son of Richard del Hey was joined with his father in 1311; *ibid.* 127. The father soon afterwards disappears, and from 1315 or 1316 John appears alone; 129, 133.

William del Hey was in 1292 defendant respecting common of pasture in Newton, but the plaintiff was nonsuited; Assize R. 408, m. 32 d. A similar matter was contested by Richard and William del Hey in 1301, but the former did not proceed; Assize R. 419, m. 13 d.; R. 418, m. 2. William and Richard, sons of William del Hey, occur in 1324-5; Assize R. 426, m. 2, 9. John son of Richard del Hey was defendant at the same time; *ibid.* m. 2. William son of William del Hey was a plaintiff in 1342; Assize R. 1435, m. 47.

³¹ Henry de Bretherton occurs in the district in 1374; Coram Rege R. 454, m. 13; but the known history of the Hey family begins with a William Bretherton in 1523; *Ducatus* (Rec. Com.), i, 201. The same or a later William Bretherton, described as gentleman, who died in 1566, was found to have held five messuages, with gardens, lands, &c., in Newton of Sir Thomas Langton in socage, by fealty and suit of court and a rent of 16s.; John Bretherton, his son and heir, was twenty-three years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 30. The estate is called the 'manor of Hey' in a fine of 1573, John Bretherton being in possession; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 35, m. 112.

The same estate is shown in the inquisition taken after the death (1590) of John Bretherton the son; his heir was



NEWTON IN MAKERFIELD : NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS HALL



NEWTON IN MAKERFIELD : VILLAGE STREET, LOOKING TOWARDS CHURCH

recorded in 1664.^{31a} The landowners contributing to the subsidy about 1556 were William Bretherton, John Maddock, William Serjeant, and Richard Wood.³² In 1600 the resident freeholders were given as William Green, John Maddock, Philip Mainwaring, George Sorocold, John Tunstall, and Roger Wood.³³ The landowning contributors to the subsidy of 1628 were John Bretherton, the wife of James Eden, William Morris, James Maddock, and Thomas Serjeant.³⁴ To the land tax in 1787 the chief contributors were Peter Legh, — Brotherton, William Bankes, and — Blackburne.

Some of the inhabitants had their estates sequestered by the Commonwealth authorities.³⁵

Among various place-names occurring in the charters may be recorded Apshaw, Heald, Kirkacre, and Pipersfield.

At an early date a borough was **BOROUGH** created, but the charter does not seem to have been preserved. The typical

burgage consisted of a house with its toft, and an acre of land; a small rent was payable.³⁶ From 1559 to 1832 it returned two members of Parliament; the electors, according to a decision in 1797, were the freemen or burgesses, that is any persons 'seised of a corporeal estate of freehold in any house, building or lands within the borough of the value of 40s. a year and upwards'; in the case of a joint tenancy only one person could vote.³⁷ In practice Newton was a close borough, the members being nominees of the lord of the manor.

A market and two fairs were in 1301 granted by Edward I to John de Langton; the market was to be held every Saturday, and the fairs on the eve, day, and morrow of St. John *ante Portam Latinam* (6 May) and of St. Germain (31 July).³⁸

Although in 1066 'the church of the **CHURCH** manor' was at Wigan, about 6 miles to the north, there may have been also a domestic chapel at the royal manor house. In the early part of the reign of Edward I, Robert Banastre, lord

his son William, twenty-five years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 27. This William is said to have died about 1640; *Visit.*

His son John succeeded. He was over seventy years of age in 1664, and married in 1620 Isabel daughter of Roger Nowell of Read and widow of John Byrom; Grappenhall Reg. Their son John was baptized at Winwick 30 Jan. 1622-3. At the beginning of the Civil War, John Bretherton, 'to free himself from the assaults and troubles put upon him by the Earl of Derby and his agents, left Lancashire and retired into Wales—then the king's quarters; for which his estate was sequestered.' He wished to go to London to protest against this, but was advised to compound, and this he did in 1646 at a rental of £50. Afterwards the Commonwealth authorities were told that he had greatly undervalued his estate for the composition, and a new sequestration was ordered. He had taken the negative oath and the National covenant; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 237-9. He made a settlement of the manor of Hey, and lands in Newton, Westoughton, and Hindley, in 1654; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 156, m. 142. He was buried 7 Sept. 1671, at Winwick, and his eldest son having died in the previous May, the heir was the grandson John, aged eleven in 1664. John the grandfather had a son Edward, who resided in Newton, and was buried in 1711; the baptisms of several children were recorded in the Winwick registers.

John Bretherton, the heir, died in 1679 and was buried at Winwick, the estate passing to his brother Thomas, aged seven in 1664. Thomas, who seems to have changed the spelling of the surname to Brotherton, was a barrister of Gray's Inn; and in 1693 at Gray's Inn Chapel he married Margaret Gunter of Aldbourne, Wilts.; *Mge. Alleg. Abp. Cant.* (Harl. Soc.), 259. In a fine concerning Hey in Aug. 1693, Thomas Brotherton, esq. was defendant, and Thomas Gunter, esq. was plaintiff; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 231, m. 62. Thomas Brotherton was one of the Tory members for Newton, from 1695 till 1701. He died in London 11 Jan. 1701-2, and was buried at Winwick; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 285; Winwick Reg. There is a monument to him in the church.

His successor was Thomas Brotherton,

no doubt his son, who died in London, aged sixty, and was buried at Winwick 1 Sept. 1757. He was vouchee in a recovery of the manor of Hey in 1722; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 514, m. 4. He seems to have had a son Thomas, described as 'of the island of Antigua,' whose son William Browne Brotherton entered Christ Church, Oxford, in 1772, at the age of seventeen; Foster, *Alumni*. W. B. Brotherton succeeded to the manor of Hey, but was dead in 1828, when the Charity inquiry was held. Thomas William Brotherton, perhaps the father, was in possession in 1803; and W. B. Brotherton and his wife and Thomas William Browne Brotherton were vouchees in 1812; Pal. of Lanc. Lent Assizes 1803, R. 19; Lent Assizes 1812, R. 11. The estate was sold about 1820 to the Leghs.

One of the Brothertons gave £50 to the poor.

^{31a} Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 56.

³² Macey of Rixton D.

The Chorley family also held some property about this time. They had it before 1371; *Final Conc.* ii, 182. Two charters of 1389 and 1412 may be seen in Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 44, 50. The estate was described as a messuage and an acre of land, held of the lord of Newton by the rent of a peppercorn; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 17; xiv, no. 58.

Ralph Eccleston of Eccleston, who died in 1522, held 'the manors of Lowton and Newton' of Thomas Langton in socage by the rent of 35s.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 46. The Eccleston lands were sold to Sir Peter Legh and others about forty years later; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 27, m. 118, 133.

³³ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 240-3. Roger Wood, 'yeoman,' died 10 Aug. 1608, holding house and land of the king as Duke of Lancaster, by knight's service; Richard Wood, gentleman, his son and heir, was forty years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 131.

³⁴ Norris D. (B.M.).

James Eden died 26 Oct. 1625 (?), leaving a son and heir Gilbert, aged seventeen years; his land was held of the king as of the manor of East Greenwich; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 80.

Ralph Morris purchased land in Newton of Geoffrey Osbaldeston in 1594; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 56, m. 151. He died 10 Mar. 1607-8, holding his

lands of Richard Fleetwood in socage by 5s. 8d. rent; William Morris, his son and heir, was aged thirty-seven and more; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 119.

James Maddock had a messuage in Newton in 1588; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 50, m. 42. John Maddock, who died in 1617, held two messuages, &c., of Sir Richard Fleetwood; James the son and heir was forty-seven years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 75.

³⁵ Besides John Bretherton, Charles Baxter and James Collier had their property sequestered for participation in 'the former war,' the latter pleading his 'subservience' to the Earl of Derby; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 55; ii, 72. Henry Gerard, an infant of three years, was penalized for the recusancy of his mother; it was explained that he was 'being brought up in the Protestant religion'; *ibid.* iii, 19, 20. For his further history see the account of Bamfurlong in Abram.

³⁶ John son of William de Abram granted to William son of Richard de Blackburne a burgage and an acre of land appertaining to the said burgage, rendering 2d. to the lord of Newton; Raines, *loc. cit.* 115. Matthew de Haydock granted to Amery daughter of Thurstan de Walton and to Margaret his wife two burgages, with the acres, tofts, and messuages belonging to them, which he had had from Robert the reeve at a rent of 3s., to the grantor; *ibid.* 117. Felicia de Newton, daughter of Robert de Kenyon, granted Matthew de Haydock a burgage with 1 acre belonging to it; *ibid.* 119. There are numerous other grants to the same effect, but the services due to the chief lord are not described.

The borough has no arms, but uses a seal bearing the crest of Leigh.

³⁷ Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 273, 274. The lord of the manor or one of his family was usually a member. All were Tories.

William Shippen, one of the members from 1715 till his death in 1743, was the recognized leader of the Jacobite party in the House, and 'was esteemed a great patriot.' He was sent to the Tower in 1717. It appears, however, that Walpole found means to utilize him; Pink and Beaven, *op. cit.* 287; Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 286; Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* 1825, ii, 433.

³⁸ Chart. R. 94, 29 Edw. I, m. 12, 45 n.

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of Makerfield, granted a rent of 12*d.* a year for the maintenance of the lamp of St. Mary in Winwick Church, as an acknowledgement of the permission he had received to endow a chantry in his chapel of Rokeden. This permission was granted by the prior and canons of Nostell, as patrons of Winwick, in 1285; the usual stipulation was made—that nothing should be done to the injury of the parish church.³⁹ Licence was granted or renewed by the Bishop of Lichfield in 1405 for service in the chapel at Rokeden.⁴⁰ In 1534 John Dunster was chaplain.⁴¹ He was in 1548 celebrating for the souls of his founders.⁴²

After the suppression of the chantry Dunster was allowed a pension and continued to reside. He appears to have conformed in 1562, but next year was absent from the visitation; ⁴³ he was buried at Winwick in 1571. Ten years later there was a curate at Newton of scandalous character; ⁴⁴ in 1590 the curate was 'no preacher,' ⁴⁵ and two years afterwards there was no surplice for the minister.⁴⁶ About 1610 it was stated that there was seldom a curate, the stipend being but small.⁴⁷ It is probable that here, as in other chapelries, the legal services were more or less regularly conducted by a 'reading minister.'⁴⁸

An improvement took place in the 17th century. A regular curate seems to have been appointed; the Commonwealth Surveyors in 1650 found that Richard Blackburne had given £20 a year for a 'preaching minister,' and recommended that Newton should be made a separate parish; the tithes of the township, worth £60 a year, had been appropriated to the minister's use.⁴⁹ This arrangement would cease at the Restoration, but Bishop Gastrell in 1718 found the curate's income to be over £38.⁵⁰ The chapel, now called St. Peter's, was rebuilt in 1684, consecrated in 1735, and enlarged in 1819 and 1835. The township became a separate rectory in 1841, the Earl of Derby being patron; but Emmanuel Church, War-

grave, built in that year, was made the parish church instead of the old chapel.⁵¹ The latter had a district assigned to it in 1845; ⁵² Lord Newton is patron.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH stands at the east end of the long and wide village street, and is a modern building with chancel, north and south chapels and north vestry, nave and aisles with porches at the west ends of the aisles, and a west tower. A few mural tablets from the old church are preserved, and the wrought-iron altar-rails are of 18th-century style, but otherwise, all the fittings, oak screens and seats and alabaster pulpit, &c., are modern.

The following is a list of curates and vicars:—

oc. 1622	—	Gee ⁵³
? 1635	William Thompson ⁵⁴	
oc. 1645	Thomas Norman ⁵⁵	
oc. 1650	Thomas Blackburne ⁵⁶	
oc. 1684	Samuel Needham, B.A. ⁵⁷	(St. John's Coll. Camb.)
1686	Edward Allanson, M.A. ⁵⁸	(Magdalene Coll. Camb.)
1735	Philip Naylor, B.A. ⁵⁹	(Trinity Coll. Camb.)
—	Ashburnham Legh, M.A. ⁶⁰	(Brasenose Coll. and All Souls, Oxf.)
1775	John Garton, M.A.	(Brasenose Coll. Oxf.)
oc. 1806-13	Francis Bryan ⁶¹	
—	Robert Barlow	
1823	Peter Legh, B.A. ⁶²	(Trinity Coll. Camb.)
1864	Thomas Whitley, M.A.	(Emman. Coll. Camb.)
1871	Herbert Monk, M.A.	(Trin. Coll. Camb.)
1898	James Ryder	

The church of St. John the Baptist at Earlestown was built in 1878, and had a district assigned to it in 1879.⁶³ The rector of Newton is patron.

A school, called Dean School, was built in 1646 by John Stirrup.⁶⁴

³⁹ Reg. St. Oswald of Nostell (B.M.). Thomas Gentle was 'chaplain' in 1312; Raines, loc. cit. 127.

⁴⁰ Raines, *Lancs. Chant.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 75 n. Licence for an oratory at Newton had been granted to Ralph de Langton in 1374; Lich. Epis. Reg. Stretton, v, fol. 30.

⁴¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 220.

⁴² *Lancs. Chant.* i, 74; the foundation is erroneously ascribed to 'Sir Thomas Langton, knight.' The clear income was 68*s.* 3*d.* derived chiefly from Walton-le-Dale and Preston. A chalice and two sets of vestments belonged to it.

⁴³ Visit. Lists at Chester.

⁴⁴ Articles were exhibited in 1581 against Robert Bradshaw, clerk, curate of Newton, to the effect that he had become 'infamous' among his parishioners and a 'slander to the ministry,' being a 'common drunkard and a common gamner or player at tables and other unlawful games'; further he had solemnized 'divers unlawful marriages,' in one of which a sister of the squire of Risley was a party; Ches. Consistory Ct. P.

⁴⁵ *Lydiat Hall*, 248; quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxv, 4.

⁴⁶ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), x, 190.

⁴⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 13.

⁴⁸ Richard Pickering was 'reader' in 1609; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 298.

⁴⁹ *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 47.

⁵⁰ *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 271.

A pension out of the duchy had been settled by Edward VI, viz. £3 1*s.* 7*d.*, the old chantry rent, less the tenth retained by the Crown; £25 came from an inclosure of common, and £20 was allowed by the rector of Winwick.

⁵¹ *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 273 n.

⁵² *Lond. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 1845.

⁵³ Visit. List at Chester. Bishop Gastrell says that a curate or 'perpetual preacher' was licensed in 1620; *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 272.

⁵⁴ In 1635 the ship-money collectors conceived his stipend to be insufficient to maintain him and his wife and children, and therefore forbore to lay any tax upon him; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 110.

⁵⁵ *Plundered Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 6. He signed the 'Harmonious Consent.' His will was proved in 1649.

⁵⁶ He 'came into the place' by the general consent of the chapelry, and was a 'godly preaching minister, supplying the cure diligently upon the Lord's day,' but he had not observed the recent day of humiliation appointed by Parliament; *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* 48. Roger Low heard him preach at Newton in 1664; he heard Mr. Taylor there in the following year. It is possible that these were Non-conformists; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 178, 180.

⁵⁷ Mentioned in the Winwick registers in 1684 and 1685. Also rector of Claughton for a time. He was master of

Stockport School 1674 to 1683; afterwards he had a school at West Bradenham, Norfolk; Earwaker, *East Ches.* i, 417.

⁵⁸ Stratford's Visitation List at Chester. He was buried at Winwick in 1731; will proved 1733. He was also rector of Grappenhall as a 'warming-pan' from 1708 to 1722; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, ii, 60.

⁵⁹ The church papers at Chester begin at this time, when the sentence of consecration was given.

⁶⁰ Also rector of Davenham, 1745-75.

⁶¹ The following was his story: 'Parson Brien [Bryon], an apostate Jesuit, was [Dec. 1806] curate of Newton. Went at college by the name of Francis Plowden out of gratitude to Lady Goring, whose coachman his father was, and who sent him to college. Came over to mission in Lancashire in 1751; 'Ghented,' 1755; taught 'little figures' for some time and at petition of Squire Dicconson allowed to come over to be his chaplain 1758. Company of Colonel Legh, &c., completed his ruin. He read his recantation 1761 and obtained curacy of Newton'; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 258; Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vii, 100. He was buried at Winwick in 1813 aged eighty-eight.

⁶² He was one of the illegitimate sons of Thomas Peter Legh of Lyme; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 678.

⁶³ *Lond. Gaz.* 17 May 1879.

⁶⁴ *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 273; *End. Char. Rep.*

The Wesleyan Methodists have a church, Brunswick, at Earlestown; and the Primitive Methodists also have one there. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship at Earlestown; as also have the Welsh Baptists. The English Baptists have a chapel in Newton, where there is also a Free Gospel mission room.

Occasional preaching by Congregational ministers began in 1806, the steps of the town cross being the pulpit till the constable interfered, but there was no chapel till 1842. A new church was built in 1878, largely through the benefactions of the family of Richard Evans, the great colliery proprietors.⁶⁵ In the churchyard is a fine monument of Mr. Evans erected by his workpeople.

The Roman Catholic church of St. Mary and St. John, built in 1864, originated about three years earlier.⁶⁶

HAYDOCK

Hedoc, 1169; Heddock, 1170; Haidoc, 1212. The local pronunciation is Haddock.

This township has an area of 2,409 acres.¹ From its situation between Newton and Ashton it seems to have been cut off from the former township. Clipsley Brook separates it from Garswood in Ashton, and Sankey Brook forms the south-west boundary. The population in 1901 numbered 8,575.

Haydock is varied in its natural features, sometimes undulating, sometimes flat. On the west the surroundings are unpicturesque but typical of a colliery country, scattered over with pit-banks and shafts of mines. On the east the country is pleasanter, with fields and plantations, and in this part is the locally celebrated race-course of Haydock Park. Crops of oats, wheat, potatoes, and cabbages seem to be the principal produce of the clayey soil. The geological formation consists largely of the Coal Measures, but the old Haydock Park and a small area to the west of the main road leading from Newton to

Ashton in Makerfield lie upon the Bunter series of the New Red Sandstone.

The principal road, all along lined with dwellings, is that from St. Helens, passing east and north-east through Blackbrook and Haydock village to meet the great north and south road from Wigan to Warrington. The Liverpool, St. Helens and South Lancashire Railway, worked by the Great Central Company, passes through the township, and has a station at Haydock; and two others, called Ashton in Makerfield and Haydock Park, on the boundary of Ashton. An electric tramway service connects it with St. Helens. The St. Helens Canal goes by the side of Sankey Brook.

Coal-mining is the great industry of the place.

A local board was formed in 1872,² and in 1894 became an urban district council of twelve members.

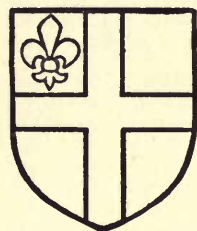
Haydock Lodge is now a lunatic asylum. A cottage hospital was opened in 1886. A stone celt was found here.³

The manor of *HAYDOCK* was a *MANORS* dependency or member of the fee of Newton.⁴ The first distinct notice of

it is in 1168, when Orm de Haydock had paid two out of the 10 marks due from him to the aid for marrying the king's daughter.⁵

He granted land called Cayley to the Hospitallers.⁶ His son Alfred took a surname from Ince, in which his demesne lay; and Haydock was divided between Hugh and William de Haydock, who were in possession in 1212.⁷

The manor was held in moieties from an early time. The later Haydock family^{7a} descended from Hugh. William's descendants⁸ died or sold their interest in the middle of the 13th century⁹ to Thurstan de Holland, whose son Robert held also, as it seems, a mesne lordship over the whole of Haydock.¹⁰ This manor descended to the male heirs of



HAYDOCK of Haydock. *Argent a cross with a fleur-de-lis sable in the first quarter.*

⁶⁵ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* iv, 144. Richard Evans of Haydock died in 1864; his sons Josiah and Joseph in 1873 and 1889. One of the daughters married Richard Pilkington of Windle; the other, Ruth, built the memorial churches at Rainhill and Haydock.

⁶⁶ The ancient religion appears to have died out very quickly in this township. Thomas Langton, Baron of Newton, was in 1590 'in general note of evil affection in religion,' though 'in some degree of conformity'; his wife was a 'recusant and indicted thereof.' Peter Legh of Lyme, who had just succeeded his grandfather, had married a daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls, a decided Protestant, and was 'of great good hope;' *Lydiat Hall*, 243, 244, 247; for the Langton family see further, pp. 258, 260. The recusant roll of 1641 gives only one name in Newton; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 244.

Roger Ashton of Newton in 1653 petitioned to be allowed to contract for his estate, two-thirds having been sequestered for recusancy; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 112.

¹ 2,411, including 30 of inland water; Census of 1901.

² *Lond. Gaz.* 16 July 1872.

³ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 329.

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 366; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 138; *ibid.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 105.

⁵ *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 12. The arrears in 1171 were pardoned, because he was poor; *ibid.* 23.

⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 74.

⁷ *Ibid.* loc. cit. Haydock appears to have been rated as two plough-lands, one each being held by Hugh and William de Haydock. The services required of them are not stated, but Alfred de Ince held his three plough-lands (including Haydock) by 30s. and providing two judges. The grants are described as 'of ancient feoffment,' i.e., originating before the death of Henry I.

^{7a} See below. Numerous deeds of the family are in possession of the Leghs of Lyme; these were transcribed by the late Canon Raines, and may be seen in vol. xxxviii of his collections, now in the Chet. Lib. Manchester.

⁸ The Andrew de Haydock who had a son Geoffrey, to whom he gave half of Longshawhead; and a son-in-law Hugh son of Hugh de Haydock, who had married his daughter Cecily, may have been one of William's descendants; Raines MSS.

xxxviii, 37, 150. To him there was a release by William son of William de Haydock; *ibid.* 219. Andrew de Haydock was a juror in 1246; *Assize R.* 404, m. 16.

⁹ Thurstan de Holland made grants to William his son; Raines, loc. cit. 225, 229. Joan wife of William de Multon claimed land in Haydock in 1325-6 as her dower after the death of William de Holland, her previous husband; *Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. II, no. 96.

¹⁰ Robert son of Thurstan de Holland described himself as 'lord of Haydock' in 1282 on making a grant to John son of John de Orrell of land by Eynlues Clough; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 231. Sir Robert de Holland, at his forfeiture in 1322, held half the manor of Haydock of John de Langton and Alice his wife for 6s. 8d.; *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. II, no. 68. That the lordship extended also over the moiety held by the Haydock family is shown by the inquiry into an alienation to the priory of Burscough in 1346, when it was found that there remained to Gilbert de Haydock the manor of Haydock, held of Sir Robert de Holland by the service of 10s. yearly, Sir Robert holding it of Sir Robert de Langton by the same service; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 59.

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Thurstan and his son Sir Robert, and lapsed to the Crown by the forfeiture of Henry, Duke of Exeter, in 1461.¹¹

It is unlikely that the Hugh de Haydock of 1212 was the Hugh acting on inquests of 1242 and 1265; ¹² more probably the latter was a son. Hugh de Haydock had a son Gilbert, who married Alice daughter of Matthew de Bold, and received lands in Bold with her.¹³ Their son and heir was named Matthew, and in 1286 ten messuages, eight oxgangs and 4 acres of land in Haydock and Bold were settled on Matthew by his father,¹⁴ and the moiety of the manor of

Haydock was granted in 1292.¹⁵ Some other acts of Gilbert's are known; ¹⁶ he seems to have died about 1300.¹⁷

Matthew de Haydock lived till about 1322; ¹⁸ a number of his charters are extant,¹⁹ showing that he acquired fresh properties; one of these, in Walton le Dale, he gave to his son Hugh.²⁰ His son Gilbert succeeded. He had a grant of free warren in Haydock and Bradley in 1344; also leave to make a park in Haydock.²¹ By his wife Emma²² there was a numerous offspring, but elder sons, named Matthew and Gilbert, seem to have died young,²³ and the

¹¹ Maud, widow of Robert de Holland, died seised of the manor of Haydock, held of Robert de Langton in socage by a service of 6s. 8d. and suit to Newton; Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 58. See also *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 3.

In September, 1458, Henry Duke of Exeter, and Anne his wife (sister of Edw. IV), leased their manors of Haydock, Newton, Brightmet, Harwood, and Over Darwen to John Dutton and Hugh Dawne for thirty-nine years at the rent of £19 6s. 8d., of which £15 was allowed to John and Hugh; Raines, loc. cit. 65.

In 1465 Edw. IV granted to his sister Anne and her heirs by her husband Henry late Duke of Exeter the manors of Newton and Haydock; and three (?) years later, the duchess having died and the remainder to Anne daughter of the said duchess having failed through her death childless, Edw. IV granted these manors to his consort Elizabeth, the queen; Add. MS. 32107, fol. 171, referring to Pat. 5 Edw. IV, pt. ii, m. 3, and 8 Edw. IV, pt. iii, m. 3. There is some error in the latter reference, as Anne, Duchess of Exeter, did not die until 1476; G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iii, 298.

At an inquiry made in 1506 at the instance of Peter Legh it was found that half the manor was his, as heir of the Haydock family, and the other half was the Crown's, by the forfeiture of Henry, Duke of Exeter, and the failure of issue; Raines, loc. cit. 499-503; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxi, 7, 7a. The Holland mesne lordship over the whole of Haydock was ignored, and in 1541 Peter Legh was stated to have held his half of the manor by a rent of 6s. 8d. directly of the lord of Newton; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 10.

¹² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 74, 146, 232. The Hugh of 1212 had married a daughter of Adam de Lawton; *ibid.* 73.

Hugh de Haydock granted to William de Coldcotes, in free marriage with Amice his daughter, land in Haydock which Henry Roebuck formerly held in Fathercroft; Raines, loc. cit. 221. The grantee afterwards restored it to Gilbert son of Hugh, for '100s. given in his great need'; *ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.* 277; Cronshaw, Timberhead, and Blacklache are named among the bounds. Hugh and Robert, rectors of Standish and Winwick, were among the witnesses.

Gilbert de Haydock, with the consent of Alice his wife, made a grant of land in Bold to Alan de Penketh; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 217b, no. 168.

¹⁴ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 164.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* i, 174. Richard de Ince and Alice his wife put in their claim. This seems to be the latest notice of the Ince family's claim on the manor.

Matthew was probably not the eldest

son, for in 1260 Gilbert de Southworth granted all his lands in Warrington to Hugh son of Gilbert de Haydock in marriage with his daughter Agnes; Raines, loc. cit. 75.

¹⁶ In 1299 he gave Matthew his son lands in Haydock and Bold, the natives with their sequel, &c.; Raines, loc. cit. 235. At another time he gave his son four oxgangs of land—three once held by Ralph, Orme, and Moses, and one called 'Walftheurynys oxegang,' with Dicherys croft, and other lands; the son to perform the services due to the chief lord of the fee, 'my lord Robert de Holland,' and his heirs, and suit of a judge of the court of Newton for the mediety of the manor of Haydock; *ibid.* 223; also 229. Probably in connexion with one of these grants Gilbert wrote in 1285 to 'his beloved and faithful man' William son of Richard le Roter of Cayley, telling him that he had granted his service to his son Matthew, to whom in future the accustomed homage and service must be rendered; *ibid.* 227.

From William son of Richard de Orrell he purchased in 1273 an acre in Ladymarsh, in a field called the Halgh; *ibid.* 123.

¹⁷ In 1304 William son of Richard de Haydock released to his 'chief lord' Matthew de Haydock all claim on lands which should have descended to him on the death of Hugh his brother; apparently this was two oxgangs; *ibid.* 237.

¹⁸ His son Gilbert appears to have been in full possession in 1323; among other acts he granted Richard de Ince a rent of 13s. 4d. from his lands in Haydock, Bold, and Golborne; *ibid.* 33.

In 1329 are named the executors of the will of Matthew de Haydock, viz. Gilbert de Haydock, Peter de Winwick, chaplain, and Hugh de Hulme; De Banco R. 279, m. 300d.

¹⁹ The earliest which has a date (1284-5) is by Robert Banastre, lord of Makerfield, to Matthew son of Gilbert de Haydock, granting land in Newton called Galpesch—Waterfall Clough and Kulne Clough are named in the boundaries; also in Bentfurlong; the rent was 11s.; Raines, loc. cit. 123.

In 1304 William son of Richard de Haydock released to his chief lord, Matthew son of Gilbert de Haydock, all his claim in two oxgangs in Haydock, and all he had by hereditary right after the death of Hugh his brother; *ibid.* 237.

Eleanor, the daughter of Matthew de Haydock, married Simon son of William de Walton, and in 1340 had sons Henry and Gilbert; *ibid.* 253. Gilbert de Haydock had grants of lands in Spellow and Newsham from his brother-in-law; *ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.* 245; dated at Haydock, 6 Aug. 1321.

²¹ Chart. R. 18 Edw. III, m. 5, no. 24; Raines, loc. cit. 505.

²² Gilbert de Haydock and Emma his wife had a grant in Burtonwood in 1332; *ibid.* 531.

Sir Gilbert de Haydock was knight of the shire in 1320, 1321, and 1324; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repre. of Lancs.* 19, 20. He is not described as knight in later deeds. In the return of 1324 the name of Thomas de Lathom was substituted for his.

²³ In 1336 William le Boteler of Warrington granted to Gilbert de Haydock and Matthew his son land in Burtonwood; Raines, loc. cit. 293. It is possible that he was the Matthew de Haydock who accompanied Lord Stafford to Guienne in 1345; Rymer, *Foedera* (ed. Cayley), iii, 36. In 1347 Sir Matthew de Haydock was concerned in the abduction of Margery de la Beche; *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, p. 310. Gilbert de Haydock was also charged, but pardoned soon afterwards on the king being assured that he was 'wholly guiltless'; *ibid.* 319, 345, &c.

Gilbert was described as 'son and heir' in 1325 in a grant by William son of Richard de Orrell of land in Newton; Raines, loc. cit. 35. Possibly he died, as he is not further mentioned as son and heir; but a Gilbert son of Gilbert de Haydock was living in 1343, when he had a grant in Newton from John son of Richard le Perpoint; *ibid.* 145.

A settlement of the moiety of the manor of Haydock and lands in Haydock, Bold, Newton, and other townships was made in 1332; the children of Gilbert are thus named: Matthew, John, Richard, Peter, Leonard, Nicholas, Anabel, Eleanor, and Katherine; *Final Conc.* ii, 82; Raines, loc. cit. 39.

In another deed of the same year the remainders to the children of Gilbert son of Matthew de Haydock are thus given: Matthew, Peter, Richard, John, Anabel, and Eleanor; *ibid.* 236. The two daughters are named as late as 1368; *ibid.* 165. In the remainders in a provision for the younger children made in 1335 the order is John, Richard, Katherine, Anabel, and Eleanor; with final remainder to Matthew; *ibid.* 43.

Gilbert de Haydock was living in 1354, when he received a grant of lands in Newton from Sir Robert de Langton; *ibid.* 157.

At Christmas 1361, Gilbert le Norreys, administrator of the goods of Gilbert de Haydock, arranged for certain payments to be made according to the will of the deceased: £4 to Geoffrey de Worsley, 33s. 4d. each to the churches of Winwick and Warrington, and £5 7s. 6d. to certain chaplains singing divine service for his soul; *ibid.* 53.

A contemporary, Henry de Haydock, was knight of the shire from 1328 to 1337; Pink and Beaven, op. cit. 22. One of the name, brother of Gilbert de Haydock, is named in 1347; Raines, loc. cit. 421.

heir to the manor was John de Haydock, who was in possession by 1358.²⁴

He married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas de Dutton,²⁵ and died 12 December 1387, holding the moiety of the manor of Haydock and lands there of Sir John de Holland of Thorpe Watervill in socage by a rent of 17s.; holding also various lands in Newton, Golborne, and Bold. His son and heir Gilbert was thirty years of age.²⁶ Of Sir Gilbert's children the heir was his daughter Joan, who carried this and other manors to the family of her first husband, Peter de Legh of Lyme in Cheshire.²⁷ She afterwards married Sir Richard de Molyneux of Sefton, and her tomb is in Sefton Church.²⁸ The manor has since remained a part of the Legh inheri-

tance,²⁹ Lord Newton being the present lord as well as chief landowner.³⁰

Numerous other branches of the Haydock family³¹ and minor holders existed in the 13th and 14th centuries.³² No resident freeholders are named in the lists of 1556, 1600, and 1628.

The Ven. Edmund Arrowsmith, S.J., executed for his priesthood at Lancaster in 1628, was born in Haydock.³³ Katherine Arrowsmith, a leaseholder under Sir Peter Legh, had two-thirds of her tene-ment sequestered by the Commonwealth authorities for her recusancy; Thurstan her son, 'a Protestant and conformable,' claimed it in 1652, and it was allowed him on his taking the oath of abjuration.³⁴ Thurstan Callan and Mary his mother, widow of William

²⁴ He had a grant from Sir Robert de Langton in that year; Raines, loc. cit. 157. He had earlier, in 1350, purchased lands in Newton from William son of John son of John the Piper, Emma, widow of the younger John, assenting; *ibid.* 155. Piperfield in Newton was the subject of a grant by him in 1373; *ibid.* 146.

²⁵ John son of Gilbert de Haydock and Joan his wife occur in 1353; Assize R. 435, m. 32; she was the widow of Richard le Boteler, with whom she had a third of the Boteler lands; these she took to her second husband, whose heirs retained them, an act which led to disputes between the families not settled till the 16th century; see Raines, loc. cit. 73, 79, 80.

In 1368 a number of family arrangements were made. William de Wigan, chaplain, regranted to John de Haydock and Joan his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas de Dutton, various lands in Newton, with remainders to the children of John and Joan, and then to Sir Lawrence de Dutton, and Anabel and Eleanor, sisters of John de Haydock; Raines, loc. cit. 165. A grant by John son of Sir Robert de Langton names the children of John and Joan thus: Gilbert, Matthew, and Nicholas, Ellen, Emma, Agnes, and Philippa; *ibid.* 167. Four years later Talpeshaw in Newton was granted with remainders (after the children) to Sir Lawrence de Dutton (brother of Joan), Sir Geoffrey de Worsley, and Sir John Masey of Tatton and his wife Alice daughter of Geoffrey de Worsley; *ibid.* 238. The reason for the Worsley remainder is that Geoffrey, the father of Sir Geoffrey and Alice, had married Anabel daughter of Gilbert de Haydock; *ibid.* 421.

In 1352 John and Richard sons of Gilbert de Haydock were acquitted of the murder of Adam son of William del Moore; Assize R. 434, m. 2. Provision for Richard was made in 1348; *Final Conc.* ii, 127. Richard died before July 1361, when his lands reverted to his brother John; Raines, loc. cit. 53.

²⁶ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 31. John de Haydock had been summoned to the Scrope-Grosvenor trial in 1386, being then sixty-four years of age; *Roll* (ed. Nicolas), 290.

²⁷ In Sept. 1394, Gilbert son and heir of John de Haydock enfeoffed Richard de Carleton, rector of Warrington, and others of his manors of Haydock and Bradley, and various lands in Haydock, Newton, Golborne, and Bold; Raines, loc. cit. 57. A year later Henry de Haydock released to the trustees all his claim in the manors; *ibid.* 59; and shortly

afterwards Sir John de Holland of Thorpe Watervill leased to Sir Gilbert de Haydock the park in Haydock; *ibid.*

In 1420 Sir Gilbert de Haydock, Sir Peter de Legh and Joan his wife received from the trustee, Reginald del Downes, mayor of Macclesfield, who had married Sir Gilbert's daughter Alice, a release of his interest in their manors in Lancashire; *ibid.* 63. The marriage covenant is given on p. 525; Gilbert de Haydock, kt., and Sibyl his wife, and Peter de Legh, esq., were parties; the date is illegible, but that it was in or before 1414 is shown by another deed; *ibid.* 393. The son and heir, Peter de Legh, was born in June 1415.

The Bishop of Lichfield granted Gilbert de Haydock licence for his oratories at Haydock and Bradley in Dec. 1387; *Lich. Epis. Reg. Scrope*, v, fol. 123b.

Sir Gilbert de Haydock had from Ric. II a protection from serving as escheator, &c., and this was confirmed by Hen. IV in 1403; *Pal. of Lanc. Ch. Misc.* 1-9, m. 15. He is last named in 1425; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 12.

²⁸ See the account of Sefton. She died in Jan. 1439-40.

²⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 63; viii, no. 10; xxviii, no. 32; xxix, no. 16. Accounts of the Legh family are in Earwaker, *East Ches.* ii, 293-306, and Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 673-8.

³⁰ In 1787 Peter Legh contributed £42 out of the £43 levied as land tax.

³¹ Some of these have been noticed in the account of the parent family, to which most of the minor properties appear to have returned by purchase or inheritance.

William son of Hugh son of Hugh de Haydock granted to Matthew son of Gilbert de Haydock land by Matthew's orchard in Oldfield, to be held of his chief lord, Sir Robert de Holland; Raines, loc. cit. 229. Henry son of William de Haydock granted land in Oldfield (or Heldfield), abutting on Taylor's Marsh, to his chief lord, Matthew de Haydock; *ibid.* 227. William son of Richard son of Hugh de Haydock gave to the same Matthew four selions in Aldenather, Crooked Beancroft, and Hengrave; *ibid.* 235. The seal shows a lion rampant regardant.

³² Hawise daughter of Henry de Hargrave in 1335 made a grant to Gilbert son of Matthew de Haydock; *ibid.* 41. Richard son of Stephen del Edge confirmed this charter; *ibid.* 43. The same or another Hawise was in 1327 the wife of Thomas son of Agnes del Shaw; *ibid.* 37. Robert son of Laysig sold for 100s.

to Gilbert de Haydock a message and land formerly held by Gilbert's uncle William; *ibid.* 221.

³³ For a full biography see Foley, *Records S.F.* ii, 24-74; Challoner, *Miss. Priests*, ii, no. 160; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 62.

Thurstan Arrowsmith, the grandfather, died in Salford gaol in 1583 as a recusant; Foley, op. cit. iii, 801. Robert, the father, who married Margery daughter of Nicholas Gerard, was also imprisoned on suspicion of harbouring a priest; he and his brother Peter afterwards served in the Low Countries—discharging their muskets in the air for fear of hurting any Catholics—and then joined the Spaniards. Peter died abroad, and Robert, after visiting his brother Edmund, a professor at Douay, returned to England, where he died. His widow Margery was fined for recusancy in 1599. The Edmund Arrowsmith just named entered the English College, Rome, in 1583, aged 19; Foley, op. cit. vi, 155.

Bryan Arrowsmith was born in 1585 and educated at a local school. In 1605 he went to Douay; taking his uncle's name Edmund at his confirmation, he was afterwards known by it. He was ordained priest and sent to England in 1613, labouring in Lancashire. Arrested in 1622 (it is supposed) he was brought before Bishop Bridgeman, but after a short imprisonment released. In 1624 he entered the Society of Jesus. Four years afterwards he was arrested in consequence of a denunciation by one Holden. He was tried at Lancaster by Sir Henry Yelverton, and condemned and executed on 28 Aug.; by a special consideration he was allowed to hang till he was dead, before the rest of the sentence was carried out. His hand is preserved at St. Oswald's, Ashton in Makerfield, and many miracles are attributed to it. The first stage in the process of canonization was passed in 1887.

³⁴ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 3004; or more fully in the *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 86-90. The lease was made to petitioner's grandmother, Katherine Arrowsmith, who died about 1640, and descended to her son Robert and his wife Katherine, the recusant; the husband died about 1646, and his widow had retained possession of the third portion. The 'average' consisted of two days' ploughing, two days' loading of corn, four days' reaping, and four days' haymaking, or a payment of 2s. 9d. The house and land are described; among the fields were the Rounds, Kirkfield, Oak Hey, Cayley Green, Ridding, and Hempyard.

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Callan, in 1717 as 'papists' registered their estate in the house called Blackbrook.³⁵

The Hospitaliers' estate at *CAYLEY* was held by Guy Holland about 1540.³⁶ The Holland family had other estates in the same part of Haydock.³⁷

In connexion with the Established Church St. James's was built in 1866;³⁸ there is a mission chapel called St. Mark's. The rector of Ashton in Makerfield is the patron.

A Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1846; and a Primitive Methodist one in 1875. The Baptists have a place of worship, erected in 1876. A Congregational church was built in 1892 by Miss Ruth Evans, in memory of her brother Joseph, one of the colliery owners of the district.³⁹

The Roman Catholic school-chapel of the English Martyrs was opened in 1879; it was at first served from Blackbrook, St. Helens, but a resident priest was appointed in 1887.⁴⁰

WINWICK WITH HULME

Winequic, 1170; Winewich, 1204; Wynewyc, Wynequic, 1212; Wynequick, 1277. The suffix -quick or -whick long survived.

Hulm, 1276; Holum, xiii cent.; Holm, 1279.

Winwick consists of open country, and is chiefly celebrated for the beautiful parish church in the village, which stands slightly elevated above the surrounding country. There are many picturesque old houses, some with thatched roofs. Some little distance north of the town is St. Oswald's Well, a shallow depression in a field, and easily overlooked on account of its insignificant appearance. There are still some fine beech trees around the village, which are particularly

noticeable in a country where timber has dwindled to apologies for trees. The outlying land is composed of arable and pasture land. Crops of potatoes, oats, and wheat flourish in the loamy soil, with clay in places, over a solid sandstone rock. There is some marshy mossland, bare of trees, on the south-west. The geological formation consists wholly of the Bunter series of the New Red Sandstone; to the south-west of Winwick and south of Hulme of the Upper Mottled Sandstone of that series, elsewhere of the Pebble Beds.

This township, which has an area of 1,440 acres,¹ lies on the east side of the Sankey; Newton Brook bounds it on the north, while another small brook on the south cuts it off from Orford and Warrington. The southern end is called Hulme; there is no defined boundary between it and Winwick proper. The township was enlarged in 1894 by the addition of Orford from Warrington;² and it has been divided into three wards—Winwick, Hulme, and Orford—for the election of its parish council.

The principal road leads north from Warrington to Wigan; it is to the east of the old Roman road. At the church it divides; one branch goes by Newton and Ashton, and the other by Golborne and Ince, to Wigan.

The London and North-Western Company's main line to the north passes through the township, with a junction for Earlestown near the northern boundary. The Sankey Canal passes along the western boundary.

A great lunatic asylum has been erected by the County Council on the lands of the former rectory.

Two encounters took place here in the Civil War; in 1643 Colonel Assheton routed the Cavaliers³ and in 1648 Cromwell overtook and defeated the Duke of Hamilton and his Scottish force.³ This battle took

³⁵ *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 114.

³⁶ Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 84; the rent was 12d. In 1546 Sir Peter Legh acquired Guy Holland's lands in Haydock; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 12, m. 196.

³⁷ Sir Thurstan de Holland granted to William his son all his part of Cayley in Haydock, the bounds beginning where Kemesley Clough fell into the Sankey and going across outside the hedge of Cayley to Clippesley Brook and Blackbrook, then up Sankey to the starting point. He further gave him three oxgangs in the Butterscrofts under the wood of Haydock, with the usual easements and common rights. A rent of a mark was to be paid yearly to Sir Thurstan during his life, and nothing afterwards; but the rent of 12d. due to the Hospitaliers was to be paid by William de Holland and his heirs; Raines, loc. cit. 229. He also granted Barley Metes to William; *ibid.* 225. Matthew son of Gilbert de Haydock granted William son of Thurstan de Holland land in Cayley in the Blackriding (or in Warrington Cliff), in exchange for another piece on Ewittinges Hedge, abutting upon Hengrave; *ibid.* 231, 233.

In 1307 William son of Sir Thurstan demised to his lord William son of Sir Robert de Holland two oxgangs in Haydock for a term of sixteen years at a rent of 11s. Seven years later Sir William de Holland gave land near the Blackriding to Richard son of William de Holland of Cayley, in exchange for the two oxgangs Sir William had on lease; *ibid.* 31, 33.

William son of Richard de Holland of Cayley is mentioned in 1339; *ibid.* 45.

Margaret widow of William de Holland of Cayley in 1347 leased to Gilbert de Haydock and John his son for six years lands in Cayley, which she held by reason of the minority of her son Richard, at a rent of 40s.; *ibid.* 47. The son may be the Richard de Cayley to whom in the following year John son of Gilbert de Haydock gave all his lands and buildings in Haydock; *ibid.* 49.

Another William de Holland of Cayley occurs in 1383; *ibid.* 57.

³⁸ A district was assigned in 1864; *Lond. Gaz.* 30 Aug.

³⁹ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* iv, 166; preaching had begun a few years earlier.

⁴⁰ *Liverpool Cath. Ann.* 1901.

¹ Including 1,091 in Winwick and 349 in Hulme. The census of 1901 gives 2,081, but this includes Orford. The population, 1,253, also includes Orford.

² Local Govt. Bd. Order 31665.

³ 23 May 1643. 'Whilst the duty (of prayer and fasting) was in performing tidings came of the taking of Winwick Church and steeple, they on the steeple standing on terms till God sent a deadly messenger out of a fowling piece to one of them; also a strong hall [the rectory] possessed by professed Roman Catholics and stored with provision, as if it had been purposely laid in both for our supply and ease'; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 138.

For a counter attack on the parsonage in 1650, and its tragic results, see the account of Rixton.

³ Cromwell wrote: 'We could not engage the enemy until we came within

three miles of Warrington, and then the enemy made a stand at a pass near Winwick. We held them in some dispute till our army came up, they maintaining the pass with great resolution for many hours, ours and theirs coming to push of pike and very close charges, and forced us to give ground; but our men, by the blessing of God, quickly recovered it, and charging very home upon them, beat them from their standing, where we killed about a thousand of them and took (as we believe) about two thousand prisoners, and prosecuted them home to Warrington town'; *Civil War Tracts*, 264. It is stated that the 'foot threw down their arms and ran into Winwick Church,' where they were kept under guard; *ibid.* This fight took place 19 Aug. 1648.

Another account states: 'The greatest stand they (the Scots) made was between Newton and Winwick, in a strait passage in that lane that they made very strong and forcible, so that Cromwell's men could not fight them. But by the information of the people thereabouts and by their direction they were so guided into the fields that they came about so that they drove them up to that little green place of ground short of Winwick church and there they made a great slaughter of them, and then pursued them to Warrington'; *Lancs. War* (Chet. Soc.), 66. In the notes (p. 145) is an extract from Heath's *Chron.* (323): 'The Scots at Red Bank fight were commanded by a little spark in a blue bonnet who performed the part of an excellent commander and was killed on the spot.'

place at Red Bank, near the border of Newton; and Gallows Croft, on the Newton side, is said to mark the place where many of the prisoners captured were hanged.

Winwick Wake ceased in 1828.⁴

The rector of WINWICK having *MANOR* been from before the Conquest lord of the manor and owner of almost all the land, the story of the place is the story of the rectors above related. The lords of Makerfield enumerated Winwick as a member of their fee,⁵ but the only lay owners appear to have been the Southworth family, holding a little land directly of the lord of Makerfield.⁶ Under an Act of Parliament passed in 1884 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners became lords of the manor in 1890, and the hall was sold to the County Council.

In 1086 the church of St. Oswald held two ploughlands exempt from all taxation,⁷ and was given by Roger of Poitou to the canons of St. Oswald, Nostell. Under them in 1212 Richard, the rector of Winwick, held two-thirds of the land, and Robert de Walton the remainder.⁸ Robert had granted out his portion—three oxgangs—to Alfred de Ince and three to Hugh de Haydock.⁹ If Robert's interest were

merely temporary his grants would probably expire at his death; but similar grants were made by the rectors, and a few particulars of them have been preserved. All the land seems to have been recovered by the rectors by the beginning of the 14th century.¹⁰

But few incidents are recorded of the township.

The lease of the rectory from time to time by absentee parsons resulted in the hall being occupied by the lessee or steward. One of these, Gowther Legh, founded the grammar school. A later one, Sir Thomas Stanley, son of Edward, Earl of Derby, made the rectory his residence. His son, Sir Edward Stanley, was in 1590 in 'some degree of conformity' to the established religion, but 'in general note of evil affection' towards it.¹¹ From the beginning of the 17th century the rectors seem to have been usually resident, and as they had complete authority it is not to be supposed that expressions of nonconformity were numerous.¹² Their rule appears to have been mild and readily acquiesced in by the people.¹³

John Launder paid to the subsidy of 1628 as holding lands.¹⁴ Under the Commonwealth, Thomas Goulden, member of a recusant family of long continuance in the district, petitioned to be admitted as tenant of the sequestered two-thirds of his estate.¹⁵

⁴ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 647.

⁵ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 99, &c.

Winwick seems to have been at one time appropriated to the church and rectory, Hulme having been the township name.

⁶ This seems to have begun in a grant by William de Sankey about 1260 of land in Hulme held by a charter of Henry de Ince; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1654. In the inquisition after the death of Thomas Southworth, taken in 1547, the tenement in Hulme is grouped with the others 'held of Sir Thomas Langton in socage'; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 23.

Thurstan Southworth, as a landowner, paid to a subsidy in Queen Mary's time; Masey of Rixton D.

⁷ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 286a.

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 72.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Two charters relating to the township are contained among the Legh of Lyme deeds in Raines' MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 393: (1) Robert de Winwick released to Gilbert de Haydock all his claim to four oxgangs in Hulme, being a fourth part of the vill, which Hugh de Haydock had formerly purchased from him, the said Gilbert having given Robert 40s. 'in his great need.' (2) John the clerk of Hulme granted to Hugh son of John de Haydock, in free marriage with Margery his daughter, two messuages in Hulme and a croft called Flaxhalgh.

Henry de Hulme granted a house for a rent of 4d. payable at Halton Fair; Towneley MS. GG, no. 997. William son of John de Hulme granted to Robert, 'called Robin,' land between that of Robert de Holland and Hugh de Hulme.

In 1276 Simon the Messer, of Warrington, claimed four oxgangs of land in Hulme against Richard de Haydock, and other messuages, &c. against Robert the Smith, Austin vicar of Winwick, Richard de Houghton, Hugh son of John de Haydock, and others; De Banco R. 15, m. 15 d.; 17, m. 84 d.

At the same time the vicar (rector) of Winwick had leave to withdraw his plea against Thurstan de Holland and other tenants in Hulme; Assize R. 405. He proceeded against William son of John and others respecting three oxgangs of land of which he alleged his predecessor Robert was seised in the time of Henry III, Henry de Sefton having taken possession after Robert's death on the allegation that they were a lay fee; De Banco R. 18, m. 15; 19, m. 54 d. William son of John called the Prior of Nostell to warrant him.

Margery, widow of Robert de Kinknall, who claimed dower in two oxgangs in Golborne against Robert Banastre, also claimed lands in Hulme against Peter the chaplain and others—including Austin the vicar—in respect of four oxgangs of land; De Banco R. 20, m. 15 d, 26 d.

Austin the vicar prosecuted his claim against Robert de Holland respecting three oxgangs in Hulme, and William de Aintree, on being called to warrant, averred that his father Henry died seised, the charter to Thurstan, father of Robert de Holland, never having been executed; De Banco R. 23, m. 21; 28, m. 41; 30, m. 33.

In 1292 John son of Hugh de Hulme claimed an oxgang in Hulme from John the vicar of Winwick, but did not prosecute it; Assize R. 408, m. 21. In 1313 John de Bamburgh, then rector, claimed six messuages and three oxgangs in Winwick from John son of Hugh de Hulme, who called John, Prior of Nostell, to warrant him, alleging that he held by charter of Henry de Aberford, a former prior; De Banco R. 199, m. 37 d.; 207, m. 108; 212, m. 431 d.

It should be remembered that Henry de Sefton represented the Alfred de Ince of 1212, and that William de Aintree was a Haydock. John de Chisenhale, rector of Winwick, asserted in 1334 that William le Boteler of Warrington and others had disseised him of a mill and certain lands in Winwick. In reply it was urged that John was 'vicar,' not 'parson,' of Winwick, but in general the jury sustained his

claim. William le Boteler, grandfather of the defendant, had purchased from Richard son of Hugh de Hulme an acre of land in Winwick, from olden time arable; Coram Rege R. 297, m. 6 d.

¹¹ *Lydiat Hall*, 244; quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxxv, 4. He was 'of great living.' His wife, Lady Lucy, was an indicted recusant. Sir John Fortescue, who married Sir Edward Stanley's daughter and enjoyed the rectory, was also a recusant; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 2539.

¹² In Beamont, *Winwick*, 41, 42, may be seen presentments made at the visitations of the chancellor and archdeacon of Chester in 1632 and 1634. 'Roger Burchall was presented as a depraver of religion as established in the Church of England and a negligent comer to church, and as having reported that my lord suffered seminary priests to walk hand in hand and did not so much as point at them.' 'My lord' was perhaps the Bishop of Chester, or the Earl of Derby. Another was presented for having a candle on the bier, and others had 'sent for the blesser to bless cattle that were sick at Winwick.'

John Norman was presented in 1669 for saying that 'this Church of England is not a true church, and that the worship therein is odious to God and hateful to man'; Visit. books at Chester.

¹³ See Baines, *Lancs. Directory* of 1825, for the methods used by Rector Hornby to promote good conduct; ii, 717.

¹⁴ Norris D. (B.M.); Elizabeth Lunt (or Williamson) and Thomas Goulden, as convicted recusants, paid double on goods; for these see *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 244. The Launder family acquired an estate in Ashton in Makerfield.

¹⁵ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 3160. Thomas and John Goulden, in Elizabeth's time, had fallen under suspicion because they were recusants and had been known to resort to the seminary priest at Sablesbury; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), i, 180 (from Harl. MS. 360, fol. 32b). The family occurs in Southworth, Pendleton, and St. Helens; See J. Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Catb.* ii, 324.

For Fortescue Goulding, born at Win-

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Among the miscellaneous deeds preserved by Towneley is an agreement made in 1546 concerning Pagefield, lying between Winwick and Southworth.¹⁶

ASHTON

Eston, 1212; Ayston, 1246; Ashton, 1254; Assheton, 1292.

Grateswode, 1367; Garteswood, xvi cent.

This township, called Ashton in Makerfield or Ashton-le-Willows for distinction, has an area of 6,249½ acres.¹ The highest ground, 350 ft., lies near the boundary of Billinge; the lowest, about 90 ft., is at the eastern corner, where Glazebrook forms part of the boundary. Sankey Brook is the south-west boundary, and two of its tributaries separate Ashton from Billinge and Haydock. Millingford Brook runs through the centre of the township from north-west to south-east. Ashton village lies on its northern bank; on the same side are Stubshaw Cross, Heybridge, Brynn, Whitley Green, and Brocksteads. The southern side of the brook contains Garswood, with Seneley Green, Leyland Green, and Downall Green. The population in 1901 was 18,687.

The place-names Soughers lane, Skitter farm, and Cramberley occur in 1825.

The surface is sometimes undulating, mostly flat, the soil being clay, sand, and stone. There are occasional patches of old moss-land, but the greater part of the country is cultivated, where possible, and good crops of potatoes, turnips, wheat, and oats are produced. In the south there are fine plantations, including the grounds of Garswood Park, which make a refreshing clump of greenery. But in the northern parts the majority of the trees are reduced to blackened stumps, standing leafless and gaunt, until they fall from sheer decay. As in other mining districts collections of water lie in many places, indicating the subsidence of the ground, as the result of mining.

A narrow strip of the Permian rocks extends from Abram to Edge Green, separating the Coal Measures from the New Red Sandstone, and the latter formation covers the former in the immediate vicinity of the town of Ashton. Elsewhere the Coal Measures alone are in evidence.

The principal road, that from Wigan to Warrington, roughly agreeing with the old Roman road, passes north and south through the township and village; at this point it is crossed by the road from St. Helens to Hindley. The road from Ashton to Billinge is

crossed at Leyland Green by one from St. Helens to Winstanley. The Lancashire Union line of the London and North Western Railway from St. Helens to Wigan has stations at Garswood and Brynn. The Liverpool, St. Helens, and South Lancashire Railway of the Great Central system touches the southern border.

Traces of the Roman road have been discovered, and a coin of Trajan was found.

In 1825 Ashton was a 'large and populous village,' 'the centre of a brisk manufacturing district where the poor are industrious and their employers prosperous.'² It had in 1840 cotton-spinning establishments and fustian manufactures, and was noted for hinges and locks. The making of tools, screws, and locks continues; large collieries are also worked.

Stubshaw Cross, Ashton Cross, and Four-footed Cross, once marked on the map, have quite disappeared,³ but the first has given a name to a hamlet.

A lazaretto for those suffering from an epidemic of the sweating sickness in the time of Elizabeth is said to have been built on Ashton Common.⁴

A fair of two days' duration was held on 22 and 23 September, principally for toys and amusements.⁵

A local board was established in 1872,⁶ but has become an urban district council of fifteen members with five wards under the Local Government Act of 1894. The council owns the water and gas works.

Before the Conquest *ASHTON* was *MANORS* no doubt one of the fifteen berewicks or dependent manors of the royal manor of Newton.⁷ Later it was a member of the fee of Makerfield, which had Newton for its head.⁸ At the survey of 1212 it was found to be held by Thomas de Burnhull or Brindle, being three plough-lands of the three and a half held by him in thegnage for 35s., and providing a judge and a half at the court of Newton.⁹ Two plough-lands he had in his own hands, embracing, it would appear, Ashton proper, or Brynn, north of the Millingford Brook; the third plough-land, probably Garswood, was held of him by Henry de Ashton, 'of ancient feoffment,'¹⁰ and under this Henry appears to have been held by Henry son of Roger, 'of ancient marriage.' Henry de Ashton had also granted 20 acres to the Hospitallers.¹¹

Thomas de Burnhull was followed by a son Peter,¹² who married Avice, the heiress of Windle and other manors.¹³ In 1254 he obtained the right to erect a mill in Ashton.¹⁴ The son of Peter and Avice was Peter, who dying about 1295¹⁵ was succeeded by his brother Alan. Alan, who was living in 1315,¹⁶ left

wick Hall, and educated at St. Omers and Valladolid, see *Pal. Note-book*, iii, 103.

¹ The will of John Goulden of Southworth, dated 1701 and proved 1715, in the Ches. Reg. mentions his wife Katharine, his son Thomas, and his nephew Richard Hitchmough. The testator had property in Southworth, Croft, Poulton, Woolston, Fearnhead, and Moscroft.

² Towneley MS. GG, no. 1069.

³ 6,251, including 63 of inland water, according to the census of 1901.

⁴ Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 717.

⁵ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xix, 235, 236.

⁶ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 628; no reference is given.

⁷ *Ibid.* 639.

⁸ *Lond. Gaz.* 14 June, 1872.

⁹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 286.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 366 n. It is regularly entered among the members of Newton fee in the

inquisitions; see *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 99.

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 74, 75.

¹² i.e. reaching back to the time of Henry I.

¹³ *Ibid.* The grant to the Hospitallers does not appear again.

¹⁴ *Wballey Coucber* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 852; Thomas de Burnhull and his son Peter attested a charter. Peter de Burnhull was in possession of Ashton by 1246; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 98.

¹⁵ See the account of Windle; her manors were Windle, Skelmersdale, and half of Rainhill.

¹⁶ *Final Conc.* i, 116. By this Robert Banastre also released to Peter de Burnhull all right to any suit of mill from Peter and his heirs and the men of his fee in Ashton; for the grant and quit-

claim Peter gave 35 marks, and promised to render at Newton 2s. a year for ever.

¹⁷ Thomas Moody, of Ashton, in 1292 complained that Gilbert de Clifton (guardian), and Peter son of Peter de Burnhull had disseised him of certain land, but they showed that it had never been arable land in plaintiff's time, only moor and marsh; Assize R. 408, m. 60 d. Thomas Moody had another charge to make against Gilbert de Clifton—that he had been seized at Ashton and taken to the church of Wigan, where he was imprisoned; *ibid.* m. 53 d.

¹⁸ Alan son of Peter de Burnhull was lord of Ashton in 1302 and 1305, as appears by pleas of those years; Assize R. 418, m. 4; 420, m. 3. He was lord of Skelmersdale in 1300; *Final Conc.* i, 189; ii, 143 n. He is also called Alan de Windle.

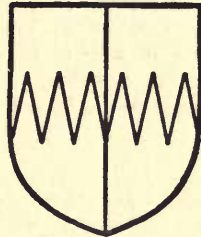
a son Peter, and two daughters, Joan and Agnes. The son died before 1330, and his sisters became heirs of the property.¹⁷

Joan married William Gerard, son of William Gerard, lord of a moiety of the manor of Kingsley, near Frodsham;¹⁸ and Agnes married David Egerton of Egerton, near Malpas, but probably died without issue, as nothing is known of any claim to the Burnhull manors by her descendants.¹⁹ The heiresses and their husbands were children at the time of their marriage, William Gerard being but thirty years of age in 1352, when his father died.²⁰ Two years later he made a settlement of the manor of Ashton, the remainders being to his son Peter, and then to the heirs of Joan daughter of Alan de Burnhull.²¹

Little is known of the son, except that he became a knight.²² Sir Peter Gerard died in 1380, and was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas Gerard, who like others of the family is traditionally said to have been engaged in the wars of the time.²³ At his death in 1416 he was found to have held the two-thirds of the manor of Ashton of Henry de Langton, baron of Newton, in socage by the service of 20s. a year, besides many other manors and lands in Lancashire.²⁴ His son and heir John, aged thirty at his father's death, succeeded. He died 6 November 1431, leaving a son and heir Peter, then twenty-four years of age.²⁵ This son, afterwards Sir Peter Gerard, had a comparatively short life, dying on 26 March 1447, when the manors devolved on

a minor, his son Thomas being but sixteen years of age.²⁶

Sir Thomas Gerard, who came of age in 1452,²⁷ was married in childhood to Douce daughter of Sir Thomas Ashton; afterwards he married Cecily, daughter of Sir Robert Foulshurst, by whom he had a son and heir Peter, and other children.²⁸ He died on 27 March 1490;²⁹ his widow Cecily afterwards made a vow of chastity.³⁰ The son Peter, aged thirty at his father's death, married Margery daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley of Hooton, and granddaughter and coheir of Sir John Bromley, by



BROMLEY. Quarterly per fesse indented gules and or.



GERARD of Brynn. Azure a lion rampant ermine crowned or.

whom the estate of Gerard's Bromley came to this family. Peter Gerard died four years after his father,³¹ leaving as heir his son Thomas, only six years of age. He was made a knight, but showed himself a turbu-

¹⁷ Assize R. 424, m. 2; De Banco R. 284, m. 119.

¹⁸ It will be seen from the account of Kirkby that William Gerard, the father, had a share of the manors of Kirkby and Melling in right of his wife.

An account of the Gerards of Kingsley is given in Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), ii, 96, and 131, 132. Abstracts of inquisitions and family deeds are there printed.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* ii, 628. In 1346 inquiry was made as to why William Gerard, jun., and David de Egerton had not been made knights: a list of their possessions was made; O.T. Mem. R. 122, m. 123 d.

²⁰ Ormerod, *op. cit.* ii, 96. William and Joan were in possession of Ashton in 1338, when they made a sale of land; *Final Conc.* ii, 108.

²¹ *Ibid.* ii, 143, 144.

²² The Bishop of Lichfield granted to Sir Peter Gerard a licence for his oratory at Brynn for two years from 7 Oct. 1379; Lich. Epis. Reg. Scrope, v, fol. 33. The writ of *Diem cl. extr.* after his death was issued 20 Feb. 1380-1; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 353.

²³ Ormerod, ii, 96. Thomas Gerard was knight of the shire in 1384, 1388, and 1394; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 40, 43, 44. In 1393 Thomas Gerard received the royal pardon for having entered into certain estates during his minority and for having married, when he should have been in ward to the king; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 195. In 1402 he made provision for the marriage of his son John with Alice daughter of Sir John Boteler; *ibid.* 196.

²⁴ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 123; the clear value was 100 marks. His name does not occur in Sir Harris Nicolas's account of the Agincourt campaign.

²⁵ Ormerod, *loc. cit.* The writ of

Diem cl. extr. was issued 10 Dec. 1431, and writ of livery 14 Mar. 1431-2; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. 301. The writ of *Diem cl. extr.* on the death of Alice, widow of John Gerard, was issued 27 Feb. 1441-2; *ibid.*

²⁶ Ormerod, *loc. cit.* The Lancashire inquisition taken after his death is preserved in Towneley MS. DD, no. 1465. This recites among other deeds, that John Gerard, the father, had in 1428 granted lands in Rainhill, with Smalley, Lawfield, and other parcels in Ashton to his son Peter and Isabel his wife. It also appears that Peter was 'esquire' in 1440, when various lands were settled on Douce, daughter of Sir Thomas Ashton, in view of her marriage with Thomas Gerard, son of Peter. The said Peter died seised of 'the manor of Ashton, otherwise called the manor or capital messuage of the Brynn,' but the jury did not know by what rent it was held of the chief lord, Henry Langton. The custody of the lands of the heir was granted to Thomas Danyell, and afterwards to John Ashton; Isabel, widow of Sir Peter, had dower; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. 302.

²⁷ Proof of age was given at St. Mary's Church, Chester, on 2 Aug. 1452. John Leicester said that Thomas was of age on 15 July; he remembered being at Winwick Church on pilgrimage to St. Rhadegund on the day of the baptism. John Abram remembered Sir Peter Gerard asking Sir Thomas Stanley to be godfather to his son; Richard Clive remembered the same, and held a lighted candle at the baptism. Others were at Winwick Church attending a funeral, when they heard of Thomas's birth, and others heard of it while staying at Ashton for a 'love day' between Sir William Atherton and Henry Kighley; Ormerod, *loc. cit.*

A pension of £20 to Sir Thomas Gerard granted by Edward IV was excepted from the Act of Resumption in 1464; *Parl. R.* v, 546.

²⁸ This appears from the later inquisitions, in which Peter is called the son of Cecily. Other sons were Robert, mentioned in the will of Thomas Gerard, and John, a clerk, to whom the Cheshire manors were granted for life by his father; Ormerod, *loc. cit.*; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 132.

²⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 21: the inquisition was not taken until 1508.

³⁰ Lich. Epis. Reg. Hales, xiii, fol. 121b; commission to receive the vow and give the widow's veil, ring and mantle, dated 22 May 1491. She died 24 May 1502, having a life interest in the Gerard lands which had been assigned to her as dower by her son Peter; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 95.

³¹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ii, no. 21, where the date is given as 20 June 1494. This does not agree with that on the memorial brass in Winwick Church, which sets forth the lineage of his wife. In 1502, after the death of Dame Cecily, the manors were granted to Margery, widow of Peter, during the minority of the heir; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxi, 32a. Cecily Gerard's Inq. p.m. states that the Bromley lands were in Bromley, Whittington, Beddill, Chadkilne, Ridges, Podmore, Kauntton, Milwich, Woolsall, and Selfort, with a moiety of the manor of Hextell, in Staffordshire.

Margery, the widow of Peter Gerard, requested that as various lands had been assigned to feoffees on the marriage of Sir Thomas Gerard with Cecily daughter of Sir Robert Foulshurst, which Cecily was still living, she should have the rule of Thomas her son during his minority; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ii, no. 112.

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lent and lawless man,³⁹ and died at Berwick in 1523, during an expedition against the Scots.³⁹ His son, another Sir Thomas, was only eleven years of age at his father's death; but little is known of him. He died between 1550 and 1560.³⁴

His son Sir Thomas Gerard sold his interest in the Kingsley estates of the family,³⁵ and purchased the other third part of the manor of Ashton from John Atherton, thus becoming sole lord.³⁶ His wife was the heiress of Sir John Port of Etwall in Derbyshire, and this manor-house became a favourite residence of the family.³⁷ After a brief period of compliance he became conspicuous for his resistance to the religion established by Elizabeth, and suffered accordingly. He was sent to the Tower in 1571, perhaps being suspected of a share in the rising of the previous year or for sympathy with Mary Queen of Scots; his release is said to have been

purchased by the surrender of Bromley to Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls.³⁸ He was again committed to the Tower in 1586, but liberated about three years later, having been induced to give evidence against Philip Earl of Arundel, then in the Tower also, to the effect that he had prayed for the success of the Spaniards.³⁹ In 1590 he was reported as having 'made show of conformity' while in Lancashire, but was 'in general note of evil affection' in religion.⁴⁰ His younger son John became a Jesuit, and laboured in England until the storm aroused by the Gunpowder Plot, when he escaped to Belgium, and became the chief agent in the foundation of the English College at Liège.⁴¹

Sir Thomas Gerard is said to have died in September 1601.⁴² His son Thomas, made a knight in 1603, and a baronet in 1611, succeeded him.⁴³ Like his father, he was in 1590 reported as 'of evil affec-

³⁹ In *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 61-7, is an account (wrongly dated) of a cock fight at Winwick in 14 Apr. 1515, attended by Thomas Boteler of Bewsey, son of Sir Thomas, and others of the neighbouring gentry; James Stanley, Bishop of Ely, though he had arranged to come, does not seem to have been present. The meeting was disturbed by the appearance of Sir Thomas Gerard and a number of retainers, all fully armed, and determined to wreak vengeance on some obnoxious members of the party. His quarrel with Thomas Gerard of Ince occurred a little earlier; *ibid.* 3-7. Roger Platt of Ince complained that Sir Thomas Gerard of Ashton, 'of his own rigorous and malicious mind,' had seized his cattle and carried them off to the Brynny, where he detained them, and out of 'further rancour' set in the stocks one Lawrence Charnock, who had taken fodder for the cattle; *ibid.* 75.

A settlement of various manors was made in 1511, Thomas Gerard and Margery his wife being in possession; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 11, m. 246.

³⁸ *Duchy Plead.* ii, 234. He died 7 Nov. 1523 seized of the manors of Brynny, Windle, and Brindle, and wide lands in the district. In his will, dated a year before his death, he recited the provision made for his wife Margery daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford; his son and heir Thomas and his wife Joan; Peter and other younger sons; Katherine, Elizabeth, and Anne, his daughters. The last appears to have been already married to Richard Ashton of Middleton. The remainders were to Robert Gerard, his uncle, and to the issue of his grandfather, Sir Thomas Gerard; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 13.

Margery, the widow, afterwards married Sir John Port, and died 10 May 1540, when the son, Thomas Gerard, was thirty-eight years of age; *ibid.*

³⁴ In 1533 he 'would not be spoken with' by the herald; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 182. He was made a knight in 1544 during the invasion of Scotland; Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, 78. In 1536 Thomas Gerard of Brynny was expected to bring a contingent of 450 men to serve against the Pilgrimage of Grace; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, 511. He was sheriff of the county in 1548 and 1553; P.R.O. *List*, 73. In 1552 he was claiming exemptions for the suppressed chantry of Windle; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i,

254. He appears to have had several illegitimate children, of whom one, Thomas, was employed as trustee. Another Thomas Gerard, contemporary with these, was the natural son of William Gerard.

Sir Thomas married Jane, a daughter of Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, from whom he was separated; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 170; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 677. Her will, in which she is described as Dame Jane Gerard of Bromley, is printed from the Lyme deeds in *Wills* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 78; she makes bequests to her son, Sir Thomas Gerard and his wife Elizabeth, and to her brother Sir P. Legh.

³⁵ Ormerod, *op. cit.* ii, 96.

³⁶ See below.

³⁷ With this Sir Thomas and his wife the pedigree recorded in 1665 begins; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 116. His sons on matriculating at Oxford in 1575 were said to be 'of Derbyshire'; and ten years later Sir Thomas was described as 'lurking' in his house at Etwall; Morris, *Life of John Gerard*, 6 (quoting Clifford, *S.P. of Sir R. Sadler*, ii, 525).

Sir Thomas Gerard was sheriff in 1557 (P.R.O. *List*, 73), and knight of the shire in 1562; Pink and Beaven, *op. cit.* 5.

³⁸ Morris, *op. cit.* 5, quoting Murdin, *Coll. of S.P.* 771, 35. Those committed to the Tower with him were Sir Thomas Stanley, probably of Winwick Rectory, and Francis Rolleston; 'they were reconciled to the pope according to the late bull.' The story as to Bromley is quoted in Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 237, from Wotton, *Baronetage*, 55. John Gerard says simply that his father 'obtained his release by the payment of a large sum'; Morris, *loc. cit.*

³⁹ The story that he abandoned his religion and adopted a licentious course of life is discredited by Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Catholics*, ii, 426.

⁴⁰ *Lydiat Hall*, 244; quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxxv, 4. Another Thomas Gerard, perhaps the bastard, was 'soundly affected in religion'; *ibid.* 246.

⁴¹ His adventurous life is told, mainly from his autobiography, in the work of Fr. Morris already cited; see also *Dict. Nat. Biog.* and Gillow. The confusion created by the mistakes he made as to his age at entering Oxford, &c. is cleared by the record in Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* showing that he and his elder brother Thomas entered Exeter College, Oxford, in Dec.

1575, at the ages of thirteen and fifteen. When admitted to the English College at Rome in 1587 as a scholar—he had already lived there seven months—his age was recorded as 'in his twenty-third year'; Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vi, 173. He is said to have been born 4 Oct. 1564. His country upbringing stood him in good stead in his later life, suspicion on one occasion being averted 'as he spoke of hunting and falconry with all the details that none but a practised person could command'; Morris, *op. cit.* 43.

⁴² A number of settlements were made during the reign of Elizabeth, of which the fines give evidence. In 1573 Sir Thomas claimed from Thomas Gerard, base son of Sir Thomas Gerard deceased, the manors of Ashton in Makerfield, Brindle, Windle, and Skelmersdale, with messuages and wide lands, twelve water-mills, twelve windmills, two fulling-mills, two horse-mills, six dove-cotes, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 35, m. 3. This would be just after Sir Thomas's release from the Tower. A settlement apparently on behalf of his wife Elizabeth was made in the following spring; *ibid.* bdl. 36, m. 230. Shortly afterwards he purchased Lord Mounteagle's lands in Ashton; *ibid.* bdl. 36, m. 102.

In 1582 a settlement or mortgage was made by Sir Thomas Gerard, Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas his son and heir apparent; *ibid.* bdl. 44, m. 226.

Four years later a large number of settlements were made, separate properties being dealt with. In some the remainders after the death of Sir Thomas and Elizabeth were to Thomas the son and heir and Cecily his wife, and then to John Gerard, second son of Sir Thomas. In many others the further remainder was to Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls, and then to the male issue of William Gerard, late of Harrow, Henry Gerard of Rainhill, and William Gerard, late of Ince; *ibid.* bdl. 48, m. 118-198, 262, 305. A number of similar feoffments were made in 1598; *ibid.* bdl. 60, m. 4-22, 43, 47.

⁴³ Feoffments were made by Thomas Gerard in 1587, his father being then in the Tower; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 49, m. 271-9. He had gone up to Oxford in 1575, as above stated; but he and his brother John soon left, finding that 'at Easter the heretics sought to force them to attend their worship, and to partake of their counterfeit sacrament'—so John Gerard in Morris, *op. cit.* 14.

tion in religion'; his wife Cecily was then a 'recusant and indicted thereof.'⁴⁴ He died at the beginning of 1621, holding the manors of Ashton and Windle in Lancashire, and Etwall and Hardwick in Derbyshire; the tenure of Ashton was stated to be 'in free socage, by fealty only.' His heir was his son Thomas, aged thirty-six and more.⁴⁵ This Sir Thomas, second baronet, was succeeded in 1630⁴⁶ by his son Sir William Gerard, who warmly espoused the king's cause at the outbreak of the Civil War,⁴⁷ and was appointed governor of Denbigh Castle; he sold the Derbyshire estates to provide money for the campaign.⁴⁸

Charles II lodged at Brynn 15 August 1651, on his way from Scotland to Worcester.⁴⁹ Sir William's estate was of course sequestered by the Parliament, and being a convicted recusant he was not at first allowed to compound even for the third part retained by recusants who were not 'delinquents' also. The estates were sold under the confiscation Act of 1652, the purchaser being John Wildman.⁵⁰ All or most was recovered in some way, probably by composition with the new owner, and Sir William Gerard of the

Brynn recorded a pedigree at the Visitation of 1665.⁵¹ He was buried at Winwick in 1681.

His son Sir William, aged twenty-seven in 1665, succeeded. The family had been greatly impoverished by their fidelity to their religion and to the cause of Charles I, and it is said that even the stipends of the priests serving the domestic chapels at Ashton could not be paid.⁵² Sir William's son, another William, married about 1696 the heiress of the Cansfield family, and this probably helped to restore the fortunes of the Gerards.⁵³ Sir William died in 1702; his son as 'a papist' registered his estate in 1717, and died four years later.⁵⁴ For the succeeding century there is but little to record of the family. They were shut out of public employments by the legal proscription of the ancient religion, and do not seem to have produced any distinguished ecclesiastics.

The development of the coal mines in Ashton during the 19th century brought great wealth to the family.

The Sir William Gerard last mentioned was succeeded by his son and grandson, each named William.⁵⁵

Their tutor, Edward Lewknor, followed them, 'being resolved to live as a Catholic in very deed, and not merely in desire.'

For the knighthood see Metcalfe, op. cit. 140; and for the baronetcy G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, i, 21. The fee of £1,000 is said to have been remitted in consideration of the father's services to the king's mother. He represented Liverpool in the Parliament of 1597, and Wigan in that of 1621; Pink and Beavan, op. cit. 184, 224.

In 1612 a settlement was made by Sir Thomas Gerard of the manors of Ashton, Garswood, and Windle—the other Lancashire manors having been disposed of—and lands in Ashton and neighbouring townships; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 81, no. 26.

⁴⁴ *Lydiat Hall*, loc. cit. In 1592 Thomas Gerard of High Carr was reported to have had a 'notorious recusant' as his schoolmaster for some years; *ibid.* 258 (quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. cxv, 19). His sister Dorothy and her husband Ralph Layton of the Brynn were in like case.

Dame Anne Gerard, widow of Sir Gilbert Gerard, was in 1590 living at Hightley Carr, indicted of recusancy; *ibid.*

⁴⁵ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 297–301. The fine above cited is given, as also another relating to the Derbyshire manors. The remainders were to Thomas, eldest son of Sir Thomas, and his sons by Frances his wife; in default to John, the second son, &c.

⁴⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 57; funeral certificate (with coat of twenty quarters) in *Lancs. and Ches. Fun. Cert.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 203.

Sir Thomas had been made a knight in 1615; Metcalfe, op. cit. 165. He was member for Liverpool in 1624; Pink and Beavan, op. cit. 186. As a convicted recusant he paid double to the subsidy of 1628; Norris D. (B.M.). Gilbert, one of his sons, became a Jesuit priest, and died of a disease contracted while acting as chaplain to some English troops in Belgium in 1645; Foley, *Rec. S.* vi, 337; vii, 294.

Richard, another son, cup-bearer to Queen Henrietta Maria, acquired the manor of Ince in Makerfield.

⁴⁷ Sir William Gerard, Sir Cecil Trafford, and four other convicted recusants, joined in a petition to Charles I that their

arms might be restored to them 'in this time of actual war,' for the security of the king's person as well as of their own district and families, 'who are not only in danger of the common disturbance, but menaced by unruly people to be robbed.' The king writing from Chester, 27 Sept. 1642, very readily granted the permission; *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 12–14.

⁴⁸ Etwall is said to have been sold to secure the barony of Newton, but the money was spent in providing funds for the campaign of 1651; see *Visit.* of 1533 (Chet. Soc.), 184.

⁴⁹ 'The last night this king lodged at Brynn, six miles from Warrington, being Sir William Gerard's house, who is a subtle jesuited Papist'; letter dated Stockton Heath, 16 Aug. in *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 288.

⁵⁰ G.E.C. op. cit. and *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 51–71, where details are given of a settlement made in 1632; see also Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 122, no. 5. It appeared that in 1632 Sir William had compounded with the king for a lease of two-thirds of his Lancashire lands sequestered for recusancy, he having been in ward to the king until April of that year; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iii, 62. 'Getting coals' is named among the disbursements; 66. A survey of the lands in Ashton, taken in 1652, is printed on p. 68; it gives the names, areas, and values of the fields. Tootell, Leachfield, Tunstall Heads, Coalpit Banks, Mill Hill and Pingotts appear among the field names.

For the sale see *ibid.* 70; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 42.

⁵¹ Dugdale, *Visit.* 116. Sir William Gerard and William his son were recusants in 1678; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 109. Two of the younger sons went to the English College in Rome—Thomas who entered in 1660, and became a Jesuit, and died in Yorkshire in 1682, while attending victims of an epidemic; and Cuthbert who entered in 1662, and left for England two years later; Foley, op. cit. vi, 401, 404; vii, 296. Thomas, on entering, gave details of his parentage, stating that 'his parents and himself had suffered much for the Catholic religion'; he had been baptized by Fr. Howard in 1641.

⁵² Foley, op. cit. v, 361; the time re-

ferred to seems to be early in the 18th century.

An anecdote of Sir William Gerard is given in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 142. He remained loyal to James II, and was carried off to Preston a prisoner in 1689, and accused of a part in the 'Lancashire Plot' of 1694; *ibid.* 294, 359, &c.; inquiry was also made as to whether Garswood Hall was not devoted to 'superstitious uses'; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 84. His son William was also among the accused. A number of the baptisms of Sir William's children are recorded in the Winwick registers.

⁵³ See the account of Cansfield of Robert Hall.

⁵⁴ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 114. The estate was the 'manor of Ashton, &c.', entailed with remainders successively to sons by Mary his wife, to John his brother, to Thomas Gerard of Ince, and to Richard Gerard of Wigan; subject to £100 per annum to Dame Mary Gerard of Birchley. Also the rectory of Childwall, for lives of his wife Mary, the granddaughter of James Anderton, and of his daughters Anne and Elizabeth—£1,272 11s. 8d.

The brother, John Gerard of Garswood, registered an annuity of £80; and the father's widow, Dame Mary of Birchley, also registered; *ibid.* 99, 97.

⁵⁵ The brief summary of the descent here given is quoted from G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, loc. cit. The following references to Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. may be useful: Lent 1693—Recovery of the manors of Ashton and Windle, &c., Sir William Gerard and William Gerard vouches; R. 457, m. 9. Aug. 1703—King's Silver, manor of Windle, &c., Sir William Gerard and Mary his wife, John, Thomas, and Richard Gerard; R. 478, m. 8. Lent 1721—Recovery of manor of Ashton, Sir William Gerard and William Gerard vouches; R. 512, m. 6. Aug. 1745—Recovery of manors of Ashton and Windle and a fourth part of Billinge, Sir Thomas Gerard vouches; R. 563, m. 4. Lent 1796—Recovery of manors of Ashton, Windle, and Aspull, and parcels in Aspull, Billinge, Ince, Golborne, Parr, Winstanley, Prescot, Wigan, Hindley, Hale, Halewood, and Halebank; Lent Assizes 1796, R. 12.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The last was followed by his brothers Thomas and Robert Cansfield; the latter, who died in 1784, had sons, Robert Clifton,⁵⁶ and William who succeeded; a younger son John, drowned at Southport in 1822,⁵⁷ was father of Sir John Gerard, who succeeded his uncle William in 1826, and held the manors of Ashton and Windle for nearly twenty-eight years. His heir was his brother, Robert Tolver, created Baron Gerard of Brynn in 1876. He has been followed by his son William Cansfield and his grandson Frederick John, second and third lords. The latter, who succeeded to the title and estates in 1902, on the death of his father, came of age in 1904.

In 1836 courts leet and baron were held twice a year;⁵⁸ but they seem to have been discontinued.

A description of Brynn Hall, as it existed near the end of the 18th century, is given in Baines's *Lancashire*.⁵⁹

⁵⁶ A short notice of him is printed in *Pal. Note Bk. iv*, 57.

⁵⁷ He was described as of Windle Hall. For an account of the accident see Bland, *Ann. of Southport*, 79.

⁵⁸ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 639.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* iii, 637; it is by Barritt, the Manchester antiquary.

⁶⁰ The earliest record is in 1302, when Hugh de Atherton claimed reasonable estovers in Ashton, with heybote, housebote, &c., against Alan son of Peter de Burnhull, William de Atherton, and Jordan the Woodward. Thus William de Atherton appears to have been then the lord of a third; *Assize R.* 418, m. 4. Alan de Burnhull in 1313 claimed William and Hugh de Atherton, Hugh Spark, Henry Tootell and others as suitors at his mill; *De Banco R.* 199, m. 134 d.

Hugh de Atherton was a brother of William's; *Culcheth D. nos.* 35, 44 (in *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i). Hugh had a son Henry who may be the Henry de Atherton of Aintree in 1332; his daughter Joan married Robert de Nevill of Hornby, who in 1346 claimed Hugh de Atherton's lands in Ashton and elsewhere; *De Banco R.* 345, m. 393 d.; 346, m. 349. The claim was no doubt successful as lands were held here by Lord Mounteagle in the time of Henry VIII as of the inheritance of James Harrington; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v*, no. 64, xi, no. 1. They were sold, as already stated, to Sir Thomas Gerard in 1574. The Molyneux lands in Ashton may have been part of the inheritance; *ibid.* xiii, no. 35.

Various suits are on record involving the principal Atherton family. In 1332 Hugh de Atherton claimed common of pasture in Ashton against Henry son of William de Atherton and others; Hugh de Atherton the younger and Henry his brother were sureties; *Assize R.* 1411, m. 12 d. At the same time Hugh de Atherton charged Alexander de Atherton with carrying off his goods; *De Banco R.* 292, m. 231 d. In 1346 Henry son of William de Atherton made a claim for waste against Alexander de Atherton; Agnes de Atherton was the lessee; *De Banco R.* 348, m. 427 d. She may be the Agnes, widow of Henry de Atherton, who contributed to the subsidy of 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 18. Hugh de Atherton in 1347 succeeded in a claim against Adam son of William de Atherton; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 41 d. This Adam de Atherton who was a chaplain, was in 1352 and 1353 a

plaintiff; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 2, m. 4 d.; *R.* 435, m. 28 d. (where a long list of tenants is given).

In 1367 Ralph de Langton claimed from Sir William de Atherton a certain rent in Ashton in Makerfield due to the lord of Newton, from a third part of the wood and pasture called Garswood within the demesne of the manor of Newton. This rent had been granted in 1331 by Henry son of William de Atherton, and father of the defendant. The latter said that William his grandfather had held the third part, and so settled it that Henry, when the charter was made, had nothing except fee tail only; *De Banco R.* 438, m. 337.

A later Sir William de Atherton died in 1414 seised, among other estates, of a third part of the manor of Ashton, held of Henry de Langton by fealty and the service of 2 marks a year; its clear value was 40 marks; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 107. The increase of the rent from 10s. to 26s. 8d. may be accounted for by the statements in the preceding case.

The manor is named in 1443 in a settlement by William son of Sir William Atherton on marrying Isabel daughter of Richard Balderston; *Towneley MS. C.* 8, 5 (Chet. Lib.), Hen. VI, no. 43. Isabel was a widow in 1479; *ibid.* Edw. IV, no. 14.

John Atherton of Atherton, who died in 1488, made various provisions for his illegitimate children from his manor of Garswood and lands in Ashton; at the inquisition taken in 1507 it was stated that the manor was held by fealty only, and the lands by a rent of 26s. 8d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 39. For the settlements alluded to see also Dods, *MSS.* lviii, fol. 164b, no. 9; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 33, m. 7, 7 d., where it is stated that Thomas Harrington of Hornby, Thomas Totchill, and John Standish had paid rents to Sir William Atherton. A similar statement as to the tenure of the manor of Garswood and the lands in Ashton is made in the inquisition taken in 1518 after the death of George Atherton, son of John; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v*, no. 12.

Thomas Hesketh of Rufford, who died in 1523, held lands of John Atherton, son of George, by fealty and a rent of 20d.; *ibid.* v, no. 16. Peter Gerard of Aughton, who died in 1528, held lands in Ashton of the same John Atherton in socage by the rent of 13s.; *ibid.* vi, no. 58.

The third part of the manor held in 1212 by Henry son of Roger cannot be traced for some time.

It became the possession of the Athertons of Atherton,⁶⁰ who held it down to the middle of the 16th century, when it was sold to the Gerards of Brynn⁶¹ as above stated.

The only landowner contributing to the subsidy in Mary's reign was Sir Thomas Gerard;⁶² but the following freeholders were recorded in 1600: Sir Thomas Gerard of Brynn, Thomas Gerard of Garswood, James Ashton, Edward Knowles, James Richardson, William Slynehead, and William Stanley;⁶³ some other names occur.⁶⁴



ATHERTON of Atherton. *Gules three sparrow-hawks argent.*

⁶¹ In 1562 Sir John Atherton and Margaret his wife sold the manor of Garswood and messuages, lands, windmill, and rents in Ashton to Sir Thomas Gerard; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 24, m. 89; also *Plea R.* 211, m. 5, reciting a feoffment and recovery.

In 1554 Sir John Gerard—an error for Sir John Atherton or Sir Thomas Gerard—declared that he was the owner of 'the manor or chief mease place called Garswood in Ashton in Makerfield, and certain lands, meadows, and tenements, with the windmill in the town of Ashton.' This was in reply to a complaint by Jane Taylor, widow of Thomas Taylor, who had in 1539 obtained a lease from John Atherton, then lord of Garswood, of certain tenements there, from which she had been in part ejected by John Gerard and his sons John and Thomas; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 165; compare *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 249, 272, 282, 289. This John Gerard and his wife Anne, and his son John and wife Ellen, occur in a Gerard fine of 1599; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 53, m. 304.

⁶² Masey of Rixton D.

⁶³ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 239, 240, 243.

John Ashton in 1561 purchased the lands of Lionel Gerard of Aughton and Miles his son and heir; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 23, m. 104. James Ashton purchased a messuage and lands from Thomas Gerard in 1594; *ibid.* bde. 56, m. 126. In the same year a child of 'Mr. John Ashton of Ashton' was baptized at Winwick.

William Slynehead purchased a messuage, &c., from Henry Lathom in 1579; *ibid.* bde. 41, m. 38.

In a settlement of land in Ashton made by Sir Thomas Gerard in 1586, is a lease of it to Richard Stanley for the life of his brother William's second son Thomas Stanley, at a rent of 30s.; *ibid.* bde. 48, m. 262.

James Downall of Ashton occurs in 1549; *Ducatus* (Rec. Com.), ii, 99.

⁶⁴ Ralph Hasleden died in 1636 holding a messuage, &c., of Sir Richard Fleetwood as of his manor of Makerfield, and leaving a son and heir Thomas, fifty years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxviii, no. 67.

David son of Lawrence Pendlebury died in 1640 holding a messuage, &c., of Sir William Gerard as of his manor of Ashton by suit of court and a rent of 14d.; Robert, his son and heir, was twenty-three years of age; *ibid.* xxix, no. 72.

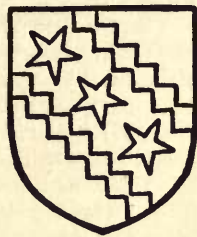
Under the Commonwealth the Gerard estates, as above related, were confiscated; the properties of Hugh Orrell⁶⁵ and Elizabeth Rogerson, widow,⁶⁶ were also sequestered for recusancy. In 1717 John Darbyshire, Thomas Naylor, Elizabeth Aray of Chorley, John Taylor of Lydiate, Edward Unsworth, John Boardman, and Andrew Moore registered estates as 'papists.'⁶⁷

The family of Lander of New Hall appears during the 17th century.⁶⁸ This estate was acquired by the Gerards about 1796, and became their principal residence.⁶⁹

The Sorocold family were seated at Eyebridge in the 17th century.⁷⁰

A troop of yeomanry cavalry, commanded by Sir William Gerard, existed in 1804, when two companies of infantry volunteers were raised for the protection of the country from invasion.⁷¹

There is no record of the origin of **CHURCH** St. Thomas's Chapel at Ashton, which is first named in the pleadings in 1515 respecting the dispute about Turnshea Moss between Sir Thomas Gerard and his namesake of Ince; it was then deposed that the priest at Ashton Chapel had given public notice that Sir Thomas intended to make a straight ditch through the moss that his turf-rooms might be the drier.⁷² Little is known of it for a century after this; ⁷³ but the new services were certainly used there, Sir Thomas Gerard about 1562 forcibly carrying to it his relation Nicholas Gerard as a too obstinate adherent of the old.⁷⁴ The ministrations were probably irregular; in 1590 there was 'no preacher' there,⁷⁵ and more than twenty years later 'seldom a curate,' there being, it would seem, no income except what the rector allowed.⁷⁶ The



LANDER of New Hall.
Sable three mullets in
bend argent between two
bendlets indented or.

Commonwealth Surveyors of 1650 found everything in order, and recommended it to be made a parish church; to the minister had been assigned the sequestered tithes of the township, worth £120 a year.⁷⁷

At the Restoration the curate, proving a Nonconformist, was ejected.⁷⁸ In 1718 Bishop Gastrell found the certified stipend only £1 12s.; the rector, however, gave £50, 'being obliged to provide for it;' and other inhabitants subscribed £7 a year on condition that the curate resided and read prayers on Wednesdays, Fridays, and holy-days.⁷⁹ The chapel was rebuilt in 1706 on Sir William Gerard's ground, and he leased out the chapel yard.⁸⁰ It was enlarged in 1784 and 1815; and in 1845, on the division of the rectory of Winwick, was made a parish church, being endowed with the tithes of Haydock.⁸¹ There is a licensed mission of St. Luke's.

The incumbent has the title of vicar, and is appointed by the rector of Ashton. The following have been in charge:—⁸²

oc. 1609	John Janion ⁸³
1645-62	James Woods ⁸⁴
oc. 1663	— Maddock
oc. 1668	— Atkinson ⁸⁵
1690	Thomas Wareing ⁸⁶
oc. 1710	— Smith ⁸⁷
oc. 1736	— Pierce ⁸⁸
—	— Shuttleworth
1742	Richard Bevan ⁸⁹
1779	Edward Edwards, B.A.
1796	Giles Chippindall
1804	John Woodrow
1809	Edmund Sibson ⁹⁰
1848	Edward Pigot, M.A. (Brasenose Coll.)
1857	Frederick Kenney, M.A. (Christ Church, Oxford)
1870	William Page Oldham, M.A. (Christ's Coll., Camb.)
1871	Henry Siddall, B.A. (Clare Coll., Camb.)

⁶⁵ *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iv, 236.

⁶⁶ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, v, 3186; her husband Richard was living in 1641.

Roger Lowe's Diary (published in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i) contains many particulars of local interest about the Restoration period, the writer having been a resident.

⁶⁷ *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 97, 98, 99, 110, 124, 127, 153. For John Darbyshire see Payne, *Engl. Cath. Rec.* 25.

⁶⁸ Thomas son of Mr. John Gerard of New Hall was baptized at Winwick, 10 Dec. 1608.

The Launder or Lander family afterwards acquired the property, and were described as 'of New hall' in 1687. An account of them is given in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 216; ii, 95, from G. S. Master, *Family of Master*. John Launder of New Hall was a benefactor to the poor of Ashton; he died in 1692 and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died in 1695, and whose daughter Margaret carried the New Hall estate to the Master family. See also pedigree in Burke, *Landed Gentry* (Master of Barrow Green House).

⁶⁹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 639.

⁷⁰ George Sorocold of Ashton is mentioned in 1651; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 2787. See further in the account of Leigh.

⁷¹ *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 205, 206.

⁷² *Duchy Plead.* i, 5.

⁷³ Humphrey Winstanley and Alice Worsley were married in 1559 'in a chapel within the house of Sir Thomas Gerard, by one Oswald Key, chaplain singing at Ashton Chapel;' Furnivall, *Child Marriages* (Early Engl. Text Soc.), 3. The domestic and public chapels were thus quite distinct.

Oswald Key appeared at the first visitation in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

⁷⁴ Foley, *Rec. S. J.* ii, 26. Nicholas, who was gouty and unable to move, sang psalms in Latin as loud as he could, and was taken out again.

⁷⁵ *Lydiate Hall*, 248.

⁷⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 13.

⁷⁷ *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 48. The order as to the tithes was made in 1645 upon the petition of the inhabitants; *Plund. Mins. Acts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 6.

⁷⁸ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconformity*, iv, 44.

⁷⁹ *Notitia Centr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 267.

Even the £1 12s. was not ancient, consisting of £1 for an anniversary sermon and 12s. interest on sums left at various times. To have a resident curate was obviously a recent innovation.

⁸⁰ The site was conveyed in 1745, and the chapel was consecrated in 1746; Church Papers at Ches. Dioc. Reg. An article on the church appeared in the *Liverpool Dioc. Gaz.* Nov. 1904.

⁸¹ *Notitia*, 268; note by Canon Raines.

See also *Lond. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 1873.

⁸² From information in part supplied by the present vicar, the Rev. H. Siddall.

⁸³ Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 298.

⁸⁴ He 'came in by free election of the whole town;' he was 'a very godly preacher, a man of good life and conversation,' but had not kept the fast day appointed by Parliament; *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* 48. He was in charge as early as Aug. 1645; *Plund. Mins. Acts.* i, 6. From the Winwick registers it seems that Thomas Potter, afterwards of Culcheth, was assisting in 1656.

Woods continued to preach for about a year after his ejection, and then removed into Cheshire; Roger Lowe's Diary in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 170, 173.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* 186; Roger Lowe, being rebuked by Mr. Atkinson for not standing up at the reading of the gospel, 'told him his mind to the full.'

⁸⁶ Stratford, Visitation Bk. at Ches. Dioc. Reg. He seems to have lived at Newton. Vicar of Garstang, 1712.

⁸⁷ This name occurs in the Winwick registers.

⁸⁸ See preceding note.

⁸⁹ The church papers at Chester begin here.

⁹⁰ He contributed an account of the Roman roads to Baines' *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 573. There is a eulogy of him in Beumont, *Warrington in 1465* (Chet. Soc.), p. lxxviii.

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By the same Act of 1845 Holy Trinity Church, Downall Green, built in 1837, was made the principal church, its incumbent having the title of rector of Ashton, and being endowed with the tithes of the township, from which £50 a year was to be paid to the vicar of St. Thomas's.⁹¹ The rector is presented by the Earl of Derby. At Stubshaw Cross is St. Luke's Mission Church.

A school was founded in 1588.⁹²

A Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built here as early as 1821. There are now also places of worship of the Primitive Methodists, the Independent Methodists, and the Welsh Wesleyans.

The Congregational church at Ashton appears to have originated in the occasional preaching visits of the Rev. W. Alexander of Prescott, in 1802 and later. A church was formed in 1824 and a chapel built in 1829. It did not prosper, and from 1846 to 1866 the condition of affairs was 'very low.' The present church was built in 1867 by Richard Evans and his family; the old building is used as a school.⁹³

The Society of Friends had a small meeting here from about 1717 to 1835. The place was on the north-west boundary of the township.⁹⁴

On the restoration of the Prayer Book services in 1662 the objectors under the ministry of the ejected curate, James Woods, worshipped in a farm-house.⁹⁵ A chapel was built at Park Lane in 1697, which still exists, having been altered in 1871. The congregation, as in other cases, gradually became Unitarian. Some of the ministers were of note in their time.⁹⁶

The dominant family and a large number of the inhabitants adhered to the ancient religion⁹⁷ at the Reformation, but nothing is positively known as to the secret provision for worship until the middle of the 17th century, when the Jesuits had charge of the Brynn mission.⁹⁸ Later there was another chapel in Garswood; and in 1822 the church of St. Oswald was built in the village; it is in charge of secular priests. Here is preserved the 'Holy Hand' of the Ven. Edmund Arrowsmith, of which many miraculous stories are related.⁹⁹ Thomas Penswick, Bishop of Europum and vicar apostolic of the northern district from 1831 till his death in 1836, was born at Ashton manor-house, where also he died.¹⁰⁰

GOLBORNE

Goldeburn, 1187; Goldburc, 1201; Goseburn (? Goleburn), 1202; Goldburn, 1212; Golburne, 1242. The *d* seems to have dropped out finally in the 15th century; Golborne, Gowborne, xvi cent.

This township stretches northwards for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the boundary of Newton to the Glazebrook. Millingford Brook, coming from Ashton, crosses the township and afterwards forms part of the eastern and southern boundaries. The area is 1,679 acres.¹ The surface is highest near the centre, reaching about 150 ft. The population in 1901 numbered 6,789.

There is land sufficiently fertile to produce potato and wheat crops, whilst in the south there are clumps of woodland about Golborne Park, continuing all along the western boundary, so that from these quarters Golborne appears to be bowered in foliage. In the north, however, the country presents the characteristic bareness of the other coal-mining districts of the hundred. The Pebble Beds of the Bunter series of the New Red Sandstone cover the entire surface of the township.

The village of Golborne is near the centre of the township, on the north side of the brook. A road from Warrington to Wigan passes through it, and is there joined by another from Newton; there are also cross-roads between Ashton and Lowton. The London and North Western Company's main line from London to the north passes through the township, and has a station at Golborne; at the southern end is a junction with the loop-line connecting with the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. The St. Helens and South Lancashire Railway (Great Central) crosses the northern part of the township, and has a station called Golborne.

Lightshaw is at the northern extremity; Edge Green on the Ashton boundary, and Golborne Park, a seat of the Legh family, at the southern end.

Cotton-spinning and fustian-making were carried on early last century. There are now cotton-mills, a paper-staining factory and a colliery. A 'glass man' named Hugh Wright appears on the Recusant Roll of 1626.²

Some interesting field-names occur in a suit of 1553, e.g. Pillocroft, Bromburhey, Pennybutts, and Parpount hey.³

Golborne is now governed by an urban district council of twelve members.

At the inquest of 1212 it appears that *MANORS GOLBORNE* was held of the baron of Makerfield in moieties; one half was held by the lord of Lowton, the other by a family using the local surname.⁴ As in the case of Lowton itself the former moiety reverted to the lords of Makerfield, and no one else claimed any manor there.⁵ In the latter moiety there may have been a failure of

⁹¹ Gastrell, *Notitia*, loc. cit.

⁹² *Ibid.*

⁹³ Nightingale, op cit. iv, 52-60.

⁹⁴ Information of Mr. J. Spence Hodgson.

⁹⁵ John Hasleden's house and his barn in Park Lane were licensed in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232.

⁹⁶ Nightingale, op. cit. iv, 44-52.

⁹⁷ See the Recusant Roll of 1641 in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 245.

⁹⁸ Foley, *Rec. S. J.* v, 360-1. Fr. Thomas Tootell was resident at Garswood in 1663. At Brynn Fr. Waldegrave was serving in 1680. In 1701 both Garswood and Brynn are named; *ibid.* 321. In 1784 ninety-three persons were confirmed at Brynn, where the Easter communicants numbered 180; the corresponding num-

bers at Garswood were 39 and 100; *ibid.* 324.

Fr. Cuthbert Clifton probably served Brynn and Garswood as early as 1642; he died there in 1675, being regarded by his brethren as 'a pious man, who laboured with fruit for many years in the Lord's vineyard,' and by Roger Lowe, the Puritan undertaker, as 'the great and profane monster of Jesuitical impiety'; Foley, vii, 139; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 196. Some further particulars as to the priests here may be gathered from Lowe's Diary.

⁹⁹ *Liverpool Cath. Ann.* 1901. For E. Arrowsmith see the account of Haydock. The Holy Hand was preserved at Brynn and Garswood till the erection of St. Oswald's; Harland and Wilkinson, *Lancs. Legends*, 41.

¹⁰⁰ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* v, 259. His father was steward to the Gerards.

¹ Including 10 of inland water.

² *Lay Subs. Lancs.* bdl. 131, no. 318.

³ *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 117.

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 73-4; two ploughlands were held with Lowton and two by Thomas de Golborne.

⁵ It thus descended, like Newton, from the Langtons to the Fleetwoods and the Leghs of Lyme; see *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 138; ii, 96-9; *ibid.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 105. According to an extent made 1324-7 one half of Golborne was held by knight's service, and the other in socage; Dods. *MSS.* cxxx, fol. 33.

heirs, and a new grant in socage to the Hollands; but one heiress of the Golbornes⁶ appears to have sold her right to Thurstan de Holland,⁷ whose descendants continued to be regarded as its lords.⁸

Thurstan, however, granted all or most of his moiety to his son Simon,⁹ whose descendant Amice carried the manor of *LIGHTSHAW* in marriage to Nicholas de Tyldesley.¹⁰ From this family by another heiress, it passed to the Kighleys of Inskip,¹¹ and from these again at the end of the 16th century, to William Cavendish, first Earl of Devonshire, and Thomas Worsley, in right of their wives, the Kighley co-heirs.¹² The former of these secured it, and it descended in the Cavendish family for over a century,¹³ but there is no further mention of Lightshaw as a manor. The estate was purchased by Peter Legh of Lyme in 1738 from the Duke of Devonshire, and is now the property of Lord Newton.¹⁴

The Hospitallers had lands here.¹⁵ Cockersand

In 1599 Thomas Langton, baron of Newton, took action against certain tenants of Golborne for encroachments on the waste and withholding suit and service at the courts; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 402.

⁶ The Golborne family held the third part of a knight's fee of the lords of Makerfield. This consisted of the three ploughlands necessary to make up the nine and a half in the knight's fee; two of these appear to have been in Golborne (Lightshaw), and one in Lowton (Byrom), probably that held by Richard de Winwick in 1212. The earliest member of the family recorded is Augustine de Golborne, who gave three oxgangs to William son of Hamon in the time of Henry II; *Inq. and Extents*, i, 74. His son Thomas paid 33s. 4d. as relief in 1186 on succeeding, and contributed to the acutage in 1206; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 64, 216. As already stated, he was in possession in 1212. His son may have been the Ralph de Golborne whose daughter Levota sold her right to Thurstan de Holland. That there was a new grant by the lord of Newton to Thurstan de Holland seems proved by the change of tenure; see note below.

Though the principal family thus early disappeared, others bearing the local surname appear from time to time. Adam de Golborne had a messuage and an oxgang and a half of land in 1374, but being outlawed for felony the king took possession; *Inq. a.q.d.* 48 Edw. III, no. 19.

⁷ In 1292 Hugh son of Richard de Woolston, and Quenilda his wife, sought against Simon son of Thurstan de Holland certain lands in Golborne asserted to be the right of Quenilda, to whom they should have descended from her grandmother Levota, the daughter of Ralph de Golborne. Levota had a son and heir Richard, whose son Henry dying without issue, Quenilda his sister succeeded. It was, however, proved that Levota had released all her right to Thurstan, father of Sir Robert de Holland, and that Thurstan had granted the disputed land to Simon de Holland the defendant; *Assize R.* 408, m. 38; see also m. 25.

⁸ There is but little to show the connexion of the Holland family with Golborne.

In 1278 Juliana daughter of John Gillibrand, mother of the Simon de Holland of the last note, complained that Robert de Holland and others had disseised her of a messuage, croft, seven oxgangs of land, and

half the site of the mill; *Assize R.* 1238, m. 31; 1239, m. 39; also *R.* 408, m. 70 d. 77 d.

After the death of Simon de Holland an inquisition was taken in 1325, when it was found that he had held nothing of the Crown, but had held a certain tenement in Golborne as of the manor of Holland (in the king's hands) by the service of a pound of cummin. There were a messuage worth 12d. a year; 20 acres of arable land worth 9s., &c. He had also held an alder-grove in Abram, of Richard de Abram, by the service of 2s. 3d. and a wood called Brookhurst in Pennington. His son Simon, then twenty-four years of age, was the heir; *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. II, no. 33. Twelve oxgangs were in dispute in 1345; *De Banco R.* 342, m. 89 d. In the inquisition taken after the death of Maud widow of Sir Robert de Holland it was described as half the manor of Golborne, held of Robert de Langton in socage by a service of 6d.; *Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 58. Thus the moiety of the manor was held by the Hollands of Upholland by a service of 6d.; and of them was held by Simon de Holland and his heirs by the service of a pound of cummin.

⁹ See the previous notes. The descent of Simon de Holland's manors has not been clearly ascertained; see the account of Byrom in Lowton.

¹⁰ At Pentecost 1352 Alice widow of Simon de Holland claimed dower in twelve messuages, windmill, water-mill, &c., in Golborne, from Nicholas de Tyldesley and Amice his wife, the latter being the heiress; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 2, m. 3 d.; also (July) m. 1 d. She claimed dower in the manor of Lightshaw from Joan widow of Hugh de Tyldesley; m. 2 d. This Simon was probably the Simon son and heir of Simon, 1325.

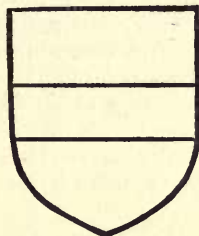
Amice appears to have married, secondly, William son of Roger de Bradshagh; her sister and co-heir Joan married Henry de Bradshagh, and in 1367 they claimed from Thurstan son of Sir William de Holland, and Richard son of William de Holland, six messuages, mill, and land in Golborne by virtue of the grant of Thurstan de Holland to Juliana Gillibrand; *De Banco R.* 429, m. 99.

¹¹ See the account of Tyldesley and Inskip.

An agreement was made in 1396 between Richard son of Henry de Kighley and Nicholas Blundell of Little Crosby, who married a daughter of Nicholas de

Abbey had a tenement called Medewall,¹⁶ for which the free tenants, a family named Langton, paid a rent of 2s. 6d.¹⁷

The Hoghtons of Hoghton were landowners in Golborne from an early date,¹⁸ and the Haydocks



KIGHLEY of Inskip.
Argent a fesse sable.



CAVENDISH, Duke of Devonshire. *Sable three bucks' heads cabossed argent.*

Tyldesley, as to the manor of Lightshaw, the latter resigning his claim; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* (Proton. Rec.), bdle. 8, no. 1.

In 1416 the Kighley tenements in Golborne were said to be held of Sir John de Holland of Begworth in socage by the rent of 1d. a year; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 116.

In a settlement on the marriage of Henry Kighley and Elizabeth daughter of Alexander Osbaldeston in 1532 it is stated that William Kighley was the tenant of Lightshaw. In the will of Elizabeth's sister, Anne widow of Edward Langton, proved in 1566, the testatrix is described as of Lightshaw; she left 40s. to the repair of the church at Winwick, and a chain of gold and 10 marks to her god-daughter Anne Kighley; *Add. MS.* 32106, nos. 1065, 1058.

Lightshaw was in 1555 said to be held of 'the heirs of Thurstan de Holland by the service of a pound of cummin'; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* x, no. 40.

¹² The manor of Lightshaw seems in 1589 to have been allotted to Anne wife of William Cavendish; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bdle. 51, m. 174.

¹³ In 1738 a private Act was passed 'for vesting the manor of Golborne, part of the settled estate of William, Duke of Devonshire, in the county of Lancaster in the said duke and his heirs'; 11 Geo. II, cap. 2.

¹⁴ Information of Mr. Arthur C. Leslie.

¹⁵ The holding is not mentioned in 1292 among the Hospitallers' lands. About 1540 their rental shows 12d. from a messuage held by the heirs of Sir Thomas Gerard, and 12d. from one held by Richard Pierpoint; *Kuerden MSS.* v, fol. 84.

¹⁶ Land in Golborne called Medewall was, in 1347, in dispute between Banastre and Byrom; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 19.

¹⁷ *Cockersand Chartul.* iv, 1242, 1251.

¹⁸ Their estate perhaps came from three oxgangs granted as above to William son of Hamon, the latter being identified as the Hamon le Boteler who was ancestor of the Hoghton family. In 1500 the service was unknown; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 127; also *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 66.

Another origin, however, is suggested by the grant of a rent of 40s. in Golborne, given by Robert Banastre to William de Lea and Clemency his wife, daughter of Robert; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 543.

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also,¹⁹ with other of the neighbouring families.²⁰ Elizabeth Kighley and Ralph Haselhurst were the landowners contributing to the subsidy in Mary's reign;²¹ Edward Bankes was the only freeholder recorded in 1600.²² The Pierpoint family occur in Golborne and the neighbourhood from an early time.²³ Henry Pierpoint died in or before 1642 holding land here;²⁴ and another of the same name in 1654 petitioned the Parliamentary Commissioners for the discharge of the two-thirds of his inheritance sequestered in 1643 for the recusancy of his father Richard, deceased; he himself was 'conformable.'²⁵

The Inclosure Award for Golborne Heath, with plan, is preserved at the County Council Offices, Preston.

For the Established Church St. Thomas's was built in 1850; the benefice is a rectory, in the patronage of the Earl of Derby.

The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The Baptists began a meeting in 1894.

The Congregationalists have a church originating in occasional visits from preachers in 1821 onwards;

a chapel, still existing in part, was built in 1830, replaced by the present one in 1860.²⁶ The Welsh Congregationalists also had a place of worship.

For Roman Catholic worship²⁷ the church of All Saints was erected in 1863.²⁸

LOWTON

Laitton (? Lauton), 1201; Lauton, 1202.

Lowton is situated in flat uninteresting country, covered for the most part with bricks and mortar, for the very scattered town of Lowton spreads itself in every direction, leaving spaces only for pastures between the streets or groups of dwellings. Lowton is a residential suburban retreat, easily reached by electric car from the industrial town of Leigh. Such a description is enough to indicate that what natural features once existed have long ago been superseded. In the extreme south a little patch of unreclaimed ground, known as Highfield Moss, represents the last relic of undisturbed nature. The Pebble Beds of the

¹⁹ Robert Banastre, lord of Makerfield, in the latter part of the 13th century granted to Richard de Halghton or Houghton and Robert his son land, the bounds of which began in the north by Meurickys Ford and passed by Herniys Croft to the brook; also another plat by the land of Elias son of Robert, the rent to be 3s. 4½d.; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 395.

Robert de Halghton afterwards gave them to his brother Elias, who was to pay a rent of 12d. for one portion and of 26d. for the other to the lord of Newton; *ibid.* The latter of these was given by Elcock son of Richard de Halghton to his son Roger, and this Roger in 1333 sold the whole to Gilbert de Haydock; *ibid.* 395, 397. Roger afterwards claimed land from William son of Cecily de Haydock, and Robert son of William; De Banco R. 292, m. 28 d. This may have been a continuation of Roger's suit in 1315 against Maud and Cecily, daughters of his brother Richard; De Banco R. 212, m. 342.

Richard de Halghton and Hawise his wife did not prosecute the suit they brought against Thurstan de Holland in 1276; Assize R. 405, m. 1.

Matthew de Haydock, father of Gilbert, had in 1296 purchased land in Golborne from Elias son of Thurstan de Holland and others; Raines, loc. cit. 395, 397. Elias son of Thurstan had been enfeoffed by Thomas Clynkard, whose son John afterwards tried to recover, but failed; Assize R. 408, m. 23 d. and Raines, loc. cit. 395, where are given the grants by Thomas Clinkard and the release by his widow Mabel. William son of William Clinkard of Golborne occurs in 1356; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 4 d.

The Feodary in Dods, MSS. cxxxii, fol. 34b, has some entries partly explained by the foregoing: Roger son of Robert holds [in Lightshaw] a messuage and land by the service of 16d.; Roger de Snythull a messuage and land by 6d.; Elias son of Richard a messuage and land by 27d. (22d.).

Another son of Richard de Halghton, named William, had land in Golborne—an oxgang and a half. Being very ill, and wishing to benefit his nephew Roger son

of William son of Hugh de Haydock, he granted him the tenement, putting him in seisin by delivering to Roger the door of the house by the hasp. William died next day, and his niece Eva, daughter of his brother Henry, claimed in 1294, but was defeated; Assize R. 1299, m. 16 d.

²⁰ Margery widow of Robert de Kinknall claimed dower in Lowton and Golborne in 1277 against Elias de Golborne and various others; the estate was two oxgangs, &c.; De Banco R. 20, m. 15 d., 26, 26 d. Later she claimed against Robert de Holland and others, the estate being now called three oxgangs and five oxgangs; *ibid.* R. 21, m. 44 d. 51 d. Robert de Holland called Henry de Sefton to warrant him, probably as bailiff of Makerfield; *ibid.* R. 23, m. 51.

In 1350 a dispute between members of the Clayton family shows that John de Clayton and his wife Agnes held a messuage and lands in Golborne. He gave them to his son John, and on the latter's death without issue his three sisters became tenants—Agnes wife of John son of Simon Alotson; Alice widow of Robert Wilkeson, and Ellen. The elder John married a second wife Cecily and had a son Richard, who made a successful claim to the estate; Assize R. 1444, m. 6 d.

Anthony Green, who had lands also in Turton, purchased cottages and land in 1562 from Thomas Houghton; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 24, m. 57; also bdlc. 31, m. 91. This was no doubt the origin of the estate of Ralph Green of Turton, held of the heirs of Richard Fleetwood in 1611; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 193.

The Crosses of Liverpool held lands of the lord of Newton by a rent of 3s. 8d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 18; see also Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 57, m. 120.

Nicholas Huyton of Blackrod died in 1527 holding a tenement in Golborne of Thomas Langton by a rent of 6s. 3½d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 53.

²¹ Masey of Rixton D. Ralph Haselhurst was one of the free tenants of Richard Langton in 1502, paying a rent of 2s.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 101.

²² *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 241.

Henry Bankes and James his son had lands in Golborne and Charnock Richard in 1548; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 13, m. 130. Other fines relate to the estate of Henry Bankes and Katherine his wife between 1562 and 1570; *ibid.* bdlc. 24, m. 37, &c.

²³ See e.g. the account of Ince in Makerfield. In the Legh deeds in Raines MSS. xxxviii the family is often mentioned, chiefly in Newton, where Richard le Perpoint had a grant of land about the end of the 13th century; loc. cit. 117. He occurs as witness in 1316; *ibid.* 129. Contemporary with him was William son of Robert le Perpoint of Newton; Add. MS. 32106, no. 1550.

John son of Richard le Pierpoint follows in the time of Edward III; Raines, loc. cit. 145; and Simon le Pierpoint in that of Henry VI; *ibid.* 167, 169, 401. In Jan. 1430-1 Clemency daughter of Simon le Pierpoint was contracted to marry Thomas son and heir of William de Houghton in Winwick; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1565.

An account of the family in *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, iii, 15, 20, 36, gives the succession of the Golborne Pierpoints from 1550 to 1700, when their estate was sold to John Johnson of Westhoughton, whose son John in 1710 sold it to Peter Legh of Lyme. The descent seems to have been—Richard, Henry the elder, Henry the younger, Richard, Henry, Richard.

²⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 47. This would be the 'Henry the younger' of the last note; Richard his son and heir was of full age. Richard Pierpoint, Elizabeth his wife, Henry Pierpoint and Anne his wife, were among the recusants in 1641; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 245.

²⁵ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, v, 3201.

²⁶ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconformity*, iv, 61-7.

²⁷ The Ven. James Bell, priest, was early in 1584 'condemned according to the statute for saying mass in Golborne upon St. John's Day in Christmas last'; Foley, *Rec. S.F.* ii, 136, quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. clxvii, 40. He suffered at Lancaster in April.

²⁸ *Liverpool Catb. Ann.* 1901.

New Red Sandstone (Bunter Series) cover the entire township. The area is 1,830¹ acres. The population in 1901 was 2,964.

The principal road is that from Newton to Leigh; entering at the south-west corner, and keeping near to the eastern boundary, it passes through the hamlets known as the town of Lowton, Lane Head, Lowton St. Mary's, and Lowton Common. Another road to Leigh branches off from it, keeping near the western boundary, and passing through Lowton village, Byrom, and Mossley. A cross road, lined with dwellings, passes through Lowton village and Lane Head. The London and North-Western Company's Liverpool and Manchester line crosses the southern end of the township, where it is joined by a loop line connecting with the same company's main line to the north; there is a station called Lowton. The Great Central Company's line from Manchester to Wigan passes through the northern half of the township, and at Lowton Common is joined by the line from St. Helens (Liverpool, St. Helens, and South Lancashire Railway); a station at this point is called Lowton St. Mary's.

Cotton-spinning and fustian-making were formerly carried on here.² Some silk-weaving is done as a cottage industry. Glue is made.

On 27 November 1642 Lord Derby's levies were routed on Lowton Common by the people of the district.³

A stone cross formerly stood at Four Lane Ends, near the present parish church.⁴

There is a parish council.

Before the Conquest *LOWTON*, which *MANOR* then no doubt included Kenyon, was one of the berewicks of the royal manor of Newton; and in later times it formed one of the members of the fee or barony of Makerfield.⁵ In 1212 William de Lawton held a manor assessed at 6½ plough-lands, and comprising not only two-thirds of Lowton and the whole of Kenyon, but half of Golborne and the small manor of Arbury.⁶ His father Adam, who was living in 1200,⁷ had made a number of infeudations,⁸ and William himself granted Kenyon to a younger son.⁹ Robert de Lawton succeeded him about 1260.¹⁰ From this time, however, though the local surname frequently appears,¹¹ it does not seem that anyone claimed the lordship of the manor except the barons of Makerfield.¹² It is probable, therefore, that direct heirs failed, the manor reverting to the chief lord. It has since descended in the same way as Newton.¹³

The manor of *BYROM* in the northern portion of Lowton may reasonably be identified as the whole or chief part of the plough-land held in 1212 by Richard de Winwick of Thomas de Golborne.¹⁴

About 1270 Robert Banastre, lord of Newton, granted the Golborne lands to Thurstan de Holland.¹⁵ The descent is not clear, but Byrom came by inheri-

¹ Including 9 of inland water.

² Baines, *Dir.* 1825, ii, 718.

³ Report quoted in Baines's *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), ii, 17.

⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i, 203-5.

⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 366 n. The total assessment of Lowton seems to have been three plough-lands.

⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 73. The manor was held by knight's service, 'where 9½ plough-lands make the fee of one knight.'

⁷ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 133. He was the son of Pain de Lawton; Kuerden, fol. MS. 363, R.

⁸ *Inq. and Extents*, loc. cit. They were: 4 oxgangs (in Golborne) to Hugh de Haydock; 2 oxgangs to Robert son of Seward; half a plough-land (in Arbury) to Geoffrey Gernet; 2 oxgangs to Orm de Middleton, and the same to Robert de Kenyon; also Flitcroft to the Knights Hospitallers. The three grants of two oxgangs each may be those subsequently held by Robert de Winwick, Ellen daughter of Aldusa, and William de Sankey.

⁹ See the account of Kenyon. William gave Witherscroft, lying by Byrom Brook, to Alan de Rixton at farm for 12d.; *Inq. and Extents*, loc. cit. William de Lawton was still in possession in 1242; *ibid.* 148. Alice his widow, daughter of Hugh de Winwick, released to Jordan de Kenyon all her dower in Kenyon; Kuerden, loc. cit.

Alan de Rixton gave his lands in Byrom to Henry son of Richard de Glazebrook. In 1303 a marriage was agreed upon between Henry son of Henry de Glazebrook and Isabel daughter of Alan de Rixton; Kuerden, fol. MS. 364; see also *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), iv, 159 (W. 14). Alan son of Alan de Rixton claimed common of pasture in Lowton in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 63 d. The lands de-

scended to the Byrom family; Masey of Rixton Deeds, R. 63.

¹⁰ As 'lord of Lowton' he confirmed William's grant to Jordan de Kenyon; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 147-83. He was defendant in several actions touching lands in Lowton in 1258 and 1263; *Cur. Reg. R.* 160, m. 4 d.; 172, m. 17. He may be the Robert son of Richard de Hindley to whom his father gave 'all the vill of Lowton, viz. twelve oxgangs in demesne and four in service,' as the fee of one knight; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1266.

¹¹ William son of William de Lawton claimed from Henry de Penmark common of pasture in Lowton in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 13.

In 1368 and later William son of William son of Felicia de Lawton was engaged in a number of pleas; his grandmother was Agnes daughter of Robert de Mossley; *De Banco R.* 430, m. 297 d. &c. Among the defendants were Hugh son of William de Lawton, and William son of Adam de Lawton. Mossley in Lowton occurs again in the 16th century; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 386, 460.

Ellen daughter of Aldusa (whose husband was Gilbert) daughter of William de Lawton granted two oxgangs of land to Jordan de Kenyon; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 154b/190b.

Stephen son of Thomas de Lawton in 1317-18 granted to Hugh son of Hugh de Lawton, who had married his daughter Hawise, all his lands; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 511.

Gilbert (a minor) son of Robert son of Richard de Lawton was plaintiff in 1352, the defendants being Richard de Lawton (apparently his grandfather), Mary his wife, Jordan de Kenyon, and Amery his wife; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 2, m. 8 d.; Assize R. 435, m. 18 d. 23. Cecily widow of Robert de Lawton

was concerned in some of these suits; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 1, m. 1 d.

At Easter 1356 the above-mentioned Gilbert claimed an acre of land from Adam son of Matthew de Kenyon, who replied that he held it jointly with Agnes his wife and Ellen his daughter, by grant of Richard son of Robert de Lawton. Another acre Gilbert demanded from John, a priest, Jordan and Hugh sons of Adam de Kenyon; but it appeared that Jordan was dead. *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 5, m. 24. The cases occur again, e.g. Assize R. 438, m. 17 d.

¹² *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 137, 138; ii, 96, 99; *ibid.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 105.

The exception is that the Hollands of Denton claimed the manor of Lowton and Kenyon in the time of Elizabeth and later; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiii, no. 20. This may mean only that their Kenyon estate included lands in Lowton. Sir Thomas Fleetwood sold lands and quitrents in Lowton to various persons in 1773; *Plac. de Banco* (Deeds enrolled), R. 199, m. 87; 201, m. 87 d.; 202.

¹³ Apart from the manor the Leghs long held lands in Lowton, partly by purchase, but partly by inheritance from the Haydock family.

Robert de Winwick, otherwise Robert son of Robert rector of Winwick, granted two oxgangs of land in Lowton to Gilbert de Haydock, who had given Robert 20s. 'in his great need'; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 510. This was no doubt one of the estates of two oxgangs granted by Adam de Lawton.

A lease granted by Sir Peter Legh in 1615 required the tenant (or his deputy) 'to serve in the wars of the king's majesty, as used to be done'; *W. Farrer's Deeds*.

¹⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 74. Nothing more is known of Richard de Winwick.

¹⁵ See the account of Golborne and the suits quoted below.

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tance to Alice, who married Henry son of Henry son of Richard de Glazebrook, whereupon he obtained the surname of Byrom.¹⁶ The family improved its position by later marriages, and about 1420 Henry de Byrom married Lucy a daughter and co-heir of Henry son of John de Parr.¹⁷ His grandson Henry married Constance daughter and co-heir of Gilbert Abram, and one of the heirs of the Boydells of Grappenhall; by this considerable lands in Cheshire were acquired, together with the advowson of Grappenhall.¹⁸

The family continued to prosper. Henry Byrom, living in 1553,¹⁹ married successively daughters of Ralph Langton and Sir Richard Bold, and his eldest son Thomas²⁰ married a daughter of Sir Thomas Langton, but dying without issue the manor of Byrom passed to his younger brother John, who about 1559 married Margaret widow of Thomas Parr.²¹ He

acquired much of the Parr inheritance, and Parr Hall became the chief seat of the Byroms.

John Byrom was in 1590 among the 'more usual comers to church,' but not a communicant;²² Mary the wife of his son and heir Henry was at the same time a 'recusant and indicted there-of.'²³

John Byrom died in 1592 or 1593, holding the manor of Byrom and various lands, windmills, &c., in Lowton, Golborne, and Abram, of Thomas Langton, in socage, by a rent of 4s. 7½d.; he also held the manor of Parr, and lands there and in other town-



BYROM of Byrom.
Argent a chevron between three hedgehogs sable.

¹⁶ An account of the Byrom families by Canon Raines will be found in the Chetham Society's edition of John Byrom's *Correspondence* (old ser. xlv); and supplementary matter in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, ii, 26, 91, 154.

The descendants of Thurstan de Holland are not clearly ascertained. He appears to have had three sons by Juliana daughter of John Gillibrand—Thurstan, Adam, and Simon. He is not usually called their father, but made grants to them; *Assize R.* 408, m. 16 d. In a suit of 1292 Simon is called son of Thurstan; *ibid.* m. 25. In a claim of the same date made by Alan son of Alan de Rixton against Simon son of Thurstan de Holland, Byrom was said to be 'neither town, borough, nor hamlet'; *ibid.*

Simon the youngest son succeeded; in 1303 he claimed land from Henry de Glazebrook, but the jury found that it was really in Newton and not in Lowton or Golborne; *Assize R.* 420, m. 2 d. Alice the wife of Henry de Byrom was perhaps Simon's granddaughter by an elder son, for a son Simon is afterwards described as 'son and heir,' Alice's parentage not being recorded, though she claimed in her own right. Henry's parentage is shown by the Masey of Rixton Deeds already quoted; *R.* 63, W. 14. It appears that Alan de Rixton's grant of lands in Lowton to Henry son of Richard de Glazebrook was absolute, and that the marriage of Henry's son with Isabel de Rixton did not take place, this son Henry, whose wardship was claimed in 1306 by Alan de Rixton, being the Henry de Byrom of 1335.

Henry de Byrom first occurs in 1325 as witness to a local charter; *Raines MSS.* xxxviii, 397. Three years later, by fine, Thurstan son of Simon de Holland settled lands in Byrom, Newton, Lowton, and Golborne upon Henry de Byrom and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 70. The remainder was to the right heirs of Henry.

In 1344-5 Henry de Byrom and Alice his wife recovered certain lands in Lowton from Robert son of Sir Robert de Langton and others; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 34, 36 d.

In the next years Simon son of Simon son and heir of Simon de Holland, who had a grant from Thurstan de Holland, who in turn had received from Robert Banastre, claimed and recovered common of pasture in Lowton against Henry de Byrom and Adam his brother, Alice wife of Henry (claiming in her own right), and

John, Simon, and William, sons of Henry. The recognitors found that an agreement had been made between Henry and Simon de Holland, the grandfather, as to an inclosure and division of the wood, but this was not carried out; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 9 d.

At the same time other claims were made against the Byroms respecting land called Medewale in Lowton. Adam son of Adam son of Robert de Medewale claimed by grant of William, lord of Lowton, to one Roger de Pennington, father of Robert de Medewale; and Roger de Fliteroft, as cousin and heir of Roger son of Richard de Wirral, to whom Robert de Lawton had made a grant, claimed another portion of the same land; *ibid.* m. 16, 17. William son of Adam son and heir of William de Hesketh was another claimant; *ibid.* m. 19.

Simon de Byrom, possibly the younger son of Henry already mentioned, occurs in various ways down to 1400; *Raines, Byrom Pedigrees* (Chet. Soc.), 5. He was defendant in a suit in 1356; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 5, m. 17. In a Subsidy Roll of about 1380 he is described as a 'franklin'; *Lay Subs. Lanc. bde.* 130, no. 24.

Simon was perhaps the father of Thurstan de Byrom, who before 1398 had married Cecily daughter and co-heir of Richard de Lawton. Alice the other daughter married Thurstan son of Richard de Tyldesley; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 151/187. In 1391-2 Richard de Tyldesley of Lowton had become bound to Simon de Byrom; *Kuerden MSS.* vi, fol. 86, no. 236. Cecily does not seem to have had any children, but Alice had several daughters, and Agnes daughter of George Hartleys was her representative in 1547; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 152b/188b, 159/195. Thomas de Byrom is named in 1411 (*Towneley MS.* RR. no. 1533) and was witness to charters in 1414 and 1423; *Raines, loc. cit.* 6.

¹⁷ See the account of Parr. The marriage took place in or before 1422; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 5, m. 10.

John Byrom, apparently the son of Henry, who received £20 on the marriage, espoused Margaret daughter of William de Lever of Great Lever in 1437; *Add. MS.* 32103; *Lever D.* no. 126, 127. Margaret is called the widow of John Byrom in 1473 (*Kuerden MSS.* vi, fol. 84, no. 207), but John seems to have been living in 1476; *Culcheth D.* no. 257, 259.

¹⁸ The marriage probably took place in

or before 1466, when Henry Byrom, senior, John Byrom, and Thomas Byrom, priest, no doubt as trustees for the younger Henry and his wife, presented to the rectory of Grappenhall; *Ormerod, Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 600.

Among the deeds at West Hall, High Legh, Cheshire, is one dated 1486, referring to the appointment of arbitrators to decide the disputes between Henry Byrom of Lowton and Constance his daughter, and Thomas Legh of High Legh.

In 1487-8 Henry Byrom and Constance his wife and James Holt and Isabel his wife received from the trustees the manor of Handley near Chester, and lands there and in Latchford, Ringey (Hale), Stockport, and Stoke; *ibid.* ii, 723. For an interesting claim to tolls on the passage across the Mersey see *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 39-41. For other notices see *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. 111. In 1502 Henry Byrom paid 4s. 7½d. annual rent to the lord of Makerfield; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 101. He died before his wife.

John son and heir of Henry Byrom occurs with his four sisters in a grant by the father dated 1506; *Raines, loc. cit.* 7. He was forty years of age in 1512 when the inquisition after his mother's death was taken; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 45.

Thomas Byrom, dead in 1526, is supposed to have been the son of John and father of Henry Byrom; *Raines, loc. cit.*; *Picope, Wills* (Chet. Soc.), i, 20; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* ut sup.

¹⁹ In this year he made a settlement of the manor of Byrom, lands in Lowton, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 14, m. 7.

²⁰ In a Subsidy Roll of Mary's reign he and Elizabeth Byrom (widow of Henry) were the only landowners contributing in Lowton and Kenyon; *Masey of Rixton D.* By his will, dated 1559, Thomas Byrom gave his soul to St. Mary and all the saints, and his body to be buried in the churchyard at Winwick, 'near to the place where my father lieth buried, whose soul God pardon'; he left 5s. to the repair of the church; *Raines, loc. cit.* 8.

Mary his widow was in 1560 a plaintiff against John Byrom and others; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221.

²¹ *Ibid.* See also the account of Parr.

²² Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 245; quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxv, 4.

²³ *Ibid.* 247.

ships.³⁴ Henry Byrom of Parr, his son and heir, who was then thirty years of age, died in 1613, holding Byrom by a rent of 3s. 7½d. His son John had died in 1611, and the heir was John's eldest son Henry Byrom, born in 1608.³⁵ He espoused the royal side in the Civil War, and is said to have been killed at the battle of Edgehill in 1642.³⁶ He had seven children, the eventual heir being the fifth son, Samuel, born in 1634.³⁷ His son John succeeded him in infancy, and died in 1696,³⁸ the heir (his son Samuel) being once again a minor. In 1706, having attained his majority, he came to an agreement with his sisters, mother, and grandmother, and obtained possession of the manors and lands.³⁹ He was, however, a spendthrift, and four years later was negotiating the sale of 'the royalty, manor, and demesne of Byrom.'⁴⁰ The purchaser was Joseph Byrom, a wealthy Manchester mercer.⁴¹ His daughter Elizabeth carried it by marriage to her cousin, the celebrated John Byrom of Kersal, and it descended to their great-

granddaughter Eleonora Atherton of Byrom and Kersal, who died in 1870, having bequeathed this and most of her estate to Mr. Edward Fox, her godson. He took the name and arms of Byrom.⁴²

The Hospitallers had land here by the grant of Pain and Adam de Kenyon.⁴³

The Mathers of Lowton are said to have been the parent stock of a celebrated Puritan family.⁴⁴

In 1600 James Lowe was a freeholder.⁴⁵ The heirs of John Byrom, John Lowe, and the heirs of John Baxter contributed as landowners to the subsidy of 1628.⁴⁶ John Widdows of Lowton compounded for his 'delinquency' in 1649; as he had not 'engaged in the latter war' he had possibly joined the king's forces at the opening of the conflict.⁴⁷ Richard Holcroft, as a recusant, asked leave to compound for the sequestered two-thirds of his estate in 1653.⁴⁸

An Inclosure Award was made in 1765.⁴⁹

The Commonwealth surveyors in 1650 recom-

³⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 37. The pedigree recorded at the visitation of 1664 begins with him; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 66. His will is printed in Piccope's *Wills*, ii, 116. It names his wife Mildred, his son Henry, and grandson John; 6s. 8d. or 5s. each was granted to serving men, maids, &c., and twenty windles of barley were to be distributed among his poor neighbours; the sum total of the inventory was £259 18s. 9d. The will of his brother, Richard Byrom of Middleton, is also given (p. 117).

³⁵ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 271, 274; ii, 11.

Henry Byrom in 1594 acquired a considerable property in Lowton from Thomas Langton and Thomas Fleetwood; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 59, m. 371. His will is among the Masey of Rixton Deeds; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), iv, 175. Lands in Lowton were to be sold to pay debts; there were no religious or charitable bequests.

The inquisitions show that John Byrom was twice married—to Ellen Lister of Thornton in 1604, and in 1607 to Isabel Nowell of Read, who survived her husband. The heir was clearly the issue of the later marriage.

³⁶ Dugdale, *Visit.* loc. cit. He was a major in the regiment of foot raised by Lord Molyneux.

Immediately after his grandfather's death he had been betrothed to Margaret, the nine-year-old daughter of Sir Thomas Ireland of Bewsey, but the contract was afterwards annulled; Raines, loc. cit. 10.

³⁷ Two of the elder sons were lunatics, and two died young. Samuel had a younger brother Edward, who recorded the family pedigree at the visitation of 1664. The heirs being minors and the family Protestant, the estates were not interfered with by the Commonwealth authorities. Three of the sons—Adam, Samuel, and Edward—were admitted to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, in 1646 and 1650; Venn, *Admissions*, 221, 231.

Samuel Byrom of Byrom was buried at Winwick 26 Jan. 1665-6. Allegations concerning his will, dated 1668, are preserved in the Diocesan Registry at Chester; see *Index* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 20; also *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, ii, 154. Entries in the Wilslow registers are printed in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 12.

³⁸ John Byrom was born 24 June 1659, as appears by an entry in the Rosethorne registers. He was admitted to Gray's Inn, 1676, and about 1683 married Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Otway; she afterwards married Robert Hedges and — Hamilton; Raines, loc. cit. 10. At the beginning of 1694 he was chosen at a bye-election to represent Wigan in Parliament; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 230; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 282, 283. He was buried at Winwick 3 Mar. 1695-6, the register describing him as 'of Parr.' The monumental inscription describes him as 'a hearty champion of the Church of England, vigorously resisting the sacrilegious usurpations of the schismatics at his own charges'; as for instance in his recovery of St. Helen's Chapel for the Established Church; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 246.

³⁹ Raines, loc. cit. 12.

Early in 1707 in a fine concerning the manors of Byrom and Parr, and various houses, mills, and lands in Lowton, Parr, Westleigh, Abram, Hindley, Sutton, Windle, and Golborne, the deforciantes were Samuel Byrom, John Robinson, Lady Elizabeth Otway, widow, Robert Hedges and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth Byrom, spinster (Samuel's sister); Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 258, m. 33.

⁴⁰ He was known as 'the Beau.' An account of his pamphlet, written in the Fleet Prison in 1729, will be found in Canon Raines's book, 13, 14. He states in it that 'he had a competent estate in Lancashire, but by being ill-introduced to the world, and soon falling into the hands of sharpers and gamblers (the very bane and ruin of many young gentlemen when they first come from the University), his estate was diminished, and, what was more valuable, his reputation was lost.' He was still living in destitution in London in 1739.

⁴¹ An account of this family is given in Canon Raines's work already cited. See further under Kersal.

⁴² Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), iv, 372.

⁴³ Pain de Lawton gave Flitcroft to the Hospital and Adam his son regranted or confirmed it. Afterwards the Hospitallers granted part to Jordan de Kenyon; the land appears to have been in two places, one in Lowton and the other in Kenyon; Kuerden, fol. MS. 363, R.

About 1540 the lands were held by the heirs of William Flitcroft, at a rent of 11d. (? 12d.), and by Richard Holland at 12d.; Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 84. Sir William Leyland of Morleys was found in 1547 to have held lands in Lowton and Kenyon of the king as of the late priory of St. John by a rent of 12d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 43. The Earl of Derby afterwards acquired this land; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 268.

⁴⁴ Five members of it have notices in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* See *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 217. Richard and Samuel Mather are said to have been born at Lowton. Simon Mather was constable of Lowton in 1507; Beamont, *Lords of Warrington* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 375.

⁴⁵ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 242. In 1631 James Lowe paid £10 as a composition on refusing knighthood; *ibid.* i, 213.

Hamlet Lowe acquired a message and lands in Lowton and Newton from Hugh Thornton in 1555; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 16, m. 110. They seem to have been transferred to James Lowe by Hamlet and his wife Maud in 1564; *ibid.* bdl. 28, m. 230.

Another freeholder was James Sorocold, who at his death in 1622 held lands in Lowton and Kenyon recently purchased of John Ashton and Nicholas Lythgoe; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 406. Richard Lythgoe and Sir Piers Legh had in 1564 and 1565 purchased the Eccleston lands in the townships named; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdles. 26, m. 171; 27, m. 133.

Thomas Arrowsmith, rector of Enborne, in 1597 claimed certain lands in Lowton against Geoffrey Hope, Alice widow of Henry Arrowsmith, and others; *Ducatus* (Rec. Com.), iii, 361; also 267.

⁴⁶ Norris D. (B.M.).

⁴⁷ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iii, 2076.

John Thomason *alias* Widdows in 1601 claimed land under a lease to his father, Thomas Johnson; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 476.

⁴⁸ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 3176.

⁴⁹ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56; for a map of the same time see *ibid.* i, 55. The Act was passed in 1762. There is a copy of the award (without plan) at Preston.

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mended that a church should be built in the township, but nothing was done.⁴⁰

St. Luke's Church was erected for the worship of the Established Church in 1732. By the Winwick Rectory Act of 1845 it became a parish church, the incumbent being rector; the Earl of Derby is patron.⁴¹ St. Mary's Church was built in 1861; the benefice is a perpetual curacy in the gift of Mrs. Leach.⁴²

A Methodist chapel is said to have been erected in 1788;⁴³ there are now Primitive and Independent Methodist chapels.

KENYON

Kenien, 1212; Kenian, 1258; Keynan, 1259. Kenylow is at the border of Kenyon and Croft.

This township has an area of 1,685¹ acres and stretches north-west from the boundary of Newton to the Carr Brook, a distance of 2½ miles. The geological formation consists mainly of the Bunter series of the New Red Sandstone. To the north-east of Twist Green the Pebble Beds give place to the Upper Mottled Sandstone of this series. The surface of the country is level, with an upper soil of clay, beneath which a stiffer red clay lies. Meadow lands alternate with fields of potatoes and corn, and a fair number of trees are sprinkled about the country. Hedges appear well-grown and trimly kept. The district is deficient in water-courses. The population numbered 329 in 1901.

The principal road is that from Lowton to Cul-

cheth, a branch of it passing south through Kenyon village. The Liverpool and Manchester Railway of the London and North Western Company crosses the township and has a station at Kenyon Junction, whence a branch goes off to Leigh. The Great Central Company's Manchester and Wigan line also passes through the township.

Pocket Nook, Diggle Green, and Broseley occupy the north-east corner, Sandy Brow the south-west.

Bricks are manufactured.

The bronze tongue of a Roman fibula was found here.² There is a Bronze-age barrow.³

KENYON was originally part of *MANOR* Lowton, but about the end of the reign of Henry III William de Lawton granted to his son Jordan 'the whole vill of Kenyon,' at the rent of 1*d.* a year or a pair of white gloves.⁴ This was confirmed shortly afterwards by Robert, lord of Lowton, son of William.⁵ Jordan de Kenyon lived on until about 1300,⁶ when he was succeeded by his son Adam.⁷ This Adam, who was living in 1330, was followed regularly by a son⁸ and grandson of the same name. The third Adam de Kenyon came into his inheritance about 1346, when a number of settlements were made.⁹ Three years later his son John was contracted in marriage to Joan daughter of Gilbert de Southworth,¹⁰ but probably died soon afterwards, as the manor descended with Adam's daughter Amery, who in 1358 was married to Richard son of Thurstan de Holland of Denton.¹¹ Subsequently it descended,¹² like Denton, Heaton, and

⁴⁰ *Commonwealth Cb. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 49.

⁴¹ Raines in *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 262.

⁴² A district was assigned in 1862; *Lond. Gaz.* 7 Jan. 1862.

⁴³ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 635. ¹ 1,686, including 4 of inland water; Census Rep. 1901.

² *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* x, 250.

³ *Ibid.* xxi, 120.

⁴ Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 145/181, &c., contains a collection of the Holland of Denton family deeds. The charter referred to is on fol. 146b/182b; 'R. rector of Winwick' was one of the witnesses.

⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 147/183.

⁶ In 1256 Jordan de Kenyon gave half a mark for an assize taken before P. de Percy; Orig. 42 Hen. III, m. 11. He was therefore in possession of Kenyon by that time. Two years later he and Robert de Lawton and Hugh de Hindley were defendants in a suit by Roger de Twiss, who complained that they had destroyed his chattels in Kenyon and Culcheth; Cur. Reg. R. 160, m. 6; 162, m. 6d.

In 1276 Agnes widow of Henry de Hindley claimed common of pasture in Kenyon from Jordan de Kenyon and from William de Sankey and Robert his son, an improvement from the waste having been made; but the jury found she had sufficient; Assize R. 405, m. 1d.

In 1287 Jordan de Kenyon came to an agreement with Gilbert de Southworth respecting the bounds of the waste between Kenyon and Croft; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 158b/194b. In 1292 he was plaintiff in several cases (Assize R. 408, m. 42, 26d. 36), and defendant in 1295; Assize R. 1306, m. 15.

To Richard his son and his heirs he granted a piece of land in Kenyon, together with another piece formerly held

by another son, Hugh, and the rent of Robert de Woodhouse; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 158b/194b and fol. 160/196. John de Mosley, rector of Winwick, was one of the witnesses, so that the grant was before 1306. This Richard, mentioned with his father in the plea of 1295, was probably the father of the Jordan son of Richard de Kenyon of later deeds—1324 and 1347; *ibid.* fol. 157b/193b, 155/191; also Assize R. 425, m. 4.

Hugh and Roger sons of Jordan de Kenyon occur among witnesses to charters about 1300; Towneley MS. GG, no. 998, 1119.

⁷ Adam de Kenyon received a grant of land in Lowton in the time of his father Jordan; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 151/187. He married Godith daughter of Richard son of Stephen de Lawton; Culcheth D. (*Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i), no. 3, 15. Her father had a grant of lands in Lowton from Robert Banastre; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 147/183. Adam occurs in various ways down to 1330, when as lord of Kenyon he granted a rent-charge of £40 sterling to Adam the son of his son Adam and heirs by Maud daughter of Robert de Hesketh; *ibid.* fol. 155/191. Jordan his son is named in the deed and in Assize R. 1435, m. 47. His daughter Godith married Richard de Abram in 1324; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 159/195; 151/187.

⁸ In 1344 Gilbert de Culcheth senior received from Adam de Kenyon senior, Adam son and heir of Adam de Kenyon senior, Jordan de Kenyon, and others, £10 in part payment of £100; *ibid.* fol. 153/189. A similar receipt in 1346 names only one Adam de Kenyon; *ibid.* fol. 151b/187b.

⁹ Margery widow of Adam de Kenyon in 1346 gave to Adam her son two-thirds of the manor of Kenyon; *ibid.* fol. 151/187. In the following year Adam de

Kenyon granted to trustees the manor of Kenyon with wards, reliefs, and escheats; also the reversion of the lands held by his mother Margaret in dower, and by Jordan de Kenyon for life; *ibid.* fol. 155/191.

Margaret widow of Adam de Kenyon was in 1356 summoned to answer the younger Adam concerning waste he alleged she had caused or allowed in her dower lands in Kenyon and Lowton. She had pulled down a hall and sold the timber to the value of 100s., two chambers each worth 40s., &c.; had made pits and taken marl and clay, and sold it to the value of 60s.; had cut down eight oaks in the wood, each worth half a mark, and apple trees and pear trees in the gardens worth 2s. each. Margaret denied the accusation, and said that a grange and ox-house had fallen down through old age, and she had taken an oak for repairs; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 7d.

In 1347 also John, Jordan, and Hugh, sons of Adam de Kenyon senior, recovered their annuities from Adam de Kenyon, Maud his wife, and their son John; Assize R. 1435, m. 14, 14d, 16. The first of these claimants, John, was a priest, and in the pleas just cited is called 'son and heir' of the elder Adam (m. 14); he was afterwards trustee for his brother; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 150b/186b. Jordan de Kenyon and his wife Amery, Hugh de Kenyon and his wife Alice, are mentioned in 1353; Assize R. 435, m. 18d; 20.

¹⁰ Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 155/191.

¹¹ *Ibid.* fol. 147b/183b, 151/187.

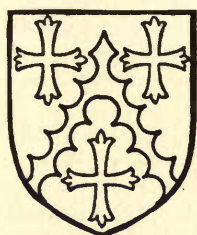
¹² Richard de Holland died in 1402 seized of the manor of Kenyon as of the right of Amery his wife; it was held of the lord of Makerfield by knight's service and a rent of 4s.; Thurstan his son and heir was over thirty years of age; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1461. In later inquisitions the tenure is described as socage,

WEST DERBY HUNDRED

WINWICK

the other estates of the family, to the Earl of Wilton. Lord Grey de Wilton in 1787 contributed £23 to the land tax of £29.

William son of Henry de Sankey had a grant of



KENYON. *Sable a chevron engrailed between three crosses patee or.*



EGERTON, Earl of Wilton. *Argent a lion rampant gules between three pheons sable.*

Windycroft and Snapecroft in Kenyon from William de Lawton;¹³ he had sons William and Robert. The former died before his father, leaving a daughter

Margery, who married successively Robert de Risley and William Gillibrand.¹⁴ The Risleys appear to have secured most or all of the inheritance, but William de Sankey endowed his younger son Robert with a portion.¹⁵

In the 14th and 15th centuries a minor Kenyon family had lands in this and the neighbouring parishes. Katherine daughter of Adam son of Matthew de Kenyon was in 1366 the wife of John Amoryson of Wigan.¹⁶ A Matthew de Kenyon left three children, William, who died early; Agnes, who married John Eccleston; and Ellen, who married Oliver Anderton. The two daughters divided the inheritance.¹⁷

The Hospitallers had lands in Kenyon.¹⁸

A family named Woodhouse was seated here in the 14th century.¹⁹ The Morleys of Billington long held lands here.²⁰

Richard Thompson petitioned in 1653 to be allowed to compound for the two-thirds of his estate sequestered for recusancy.²¹ Robert son of Richard Speakman in 1717 registered an estate as a 'papist.'²²

without rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 36, 58. Richard Holland died in 1619 holding the manors of Kenyon and Lowton of the lord of Newton in socage, by a yearly rent of 18s.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 145.

¹³ Hale D.; William de Sankey also acquired lands in Kenyon from Jordan de Kenyon and in Lowton from Robert Banastre, in Croft from Gilbert de Southworth, in Culcheth from Robert de Kinknall, and in Dallam and Penketh from Roger son of Jordan, whose right seems to have been derived from Jordan son of Roger, grantee of Robert Banastre and William de Penketh; *ibid.* Henry de Sankey, father of William, had had a burgate in Warrington from William le Boteler.

¹⁴ Assize R. 1306, m. 15; a suit in 1295 as to whether Jordan de Kenyon, Adam and Richard his sons, and others had disised Robert de Risley and Margery his wife of their common of pasture in 13 acres of wood and 60 acres of moor in Kenyon; also of mast for their pigs in 50 acres of wood, and wood for housebote, heybote, and burning. It was alleged, among other things, that Robert, the younger son, when his father was lying on his deathbed, went to Jordan, chief lord of the town of Kenyon, and promised him that if he would help him to procure seisin of his father's tenements he would let him have a writing sealed with his father's seal; and that Jordan accordingly drew up a charter, then proffered in court, which Robert sealed with his brother William's seal. The jury did not pronounce on this point, but their decision was generally in favour of the claimants.

Margery had been a plaintiff in 1284, when her guardianship had been unsuccessfully claimed by Jordan de Kenyon; Robert de Hindley (or Risley) was her guardian; Assize R. 1265, m. 5.

See also *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 237b; the service was that of two oxgangs of land where 9½ plough-lands made a knight's fee. From this it appears probable that the Sankey estate was two oxgangs, which Adam de Lawton gave to Robert de Kenyon to acquit himself of the office of judge; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 73. There was, however, another estate of two ox-

gangs, which Ellen daughter of Aldusa daughter of William de Lawton granted to Jordan de Kenyon; Kuerden fol. MS. 363, R. Ellen's father was named Gilbert.

¹⁵ See *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 44. The Risleys' chief holding in Kenyon was Broseley on the border of Culcheth.

William de Sankey, after his elder son's death, seems to have regarded his younger son Robert as his heir, and this may have occasioned the lawsuits which followed. He granted to Robert his son, 'as his heir,' part of his land in Kenyon, and enfeoffed Jordan de Kenyon of certain of his lands which were afterwards given to Robert; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 150b/186b, and Lord Wilton's D.

¹⁶ Crosse D., *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser. v, &c.), no. 56; Katherine was a widow in 1369; *ibid.* no. 66. See the account of Crosse under Wigan.

In 1347 Adam son of Matthew de Kenyon released to Adam, lord of Kenyon, all his right, &c., in certain lands in Kenyon; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 152/188.

Agnes widow of Adam de Kenyon, and John de Liverpool and Joan his wife, were in 1374 the executors of the will of Adam de Kenyon; De Banco R. 456, m. 598 d. Joan de Kenyon widow of John de Liverpool gave a quitclaim to Richard del Crosse in 1432; Crosse D. no. 134.

¹⁷ *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 99. Matthew de Kenyon was the royal receiver in Lancashire in 1403 (or 1416); Towneley MS. GG, no. 2307.

In 1419 Richard del Crosse, son of the last-named Katherine and one of the executors of Matthew de Kenyon, delivered to William son of Matthew the father's armour; Crosse D. no. 132; a detailed list is given. 'A pair of beads of white amber' was added.

Ralph Eccleston's lands in Kenyon were in 1522 held of Thurstan Holland of Denton by a rent of 3d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 46. The Ecclestons' lands seem to have been sold in 1564 and 1565 to Sir Peter Legh and others; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 26, m. 171; bde. 27, m. 133. For a later yeoman family see Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv, 15.

James Anderton was in 1552 found to have held lands in Kenyon of Edward Holland in socage, by a rent of 2s. 4½d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 14. His son Hugh Anderton and Alice his wife sold them to John Urmston in 1556; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 17, m. 100.

¹⁸ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 375. In 1332 the prior of St. John claimed a messuage and land in Kenyon from Peter de Risley; De Banco R. 292, m. 354 d.

¹⁹ John son of Adam del Woodhouse (or Woodhouses) was defendant in 1292 respecting land in Kenyon, and lost the case by default; Assize R. 408, m. 18 d. Robert del Woodhouse was a defendant in 1295; *ibid.* 1306, m. 15. Henry son of Robert del Woodhouses in 1309 had a release of their claim on lands in the Woodhouses granted by John son of Adam son of Henry to his sister Ellen, wife of Henry Nightegale; Lord Wilton's D.; *Final Conc.* ii, 6. A grant to John son of Adam del Woodhouses is in Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 147b/183b. Henry del Woodhouses, Agnes his mother, and Richard his son occur in deeds up to 1347; *ibid.* fol. 147/183; 156/192. In 1421 Nicholas son of Ivo del Woodhouses was contracted to marry Katherine daughter of John son of Robert de Worsley; *ibid.* fol. 147/183. William Leyland in 1467 seems to have bought the lands from Otwell Woodhouse and Margaret his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 6, m. 2.

²⁰ *Final Conc.* ii, 176. Richard and Nicholas, sons of Richard Morley, had lands in Billington, Dinkley, and Kenyon in 1448-9; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1923. In 1528 it was found that Ughtred Morley had held a messuage and lands in Kenyon of the lord of Newton by the rent of a grain of corn; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 67. His son Robert Morley held them in 1586; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 48, m. 58.

²¹ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 2176. He and his wife appear on the Recusant Roll of 1641; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 245.

²² Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 117.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

CULCHETH

Culchet, 1201; Kulchit, 1242; Culchith, Kilchiche, Kylchiz, 1292. The usual spelling is Culcheth or Culchith; the local pronunciation is shown by the surnames Culshaw and Kilshaw, derived from it.

Peasfurlong, Holcroft, and Risley: there has been no material change in the spellings.

This large township, with an area of 5,369¹ acres, has long been divided into four quarters, though the boundaries are not always clearly defined, viz.: Culcheth proper in the north; Holcroft and Peasfurlong, the eastern and western parts of the centre; and Risley in the south. The eastern and northern boundaries are formed by the Glazebrook and its tributary the Carr Brook; another brook on the west divides Peasfurlong from Croft. The southern boundary appears to be drawn chiefly through moss-land.

The surface of the country is flat, the highest elevation at Twiss Green being but 107 ft. above sea level. In the north is agricultural country, fairly well timbered. In the south the land is but sparsely inhabited, and consists of reclaimed moss-land; some patches still exist where peat is cut for fuel and moss litter.

The characteristic vegetation of the moss-land is still in evidence here and there, where birch and bracken and nodding cotton sedges flourish. Potatoes and corn, more particularly oats, thrive in a clayey soil, where the land has been cleared of the bulk of the peat. The geological formation is represented by the Bunter series of the New Red Sandstone, and consists mainly of the Upper Mottled Sandstone of that series. Between Risley and Holcroft Mosses the pebble beds extending from the north-west almost touch an area of the Lower Keuper Basement Beds, which juts into this county from south of the Mersey.

The population in 1901 numbered 2,294.

Cotton is manufactured, and bricks and tiles are made. In the 17th and 18th centuries many of the inhabitants followed the occupation of linen weaving.

Culcheth proper has Carr, Hurst, Fowley and Twiss Green in the north-west, north-east, south-east, and south-west corners; the village of Glazebury² has sprung up in the last thirty years by Hurst, on the banks of the Glazebrook. The hall is to the east of Twiss Green. The area measures 1,310¹/₂ acres.

Holcroft Hall is near the Glazebrook; to the north is Eshot Lane, and a mile to the south Scholefield. The chapel was built in this division, at the

corner where the boundaries of Holcroft, Peasfurlong, and Culcheth meet. The area of this quarter is 1,206¹/₂ acres.

Peasfurlong, which measures 1,296 acres, has Kingnall, or Kinknall, and Wigshaw in the north-west corner and Flitcroft near the centre.

Risley Old Hall is near the northern boundary of the quarter; the area is 1,556 acres. In Risley Moss pre-Roman and Roman remains have been discovered.

The principal road is that leading north and north-east from Warrington to Leigh. It is joined near the church by the road from Winwick through Croft. The Wigan Junction Railway of the Great Central system crosses the township, having a station (Culcheth) near Kinknall.

Culcheth Wake ceased in 1822.³

The township is governed by a parish council, and has been divided into three wards: Newchurch, Glazebury, and Risley.

The first notice by name of the manor *MANORS* of *CULCHETH* is that in the survey of 1212, when it was within the fee or barony of Warrington.⁴ It so continued with some modification of tenure⁵ until 1601, when Thomas Ireland of Bewsey, in consideration of 100 marks, released all his rights in the tenures, suits and services, ward, homage and reliefs in Culcheth held of the barony of Warrington.⁶

In 1212 Hugh son of Gilbert held the manor, by knight's service, of William le Boteler, as four ploughlands paying 4 marks a year. A certain Reynold had held it of Pain de Vilers, and as nothing is said as to the origin of his tenure, he may have been in possession when the Warrington fee was granted to Pain.⁷

Gilbert de Culcheth, probably a son or grandson of Hugh son of Gilbert, held the manor in 1242.⁸ He was killed in 1246 by unknown malefactors, and the township was fined because it made no pursuit.⁹ He left four infant daughters as co-heirs, Margery, Elizabeth, Ellen, and Joan, who became wards of the lord of Warrington; and in course of time William le Boteler granted their marriage to Hugh de Hindley.¹⁰ Hugh married them to his own four sons, and Culcheth was divided among them,¹¹ its four quarters becoming the manors of Richard de Hindley, who took the name of Culcheth; Adam, called de Peasfurlong, and later de Hindley; Robert, called de Risley; and Thomas, called de Holcroft.

I.—Margery, the wife of Richard de Culcheth, was dead in 1276 when Richard son of John de Haydock complained that he had been disseised of his common of pasture in *CULCHETH*. Richard de Culcheth replied that the land had been divided, and that the

¹ 5,373 according to the census of 1901, including 9 acres of inland water.

² The old name was Bury Lane; see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, i, 2.

³ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 647.

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. *Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 9.

⁵ In 1548 four rents each of 2s. 2¹/₂d. were payable to Sir Thomas Boteler from Culcheth, Peasfurlong, Holcroft, and Risley, the tenants being Gilbert Culcheth, Sir John Holcroft (two), and John Risley; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 13, m. 142. The total rent of 8s. 10d. shows a great reduction from the 4 marks of 1212, being one-sixth only.

⁶ Culcheth D. no. 253; these abstracts are printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i, and to them are added a large number of abstracts of wills, &c., compiled by Mr. J. P. Rylands.

⁷ *Inq. and Extents*, loc. cit. ⁸ *Ibid.* 147.

⁹ *Assize R.* 404, m. 18b. As he is named as defendant in the same roll (m. 1 d.) he must have been killed in or just before 1246. His widow, Dame Cecily de Layton, in 1275 at Thornton in the Fylde demised to Richard de Culcheth, her son-in-law, her dower in the mill at Culcheth, and granted that her tenants should grind there as in Gilbert de Culcheth's life; *Culcheth D.* no. 23.

¹⁰ Culcheth D. no. 20; it would appear from no. 2 that 40 marks was paid by Hugh.

This Hugh was lord of the manor of Hindley, or a moiety of it, which descended with Culcheth. There were others of the name.

¹¹ This appears from various suits referred to, and from the deeds preserved by Dodsworth, cxlii, fol. 113; by one, Richard's approvals in the Little Twiss, Blind Hurst, Kinknall, and the mill houses were allowed. Richard and Margery's acknowledgement of the justice of the partition is no. 22 of the Culcheth D.

tenement for which common rights were claimed was in his late wife's portion, and Thomas, their son, should have been joined as defendant.¹² Thomas probably died soon after, for he is not mentioned again, later suits involving either Richard or Gilbert, sons of Richard and Margery.¹³ Gilbert seems to have been the elder, and in 1291, that is, no doubt, as soon as he came of age, he brought a suit against his father respecting houses and land in Culcheth, which had been exchanged by his mother Margery with her mother Cecily.¹⁴ In the following year he had entered into possession of his share of the dower of his grandmother Cecily, who was then dead.¹⁵ Richard his father was still living in 1292, he and his

son Richard being involved in several suits with the other parceners, as also with tenants and others.¹⁶ The father, however, died in or before 1298,¹⁷ and Gilbert seems to have been lord of Culcheth until about 1342.¹⁸

He was succeeded by his son Gilbert,¹⁹ who, by his first wife, had a son and heir Gilbert, married in 1345 to Joan daughter of Adam de Kenyon,²⁰ their son Gilbert being born about a year afterwards.²¹ There were thus four Gilberts in succession, lords of Culcheth.²² The last of them, who died between 1393 and 1402, had several children. His eldest son Thurstan dying about 1430 without male issue,²³ a younger son, Thomas, succeeded,²⁴ and had four sons, Gilbert,²⁵ Nicholas, Oliver, and George. Gilbert's two sons,

¹² Assize R. 405, m. 2. The defendants were Richard de Culcheth, Thomas de Holcroft, and Joan his wife, Robert de Hindley and Ellen his wife, Adam de Hindley and Isabel his wife, also Roger del Twiss, this last being a tenant of Richard's. In the following year Richard and his son Richard, together with Adam and Elizabeth, Thomas and Joan, were summoned to answer Hugh de Hulme, who charged them with taking his goods; De Banco R. 21, m. 53 d.

In 1278 John de Haydock continued his suit against Richard del Twiss, Adam and Thomas and their wives being joined, also Roger del Twiss and Henry son of Robert de Paris; but Richard, 'chief lord of Culcheth,' was not named; Assize R. 1238, m. 34 d.; 1239, m. 39 d.; also 1268, m. 11.

¹³ Richard son of Richard has been mentioned in the preceding note. Gilbert occurs in a plea by Cecily de Layton in 1284; Assize R. 1265, m. 22; he must at this time have been regarded as the heir.

¹⁴ Assize R. 1294, m. 8.

¹⁵ Ibid. 408, m. 50 d. Gilbert de Culcheth and Robert de Risley and Ellen his wife and others were at the same time plaintiffs against the Abbot of Cocker-sand, regarding a tenement in Hutton in Leyland, probably Dame Cecily's; *ibid.* m. 58 d.

¹⁶ Ibid. m. 27, 57, &c.; Richard the son; m. 32. In Aug. 1294 William le Boteler, lord of Warrington, agreed with Richard de Culcheth not to distrain the demesne of Culcheth for services during the life of Richard, the latter being allowed to distrain his men for them as if he were their immediate lord; Culcheth D. no. 27. In 1300 William le Boteler agreed that in future Gilbert de Culcheth should find only one bedell for the court of Warrington; Hale D.

¹⁷ In this year Gilbert son of Richard de Culcheth granted to Hugh de Hindley all his manor of Culcheth for life, with remainder as to one half to his wife Beatrice for life should she survive him; Culcheth D. no. 28. This was regranted in 1307; *ibid.* no. 33. See also no. 29, 31.

¹⁸ The name of Gilbert de Culcheth occurs constantly in the charters of the time. In 1330 he 'put in his claim' in a settlement of the Risley portion of the manor; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 74.

The most probable date for his death is that named in the text. In 1338 Gilbert de Culcheth granted to Gilbert his son his mills in Hindley and all his part in the water of Glazebrook and Ballisdene in Hindley; Culcheth D. no.

48. In later deeds Gilbert 'the elder' is named; no. 49, 50; and in 1341 Gilbert de Culcheth and Gilbert his son were the first witnesses to a local deed; no. 51. Two years later Gilbert de Culcheth, no longer called 'elder,' and therefore probably the 'son' of the foregoing deeds, agreed with Sir Geoffrey de Warburton as to the marriage of his son and heir Gilbert; the latter was to marry by Sir Geoffrey's advice; *ibid.* no. 52.

¹⁹ Mentioned in the preceding note. His first wife is said to have been the daughter of Sir Geoffrey de Warburton; his second was Cecily daughter of Richard de Bradshagh; she afterwards married Hugh de Worsley or Wirley; no. 53, 57, 63, &c. See also Assize R. 438, m. 3 d.; 441, m. 5; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 7, m. 2 d.

²⁰ Culcheth D. no. 53; a grant by Gilbert the father to his son Gilbert and Joan of the manor of Hindley, with remainders to the father's children by Cecily, John and William, and then to William son of Gilbert de Urmston. Immediately afterwards the son released the manor to his father, 'on condition that he maintained himself and his wife Joan with reasonable food and clothes'; no. 54. Eight years later (1353) a similar surrender of the manor of Hindley was made by the son, and Gilbert the father agreed to find his son in a house, horse, attendant, &c., fitting his rank; no. 57.

Gilbert de Culcheth the elder and Cecily his wife made grants in 1356; no. 59-61; but early in the following year Gilbert son and heir of Gilbert de Culcheth granted an inspeximus of a charter made to his father and Cecily his wife in 1351; no. 62.

²¹ The date appears from his acknowledgement in the parish church of Manchester in Feb. 1365-6, when he was 'nineteen years of age and upwards,' of his marriage with Katherine the daughter of Thomas del Booth; *ibid.* no. 67. Gilbert de Culcheth, son of Gilbert who married Joan, son of Gilbert whose widow was Cecily, was plaintiff in 1362 and 1364; De Banco R. 411, m. 217 d.; 418, m. 227. Gilbert the father, husband of Joan, must have died therefore before 1362; he had arranged his son's marriage in 1358; Culcheth D. no. 64, 65.

Other charters in the collection concern the younger Gilbert. One of these is curious; by it Sir William de Legh, Katherine, 'late wife' of Gilbert de Culcheth, John de Worsley, and William de Hulme, delivered to John de Holcroft 113 charters relating to the inheritance of the said Gilbert, and he agreed to deliver them to Gilbert, 'if alive,' or to his heir if dead;

no. 79. This was in 1374. It appears from later deeds that Gilbert was not dead; in 1393 he established his title to a water-mill and land in Hindley; no. 82. Katherine was a widow in 1402, in which year she assigned her dower lands in Culcheth and Hindley to trustees, and was still living in 1431; no. 83, 87-90, 95; see *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 337; xxxiii, App. 9; *Final Conc.* ii, 67.

²² This appears clearly from a release in 1373 by the trustee to Gilbert de Culcheth of all the lands in Culcheth which he had by the gift of Gilbert de Culcheth, great-grandfather of the said Gilbert; Culcheth D. no. 73. This ancestor cannot be the original Gilbert de Culcheth who was killed in 1246, and must therefore refer to the Gilbert son of Richard who died probably about 1340.

²³ Thurstan's name occurs in 1373, when his father Gilbert settled lands upon him and his issue, probably on the occasion of his betrothal; no. 76, 77. Nine years later the marriage seems to have taken place, Thurstan's wife being Elizabeth daughter of John de Holcroft; no. 80, 81; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 2, m. 35; see also m. 34.

Thurstan was in possession of the manor in 1400; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 159. He had three brothers, Thomas, Nicholas, and Henry, on whom lands were settled in 1420; Culcheth D. no. 91-4.

²⁴ Thomas appears to have come into possession of the manors by 1430, when the arbitrators decided that Katherine his mother was entitled to dower out of Culcheth Carrs; no. 95.

Thomas Culcheth, as son and heir of Gilbert and Katherine, was claimant of lands in Culcheth in 1443 and later years, the defendants being John Eccleston and Agnes his wife and Oliver Anderton and Ellen his wife. The defendants were warranted by Thurstan Anderton, who called John son and heir of Richard del Crosse, who called William son and heir of Henry Perpoint; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 5, m. 13b; 6, m. 15b; 11, m. 9.

In 1444 Thomas Culcheth and Alice his wife were in possession of the manor house of Hindley; Culcheth D. no. 98. They leased to their son George this manor in 1458 at a rent of £4 13s. 4d., allowing sufficient timber to repair the house and the mill; no. 111.

²⁵ Hugh Culcheth, chaplain, in 1444 granted lands in Hindley to Gilbert son of Thomas Culcheth and Agnes his wife; no. 99. In 1456 Gilbert confirmed his father's grant of a moiety of Culcheth Carrs to Oliver Anderton and Ellen his wife; no. 109.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

John³⁶ and Randle,³⁷ successively held the manor, which, on failure of male issue, reverted about 1495 to their uncle Nicholas, rector of East Bridgeford,³⁸ whose youngest brother Oliver thus became heir. In the year named he married Douce daughter of Gilbert Langton of Hindley,³⁹ but died in or before 1512, leaving Gilbert his heir, born in 1496, a minor.³⁰ Gilbert died in 1559³¹ leaving several children by his wife Margaret daughter of John Holcroft.³²

John, the eldest of these, married Cecily daughter of Thomas Southworth, and died in 1593.³³ He adhered in heart to the ancient faith, and in 1590 was reckoned among the 'more usual comers to church,'

though not a communicant.³⁴ His son John succeeded him,³⁵ and was followed by another son also named John in 1626. The latter died in 1640, just before the outbreak of the Civil War.³⁶ His eldest son, John, a 'papist delinquent,' had his estates sequestered by the Parliamentary authorities,³⁷ and died without issue in 1647, soon after attaining his majority, of wounds received in fighting for the king.³⁸ His brother Thomas,³⁹ admitting recusancy, petitioned the Commonwealth authorities to be allowed a third of his estate; he was also admitted as lessee of the sequestered two-thirds, agreeing to pay £86 a year for it.⁴⁰ His two brothers became Jesuit priests.⁴¹ He married

³⁶ John son and heir of Gilbert Culcheth was in 1462 contracted to marry Parnell daughter of Hamlet Mascy of Rixton, deceased, and Joan his wife; Gilbert was dead, his widow Agnes being the wife of Ralph Langton; Alice, the widow of Thomas Culcheth, was still living; Culcheth D. no. 112.

John Culcheth occurs again ten years later; no. 113. He left two daughters, Agnes and Isabel, living in 1500; no. 121-3.

³⁷ In 1483 Thurstan Anderton released to Randle Culcheth his right in Culcheth Carrs, inherited from his grandfather Oliver Anderton and Ellen his wife, to whom it had been given by Thomas Culcheth in 1448; no. 114, 106. Three years later arbitrators were appointed in a dispute between Robert Rixton and his wife Parnell, formerly wife of John Culcheth, and Randle Culcheth, brother and heir of John; no. 116.

In July 1491 Randle did homage for Culcheth to Thomas Boteler of Warrington, and paid 10s. 10d. relief; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 13, 14.

³⁸ Culcheth D. no. 124, dated 1502.

³⁹ *Ibid.* no. 120. Master Nicholas made an estate to her of lands in Hindley of the value of 8 marks a year for her life. At the same time he declared he had not encumbered the lands of Thomas his father, or Gilbert his brother, or of John and Randle Culcheth his 'cousins,' except certain lands granted for life to Agnes, late the wife of Gilbert but then of Ralph Langton, and to Parnell, later the wife of John. Nicholas was living in 1499; B.M. Add. Chart. 17700.

Oliver Culcheth did homage in 1503-4, paying 10s. 10d. relief; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 16, 22. In 1505 he made a feoffment of his manor of Culcheth and his lands there and in Hindley; Culcheth D. no. 126.

³⁰ *Ibid.* no. 128; an assignment of dower to Douce widow of Oliver Culcheth, with a proviso that when Oliver's son Gilbert came of age it should not prejudice her claim to a reasonable part of the lands in Hindley held for the use of George Culcheth, brother of Gilbert.

In 1515 Sir Thomas Boteler sold the wardship and marriage of Gilbert Culcheth to Thomas Langley, rector of Prestwich, and others, for 80 marks; *ibid.* no. 130. In the same year bond was given to perform the covenants of marriage in an indenture between Gilbert Culcheth and Sir William Leyland; *ibid.* no. 131. This marriage appears to have been with Jane, daughter and heir of Guy Green of Naburn, Yorkshire, for in 1533 Gilbert was holding her lands as tenant by courtesy; *ibid.* no. 147.

Gilbert was of full age in 1517, when he covenanted to pay his mother Douce, then wife of James Strangeways, an annuity of

£6 10s. as her dower, in the chapel at Lowe in Hindley; no. 132, 133. George Culcheth also had an annuity; no. 141.

By 1526 he had married Margaret daughter of John Holcroft; and in the following year his father's trustees released to him the manor of Culcheth; no. 138, 140.

³¹ *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* (ed. Earwaker), i, 51.

³² A pedigree was recorded in 1567; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 82. It begins with Oliver Culcheth.

³³ Culcheth D. no. 160-9. By one of these (no. 165) John Culcheth in 1566 covenanted with Sir John Southworth to levy a fine of his lands to the use of himself for life, with remainders to his sons John, Thomas, and Gilbert; in another deed (no. 269) his wife Cecily is named, and his daughter Mary. Cecily was living in 1595; no. 182.

For his death see *Manch. Ct. Leet. Rec.* ii, 76.

³⁴ Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxxv, 4.

³⁵ John the son was married in 1576 to Maud daughter of John Poole of Wirral; her portion was 500 marks; Culcheth D. no. 171. The marriage licence was granted 23 Aug.; Henry Pennant's Acct. Bk. (Ches. Dioc. Reg.). For fines relating to his lands in 1594 and 1597 see Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 56, m. 78; 58, m. 30. In 1598 he settled his lands and manors in Culcheth, Hindley, Ince, and Manchester, with remainders to his son John and the father's brothers, Thomas and Gilbert; Culcheth D. no. 186. In 1601, as stated in the text, he purchased the enfranchisement of the manor of Culcheth; no. 190. He was deforciant in 1603 in a fine regarding the manors of Culcheth and Hindley, and messuages, water-mill, windmill, dove-cotes, lands, &c., there and in Ince and Manchester; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 63, no. 367.

He died 24 Sept. 1625; Culcheth D. no. 211. The inquisition taken after his death is given in Towneley MS. C. 8. 13 (Chet. Lib.), p. 267; the manor of Culcheth with water-mill, houses, and lands, was held of John Southworth (as trustee): the son and heir John was said to be twenty-six years of age; see *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 122.

³⁶ John Culcheth was baptized at Newchurch 10 Dec. 1599, as appears by the registers. Before he was five years of age he was contracted in marriage to Christian, daughter of John Hawarden of Appleton in Widnes, 'if the young persons agree when they are of age'; Culcheth D. no. 193.

In the *Visit.* of 1613 (Chet. Soc. p. 88) Christian is entered as 'wife of — Culcheth'; but she probably died soon after-

wards, and John Culcheth married her half-sister Jane, as appears by his will and the *Visit.* of 1664 (Chet. Soc. p. 91).

He paid a fine of £15 in 1631 on refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 212.

In 1626 he purchased the tithes of Culcheth from Sir Edward Fitton for £1,000; Culcheth D. no. 208-10, 213.

He died 17 July 1640. The manor of Culcheth and the lands there were found to be held of John Minshull of Minshull in Cheshire, by the tenth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 8s. 10d.; the manor of Hindley was held of Sir Richard Fleetwood in socage; a tenement in Manchester was held of Sir Edward Mosley as lord of Manchester; and the tithes in Culcheth of the Earl of Derby, being worth per annum clear 20s. John Culcheth was his son and heir, and fifteen years of age on 8 Feb. 1640-1; Jane, the widow, was in possession; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 67 (printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i, 307).

In his will (*ibid.* 374) he desired to be buried in his ancestors' burial place in his chapel called the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Winwick Church. The inventory showed a total of £908 2s. 8d.

The premises in Manchester were called Oldgrave Hall, or Culcheth or Langley Hall.

³⁷ From reports of the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestrations in 1648, preserved among the Culcheth family papers. These recite a settlement of 1601 made by John Culcheth the grandfather, and other deeds. Jane Culcheth, the widow, was living, and a recusant, and it was submitted to the judgement of the committee whether the £60 a year payable to her during the minority of her sons Charles and William should not be paid instead to 'some well-affected Protestant,' who should educate them in the Protestant religion, the said committee to take care that they and also the daughters Mary and Katherine be so educated. See also *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 73.

³⁸ So stated in Dugdale, *Visit.* loc. cit.; and in Castlemain, *Apology*, quoted in Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 608.

³⁹ Baptized at Newchurch 5 May 1628, and therefore still under age at the time of his petition. His brother Charles was baptized 11 Apr. 1631, and his sister Mary 23 Apr. 1633; *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i, 310.

⁴⁰ Culcheth family papers as above. See also *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 108.

⁴¹ Foley, *Rec. S.F.* vii, 188, 189. Charles Culcheth died at Ghent, 1667, in attending the victims of the plague. William Culcheth served on the mission in Durham and Lincolnshire, and died in 1684.

Anne daughter of James Bradshaw of Haigh, and by her had a numerous offspring; ⁴² two of his three sons



CULCHETH of Culcheth. *Argent an eagle sable preying on an infant swaddled gules banded or.*



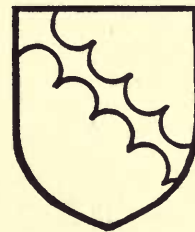
TRAFFORD. *Argent a griffon segreant gules.*

became Jesuits, one being a priest, and four of his six daughters were nuns. ⁴³ The descendants of the other daughters, Anne and Catherine, ultimately inherited the manor. He died in 1683, ⁴⁴ and was succeeded by his grandson Thomas, whose father had died a year or two previously. ⁴⁵

Thomas Culcheth, the last of the male line, died childless in 1747, ⁴⁶ and in accordance with his dispositions the manor passed to his cousin Thomas Stanley

of Eccleston in the Fylde, son of Richard Stanley by his wife Anne Culcheth. ⁴⁷ Thomas Stanley enjoyed the estate only two years; ⁴⁸ his son Richard was declared a lunatic, and on the death of the daughter Meliora, wife of William Dicconson, ⁴⁹ the manor went in 1794 to John Trafford of Trafford, grandson of John Trafford of Croston, who had married Catherine Culcheth. ⁵⁰ The new possessor died in 1815, and about ten years later the manor and lands were sold, Peter Withington being the purchaser; from him the estate has descended to his grandson, the present owner, Mr. Thomas Ellames Withington. ⁵¹

II.—To Elizabeth, the second daughter of Gilbert de Culcheth, was assigned *PEAS-FURLONG*. ⁵² By her husband, Adam de Peasfurlong, she had two daughters, Margery ⁵³ and Beatrice, ⁵⁴ the former of whom carried this quarter of Culcheth to her husband, William son of Richard de Radcliffe of Radcliffe. ⁵⁵ It descended regularly in this family until



RADCLIFFE of Radcliffe. *Argent a bend engrailed sable.*

⁴² In 1677 a settlement was made of the manors and lands by Thomas Culcheth and Anne his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 198, m. 65.

⁴³ From a pedigree in Foley, *op. cit.* vi, 690, said to be taken from one compiled in 1692. Thomas Culcheth *alias* Parker mostly resided at Liège, where he died in 1730, aged 76; he served the London mission for a short time. James Culcheth died at Liège during his period of study, in 1692, aged 27; *ibid.* vii, 188.

⁴⁴ He was buried in linen at Winwick 20 Dec. 1683.

⁴⁵ John, the son of Thomas Culcheth, was buried at Winwick, 4 Feb. 1681-2.

⁴⁶ He was buried at Winwick 8 Oct. 1747; his wife Anne had been buried 16 July previously.

Thomas Culcheth was vouchee in a recovery of the manor in 1710; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 492, m. 4.

As a 'papist' he in 1717 registered his entailed estate, with remainder to sons by Anne his wife, charged with annuities to his mother Mary and his brother John, who also registered their estates. It included the capital message called Culcheth Hall, with 170 acres of land; the tithes of Culcheth, out of which £10 was payable to the rector of Winwick, &c.; there was a mortgage of £1,000; *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 115-16; *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i, 274. In the latter place are printed some other deeds of the period. The brother John is said to have been a lawyer of Gray's Inn.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* i, 276. The disposition of the estates is recited in the *Cal. of the Exch. of Pleas*, C, 301; Culcheth Hall went in the manner described in the text; Hindley Hall, otherwise Strangeways Hall, with the fourth part of the manor, was granted to John Trafford of Croston.

⁴⁸ He was buried at Winwick 21 July 1749. His brother Henry, a Jesuit priest, was buried there four years later.

⁴⁹ William Dicconson and Meliora his wife were vouchees in a recovery of the manor in 1783; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 637, m. 7, 10.

⁵⁰ See the accounts of Stretford and Croston.

⁵¹ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

⁵² The agreement for partition assigned to Adam de Peasfurlong all the waste between the Southwood and Westwood, and between Peasfurlong and Croft, which could be ploughed and sown; the remainder of the waste to be held in common, a right of way being allowed to Robert and the other brothers and their men. Adam was also to hold all the land and wood which he had inclosed between his house and Southwood, with part of Halghus carr; and his grant to Robert son of William de Sankey was ratified; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 113.

From the suits already cited it appears that Isabel or Elizabeth died between 1278 and 1284; *Assize R.* 1238, m. 34 d.; 1265, m. 22.

Another family had taken a name from the place, for John son of Thomas de Peasfurlong in 1278 released to his lord, Richard son of Hugh de Hindley, all the land in Culcheth which he claimed to hold by right of inheritance; *Dods. MSS.* xxxix, fol. 123b.

⁵³ Adam de Hindley and Margery his daughter were defendants in 1284 and 1285. In the latter year Agnes widow of John de Haydock claimed common of pasture in 25 acres of moor in Culcheth. Adam replied that it was the inheritance of Elizabeth, formerly his wife, and that they, with Robert de Risley and Ellen his wife and Thomas de Hindley and Joan his wife, were chief lords of the said town; *Assize R.* 1268, m. 11.

Adam son of Hugh de Hindley was defendant in several Culcheth cases in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 32, &c.

He appears also in the Culcheth Deeds as witness and as releasing his right in the water of Glazebrook to Richard de Hindley; no. 9. In 1280 he had a grant from his brother Richard of land at Wigshaw head next the land of William de Sankey, up to an oak tree marked with a cross; no. 24. In this he is called Adam de Peasfurlong, a surname he appears to have relinquished after his wife's death.

In 1302, as Adam son of Hugh de Hindley, he released to Gilbert son of Richard de Culcheth all his right to messuages, mill, and lands in Hindley, all which Gilbert had by the gift of his grandfather, Hugh de Hindley; no. 31.

⁵⁴ Adam de Hindley had a daughter Beatrice, identified with the Beatrice wife of Richard de Molyneux of Crosby whose descendants had a share of the manor of Hindley; see no. 31, 32. It is not clear why she had no share of the manor of Culcheth; but in 1314 John de Lancaster and Margery his wife, daughter of Richard and Beatrix de Molyneux, had the fourth part of the manor settled upon them; *Final Conc.* ii, 18, 19. The Lancasters of Rainhill do not again appear in Culcheth. As Adam de Hindley had sons, who inherited lands in Hindley and Aspull, there must have been some special settlement for the daughter Beatrice. See account of Aspull.

⁵⁵ They were married in or before 1303, when they claimed certain lands in Culcheth from Adam de Hindley; *De Banco R.* 148, m. 71. In the following year Gilbert de Culcheth, Hugh de Hindley and Beatrice his wife granted to William de Radcliffe and Margery his wife a message at Wigshaw in Culcheth; *Dods. MSS.* xxxix, fol. 123b. A settlement of their part of the manor was made in 1311; *Final Conc.* ii, 10. Gilbert de Culcheth and Thomas de Holcroft and Joan his wife put in their claim.

Thirteen years later, in 1324, William de Radcliffe and Margery his wife and Richard their son put in a similar claim on a settlement by the Risley family; *ibid.* 59. About the same time William de Radcliffe and Margery his wife and Robert de Risley were lords of Culcheth; *Assize R.* 426, m. 7 d. Margery was living, a widow, in 1333; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 152b/188b.

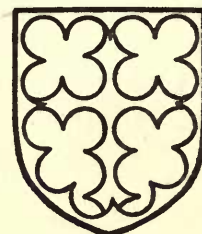
In 1349 Margery daughter of Gilbert de Culcheth, a widow, released to Richard de Radcliffe all her claim to lands which he had by the gift of her father; *Dods. MSS.* xxxix, fol. 123b. She may be the same as the Margaret daughter of Gilbert of 1324; Culcheth D. no. 44.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

the time of Henry VIII,⁵⁶ when on a failure of male issue it passed to a junior branch represented by Robert Radcliffe, Lord FitzWalter, created Earl of Sussex in 1529.⁵⁷ This and other Lancashire estates were sold to provide his daughters' dowries. Sir John Holcroft purchased it,⁵⁸ and it descended to a younger son Hamlet,⁵⁹ whose son, John Holcroft, sold it in 1605 to Ralph Calveley.⁶⁰ It appears afterwards to have reverted to the Holcroft family⁶¹ and to have descended with their principal manor, until the division of their estates, when it was assigned to the Standishes.

III.—*HOLCROFT* was the share of Joan, the daughter of Gilbert de Culcheth who married Thomas de Hindley.⁶² William le Boteler conceded

to them that they should in future provide pature for one bedell instead of two, when doing the services pertaining to the court and fee of Warrington; he also acquitted them of 'bode and witness.'⁶³ From Thomas the manor descended to his son Adam,⁶⁴ after whom no satisfactory account can be given till the beginning of the 16th century,⁶⁵ when Sir John Holcroft was lord of it.⁶⁶ He was elder brother of Sir Thomas Holcroft, who shared largely in the plunder of



HOLCROFT of Holcroft. *Argent a cross and a bordure both engrailed sable.*

⁵⁶ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 94—James de Radcliffe, 1409, with a son and heir Richard, who died about 1441; ii, 121. John Radcliffe, 1485; ii, 148, 152. In 1483 a dispute about lands in Culcheth between Sir Christopher Southworth and John son and heir of James Radcliffe was decided in the latter's favour by John Hawarden of Chester; Towneley MS. HH, no. 2139. Richard Radcliffe, who died in 1502, held the fourth part of the manor of Culcheth of Sir Thomas Boteler by knight's service and a rent of 3s. 6d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 98. His brother and heir John died about 1513, holding the same part of the manor by a rent of 3s. 4d.; *ibid.* iv, no. 7.

⁵⁷ In the will of John Radcliffe, recited in the inquisition above referred to, it is said, 'Provided always that inasmuch as the manor of Culcheth came to my ancestors by marriage with a gentlewoman, therefore according to the entail thereof I will the said manor shall descend as it ought to have done before the making of this my will.' Lord FitzWalter, however, obtained the manor, and Ralph Eccleston in 1523 was found to have held lands in Culcheth of him; *ibid.* v, no. 46.

⁵⁸ Sir John Holcroft was in possession by 1549; the rent payable to the lord of Warrington was 3s. 6d.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 13, m. 77.

⁵⁹ By a settlement in 1574 it went to Hamlet, the brother of Sir John Holcroft the younger, who had no sons; the estate included two water-mills, two dovecotes, and a free fishery in the Glazebrook; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 36, m. 13. For Hamlet Holcroft see also *Ducatus* (Rec. Com.), iii, 96, 188. He and his wife were returned as recusants in 1575.

⁶⁰ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 68, no. 6; the sale (or mortgage) included the manor of Peasfurlong and lands, &c., 100 acres being 'covered with water,' in all four quarters of the township; there was added a clause of warranty against Hamlet Holcroft, the father of John.

Another fine was made in 1622-3, John Calveley being plaintiff, and John Holcroft, junior, son and heir of John Holcroft, deforciant, with a clause of warranty against Anne mother of the younger John; *ibid.* bde. 96, no. 1.

The sale was alleged to be fraudulent; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* iii, App. 57.

In 1634 Edward Calveley was in possession of Great and Little Woolden in Barton, Holcroft, Peasfurlong, and Wigshaw in Culcheth; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 113.

⁶¹ In Sept. 1642 the deforciant of the manors of Holcroft and Peasfurlong were Sampson Erdwick and Anne Erdwick,

widow; and there was a warranty against the heirs of Richard Erdwick, father of the former; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 141, no. 30. Anne Erdwick seems to have been the widow of John Holcroft previously mentioned.

⁶² Their share of the inheritance was Holcroft and Mill Houses, with the lands which Orm and Adam his son and Wyon had formerly held; the woods of Southwood, Westwood, and Ings were to be common to all the coparceners; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 114b.

⁶³ *Ibid.* fol. 115b. An account of the Holcroft family by Mr. J. Paul Rylands, originally printed in the *Leigh Chron.*, has been utilized; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii.

⁶⁴ *Final Conc.* ii, 18. Adam's name occurs in the deeds down to 1347. In 1334 he was commanded to join the king in Scotland with horse and arms; and eight years later he was one of the commissioners for assessing the ninth; *Rot. Scot. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 307; *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 40.

In 1330 Adam de Holcroft arranged for the succession of his part of the manor of Culcheth, except three messuages and certain lands. It was to descend to his son Hugh and heirs male; in default successively to John, Thomas, Richard, and Robert, his other sons. William the son of Adam de Holcroft by his second wife Margery put in his claim; *Final Conc.* ii, 74.

In 1331 John son of John de Woolden agreed with Adam son of Thomas de Holcroft concerning the latter's mill and mill pool upon Glazebrook, the embankment stretching across the stream; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 116.

The male issue of the eldest son Hugh appears to have failed, but he may have had a daughter, for in 1353 William son of Thomas de Sale alleged he was the heir of Adam son of Thomas de Holcroft, in a claim for lands in Bedford brought by William de Holcroft son of Adam and Margery; *Assize R.* 435, m. 30d.

John de Holcroft, the second son, is probably the man of that name acquitted of killing John son of Simon de Holland at Culcheth in 1343; *Assize R.* 430, m. 32d.; he was himself killed in 1352; *Assize R.* 433. Possibly it was on account of his character that Adam de Holcroft in 1347 settled the estate upon Thomas son of John de Holcroft; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 116b. The bounds are thus recorded: Beginning in the centre of Lynbrook where it falls into Glazebrook, up the former brook to the boundary of Kenyon, then by the bounds of Croft, Woolston, and Flixton to Glazebrook, and so back to the starting point; i.e. all his

lands within Culcheth, Blacklow excepted.

⁶⁵ As there were two families of the same surname in the township—of Holcroft and of Hurst—it is difficult to trace the descent of either, in the absence of documentary evidence. There is a pedigree in Harl. MS. 1925, fol. 59, showing the double line; also in Piccope, MS. Pedigrees (Chet. Lib.), i, 227.

John de Holcroft occurs at various times from 1373 onwards. He is probably the heir of Thomas son of John de Holcroft from whose guardian (Simon son of Henry de Byrom) Goditha widow of William de Holcroft claimed dower in Aug. 1355; Duchy of Lanc. *Assize R.* 4, m. 18; 5, m. 24d. See Culcheth D. no. 78, 79.

In 1382 his daughter Elizabeth was engaged to marry Thurstan de Culcheth; *ibid.* no. 80, 81; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 2, m. 35. He was plaintiff in later fines (from 1386 to 1394) regarding properties in Culcheth and Kenyon; *ibid.* bdes. 2, m. 4, 5; 3, m. 19. In 1394 he was escheator; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 49.

Thomas de Holcroft was serving beyond the seas in 1417 in the retinue of Thomas, Duke of Exeter; Towneley MS. CC, no. 510. He occurs as witness in 1400 and 1408; Towneley MS. GG, no. 2674, 2415; and John de Holcroft in various ways about forty years later (Culcheth D. no. 107, 108) as arbitrator in a dispute between Thomas Culcheth and Oliver Anderton in 1448; also no. 112. He was 'in mercy for defaults' in 1444; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 6, m. 11; 7, m. 4.

In 1492 John Holcroft did homage and service to the lord of Warrington and paid 10s. 10d. for relief; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 14. It was probably his son John who in 1505 did homage and service for lands in Culcheth and Pennington, paid relief, and three years later did fealty in the court leet; *ibid.* 18, 22. Margaret daughter of John Holcroft senior was in 1525 married to Gilbert Culcheth; her brother, John Holcroft, afterwards knighted, being the principal agent; Culcheth D. no. 137-9. In a plea regarding land in 1514 the descent of John Holcroft was thus alleged: John —s. Thomas —s. John —s. Thomas —s. John —s. John (plaintiff); Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 118, m. 13.

A pedigree was recorded in 1567, giving a few steps; *Visit. (Chet. Soc.)*, 117.

⁶⁶ In 1536 John Holcroft had fifty-three men for service under the Earl of Derby against the Northern Rising; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, 511. He was sheriff of Cheshire in 1541-2; *ibid.* xvi, 644. He was made a knight at the coronation of

the religious houses,⁶⁷ and Sir John himself had a grant of Upholland Monastery and its lands.⁶⁸ His son, another Sir John, succeeded him,⁶⁹ and left an only daughter Alice as heir, who married Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsworth.⁷⁰ Shortly afterwards Holcroft came into the hands of Ralph Calveley of Saughton, Cheshire.⁷¹ In 1642, as previously stated, the manors of Holcroft and Peasfurlong were in the possession of Sampson Erdwick and Anne Erdwick,⁷² widow. Ten years later John Holcroft and Margaret his wife were in possession.⁷³ Of his son Thomas's children two daughters became co-heirs;⁷⁴ Eleanor married Thomas Tyldesley of Myerscough and Morleys, and Margaret married Sir Richard Standish of Duxbury,⁷⁵ and afterwards Sir

Thomas Stanley of Bickerstaffe. The manors were divided; Peasfurlong went to the Standish family and Holcroft descended with the Tyldesleys until 1761, after which there is no trace of them in the records.⁷⁶

IV.—To Ellen, the remaining daughter of Gilbert de Culcheth, and her husband was assigned *RISLEY*,⁷⁷ and the family descended from them retained possession until the 18th century. Robert de Risley and Ellen his wife were among the defendants



TYLDESLEY. *Argent three mole-hills vert.*

Edward VI; Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, 90.

From Sir Thomas Butler in 1549 he procured the enfranchisement of his manors of Holcroft and Peasfurlong, with the lands there and in Pennington. The manor of Holcroft, with messuages, lands, and two water-mills, had been held by homage, fealty, uncertain scutage, and a rent of 3s. 6d. with suit to the court of the manor of Warrington; thenceforward it was to be held by fealty only for all services, customs, exactions, and demands; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 13, m. 77. Sir John died in 1560 and was buried at Newchurch in Culcheth; Dods. MSS. cliii, fol. 46. His will with the inventory is printed in Piccope, *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), i, 148-57.

⁶⁷ Thomas Holcroft first appears in the records as a gentleman servitor at the coronation of Anne Boleyn in 1533; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, vi, 246. He had a place at court and was trusted by the king and Cromwell with various missions, including the visitation of the monasteries. He procured grants of the friaries at Warrington, Preston, and Lancaster; a portion of the Whalley lands, and Cartmel Priory; also Vale Royal Abbey in Cheshire; see *L. and P. Hen. VIII*; also Ormerod, *Cheshire* (ed. Helsby), ii, 153, 154. He was knighted during the Scottish expedition in 1544; Metcalfe, *Knights*, 74. His family very soon died out. His son Thomas in 1590 was 'professed in religion, but not so forward in the public actions for religion as was meet'; Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 243.

⁶⁸ See the account of Upholland. In 1539 he also procured a grant of the tithes of Culcheth for ever, paying a rent of £10 to the rector; *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 302; Lichfield Epis. Reg. xiii-xiv, fol. 24.

⁶⁹ An agreement between John Holcroft and Margaret widow of Sir Richard Bold, on the marriage of the former's son John with Dorothy Bold, is in Dods. MSS. xxxix, fol. 107. A fine as to the manor of Peasfurlong was made in 1553 between Sir John Holcroft senior and Sir John Holcroft junior; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 14, m. 4. Sir John Holcroft was the plaintiff in a right-of-way case in 1565, the disputed road leading from Hollinfare through Culcheth to Leigh; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 285.

⁷⁰ In 1589 a settlement of the tithes of Culcheth was made by Sir Edward Fitton and Alice his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 51, m. 148. In 1590 it was reported that he resided but little in Lancashire; he was 'of good conformity' to the religion established by law, but 'not much commended for any forwardness in

the cause' thereof; *Lydiat Hall*, 243 (quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxxv, 4). He was returned in 1600 as a freeholder; he was also a justice; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 238.

The male line of this branch of the Fittons quickly died out, and the inheritance passed to female heirs on the death of the third Sir Edward Fitton in 1643; see Ormerod, *Cheshire* (ed. Helsby), iii, 553.

⁷¹ Ralph Calveley died 23 Dec. 1619 holding Holcroft Hall, with its lands, mills, free fishery in the Glazebrook, and messuages and lands in Wigshaw, which he had purchased of Thomas Southworth and others, probably trustees of the Fittons; the hall was leased to Dame Alice Fitton, who resided there; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 258-61.

John Calveley, aged thirty-six, was Ralph's son and heir. The manors of Holcroft and Peasfurlong were claimed by a John Calveley as late as 1661; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 36.

⁷² See previous note. Sampson Erdwick (Erdeswick) was probably the grandson of the Staffordshire antiquary of that name, who died in 1603 leaving a son and heir Richard, the name of the Holcroft Sampson's father; *Staff. Visit.* (Wm. Salt Soc. v, 2), 124.

⁷³ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 152, m. 77. The son, Thomas Holcroft, was married this year.

John Holcroft was the John Holcroft junior, grandson of Hamlet, already mentioned in the account of Peasfurlong. He sided with the Parliament from the commencement of the Civil War, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel; in 1643 he was in command at Lancaster when Lord Derby assaulted and took it; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 30-2, 85.

John's younger son Charles succeeded his brother Thomas (who died in 1667), but died without issue in 1672.

⁷⁴ It was probably on the death of Charles Holcroft that the notorious Colonel Thomas Blood endeavoured to secure the manor of Holcroft as the right of his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel John Holcroft. In a petition to the king he complained that to defeat him some of the Holcrofts had combined with one Richard Calveley 'to promote an old title . . . which title for this forty years hath been overthrown at law,' and further, 'about six years ago they hired several obscure persons out of Wales that went to the house of a gentleman, one Hamlet Holcroft, . . . and with a pistol killed him dead for not giving them possession . . . ; and some weeks since the

said Richard Calveley being attacked by some of the sheriff's bailiffs . . . caught up a rapier and killed one of the said bailiffs dead on the place'; printed by Mr. Rylands, op. cit. 19, 20, from S.P. Dom. Chas. II, cxlii, 19. Hamlet Holcroft senior was buried at Newchurch in 1663, and another Hamlet on 2 June 1664.

⁷⁵ A moiety of the manors of Holcroft and Peasfurlong and of estates in Culcheth and Woolden was settled upon Thomas Tyldesley and Eleanor his wife in 1680; the other moiety being at the same time settled on Sir Richard Standish and Margaret his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 204, m. 11, 35.

In August 1700 Sir Thomas Stanley, Margaret his wife, and Sir Thomas Standish were deforciant of the manor of Peasfurlong and land there and in Holcroft; *ibid.* bdl. 245, m. 85. Two years later Sir Thomas Standish was plaintiff and Sir Thomas Stanley and his wife deforciant of the manor of Heapey, a moiety of the manors of Holcroft and Peasfurlong and various lands; *ibid.* bdl. 249, m. 32. In the following year Thomas Tyldesley and Edward his son and heir were vouches in a recovery of the same manors; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 478, m. 4 d. In 1709 a further settlement appears to have been made, the deforciant in the fine being Sir Thomas Stanley and Margaret his wife, Sir Thomas Standish, Thomas Tyldesley, Edward Tyldesley, son and heir of the late Eleanor Tyldesley, wife of Thomas; and Henry Bunbury and Eleanor his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 263, m. 110. Then in 1761 James Tyldesley and Sarah his wife were in possession, and sold or mortgaged it to John Lloyd; *ibid.* bdl. 366, m. 114.

A case prepared for counsel's opinion in 1740 respecting the settlement of 1700 was printed in *Preston Guardian* local notes, 1 Dec. 1877.

⁷⁶ In 1787 Holcroft appears to have been owned by Samuel Pool; Land Tax Ret.

⁷⁷ At the time of the partition of Culcheth Robert de Risley was allowed to retain all the improvements he had made, except 12 acres in Rossale, and pasture on the moss between Risley and Croft, without hindrance from his brother Adam; 20 acres in the Rough Hurst by Croft Wood were also allowed to him, but his horse-mill was to be taken down, being to the prejudice of the other parcellers; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 113b, 114.

The consent of Robert son of Hugh de Hindley and Ellen his wife has also been preserved; *ibid.* fol. 118b. Their share lay 'in the southern part of Culcheth called Risley,' and included Rossale in

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in pleas already cited of the time of Edward I.⁷⁸ The next steps in the descent are not quite certain,⁷⁹ but in 1324 Robert de Risley and Isabel his wife made a settlement of their fourth part of the manor of Culcheth, three daughters only being mentioned.⁸⁰ Robert was still living in 1365,⁸¹ and had a son Henry,⁸² whose sons were William and Nicholas. William in 1397 released to his brother and his heirs all his right to his father's lands in Risley, Culcheth, Kenyon, Croft, Lowton, Warrington, and Penketh, except a messuage and 20 acres; and his daughter Katherine in 1422 gave a similar release.⁸³

Nicholas Risley remained in possession till the year

1454 or later.⁸⁴ He had a dispute with Richard de Radcliffe concerning a certain moor and moss which had been reclaimed and on which a dwelling-house had been built. The evidence adduced contains one of the rare allusions to the 'foreign death' or plague of 1348.⁸⁵ He was succeeded by his son Gilbert,⁸⁶ his grandson Richard,⁸⁷ and his great-grandson Henry. The last-named did homage for his lands to the lord of Warrington in 1492.⁸⁸ He had a son Robert,⁸⁹ who succeeded about 1509, and died in 1516, leaving a son and heir, Richard, then eighteen years of age.⁹⁰ The guardianship was granted to Sir John Ireland, who married the ward to his daughter

Southwood. The bounds are carefully recited, Hollinhurst and Stockley Wood being named. A road for Robert and his tenants was allowed through Peasfurlong to the common of Westwood, then following the Halgh Field to Holcroft; by the Brook House to the mills at Culcheth and further to Fastonbrook. In compensation for the 'waste and desert' character of much of Risley, Robert and Ellen received Gilbert de Culcheth's lands in Lowton. This deed may be dated about 1270.

⁷⁸ From these it appears that Robert and Ellen de Risley were living in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 44d. Ellen in or before 1303 married John Gillibrand, and was living in 1314, when she and her husband 'put in their claim' in a settlement regarding Holcroft; *Final Conc.* i, 200; ii, 18. She had a portion of Longton in Leyland Hundred, which descended to Peter and Gilbert de Risley, younger sons; *ibid.* i, 200; ii, 63; Harl. MS. 2042, fol. 100b, &c.

⁷⁹ Robert and Ellen appear to have had sons, Robert and Richard; as also the Peter and Gilbert named in the last note.

Robert son of Robert de Risley, and Margery his wife, claimed various lands in Kenyon, Lowton, Culcheth, Warrington, and Pemberton, from Robert son of William de Sankey; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 151-87 (undated). Margery was the daughter and heir of William, elder son of William de Sankey, and in 1295 claimed her grandfather's lands in Kenyon, &c. Her father had died before the elder William, and she had been given in ward to Robert de Risley, who had married her to his son Robert; Assize R. 1306, m. 15. Margery seems to have married before 1321 William son of the John Gillibrand named in the previous note; *Final Conc.* ii, 44.

The Robert de Risley who had the reversion would be the grandson of the first Robert de Risley, and this settlement may have been made on his coming of age or marriage. 'John Gillibrand and William his son' occur in 1299; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1465; William had married Margery by 1311; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 151-87; *Final Conc.* ii, 7. In 1347, in a grant to the next Robert de Risley, his mother 'Margaret' is named as then living; from the deeds at Hale Hall, near Liverpool, among which are a large number relating to Risley.

It would thus appear that the first Robert de Risley died before 1303, and the second (his son) before 1311.

Adam son of Hugh de Hindley granted lands near Westwood in Culcheth, which he had acquired from John de Haydock, to Giles de Penketh. Giles was to render the following services to

the chief lords: To John Gillibrand and Ellen his wife and the heirs of Ellen and Robert de Risley, 14d. a year; to Robert son of Robert de Risley, homage and 1d. at Christmas; to Gilbert son of Richard de Culcheth, 1 lb. of cummin and 8d. rent; Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 118b, no. 48; Towneley MS. GG, no. 998.

Richard de Risley, probably another son of the elder Robert, had a confirmation of his estate from Richard de Radcliffe and Margery his wife; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 27. In 1321 John son of Richard de Risley released to Adam de Holcroft all his claim to land in Wigshaw lache, between Peasfurlong and the boundary of Croft; Hale D.

⁸⁰ *Final Conc.* ii, 58; daughters Margaret, Margery, and Agnes are named. Robert must therefore have been born about 1300. Adam de Holcroft, Joan de Holcroft his mother, William de Radcliffe and Margery his wife, and William their son, put in their claims.

⁸¹ He contributed to the subsidy in 1332; *Excb. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 4, and he attested charters between 1341 and 1357; Culcheth D. no. 51, 62. Henry de Bradshagh and Joan his wife in 1353 claimed lands in Kenyon from Robert de Risley and Isabel his wife and Henry son of Robert. Joan was the widow of John, another son of Robert; Assize R. 435, m. 29; De Banco R. 418, m. 287d.

⁸² De Banco R. 419, m. 52d. He died in or before 1397, leaving a widow Margaret, as appears by deeds quoted below. A daughter Ellen married Thurstan de Penketh; Hale D.

⁸³ Hale D. William son of Henry de Risley had released his lands to his father by a deed of 1398-9.

⁸⁴ Henry de Ditchfield in 1437-8 granted to Nicholas de Risley and Gilbert his son the marriage of his son and heir William to Katherine daughter of Nicholas; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 247b, no. 43.

Nicholas was still alive in 1454, when his son Gilbert contracted with John Byrom for the marriage of his son Richard with John's daughter Alice; Gilbert, it appears, married Elizabeth daughter of Richard Bold; Hale D.; Towneley MS. GG, no. 1037.

⁸⁵ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* iii, 106, 107. Richard Wilkinson the Wright said he was forty (fourteen) years old at the foreign death, and was present when Richard de Radcliffe and Robert de Risley (grandfather of Nicholas) made an agreement as to the disputed land, one ending to the Readyshaw. Atkin Jackson was sixteen years old at the foreign death, and was present when Margery, mother of Richard de Radcliffe, seized certain tenants of Southworth upon the 'mean

moss' in dispute, and sent him to Robert de Risley 'to bid him come and help to punish for pasturing on their mean moss; and he said there was moor and moss enough for her and all her kine and him and all his kine for evermore, and he would punish no poor folk therefor.' Adam of Longshaw was four years old at the foreign death, and soon afterwards became servant to the wife of Robert de Risley. This evidence appears to have been taken early in 1411.

Seven years later an award was made between Nicholas de Risley and Richard son of James de Radcliffe, touching Readyshaw Moss; *ibid.* 107. The disputes continued till the end of the century.

In 1431 Richard Stanley, Archdeacon of Chester and rector of Winwick, decided a case of trespass between Nicholas de Risley and Dykone his son and others: there had been faults on both sides, but Nicholas was the more aggrieved and for compensation was awarded 'a hogshhead of wine at Warrington, as good as the said Nicholas will choose, of red or white,' or two marks instead; *ibid.* 105.

⁸⁶ The descent is thus given in 1494-5: Nicholas —s. Gilbert —s. Richard —s. Henry; Pal. of Lanc. Misc. 1-9, m. 14, 16; but in 1539 the descent was stated thus: Henry —s. Nicholas —s. Gilbert —s. Nicholas —s. Henry —s. Robert —sons, Richard, Henry, and John (plaintiff); Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 169, m. 14d. The second Nicholas is an error for Richard (Nic. for Ric.); Pal. of Lanc. Sess. Papers, bde. 5 Hen. VIII.

Gilbert de Risley made feoffments of his estates in 1457 and 1463; Hale D. He granted to his son John a messuage in Culcheth with remainder to another son, Thomas; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 46, m. 4d.

⁸⁷ Richard's son and heir apparent, Henry Risley, was in 1463 married to Margery daughter of Hamlet Massey of Rixton; Hale D.

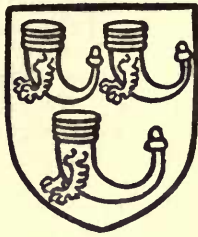
⁸⁸ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 14. He is also named in Culcheth D. no. 126, 260, from which it appears that he was living in 1505.

⁸⁹ In 1494 a marriage was agreed upon between Robert son of Henry Risley, and Elizabeth daughter of Richard Holland of Denton; Henry's mother was then Alice Southworth; Hale D.

⁹⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 85. Besides Risley Hall he held twenty messuages, two burgages, a windmill, land, meadow, &c. in Culcheth, Warrington, Penketh, Lowton, Kenyon, and Croft. The premises in Culcheth and Warrington were held of Sir Thomas Boteler by the tenth part of a knight's fee, the yearly rent of 2s. 7½d., and suit at the court of Warrington every three weeks. A dis-

Alice. The union was not permanent, for in 1536 Alice sought a divorce on the ground that her previous husband, Thomas Stanley, was still living, and her plea being successful, her son Thomas Risley was declared illegitimate, and the manor of Risley and other estates were in 1543 adjudged to be the right of John, the younger brother of Richard.⁹¹

John Risley and his descendants held the manor for this time.⁹² His son John⁹³ had 'conformed' to the established religion before 1590, and was then reported to be 'soundly affected' in the matter.⁹¹ The family do not appear to have taken any prominent part in public affairs,⁹⁵ and Captain John Risley, who died in 1702, without issue,⁹⁶ was succeeded by his uncle Thomas, and he by his sister Elizabeth, wife of Hamlet Woods of Risley. She died in 1736; the manor was acquired by the Blackburnes and descended with Orford and Hale until about 1850, when it was sold to Richard Watson Marshall Dewhurst, at whose death it was sold to — Ainscough.



RISLEY of Risley. *Argent three antique drinking-horns with legs azure.*

pute between him and John Ashton as to the lands in Penketh had been settled in 1513 by an agreement to pay the free rent of 12d., all arrears being released; Hale D.

⁹¹ Hale D.; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 67. The dispossessed Thomas may be the Thomas Risley who in 1566 claimed lands in Culcheth by grant of Richard Risley; *Ducatus* (Rec. Com.), ii, 331.

⁹² He made a feoffment of his estates in 1556, expressing a wish that his son and heir John should marry Magdalen daughter of John Grimsditch; Hale D.

⁹³ John, the son and heir of John Risley, was in possession of the manor in 1567, when he had a dispute with Richard Byrom and Margaret his wife, widow of John Risley; *Ducatus* (Rec. Com.), ii, 351; iii, 47. In 1588 he charged John Culcheth and Gilbert Unsworth with encroachments on the waste grounds called Southwood, Westwood, Twiss Green, Shaw Moss, Riggs and Fowley; *ibid.* iii, 513.

He died 24 April 1616, his son and heir Richard being then forty years of age. Besides Risley Hall he had lands and burgages in Culcheth, Warrington, Penketh, Lowton, Kenyon, and Croft; also an acre in the Twiss or Lockers meadow in Bruch. In 1593 he had settled his lands with remainders to his eldest son Richard and heirs by Anne his wife, and to his younger sons Henry and George, and then to his brother Richard. From the Inq. p.m. among the Hale D.

⁹⁴ *Lydiat Hall*, 245; quoting S.P.Dom. Eliz. ccxxv, 4.

⁹⁵ A pedigree was recorded in 1665 at Dugdale's *Visitation* (Chet. Soc. p. 246). There is a full one by Mr. J. P. Rylands, in *Misc. Gen. and Herald.* (new ser.), ii, 273.

Richard Risley in 1631 paid £10 on refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 213.

⁹⁶ His monument (a brass) was formerly in Winwick Church, and being found among the Risley deeds was restored to

the church by the late Colonel Ireland Blackburne about 1880; see Beamont, *Winwick*, 123. The funeral sermon by Zachary Taylor is extant; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 130. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. By his will he left £200 to build almshouses for the poor of Risley.

⁹⁷ 23 Geo. II, cap. 32. Wigshaw was owned, like Risley, by John Blackburne of Orford.

The commons were Fowley and Twiss Green (otherwise Higher and Lower Twist). Power was reserved to the owner of Culcheth Hall to turn the brook on Twiss Green to the moat of the hall at his pleasure, as had been the custom.

⁹⁸ Richard Stanley had been adjudged a lunatic; his sister and heir apparent, Meliora, wife of William Dicconson, had charge of his estate, and John Chadwick of his person.

⁹⁹ For a full account of the family see Mr. Rylands' work already cited.

John de Holcroft attested a Culcheth deed in 1355; no. 58.

Katherine widow of John de Holcroft in 1401 claimed dower in the manor of Hurst against Ralph de Holcroft; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 1, m. 26b.

Ralph de Holcroft occurs in 1443 and later; *ibid.* R. 5, m. 2b.

In a plea roll of the time of Edw. IV, Bartholomew son of Ralph Holcroft, and John his brother, were charged with having damaged the corn of John Sweetlove; *ibid.* R. 21, m. 24.

In 1498 Henry Holcroft claimed from Bartholomew Holcroft a fourth part of the manor of Culcheth, except three messuages, &c., by inheritance, alleging the following pedigree: Adam de Holcroft —s. Hugh —s. Ralph —s. John —s. Henry (plaintiff). The defendant called to warrant him George son and heir of John Ather-ton, a minor; *ibid.* R. 85, m. 1 d. If this descent be correct the Adam de Holcroft named cannot be the common ancestor of the Holcrofts.

An agreement for inclosing and dividing the commons and waste grounds in Culcheth was made in 1749 and confirmed next year by a private Act of Parliament.⁹⁷ The lords of the manors were Richard Stanley of Culcheth, Sir Thomas Standish of Peasfurlong, John Blackburne of Risley, and James Tyldesley of Holcroft.⁹⁸

The estate of *HURST*, sometimes called a manor, was for a long period held by a branch of the Holcroft family.⁹⁹ Geoffrey Holcroft in 1577 made a settlement of his 'manor' called Hurst and lands in Culcheth.¹⁰⁰ He died in or before 1591, holding Hurst and other lands of John Culcheth by a rent of 2s. His son and heir was Geoffrey.¹⁰¹ A settlement of the 'manor' was made by Geoffrey Holcroft in 1613.¹⁰² Thomas Holcroft son of Geoffrey died 31 March 1637, holding the Hurst, a water-mill, and lands in Culcheth of John Culcheth; also lands in Bedford, Pennington, and Kenyon; Geoffrey his son and heir was twenty-three years of age.¹⁰³

KINGNALL or Kinknall was another quasi-manorial estate, which in the 16th and 17th centuries was the seat of an Urmston family. William Urmston died in 1600, holding the capital messuage and lands of John Culcheth by the hundredth part of a knight's fee. Richard his son and heir was ten years old.¹⁰⁴

Some minor families occur in early times, deriving

Bartholomew Holcroft in 1506 acknowledged that he held his lands of the lord of Warrington by knight's service and did homage and fealty at Bewsey; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 18. In 1509 he paid 13s. 4d. as relief; *ibid.* 22. Ralph Holcroft his son and heir paid the same relief in 1513 on succeeding; but, dying before he did homage, was followed by his brother Richard, who in Dec. 1514 paid 13s. 4d. as relief, and did homage soon afterwards; *ibid.* 28, 30.

¹⁰⁰ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 39, m. 10.

¹⁰¹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 18. With this Geoffrey begins the pedigree recorded in 1664; Dugdale, *Visitation* (Chet. Soc.), 145.

¹⁰² Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 83, m. 27.

¹⁰³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 4; the accounts of his executors are printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, ii, 87.

In 1654-5 Geoffrey Holcroft and Elizabeth his wife made a settlement of the manor of Hurst and their other lands; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 155, m. 137. This Elizabeth was daughter of William Spakeman or Speakman, whose family held lands in Culcheth and neighbouring townships; see *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, ii, 33, where two inquisitions are printed.

Geoffrey Holcroft was succeeded by a son and grandson, both named Thomas.

Hurst seems afterwards to have become the property of the Crooks of Abram, for in 1760 it was the subject of a settlement between the heirs of that family; Sir Samuel Duckinfield was plaintiff in the fine, and Isaac Worthington and Elizabeth his wife, James Andrews and Susan his wife, James Darbishire and Anne his wife, were deforciant; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 364, m. 130.

¹⁰⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, no. 18. John Urmston of Kinknall is mentioned in 1624; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 433.

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their surnames from the Twiss,¹⁰⁵ the Hurst,¹⁰⁶ the Shaw,¹⁰⁷ and Kinknall.¹⁰⁸

In 1600 the freeholders not already named were William Lewis and Thomas Richardson.¹⁰⁹ Those who paid to the subsidy in 1628 were John Calveley, John Culcheth, Geoffrey Holcroft, Richard Risley, Richard Thomasson, and Richard Urmston; of these the last, as a convicted recusant, paid double.¹¹⁰ Besides Thomas Culcheth, Robert Guest of Culcheth in 1653 petitioned to compound for two-thirds of his estate, sequestered for recusancy.¹¹¹ In addition to the Culcheths, a considerable number of persons, as 'papists,' registered estates in 1717.¹¹²

A number of extracts from the Culcheth town books of the 17th and 18th centuries have been printed.¹¹³

The land tax returns of 1787 show the principal proprietors at that date to have been John Blackburne, Sir Frank Standish, John Trafford, and Samuel



URMSTON. *Sable a chevron between three spear-heads argent.*

Pool, these contributing about two-thirds of the total sum levied.¹¹⁴

Before the Reformation there was at CHURCH Culcheth a chapel of ease known as Trinity Church.¹¹⁵ It was perhaps not then very old, and the name *NEWCHURCH* has remained attached to it till the present time. After the changes of the reigns of Edward VI and Mary, the building probably ceased to be used for a time at Culcheth on Elizabeth's revival of the Edwardine services.¹¹⁶ Sir John Holcroft by his will of 1559 left his chain of gold or £10 towards the payment of a priest and clerk if the other inhabitants of the township could be induced to subscribe.¹¹⁷ The service was probably read occasionally, but in 1592 there was neither surplice nor 'table cloth.'¹¹⁸ In 1612 this chapel had 'seldom a curate,'¹¹⁹ but ten years later there was one who contributed £1 to the subsidy.¹²⁰

The Commonwealth Surveyors in 1650 recommended that Newchurch should be made into a parish; the endowment was less than £4 a year, but £10 was added by the rector of Winwick, and £40 out of the sequestered property of Royalists.¹²¹ After the Restoration, with some exceptions, there was no

¹⁰⁵ Roger del Twiss complained of trespasses on his lands at Culcheth by Hugh de Hindley and others in 1258; Cur. Reg. R. 160, m. 6. Richard and Roger del Twiss have been mentioned already as concerned in the suits of 1277-8; the former held his land under Richard de Culcheth; Assize R. 1238, m. 34 d.

Hugh del Twiss in 1314 secured three messuages and land from Thomas de Holcroft and Joan his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 19.

Gilbert de Culcheth in 1339 leased to Richard del Twiss and his daughters Margery and Godith a plat of land near the boundary of Kenyon; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 158b/194b. Alan son of Richard del Twiss in 1338 released all his lands in Turnours carr to Gilbert de Culcheth the elder; Culcheth D. no. 49. These deeds contain many other references to the family. Matthew son of Gilbert del Twiss in 1361 claimed certain lands which had been taken into the Duke of Lancaster's hands because his father's widow, Godith, had granted them to Adam de Tyldesley, who had been outlawed for felony; Gilbert was son of Alan son of Richard del Twiss, who had formerly held the lands; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 347.

John Culcheth, who died in 1640, bought the Twiss from Thomas Holcroft of Hurst; *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i, 374.

The Paris family also occurs in the Culcheth Deeds, no. 15, 16; Robert de Paris and Henry his eldest son. Thomas son of Robert de Paris was a plaintiff in 1294; Assize R. 1299, m. 16; also R. 408, m. 11, which shows that Robert was still living in 1292.

¹⁰⁶ In 1275 Roger son of Richard del Hurst granted to Robert de Hindley a rent of 2s. formerly paid by Norman son of Robert de North Meols; and at the same time Gilbert the Tailor, son of Thurstan del Hurst, granted to Robert de Hindley the rent of 3d., which Richard son of Richard de Martinscroft formerly paid for land of Norman son of Robert

de North Meols, in the Hurst; Hale D. The rent of 2s. named seems to be that still paid for Hurst in 1591.

Mabel widow of Adam son of Simon del Hurst sought dower in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 27. Richard son of Norman del Hurst had a grant of lands in 1310; Culcheth D. no. 36. Adam son of Richard del Hurst complained that Thomas de Holcroft and others had dis-seised him of his tenement in 1313-14; Assize R. 424, m. 4.

¹⁰⁷ Hugh son of John de Haydock granted land in the Shaw to Robert de Risley and Ellen his wife; Hale D. In 1310 John del Shaw released certain rights to Gilbert de Culcheth; and in 1326 he surrendered all his title in the Shaw to Margaret daughter of Gilbert; Culcheth D. no. 35, 44.

Adam son of Hugh del Shaw in 1360 granted lands by Westwood to Thomas son of Hugh del Hurst; this was next year resold to Robert de Southworth; Kuerden fol. MS. 387, S; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1980; GG, no. 1031, 1049; also Dods, MSS. liii, fol. 18b.

Giles de Penketh granted to John son of Robert de Allerton of Selby all his land in Culcheth, with remainder to John's sister Alice; Kuerden fol. MS. 314, no. 351. Agnes widow of Giles de Penketh released to Robert de Allerton all her right to dower in the Shaw in Culcheth in 1335; Dods, MSS. liii, fol. 24b. In 1451-2 Gilbert Allerton sold his lands and rents in Culcheth to Henry Southworth of Middleton in Winwick; Kuerden fol. MS. 37, no. 104; 39, no. 701.

¹⁰⁸ Robert de Kinknall granted land in Kinknall to William de Sankey; Hale D.

In 1311 and 1314 Adam de Kinknall obtained lands in Culcheth from William de Radcliffe and Thomas de Holcroft; *Final Conc.* ii, 12, 21.

In 1347 Thomas son of Adam de Kinknall had a grant from Adam de Kenyon; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 154b/190b, 155b/191b.

In 1399 John de Kinknall released to his brother Peter all his right to lands in

Culcheth, and next year Emma widow of Adam de Kinknall gave to a trustee land called Hannecroft; Towneley MS. GG, no. 2674, 2225, &c.

¹⁰⁹ *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 238-43.

¹¹⁰ Norris D. (B.M.).

¹¹¹ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 3176. The Guest family were of long continuance in the township; possibly they were connected with the Guest House and mill leased by John Culcheth in 1601; Culcheth D. no. 191. About the same time Thomas Holcroft claimed Guests House or Farm from Gregory Holcroft and others; *Ducatus (Rec. Com.)*, iii, 440, 482. John Guest of Abram built the schoolhouse on Twiss Green, Culcheth.

¹¹² They were Thomas Guest, senr., John Guest, senr. and junr.; Mary Bur-chall, Jane Gregory, Thomas Hey, Elizabeth Litherland, Roger Richardson, Ralph Sanderson, John Speakman, and Sarah Yeates; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 116, 117.

¹¹³ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, i, 10, &c.; ii, 20, 161. Lists of constables, churchwardens, &c., are given.

¹¹⁴ Returns at Preston.

¹¹⁵ Three sets of vestments belonged to it in 1552 and several bells, but nothing is said of plate; *Ch. Gds.* (Chet. Soc.), 63, with the accompanying note; *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 368.

¹¹⁶ See the account of Winwick Church.

¹¹⁷ Piccope, *Wills (Chet. Soc.)*, i, 153. He wished the tenants of Culcheth to buy lands of the annual value of £6 13s. 4d. for the wages of priest and clerk, the latter to have £1.

¹¹⁸ *Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.)*, x, 190. There was 'no preacher' in 1590; *Lydiat Hall*, 248.

¹¹⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 13.

¹²⁰ *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 55. At this time the chapel was in bad condition; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 188.

¹²¹ *Commonwealth Ch. Surv. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, 50.

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curate¹²² specially appointed to Newchurch until 1749, when a grant was about to be made from Queen Anne's Bounty. The church was rebuilt in 1743, a plain brick structure. This was burnt down in April 1903, and has been rebuilt in the Norman style. A communion cup is believed to be an old chalice altered.¹²³ The registers 1599-1812 have been printed by the Lancashire Parish Register Society, 1905.

In 1845, under the Winwick Rectory Act, a separate parish was created for Culcheth and Kenyon, the incumbent being styled rector of Newchurch and receiving the tithes.¹²⁴ The Earl of Derby is patron.

The following is a list of the curates in charge—the most noteworthy being Thomas Wilson, afterwards Bishop of Sodor and Man—and the rectors:—¹²⁵

- oc. 1563 Henry Abram
- oc. 1599 William Pennington¹²⁶
- oc. 1611 Richard Mallory
- oc. 1617 James Whitworth
- oc. 1622 — Hopwood
- oc. 1627 John Burtonwood¹²⁷
- oc. 1630 H. Atherton
- oc. 1635 Thomas Hall, 'incumbent'
- oc. 1636 Richard Wilson, 'curate of Newchurch'
- oc. 1639-40 Robert Gee¹²⁸
- oc. 1645-54 William Leigh¹²⁹
- oc. 1654 John Bird
- Jan. 1657-8 Thomas Potter¹³⁰
- Feb. 1686-7 Thomas Wilson, B.A. (T.C.D.)¹³¹

PERPETUAL CURATES

- Jan. 1748-9 John Hilton, B.A. (Brasenose College, Oxford)¹³²
- Aug. 1772 Hugh Grimshaw
- Apr. 1783 Robert Barker
- Feb. 1785 Thomas Heyes, M.A. (Oxford)¹³³

¹²² Bishop Gastrell about 1720 found that nothing belonged to the church but the interest of £50, given by some one unknown; £50 a year was allowed by the rector; *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 269.

¹²³ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxi, 172 (with plate).

¹²⁴ *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 270 n.

¹²⁵ This list, compiled from the parish registers and documents at Chester, is mainly due to Mr. J. Paul Rylands. See also *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 180, and introduction to printed Registers.

¹²⁶ Raines MSS. xxii, 64.

¹²⁷ Previously at St. Helens.

¹²⁸ For the Gee family see *Local Glean.* ii, 301.

¹²⁹ 'A very godly minister, of good life and conversation,' though he had not observed the day of humiliation appointed by Parliament in June 1650; *Commonwealth Cb. Surv.* loc. cit. He seems to have been in charge in 1645; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 6 ('Mr. Lee'); and in 1648 he signed the 'Harmonious Consent.' He was transferred to Gorton in 1657; *ibid.* ii, 183.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.* ii, 214. He had been minister at Ashton. He continued as curate of Winwick after the Restoration, and was buried there 12 Nov. 1671.

¹³¹ Bishop Stratford's Visitation List, 1691. He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229.

¹³² He was the first of the perpetual curates of Newchurch; but had been licensed to the curacy of Winwick in 1742. The church papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. begin at this point; among them the following is preserved: (13 Jan. 1748-9)—'Whereas the curacy of Newchurch in the parish of Winwick is shortly intended to be augmented by the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, I do hereby nominate John Hilton, clerk (the person employed by me in serving the said cure), to be curate of the said chapel of Newchurch, and do allow him £50 per annum.—Thos. Stanley.'

¹³³ In 1804 he gave the following account of Newchurch: '340 houses, without any village or hamlet or any family of distinction. About 155 Papists of the lower class with a public place of worship and a resident priest at Culcheth Hall of the name of Barry. About 70 Presbyterians of the lower rank of people, having a licensed meeting-house and a teacher of the name of Aspinall qualified according to law, without any school for religious instruction, and whose number I believe to be upon the decline.' Heyes was curate of Westoughton also, and resided there, Newchurch having no parsonage house. There was a resident curate, with service twice every Sunday and two sermons; 'sacrament every first Sunday in the month, communicants about 40.' In 1814 a house was built by subscription,

- Aug. 1816 Joseph Jones, M.A.
- June 1841 John Healy
- Apr. 1842 Joseph Wilding Twist, B.A. (Queen's College, Oxford)

RECTORS

- Feb. 1845 Frederick Augustus Bartlett^{133a}
- Sept. 1855 Wm. Henry Strong, B.A. (T.C.D.)
- June 1862 Robert William Burton, M.A.
- Mar. 1864 Wm. Faussett Black, D.D. (T.C.D.)
- May 1897 Eugene Walter Whittenbury Kaye

The church of All Saints, Glazebury, was erected in 1851, and had a district assigned to it in 1878.¹³⁴ The Earl of Derby is the patron.

There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels at Glazebury, and an Independent Methodist one at Twiss Green.

After 1662 those who were attached to the Presbyterian worship¹³⁵ were ministered to by one Thomas Risley, of the local family. He was fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and though he was, on the Restoration, ordained according to the Anglican rite, he refused to conform further, and was ejected in 1662. A chapel was built by him at Risley in 1707,¹³⁶ and has continued in use to the present time. As in most other cases, Unitarian tenets prevailed in the latter part of the 18th century; but in 1836, after appeal to the Court of Chancery, the Unitarian minister and congregation were ejected, building a new chapel for themselves at Croft, and Risley was given to the Scottish Presbyterians, who still use it.¹³⁷

After the Elizabethan settlement of religion a large number of the people remained steadfast to the ancient faith,¹³⁸ and with the connivance and assistance of the Culcheths and Urmstons it is probable that the missionary priests were able to minister here from time to time, but no records exist until 1670, when Fr. John Penketh, S.J., was resident.¹³⁹ The succession

for the minister's residence. These details are from the Bishop's Registry at Chester.

^{133a} Afterwards of St. Olave's, York.

¹³⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 1878.

¹³⁵ In 1634 Robert Downing of Risley had been presented 'for receiving the cup standing, and refusing the bread unless out of another man's hands and not the minister's'; Beamont, *Winwick*, 42. William Leigh, the minister under the Commonwealth, was chosen by the Puritan rector and the people of Culcheth; *Commonwealth Cb. Surv.* loc. cit.

¹³⁶ An account of him is in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 122.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.* and Nightingale, *Lancs. Non-conformity*, iv, 252-61. The succession of ministers is given.

¹³⁸ See the recusant roll in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 245.

¹³⁹ Foley, *Records S. J.* v, 346. The Jesuits were usually in charge. Edward Scarisbrick was at Culcheth in 1701 with a stipend of £93;—Smith in 1721, Thomas Maire about 1750, Thomas Walmesley in 1784, in which year thirty-five were confirmed; and—Carter in 1793; *ibid.* v, 321-5.

In 1767 it was reported to the Bishop of Chester that two priests were living at Culcheth—(Roger) Leigh, S.J., and William Dicconson; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 215; Foley, *op. cit.* vii, 449.

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can be traced for over a century, when, owing probably to the failure of the Culcheth line, the hall ceased to have a chapel, Rixton and Croft sufficing.

A schoolhouse on the common was built before 1720.¹⁴⁰

The Salford Guardians' Cottage Homes for children are built in Culcheth.

HOUGHTON, MIDDLETON, AND ARBURY

Hoghton, 1420; Houghton, 1608. Midelton, 1212. Herbury, 1242; Erthbury, 1246; Erbury, 1420; Arbury, xvi cent.

This township has resulted from the combination of Middleton and Houghton, originally united, with Arbury. This last is a narrow strip of land along the eastern boundary of Winwick; the rest of the area is divided unequally between Middleton on the north, and Houghton on the south, there being no defined boundary between them. The total area is 853½ acres, made up thus: Houghton, 336; Middleton 244½; Arbury, 273½.¹ It is situated on gently sloping ground, rising from south to north to about 100 ft. above sea level. The country is open, portioned out into fields of light sandy loam, with clay in places, producing good potatoes, wheat, oats, clover, and turnips. The land is divided by low hawthorn hedges, and contains a little timber, seldom

extending beyond small clumps. The geological formation consists of the Bunter series of the New Red Sandstone, the Pebble Beds in the northern part, the Upper Mottled Sandstone in the southern. Some of the roads are little better than cart-tracks, and badly metalled. Houghton Green is the only village; Middleton has a hall of that name, and Arbury is only a farm-house. In 1901 the population was 214.

A road from Winwick Church leads through Arbury to Croft and Culcheth; it is joined by another from the south, coming from Warrington and Fearnhead through Houghton and Middleton.

In the north of Middleton there is a tumulus, near the Arbury boundary.² A spa well is also used.

Blackbrook divides Houghton from Fearnhead.

In 1852 a number of Civil War notices were found concealed in a cavity in an old farm-house at Houghton Green.³

The manor of MIDDLETON, from MANORS which HOUGHTON became separate in later times, was included in the fee of Makerfield.⁴ It was assessed as a plough-land and a half, and in 1212 was held in thegnage by a total rent of 20s. in four equal shares, each of which appears to have been responsible in turn for providing a judge at the court of Newton.⁵ The manor, thus early divided, was further partitioned later, and as the shares are not usually recorded in the deeds, nor the services due to the chief lord, it is impossible to trace the separate parts.⁶ The greater part was early acquired by the

¹⁴⁰ Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 270.

¹ The census report of 1901 gives 855.

² This appears to be the Highfield tumulus described by Dr. Robson in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* xii, 189.

³ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* iv, 18. The occupier of the house about 1640 was Thomas Serjeant, then constable of the township.

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 366 n. The manors of Middleton and Houghton, held in socage, and Arbury, held by knight's service, continued to be recognized as parts of Newton fee; see *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 99.

⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 77. The four tenants were Robert de Middleton, Henry son of Siward, William de Middleton (who is not stated to be responsible for a judge), and Richard son of Henry. Under the first of these John de Middleton held one oxgang and discharged the service due to that quarter, i.e. a rent of 5s. and the fourth part of a judge. There were thus already five tenants.

⁶ In a suit of 1334 John son of Geoffrey Henne, John son of John son of Robert de Middleton, Gilbert de Southworth, and Quenilda and Agnes daughters of Thomas Wrych, were stated to be lords of the vill; *Coram Rege R.* 297, m. 20. This throws some light on the following charters:—

Elias son of Robert de Ainsworth granted to Gilbert de Southworth and his heirs his lordship of a whole fourth part of the vill of Middleton, in return for a mark of silver; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1713. It is curious that Ainsworth is a hamlet of Middleton, near Manchester; Robert de Ainsworth may have been the Robert de Middleton of 1212.

Adam son of Richard de Middleton granted to Adam son of Richard son of Quenilda de Middleton land in

Houghtongreves, being his part of two and a half oxgangs, lying between the land of Andrew son of Richard and that of Robert son of John; Rodley Carr is named among the bounds; the rent was a pair of gloves; *ibid.* no. 1829. Hugh de Haydock and William his son were among the witnesses.

Robert son of Molle or Maud de Middleton gave to Gilbert de Southworth an oxgang of land in the vill of Middleton and Houghton, previously let to Benet de Hulme and Henry le Waleys, the oxgang being the twelfth part of the vill. Rents of a barbed arrow to the grantor and 20d.—the due proportion—to the lord of Makerfield were payable; *ibid.* no. 1822. The same Robert granted to Peter de Middleton, chaplain, land in the Stall of Houghton; *ibid.* no. 1817. This place-name occurs long afterwards in 1436, when John Houghton granted to Simon Pierpoint the Stall in Houghton adjoining the Peel; *ibid.* no. 1801. John the son of Robert son of Molle granted land in Blackwell Shaw to Gilbert de Southworth; one of the boundaries was Egatishurst Brook; *ibid.* no. 1818. Blackwell Hey is named in a grant by William son of Richard de Middleton in 1296 to his chief lord, Gilbert de Southworth; no. 1816.

In 1292 William Post of Houghton complained that he had been dispossessed of an acre from the waste assigned to him as belonging to an oxgang in Middleton and Houghton; the defendants, who lost the case, included Andrew de Middleton and Ralph the Serjeant of Newton; *Assize R.* 408, m. 5. William Post, described as son of William de Fairdale, afterwards granted his lands in the vill to Gilbert de Southworth; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1941. William son of William Post in 1310 released to Gilbert son of

Gilbert de Southworth his claim on land approved by the latter in Cumberhale Carr; *ibid.* no. 1928. Richard son of William Post granted land in Houghton to his brother Robert in 1345; *ibid.* no. 1630. Emmota daughter of William Post in 1370 granted to Gilbert son of John de Houghton lands which descended to her on the death of Gilbert son of Richard Post; *ibid.* no. 1585.

John son of John de Bultham granted to John son of William de Middleton, his uncle and chief lord, half an oxgang in Middleton, which William son of Richard de Middleton granted to Alice his daughter; *ibid.* no. 1828. The witnesses include John son of Richard de Middleton, William son of Richard de Middleton, Andrew de Middleton, and Peter, vicar of Budworth.

Richard son of Henry de Middleton granted to Richard son of Austin de Middleton half an oxgang in the vill which his mother Margery had held in dower, to be held as the twenty-fourth part of Middleton, by the service of a pair of gloves or ¾d.; *ibid.* no. 1841. He reserved two messuages and thecroft in Houghton.

In 1307 William Gillibrand and Margery his wife recovered against Gilbert de Southworth 12 acres of land and ½ an acre of meadow; and as this was owing to the default of Andrew de Middleton, when called to warrant, Roger the son of Andrew granted to Gilbert de Southworth half an oxgang in Middleton and Houghton as compensation; Hultley Hurst in Middleton is named in the charter; *ibid.* no. 1819.

Roger de Ashton and Alice his wife in 1318 claimed an eighth part of the manor of Middleton, less an oxgang, from Andrew de Middleton, who granted it to them, receiving 20 marks; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 31.

In the same year Thomas son of

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Southworth family,⁷ and their lordship is the only one appearing in the later records, apart from that of the barons of Makerfield.

Two junior branches of the dominant family were seated at Middleton and at *HOUGHTON PEEL*. They seem to have descended from Matthew de Southworth,⁸ a brother of Gilbert de Southworth, living in the early part of the reign of Edward III.

Richard son of Hulcock (or Hugh) de Houghton leased to Gilbert de Southworth half an oxgang in the vill of Middleton and Houghton, together with six butts of land between Leving Bridge and Houghton Riddings; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1933, 1788. Six years later he sold it outright; *ibid.* no. 1790.

A suit of July 1354 shows the subdivisions. It concerned the partition of 4½ acres approved; John son of William de Middleton had received 1 acre; John son of John de Middleton, 1 acre; William son of John de Middleton, 1½ acres; Richard son of John de Middleton, ½ acre; and Richard Post of Middleton, ½ acre. Richard de Fearnhead complained that he had been deprived of his common of pasture; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 4 d. William son of Robert Ormsson was one of the defendants. An Orm de Middleton occurs in the 12th century; *Inq. and Extents*, i, 73. The name seems to have continued, as Robert son of Orm made a grant of land in Houghton in 1309, attested by Simon son of Orm; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1798.

⁷ Some of the grants have been recited in the previous note. William de Winwick, son of Robert formerly rector of Winwick, granted to Gilbert de Southworth, his chief lord, all his land in Middleton and Houghton; *ibid.* no. 1699. Geoffrey son of Adam Henne of Houghton granted to Gilbert de Southworth Henne Croft in Middleton in 1316; *ibid.* no. 1796.

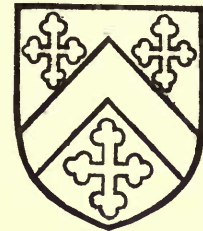
⁸ Robert the Tailor of Winwick and John his son acquired lands in Middleton and Houghton in 1315 and 1322; *ibid.* no. 1783, 1794. In August 1329 John son of Robert granted to Matthew de Southworth his capital messuage and other houses and lands, in all a twenty-fourth part of the vills of Middleton and Houghton, with remainders, in default of heirs, to a number of Matthew's children, apparently illegitimate; *ibid.* no. 1701, 1709; see also no. 1659, 1686. Practically the same remainders are recorded in 1346; *Final Conc.* ii, 122. In this the estate is called an oxgang of land, &c.

By an inquiry made in 1330 it was found that the hamlet of Houghton was held by Gilbert de Southworth, Matthew de Southworth, and other co-parceners; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1814. In 1332 Matthew was described as 'senior' in a grant of lands in Middleton, Houghton, and Arbury to Robert de Hornby, his trustee; no. 1658.

A Matthew de Southworth was in 1343 regarded as 'a common maintainer and receiver of evil doers': he acquired a commission in the name of certain good men of Warrington, by virtue of which he caused 10 marks to be levied, which he kept for his own use. He pleaded guilty and was punished; Assize R. 430, m. 22.

Robert son of Matthew de Southworth appears to have succeeded to his father's estate in Middleton; he is named last of his brothers in the fine of 1346. In 1369 he acquired from Richard son of

Their possessions were acquired by the Southworths of Samlesbury in the 16th century.⁹ Middleton appears to have been retained with Southworth, and to have descended like it to the present time. Houghton¹⁰ was sold



SOUTHWORTH. *Argent a chevron between three crosslets sable.*

John de Middleton land in Middleton called Impland; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1842; and at the same time made an exchange with Gilbert del Moss; no. 1952, 1549.

Matthew son of Robert de Southworth and Matthew son of Gilbert de Southworth are named in remainders in a deed of 1392; *ibid.* no. 1548. Three years later a Matthew de Southworth had a grant of Crossends in Middleton from Richard son of John de Soudall senior; no. 1626. Matthew de Southworth, aged 30, gave evidence in the Scrope-Grosvenor trial; *Roll*, 292.

In 1430 settlements were made by John de Southworth and Ellen his wife; he held the manor of Houghton Peel for life, the remainders being to Thomas Southworth his brother, to William son of Gilbert de Southworth the younger, Richard, Nicholas, Humphrey, Cecily, and Joan, brothers and sisters of William; to Henry son of Robert de Southworth, to John de Clegge, son of Gilbert son of Godith daughter of Matthew de Southworth, and to Henry and Elizabeth de Clegge, other children of Gilbert; and then to the right heirs of Matthew de Southworth; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1687, 1683. 'Peel Croft' is named in a 13th-century grant by William son of Robert de Winwick to Gilbert son of Gilbert de Southworth; no. 1653. In 1437 Ellen widow of John de Southworth leased the manor of Peel to James de Langton, rector of Wigan, at a rent of 5 marks; in addition 2s. 6d. was to be paid to the chief lord, so that this estate was an eighth part of the whole vill; no. 1714.

In 1449 Richard Southworth, lord of Southworth, was in possession, but William Southworth, probably the William named already in the remainders, made some claim to it, and had goods therein; the dispute was referred to Sir Thomas Stanley, who decided in favour of Richard, he having a lease for the above-named Ellen's life; after her death William was to have peaceable possession; *ibid.* no. 1715. The dispute came to blows; within a year Sir Thomas Stanley was called upon to award the damages due to Ellen widow of William Southworth for the death of her husband, and he ordered Richard Southworth to pay her £20, she agreeing not to prosecute; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 24, no. 17.

⁹ About 1520 Peel was sold to Thomas Southworth of Southworth by Margaret widow of James Carr and Thomas her son; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1591, 2011, 2021. Disputes as to the title to Houghton Peel occurred in 1534 between Sir Thomas Southworth and the daughters of James Carr son of Margaret Carr; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 59.

Lynnall in Middleton was in 1428-9 regranted by the feeoffee to Henry de Southworth and his wife Elizabeth daughter of John de Worsley senior; HH, no. 1702. In 1452 Henry de Southworth of Middleton acquired lands in Culcheth; no. 1640. Thomas son of Henry Southworth of

Middleton occurs in 1460; no. 1984. Humphrey son

and heir of Thomas Southworth in 1491 received from the feoffees certain lands in Warrington and Winwick, the remainder being to Nicholas son of Ralph Langton; no. 1984 (2). The remainder came into operation, for in 1515 Humphrey son and heir of Nicholas Langton sold lands in Middleton, &c., to Sir John Southworth; no. 1578. In May 1521 Thomas Southworth son and heir of Sir John Southworth, deceased, granted to feoffees his capital messuage called Middleton Hall, with the Ryecroft, Lynnall, Cumbrell, Branderth, &c., lately of Henry Southworth, deceased; no. 1515.

Robert Southworth of Middleton was witness to a deed of 1488; *ibid.* no. 2037. He made his will in August 1500, desiring to be buried in Winwick; Henry Southworth his son and Isabel his daughter are named; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 19, no. 35. In 1502 a free rent of 3s. 2d. was payable to the lord of Newton by Robert Southworth; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq.* p.m. iii, no. 101. The feoffees of Henry Southworth the son in 1518 sold his lands to Thomas son and heir of Sir John Southworth; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1539; see also no. 1682, 1922, 1946. Richard Southworth son and heir of Henry, described as 'late of the parish of Shensstone in Staffordshire,' seems to have concurred in the sale; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 18, no. 16.

¹⁰ This place gave a surname to one or more families dwelling there.

About the middle of the 13th century Adam son of Richard de Houghton—possibly the Richard son of Henry of 1212—granted to Gilbert de Southworth a messuage in Middleton, with land in the Peasecroft, acquittance of pannage in the woods of Middleton and Houghton, and all his rights within these bounds: Beginning at the head towards the south of the Causey of Houghton Lache, following Fulshaw between hard and soft to Houghton Brook, along this brook to Egedeshurst Brook, up this brook to the bounds of Southworth, along them westward to Arbury Mere, and along this mere south to the starting point. This description shows that Middleton and Houghton were one whole, but that Arbury had clearly defined limits; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1779. The bounds of Houghton are similarly given in another grant: Houghton Lache, and by the boundaries of Croft, Woolston, Warrington, and Arbury to the start; no. 1824. Woolston must then have included Fearnhead. The boundary between Middleton (not Houghton) and Warrington is named.

Geoffrey son of Adam de Houghton, living in 1324, made a grant to Hugh son of Giles de Penketh; *ibid.* no. 1786, 1797. John son of Geoffrey de Houghton was in 1341 refoffed of his capital messuage, &c. in Middleton and Houghton,

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in 1605 to James Bankes of Winstanley,¹¹ and descended like Winstanley till the end of the 18th century, when it was sold; Maire, Claughton, Greenall,¹² and Comber being successively owners.¹⁴ Henry Brookfield of Longbarrow in Knowsley had some land here in 1530 and 1547.¹⁵

The manor of *ARBURY* was held in 1212 by the lord of Lowton by knight's service, its rating being half a plough-land. It had been granted by Adam de Lawton to Geoffrey Gernet, who in turn had enfeoffed Thurstan Banastre.¹⁶ Half of it was given by Thurstan to Cockersand Abbey in alms.¹⁷ Afterwards the manor came into the possession of the Southworths,¹⁸ and has descended exactly like Southworth, to the Brooks family. There is practically nothing on record concerning it. John Corless of Arbury as a 'papist' registered his house in 1717.¹⁹

SOUTHWORTH WITH CROFT

Suthewrthe, 1212; Sotheworth, 1293; Suthworth, 1306. Croft, 1212.

Croft, the eastern portion of the township, has the larger area, 1,364 acres, and was frequently placed first; but the only hall was in Southworth, which contains 519½ acres. There is now no defined boundary between the two. A brook on the east and south of Croft affords a natural boundary, except that a portion to the south of the brook, reclaimed from the moss, has been added to Croft. The total area is 1,883½¹ acres.

The country is mostly flat, with slight irregularities of surface in places, traversed by fairly good roads and covered with open fields, under mixed cultivation,

alternating with pastures. The crops principally grown are potatoes, oats, and wheat, in a loamy soil. The Pebble Beds of the Bunter Series of the New Red Sandstone are everywhere in evidence.

The population in 1901 was 970. There are many small freeholders.

The principal road is that leading eastward from Winwick to Culcheth.

There is a tumulus in the north-west corner of Southworth.

In the Winwick registers 3 February, 1683-4, is a certificate signed by Dr. Sherlock, rector, for Henry son of Ralph Bate of Croft, 'who had the evil and was touched by his majesty.'

There is a parish council.

A school board was formed in 1875.²

The somewhat scattered village of Croft is a favourite resort of picnic parties.

Of the two manors, *SOUTHWORTH MANORS* and *CROFT*, held by different tenures of the lords of Makerfield,³ the latter appears to have been the more important, as it gave its name to the lord, who in 1212 was Gilbert de Croft. He held it by the service of falconer, and it was held of him in unequal portions by Hugh de Croft and the heir of Randle, the latter of them discharging the service.⁴ Gilbert de Croft also held Southworth by a rent of 20s., but in 1212 it was, for some reason unknown, in the king's hands.⁵

Very soon afterwards, before 1219, Gilbert de Croft, who also held the manor of Dalton in Kendal,⁶ granted Southworth to Gilbert son of Hugh de Croft, who was probably a near kinsman, and this Gilbert, taking the local surname, was the founder of the Southworth family, which held the manors of South-

with remainders to his son Richard and Alice his wife; no. 2156c. This Richard was living in 1386; no. 1804, 1708. The next to occur are Roger 'Jackson' de Houghton in 1382 and 1392 (no. 1506, 1809, 1548); and his son John in 1428; no. 1911. In 1432 Richard Johnson de Houghton granted lands in Houghton and Middleton to his son John, with remainders to other children—Robert, Margaret, and Joan; no. 1505, 1808. A settlement of lands in Middleton and Houghton was in 1488 made by John Houghton 'of Middleton,' the remainder being to his son and heir Robert; no. 1810, 2037.

Seth Houghton died 10 March 1621 holding lands in Middleton, Southworth, and Arbury, his son and heir Henry being thirty years of age; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 507. A later Seth Houghton died in September 1635, leaving a son Richard, aged three years; *ibid.* 502.

¹¹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 67, m. 33; Thomas Southworth, Rosamund his wife, and John his son and heir apparent joined in the sale. After the death of James Bankes in 1617 it was found that the manor of Houghton and the lands in Houghton, Arbury, Middleton, and Croft were held of Richard Fleetwood, lord of Newton, in socage by 5s. rent, i.e. the old service for a fourth part of the manor of Middleton; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 99.

¹² The manor of Houghton was the subject of a settlement in 1657 by William Bankes, Sarah his wife, and William his son; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 160, m. 143. It is named in re-

coveries, &c., of the Bankes of Winstanley manors down to 1778; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 628, m. 7.

¹³ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 630.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* (ed. Croston), iv, 368; this may refer not to the manor, but only to Peel.

¹⁵ Towneley MS. HH, no. 2144, 1582; his daughter Elizabeth married Richard son and heir of Henry Bellerby of Prescott.

¹⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 73; it is mentioned again in 1242 as part of the Lowton fee; *ibid.* 148.

¹⁷ *Cockersand Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 674; one of these oxgangs Thurstan had in hand, the other was held by William the Carpenter.

In 1246 the abbot of Cockersand granted his land in Arbury to John de Haydock and Agnes his wife, in exchange for land in Hutton; *Final Conc.* i, 105.

¹⁸ The Southworth deeds do not explain how the family acquired it. In spite of the difference of tenure it seems to have become merged in Middleton and Houghton.

By a deed of the first half of the 13th century, William de Rependun granted to Robert rector of Winwick one oxgang in Arbury (held by Henry Lawrence) for 12s. given by Robert de Winwick; a rent of a pair of white gloves or ½d. was payable; Towneley MS. GG, no. 1167.

Gilbert de Southworth in 1341 granted to his brother Thomas all the portion which had fallen to him by reason of his coparcenary in Arbury; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 18, no. 13. In 1362 it was found that Robert de Langton had died seised of the vill of Arbury, held of him by Thomas

Southworth by knight's service; *Inq. p.m.* 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 116.

Thomas Southworth of Middleton and Margery Watson his mother in 1460 granted to John Serjeant of Newton land in Arbury belonging to Margery and Joan Doykles; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1984. Four years afterwards Magota Abram, widow of John Abram of Woolston, and co-heir of Katherine wife of William Watson, her mother, granted her part of an oxgang in Arbury to John Serjeant; *Add. MS.* 32109, fol. 87. Magota Abram is clearly the same as Margery Watson.

In 1509 Sir John Southworth made a grant of lands in Arbury, &c., to Henry Southworth of Middleton, for life; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1527. Thomas Southworth made a similar grant in 1518; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 18.

Stockley in Arbury was in the Southworths' lands.

¹⁹ *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 123.

¹ 1,887, including an acre of inland water, according to the census of 1901.

² *Lond. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 1875.

³ See *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 366 n. for the Makerfield lordship; also *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 138; *ibid.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 105.

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 77. From a subsequent note it will be found that the falconer's service due from the heir of Randle—apparently a daughter—was commuted into a rent of 15d.

Ulf de Southworth was fined ½ mark in 1184-5; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 55.

⁵ *Inq. and Extents*, i, 78.

⁶ *Ibid.* 90.

worth and Croft until the beginning of the 17th century. The service to be rendered was a pound of pepper annually.⁷ Thurstan Banastre, lord of Makerfield, confirmed this charter, and reduced the annual rent payable to him to 13s. 4d.⁸ The remaining part of Croft was later acquired by the Southworth family; 1 oxgang of land therein was granted to Gilbert de Southworth by Agnes daughter of Randle de Croft,⁹ and 2 oxgangs to Gilbert son of Gilbert.¹⁰ From this time Southworth and Croft have descended together.

By the marriage of Gilbert son of Gilbert de Southworth and Alice daughter of Nicholas de Ewys in 1325 a moiety of the manor of Samlesbury came to the family,¹¹ which was thenceforward known as Southworth of Samlesbury, continuing till the latter part of the 17th century. In addition the manors of Middleton, Houghton, and Arbury, adjoining Southworth,

were acquired, and some junior branches of the family settled in them.¹²

As to Southworth itself but little record remains.¹³ In 1287 and 1292 there was a settlement of the boundary between Croft and Kenyon by the lords of the manors.¹⁴ An inquisition made in 1325 respecting 'half the manor of Southworth' shows that Sir Robert de Holland had obtained a grant of it.¹⁵ There are a few later charters.¹⁶

The steadfast adherence of Sir John Southworth to the ancient faith in the time of Elizabeth, with the consequent fines and imprisonments, must have made a serious inroad upon the family resources; the manors and lands in the Southworth district were mortgaged and sold early in the 17th century.¹⁷

Sir Thomas Ireland of Bewsey purchased Southworth and Croft in 1621.¹⁸ A century later the

⁷ Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 23, no. 4; in a collection of Southworth charters. About five hundred of these deeds are contained in the Towneley MS. HH; and a number of abstracts are in Kuerden's folio volume (Chet. Lib.).

Gilbert de Croft's charter was made 'with the leave of his heir.' The witnesses included Thurstan Banastre (who died in 1219) and Robert his brother; also Henry and Roger de Croft. The pound of pepper does not seem to have been demanded, and Southworth was later described as held directly of the lords of Makerfield.

For Gilbert de Croft see *Lancs. Pipe R.* 77, 152, &c.

⁸ Dods. MSS. loc. cit.; Gilbert de Croft is called son of Roger. It is possible that in the charter the 'manor' was Southworth and the 'land' Croft.

Later Robert Banastre released to Gilbert de Southworth his claim on the land outside his park of Lee by the boundary of Southworth, together with all his land outside the park at Edricshill on the east; Towneley MS. HH, no. 2086.

⁹ Agnes released to Gilbert all her share in Aspshaw pertaining to her 3 oxgangs; the bounds included Aspshaw Brook as far as 'the oak marked with a cross'; Kuerden fol. MS. 75, no. 313. The name Aspshaw occurs also in Newton.

When a widow she granted 1 oxgang in the vill of Croft, with two messuages formerly held of her by Hugh son of Wion and William son of Henry; rents of 1d. and 5d. were payable to her and the chief lord respectively; *ibid.* 74, no. 119.

¹⁰ Robert 'Sceryswerz' (? de Erbery or Deresbery) was the grantor; he had probably acquired them from Agnes daughter of Randle; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 17b. The date of this charter is about 1250; 'N.' rector of Winwick, otherwise unknown, was a witness.

Robert son of Robert Banastre released to Gilbert de Southworth all his right in land called Richard's Croft; *ibid.* fol. 21, no. 49.

¹¹ Towneley MS. HH, no. 1729; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 62.

¹² See the account of the township.

¹³ All the lords of the manor from 1220 to 1380 seem to have been named Gilbert, so that it is difficult to determine the succession. In the above-cited grant of two oxgangs, Gilbert son of Gilbert was the recipient. Emma wife of Gilbert de Southworth is mentioned in 1290; Assize R. 1288, m. 11 d. Gilbert son of Gilbert made a grant in 1294; Dods. MSS. liii,

fol. 19, no. 34; and the marriage of another Gilbert son of Gilbert was agreed upon, as stated, in 1325.

¹⁴ The land in dispute in 1287 had the following boundaries: Beginning at Strid Lache, where it fell into Kenylaw Lache, up Strid Lache to a ditch in the east, along this southward to Quitslade Lache head, thence to Kenylaw Lache and the starting point. The decision was a compromise, the land to be common to Croft and Kenyon; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1650.

In 1292 the dispute was concerning land between Kenylaw ends and Southworth Chapel and between Edricshull syke and Kenylaw Lache; a division of the land was made, a ditch 4 ft. wide being ordered to mark the boundary; *ibid.* no. 1697.

¹⁵ The jury decided that it would not be to the king's injury to allow Gilbert de Southworth to enfeoff John de Middleton of the moiety of the manor of Southworth, which he held of the king in chief, in order that the said John might grant it to Gilbert, with remainder to Gilbert his son and Alice his wife and their heirs. The moiety was held in socage of the king (by the forfeiture of Robert de Holland) by fealty and the service of 15d. yearly at Christmas, and was worth 43s. 4d. No other lands remained to Gilbert in the county; *Inq. a.q.d.* 19 Edw. II, no. 35; see also *Final Conc.* ii, 62. The service of 15d. indicates that this 'moiety' of Southworth was the three oxgangs in Croft held in 1212 by the heirs of Randle, for 5d. to the chief lord was due from one of the oxgangs.

In 1334 it was declared that Southworth was not a vill, but a hamlet of the vill of Croft; *Coram Rege R.* 297, m. 3 d.

¹⁶ Gilbert de Southworth in 1331 granted to Gilbert de Rixton and Denise his wife for life, and their children Richard and Emmota, lands in Croft; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1534.

Thomas son of Gilbert de Southworth was a plaintiff in 1353; Assize R. 435, m. 4. He is probably the Thomas de Southworth of later settlements. In the previous year a feoffee had delivered certain lands, &c., in Arbury, Middleton, Houghton, and Woolston to Geoffrey son of Thomas de Southworth, with remainders to William and other children of Thomas; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 27b. William de Southworth and Maud his wife appear to have been in possession in 1404; *ibid.*

Southworth is named among the family manors in inquisitions and settlements; e.g. of Sir John Southworth, who died at Harfeur in 1416; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet.

Soc.), i, 117; Thomas, the son of Sir John, and Joan his wife, in 1428; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1975, 1602, 1706. This Thomas died in 1432 holding lands in Southworth, Croft, Middleton, Houghton, and Arbury of the lord of Makerfield in socage by a service of 24s. a year; *Lancs. Inq.* ii, 45. The service, if correctly stated, must have been made up of the 13s. 4d. due from Southworth, with perhaps 1s. 3d. from part of Croft and the remainder from the parts of Middleton which had by that time been acquired.

In a record of previous inquisitions made in 1511 the service due from the Southworth group is stated as unknown; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 18; see no. 41, 100, 103, 104. In later ones—e.g. Sir John Southworth's in 1597—the service is given as 33s. 11d., probably made up chiefly of 13s. 4d. for Southworth (and Croft) and 20s. for Middleton; *ibid.* xvii, no. 3.

¹⁷ A settlement was made in 1605, Thomas Southworth and John his son and heir being deforciant in a fine; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 68, m. 5. A year later John Harrington appears to have been mortgagee, John Southworth being in possession; *ibid.* bde. 70, no. 80. In 1612 Thomas Ireland was one of the plaintiffs; *ibid.* bde. 82, no. 60. Ten years later the transfer was complete; *ibid.* bde. 100, no. 20.

¹⁸ By an inquiry made in 1648 on the petition of Anne Mort, widow of Thomas Southworth, who sought dower, it was found that in Sept. 1621 Sir Thomas Ireland of Bewsey had acquired from Thomas Southworth of Samlesbury the latter's manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and services in Southworth, Croft, Middleton, Arbury, Houghton, Winwick, Hulme, Orford, Warrington, Fearnhead, Poulton, and Woolston, except a few parcels already sold to James Bankes and Thomas Goulden, in accordance with agreements formerly made by Thomas and John Southworth, the grandfather and father of the vendor. The price paid was £500, Sir Thomas also undertaking to pay William Southworth his annuity of £13 6s. 8d.; *Ct. of Wards and Liveries*, 21A, no. 1, 2.

There was a dispute between Sir Thomas Ireland and the lord of Newton concerning a warren, and the inclosing of lands in the manors of Southworth and Middleton; *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 241, 292.

Sir Thomas Ireland died in 1625 holding these and other manors, and was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas;