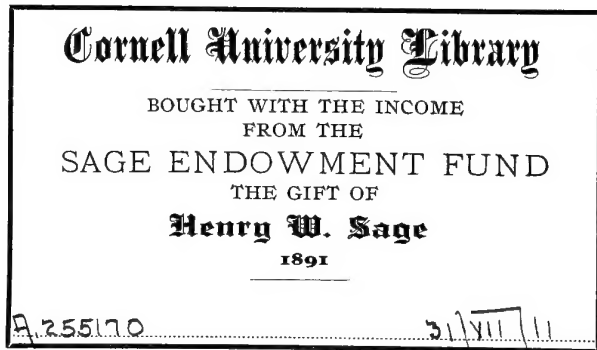




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The Victoria History of the
Counties of England

EDITED BY WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

A HISTORY OF
LANCASHIRE

VOLUME IV

THE
VICTORIA HISTORY
OF THE COUNTIES
OF ENGLAND

LANCASHIRE



LONDON
CONSTABLE AND COMPANY LIMITED

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INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY OF
HER LATE MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA
WHO GRACIOUSLY GAVE
THE TITLE TO AND
ACCEPTED THE
DEDICATION OF
THIS HISTORY



L. & W. Simpson, Engravers, 67

Old Dock and Custom House, Liverpool, 1721

THE
VICTORIA HISTORY
OF THE COUNTY OF
LANCASTER

EDITED BY
WILLIAM FARRER, D.LITT., AND J. BROWNBILL, M.A.

VOLUME FOUR



LONDON
CONSTABLE AND COMPANY LIMITED
1911

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EDITORIAL NOTE

THE Editors are desirous of expressing their thanks to Mr. C. W. Sutton, M.A., Mr. Ernest Axon, and Mr. H. T. Crofton, for their assistance with regard to the history of Manchester and in many other ways ; and in addition to those whose help has been acknowledged in previous volumes they desire to record their obligations to the following : The Earl of Wilton, the Earl of Ellesmere, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, bart., Mr. T. H. Davies-Colley, Mr. H. T. Folkard, F.S.A., Mr. S. Mills, Mr. J. J. Phelps, and the Town Clerks and Librarians of Eccles and Salford.

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Owing to unforeseen circumstances the publication of this volume has been delayed, and although an attempt has been made to bring the information up to the date of finally going to press, it has been impossible to do so in every instance.

It should be noted that the class of documents at the British Museum here cited as 'Norris Deeds' has been re-named 'Aston Hall Charters.' The Towneley Manuscripts denominated G G and R R are in the British Museum ; C C is in the Chetham Library.

A HISTORY OF
LANCASHIRE

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Street to the west, and Dale Street and Moor Street to the east. All these streets are known to have existed in the 14th century,⁸ and no others were added until the 17th.

The geography of the fields of early Liverpool forms a very obscure and difficult subject. The chief authorities for them are the numerous deeds of transfer of lands from the 13th century onwards, which were preserved in the muniments of the Moore and Crosse families; but it has not yet been possible to construct a detailed map of the mediaeval field system. Many field-names are given in the deeds, the chief being the Old Fields (Great and Little), the Heathy Lands (Nether and Over), the Brecks, the Dalefield, the Wallfield, the Milnefield, the Sheriffacres, the Castle field, the Whiteacres, the Wetearth.⁶ Some of these doubtless represent appropvements from the waste; but only one of these appropvements can be definitely dated. This was the Salthouse Moor, of which 45 acres were inclosed between 1296 and 1323,⁷ and 19 more between 1327 and 1346.⁸ The Salthouse Moor probably lay at the north-west of the township by the Mersey shore, but it is not possible to be certain.⁹

Next to nothing is known of *LIVERMANOR POOL* before the creation of the borough in 1207. In Domesday it is almost certainly one of the six unnamed berewicks attached to the manor of West Derby.¹⁰ What degree of dependence upon the parent manor was involved in the berewick period cannot be determined; but probably the Liverpool tenants did suit at the West Derby halmote, as the tenants of the other berewicks long continued to do.¹¹ At some date between 1166 and 1189 Liverpool was granted by Henry II to Warine de Lancaster, along with other lands, and this may have involved separation from West Derby and the institution of a distinct court. The deed of grant does not survive, but is referred to in an undated confirmation¹² granted to Henry son of Warine by John Count of Mortain, after his succession to the honour. But Liverpool was not long permitted to remain in the hands of a mesne lord. On 23 August 1207 John reacquired it,¹³ giving the township of English Lea near Preston in exchange. Five days later the so-called 'charter'¹⁴ was issued which turned the vill into a borough. Henceforward the descent of the lordship of the borough follows the descent of the honour of which it formed a part; except during the brief interval, 1315-22, when it was held by

Robert de Holand under grant from Thomas Earl of Lancaster.¹⁵

Liverpool is distinguished from most other boroughs by the fact that it owes its foundation absolutely to an exercise of the royal will; there is no evidence that the place was a centre of any trade before the date when John fixed upon its sheltered Pool as a convenient place of embarkation for men and supplies from his Lancashire lands for his Irish campaigns. He may have visited the place in February 1206, on the way from Lancaster to Chester;¹⁶ and probably the creation of the borough should be regarded as part of the preparation for the great expedition of 1209. Some part of the new population which was necessary may have been found by a transplantation from West Derby, which is described in 1208 as having been *remota usque ad Liverpool*;¹⁷ others doubtless came in response to the 'charter,' which may more accurately be described as a proclamation of invitation; and the original tenants of the township appear all to have been enfranchised. For the reception of the new population John had set apart a number of burgages facing on the seven main streets of the borough. The number of the original burgages it is impossible to determine. There were 168 in 1296,¹⁸ and thereafter the number remained fixed. But it is probable that there were fewer to begin with. Nor is it possible to be precise about the area of the burgage proper, i.e. the building lot. It was big enough to be divisible into minute fractions, as small as $\frac{1}{24}$ or $\frac{1}{48}$.¹⁹ Probably each burgage was a selion. In 1346 the commonest holding was half a burgage, and it is likely that the burgages were divisible from the outset. At the same date large holdings are found of 2, 3, 4, 5, and even 8 burgages. To each burgage proper was attached one Cheshire acre in the town-fields, usually consisting of two strips in different fields.²⁰ The rent for burgage and field-holdings together was 12*d.* per annum,²¹ payable half-yearly, a figure which suggests the influence of Norman parallels. Or, rather, it would be more accurate to say that the rent was chargeable for the burgage, but 'acquitted' also the corre-



LIVERPOOL. *Argent a cormorant sable beaked and legged gules holding in his beak a branch of seaweed called laver inverted vert.*

⁵ Moore and Crosse deeds, *passim*.

⁶ The positions of these lands (in some cases conjectural) are indicated in the map. The names of most frequent occurrence are the Oldfields, the Heathy Lands, and the Dalefield, and it is probably in these that we should look for the original town-fields. It may be conjectured that the Dalefield formed originally a part of the Little Oldfield, which, lying round the village, was naturally broken up by the streets; that the two Oldfields thus reconstructed formed the lands of the township on a two-field system before the constitution of the borough; and that the Heathy Lands (as the name itself suggests) were an appropvement from the waste on the north between Liverpool and Kirkdale, made at an early date, probably to meet the requirements of the new population whom King John

introduced at the creation of the borough. Other field-names may represent either the original demesne (e.g. Castlefield), or distinct portions of the older fields (e.g. Milnefield, part of one of the Oldfields), or more recent appropvements (e.g. Wetearth).

⁷ See Muir in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.) xxi, 16, 17. Cf. Inq. p.m. 25 Edw. I, no. 51, with L.T.R. Enr. Accts. Misc. 14, m. 76 d.

⁸ *Ibid.* and Add. MS. 32103, fol. 140.

⁹ The name seems to have been an official one, not popularly adopted, for it does not appear in the Moore or Crosse deeds.

¹⁰ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 283.

¹¹ See *Lancs. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. of Lancs. and Ches. xli), *passim*.

¹² Original at Houghton Tower. Printed in Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 432.

¹³ *Chart. R.* (Rec. Com.), 171*b.* In the Charter Rolls the date is given as Aug. xxviii; but this is a mistake for xxiii. The deed is dated from Worcester, where John was on the 23rd (Itin. of John); on the 28th he was at Winchester.

¹⁴ Orig. in Liv. Munic. Archives. Printed in *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 153.

¹⁵ Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. III, m. 88.

¹⁶ Itin. of John prefixed to Pipe R. of John.

¹⁷ Pipe R. of 1207-9 in *Lancs. Pipe R.* 220, 228, 234; where an allowance of £9 8*s.* is made to the sheriff 'in defalta de West Derbei quae est remota usque ad Liverpool, per breve Regis.'

¹⁸ Inq. p.m. 25 Edw. I, no. 51.

¹⁹ Moore and Crosse deeds. Also Add. MS. 32103 (extent of 1346).

²⁰ Moore deeds, *passim*.

²¹ Add. MS. 32103.

sponding holdings in the fields; for, as the Moore and Crosse deeds abundantly show, these could be separately sold or let by the tenant, still being 'acquitted' so far as the lord was concerned by the burgage to which they were originally attached. The 12d. rent, together with suit at the borough court, constituted the whole of the 'service' due from the tenants.²² There is no evidence for the payment of a heriot, such as was exacted in Salford.²³

The privileges which John promised to the occupants of the burgages are included under the general phrase 'all the liberties and free customs which any free borough on the sea has in our land.' This, if taken literally, would place Liverpool from the outset at the same level of burghal liberties as Bristol and Southampton; but probably nothing of the sort was intended,²⁴ and the phrase is to be taken merely as securing to the burgesses personal liberty, freedom from service, free tenure of land, and exemption from the payment of tolls within the limits of the borough, though seemingly not beyond them. The grants of John are essentially promises to individuals, not formal concessions of powers to an organized community. During the next twenty-two years the borough was doubtless governed by a royal bailiff or steward, and the burgesses were represented, as in the rural period, by a reeve.²⁵ Probably, however, 1207 saw also the establishment of a weekly market and an annual fair, the erection of a mill,²⁶ and perhaps of a chapel.²⁷

The gradual progress of the new borough is best illustrated by the history of its yield to the royal exchequer. From 1211 to 1219 the profits of Liverpool seem to have been included in those of West Derby, from which it may be inferred that the borough was administered in these years by the steward of the neighbouring manor. In 1222 and the following years²⁸ an assized rent of £9 was charged on the borough, being answered for by William de Ferrers as sheriff of Lancaster. How much was covered by this rent it is not easy to determine,²⁹ but if it included mills, ferry, and courts as well as the burgage rents the borough must have been poor enough, or the sheriff have made a substantial profit. Possibly the burgesses may themselves have paid the assized rent, but more probably the borough was farmed for this sum by the sheriff. The tallages assessed on the borough during the early years of Henry III show, however, a steady advance. In 1219³⁰ Liverpool paid half a mark, West Derby a mark, Preston 10

marks. In 1222³¹ Liverpool paid 5 marks, West Derby 1 mark, Preston 15 marks. In 1227³² Liverpool paid 11 marks 7s. 8d., West Derby 7 marks 4s. 4d., Preston 15 marks 6d. In these years the parent manor of West Derby had been completely outstripped, while the new borough was rapidly overtaking Preston.

A very important step forward was taken when on 24 March 1229 Henry III granted a charter³³ to Liverpool, the burgesses paying for it 10 marks. The payment shows that they had learnt to take common action; perhaps they had formed an illicit gild. The charter of Henry III is of the first importance, as it remained the governing charter of the borough down to 1626, all the intervening charters being merely confirmations with or without modifications. The charter is on the most ample scale. It opens by conceding that Liverpool should be a free borough (*liber burgus*), for ever; but this, though it secured, probably did not extend the privileges already conferred by John. In the second place it grants independent jurisdiction to the borough court in the regular formula of sac and soc, thol and theam, and infangenethef, and exempts the burgesses from suit at shire and hundred-courts for their holdings in the borough. In regard to trade, the exemption from tolls in the Liverpool market granted by King John was now extended to all markets within the king's dominions, and the Liverpool traders were thus placed on a level with the burgesses of the most favoured boroughs. But the most important concession of the charter was the right to have 'a gild merchant with a hansa and all the liberties and free customs pertaining to that gild'; the privileges of trade, previously confined to holders of burgages, being now limited to members of the gild, while in future no one might be permitted to trade in the borough without licence of the gild. No evidence whatsoever survives as to the mode of organization of the gild thus granted, or its relation to the ordinary governmental machinery of the borough. Doubtless all holders of burgages were entitled to membership.³⁴

During the first century of the borough's existence it is as difficult to say anything definite about the borough government as about the gild. With regard to officers, in 1246 the 'vill' was represented at the eyre of the justices by twelve jurors, including 'Ranulf de Moore, reeve of the vill,'³⁵ but this seems to be the only mention of a reeve; probably he was

²² Add. MS. 32103; Reg. St. Werburgh Hall MS. 1965, fol. xviii b.

²³ For discussion of this, see *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 13 n. 3.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 15-17.

²⁵ A reeve is mentioned in 1246; Assize R. 1404, m. 16.

²⁶ The mills certainly existed from 1256, and probably from 1229.

²⁷ The small chapel of St. Mary del Key was in existence before 1257; see below.

²⁸ Pipe R. 10 Hen. III; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 295.

²⁹ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxi, 6, 7.

³⁰ Pipe R. 3 Hen. III, m. 12 d.

³¹ *Ibid.* 6 Hen. III, m. 5 d.

³² *Ibid.* 11 Hen. III, m. 1.

³³ Orig. in Liv. Munic. Archives; Chart. R. 13 Hen. III, m. 9; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 155.

³⁴ In the 16th century it had become the practice to admit to the freedom of the gild all sons and apprentices of free-

men (*Munic. Rec. passim*) on payment of a small fixed fee, whether they held burgages or not; and as early as 1525 non-resident merchants were admitted in large numbers; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. vol. 95, fol. 36b; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 402. Whether or no this practice existed from the beginning it is impossible to say; but in any case the grant of gild-powers rendered possible the admission to trading privileges of persons other than burgage holders, and thus prevented the limitation of these privileges to a narrow landholding oligarchy. But the non-burgess members of the gild, in so small a borough, must always have been few; and there can have been little distinction between the burges body proper and the gild. Hence it is probable that, as in other cases (Gross, *Gild Merchant*, i, chap. v.), a single assembly and a single set of officers served for both.

There is, indeed, throughout the Middle

Age no allusion in any document to separate officers of the gild. In the 16th century gild business and borough business were indifferently transacted in the same assemblies and by the same officers. In 1551 there were elected two 'seneschals of the Gild Court' (*Munic. Rec.* i, 2a). But they were then only keepers of the gildhall, whose existence suggests that there had once been a distinctive court for the enforcement of trade regulations, which would not naturally fall under the review of the borough-court. But that is the only mention of any such officials. Probably, therefore, the gild added little to the complexity of burghal organization; and it should be regarded, not as a distinct body, but rather as simply adding certain new executive and legislative powers to the existing ruling bodies of the borough. The question is discussed at length in *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 31-6. ³⁵ Assize R. 404, m. 16.

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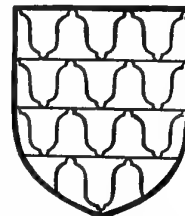
replaced by a bailiff. In 1292⁸⁶ the burgesses asserted that they 'had been accustomed to have' a bailiff 'of themselves,' i.e. elected by themselves; numerous local deeds,⁸⁷ the earliest dating from 1309, show, however, that there were two bailiffs. The probability is that the burgesses normally elected one, and that the lord appointed the other to look after his dues. When the burgesses held the farm of the town they may have elected both bailiffs. In the only roll of the borough court⁸⁸ of Liverpool which survives from the mediæval period, the lord's steward presides; but this may be because the burgesses did not then hold the farm of the town.⁸⁹

The great advance marked by the charter of Henry III was completed by the concession to the burgesses on the following day, 25 March 1229, of a lease of the farm of the borough⁹⁰ at a rent of £10. The lease is in the most general terms, but it is clear from the items included in the same rent in 1256⁹¹ that it comprised the burgage rents, the market tolls, and the profits of two water-mills and a windmill.⁹² If at this date the burgages at all approximated to their ultimate number of 168 the burgesses must have made a substantial profit on this lease. But the lease was only for four years, expiring in 1233. While it lasted, the lease freed the burgesses from the intervention of royal agents.

The burghal system of Liverpool had no sooner been completed by these deeds than the borough passed from royal to baronial control, as a result of the grant of the borough, along with the rest of the Lancashire lands of the Crown, to Ranulf, Earl of Chester.⁹³ During Ranulf's occupancy, which lasted for three years only, and that of the three Ferrers, Earls of Derby, whose tenure extended (with the interval of the minority of Robert de Ferrers, 1254-62 (?) until 1266, the material for the history of the borough is singularly scanty. But the Ferrers family appear to have respected the burghal liberties, and to have renewed the lease of the farm (which fell in

in 1233) regularly at the same rental throughout the period of their control.⁹⁴ In 1266, just before his last rebellion and confiscation, Robert de Ferrers confirmed the charters⁹⁵ of Liverpool; probably as a means of raising money.

The most important event of the period **CASTLE** was the erection of the Liverpool Castle, which had taken place before 1235 and may safely be attributed to the first William de Ferrers.⁹⁶ There had long been a castle at West Derby; it was in ruins in 1296,⁹⁷ but it had been in existence in 1232,⁹⁸ when the first Ferrers took possession; when his son succeeded him, Liverpool Castle had been built;⁹⁹ probably the one was intended to take the place of the other. No record of its erection survives, nor any account of the fabric before a late date. It was demolished in 1720, and no satisfactory views or plans of it survive.¹⁰⁰ It stood at the top of the modern Lord Street; that is, on the highest point of land in the town, immediately overlooking the entrance to the Pool. Occupying an artificially created plateau, almost exactly 50 yds. square, it was surrounded by a moat some 20 yds. wide, cut out of the solid rock.¹⁰¹ The main fabric consisted of (1) a great gatehouse surmounted by two small towers, which stood at the north-eastern corner, and looked down Castle Street; (2) three circular towers at the three other corners; one of these, probably that at the south-east corner, was built later than the rest of the fabric, in 1442; the south-western tower seems to have been regarded as the keep of the fortress; (3) curtain walls connected the four main towers; on the eastern side the wall rose from the edge of the rock-plateau; on the north and



FERRERS, Earl of Derby. *Vairy or and gules.*

⁸⁶ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 381.

⁸⁷ Moore *D. passim.*

⁸⁸ Roll of 1324; *Lanc. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. xli), 77-88.

⁸⁹ As to lesser burghal officers there is no evidence before the 16th century, when we get the titles (*Munic. Rec. i, 2a*) of a hayward, two burleyemen, two moss-reeves, two ale-founders, all of whom must have had mediæval predecessors; and two water-bailiffs, four merchant prysors, and two leve-lookers, who were probably officials required by the gild powers obtained under the charter of Henry III (Gross, *Gild Merchant*); the 16th century also shows us in existence a body of jurats like those of Leicester (Bateson, *Rec. Leic.*), Ipswich (Little Domesday of Ipswich), and other towns. They numbered twelve or twenty-four, and made regulations for the better government of the town, besides making presentments in the portmoot. Their decrees were at that date disregarded, but they were considered to be the representatives of an institution which had once been powerful (Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec. i, 52*). It is likely, therefore, that in mediæval Liverpool, as in Leicester, Ipswich, and all the other boroughs of England' (Little Domesday of Ipswich), there was a standing body of jurats who exercised a general control over the adminis-

tration carried on by the bailiff and other elected officers.

In the 16th century all the officers were elected at an assembly of all freemen held on St. Luke's Day, 18 October. Other assemblies were summoned for special business as occasion required. There were also two solemn courts, or portmoots, in each year; the great portmoot being held a few days after the electoral assembly. In the mediæval period the only general bodies of which there is mention (Add. MS. 32103; Court Roll of 1324, *Lanc. Ct. R.* 77-88) were two great courts, corresponding to the portmoots of the 16th century, at which all burgesses were bound to be present, and a lesser court held theoretically every three weeks, but in practice at irregular intervals. Thus in 1324 twelve courts were held, at intervals varying from a week to three months.

It is likely that the 16th century differentiation between the portmoots for legal business and the assemblies for general business did not exist in the early days of the borough; but that the single governing organ of the borough was the portmoot, at which all burgesses were entitled to be present, and, on two solemn occasions a year, required to be present. For a fuller discussion of the burghal constitution under the charter of Hen. III see *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 20-36.

⁹⁰ Pat. 13 Hen. III, m. 9; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 296.

⁹¹ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxi, 8.

⁹² On the history of the mills and milling soke of Liverpool, see Bennett and Elton, *Hist. of Corn-milling*, iv, chap. iv, where the facts are fully marshalled.

⁹³ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 221; *Chart. R.* 13 Hen. III, pt. i, m. 2.

⁹⁴ This is a fair inference from the fact that in 1256, during the minority of Robert and the occupancy of his lands by the king's son Edward, Edward's bailiff renders account for the farm of the vill of Liverpool at the old rent; *Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bdl.* 1094, no. 11; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 39, 296.

⁹⁵ *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 156. Original in *Liv. Munic. Archives.*

⁹⁶ *Cal. Par.* 1232-47, p. 89.

⁹⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 25 Edw. I, no. 51.

⁹⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1231-4, p. 169.

⁹⁹ *Fine Roll*, 32 Hen. III, pt. i, m. 14.

¹⁰⁰ The best discussion and reconstruction of the castle is by E. W. Cox, *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), vi.

¹⁰¹ Mr. Cox has been followed in inferring these main features of the castle from (1) the Extent of 1346; (2) detailed instructions for repairs in 1476 (*Duchy of Lanc. Bk. of Orders*, etc. Edw. IV, fol. 140); (3) report of commissioners on demolition of the castle, 1706, Okill MSS. iv, 337.



LIVERPOOL : OLD HAYMARKET, 1850
(From a Water-colour Drawing)

south it was recessed so as to be commanded from the towers ; on the west it formed an obtuse angle, the angle touching the edge of the rock ; (4) the hall and a chapel probably lay respectively along the western and southern walls, and were connected with the south-western tower ; (5) there were also a brew-house and a bakehouse, the sites of which cannot be determined ; they may have been in the north-west angle, near which a postern gate led to an underground passage from the moat to the edge of the river.⁵² The courtyard seems to have been divided by a wall running from north to south. A survey of 2 October 1559^{52a} gives further interesting details of the building. It was at the time 'in utter ruin and decay,' there having been no lead on any of the buildings within the memory of man. The great tower, probably that at the south-west, had a slated roof, and the commissioners suggested that it should be repaired and used for the keeping of the 'Quenes Majesties Courtes for Her Graces Wappentacke of West Derbyshyre, being a very greate soken,' and for the storage of the court rolls. The 'ringe walle' or curtain and the masonry of the towers seem to have been fairly sound, and only needed protection from the weather, and the commissioners strongly advised the putting of the castle into substantial repair at a cost of about £100, 'otherwaies it were a grate defacement unto the said towne of Litherpole.' No mention is made of any moat in the report, and there is some tradition that none existed till the Civil Wars, but no proof of this is obtainable.

There was a dovecot under the castle wall, and an orchard ran down the slope to the Pool on the east. Out of this orchard Lord Street was cut in the 17th century. Thus the first period of baronial suzerainty had resulted in the overawing of the burgesses by a formidable fortress.

On the rebellion and forfeiture of Robert de Ferrers Liverpool, with other possessions between Ribble and Mersey, passed to the hands of the Crown. Henry III at once granted them with the honour of Lancaster to his second son, Edmund ; to whose representatives Mary de Ferrers, wife of the forfeited earl and niece of the king, was ordered to surrender the castle of Liverpool in July 1266.⁵³ This begins the second part of the baronial period of Liverpool history, extending over the earldoms of Edmund and Thomas of Lancaster, 1266-1322. Both of these earls seem to have treated the borough with some harshness. In the first place the lease of the farm was not renewed. Earl Edmund took the administration of the town into his own hands,⁵⁴ or at least broke up the farm into several parts ; and the total yield under the new system in place of the old rent of £10 amounted to £25 10s. in the latter years of Earl Edmund and about £30 by the end of

the reign of Earl Thomas ; the tolls of market and fair alone brought in as much as the old rent ; but there seems reason for believing that a farm of these tolls was held by the burgesses.⁵⁵

The greatly increased yield of the town affords evidence, however, that the earl was doing his best to develop its resources, and the beginning of a period of prosperity may perhaps be attributed to this time. In addition to the suppression of the lease of the farm, Edmund overrode the chartered rights of the burgesses. In 1292 the bailiffs and community of Liverpool were summoned on a *quo warranto*⁵⁶ plea to Lancaster. No bailiffs came ; but several men came for the community, and, producing the charters of John and Henry III, stated that they had been a free borough with a gild, &c. ; but that Earl Edmund suffered them not to have a free borough, or to elect a bailiff 'of themselves' ; wherefore they did not claim these liberties at present. The further hearing of the case was adjourned, but there is no record of the decision. Whatever the decision, the burgesses did not regain their rights till the beginning of the reign of Edward III.

During this period the growing importance of the town (or the power of its masters) is recognized in the summons of burgesses from Liverpool to the Parliament of 1295, and again to that of 1307.⁵⁷ The first Liverpool members of Parliament were Adam son of Richard, and Robert Pinklowe. After 1307 the borough did not again return members to Westminster until the middle of the 16th century.

During the earldom of Thomas of Lancaster the steady progress of Liverpool appears to have continued.

It is to this period that we must attribute the inclosure of Salthouse Moor, of which no mention is made in 1296, but which was in occupation and yielding rent in 1322.⁵⁸ This is the only large appropment from the waste of which there is any trace, before the 17th century. The area first inclosed amounted to 45 acres ; which were in 1346⁵⁹ divided among 51 free tenants and 47 tenants-at-will, and in 1322-7 yielded 40s. of rent. Most of the tenants in these new lands already held burgages in the borough, but 32 of them were not included in the burgess roll, and this involved that they were a new class of tenants, not sharing in the liberties, but directly under the control of the lord. He could hold a distinct court for them if he wished ; and though this does not seem to have been done at this period, that was only because the lord's steward was presiding over the borough-court. At a later date questions of the first



THOMAS, Earl of Lancaster. ENGLAND with a label of FRANCE.

⁵² A rock-cut passage still runs under James Street, from somewhere near the position of the castle, towards the river. It was entered and examined in May 1862 by Mr. P. M. Coogan (Rep. in vol. 2, p. 132 of the Misc. Rep. in the City Engineer's Office), and a plan and sections were made, showing that it varied in height and width, averaging about 8 ft. in height, and has in its floor on the south side a channel, which, when lately sounded on the suggestion of Mr. Robert Gladstone, junr., has proved to be as much as

7 ft. 6 in. deep. It was again examined by the city engineer in 1908, and a new plan made. That it had some connexion with the ditch of the castle seems possible, and its depth is said to be sufficient to allow the river water to reach the ditch at high water.

^{52a} Duchy of Lanc. Special Commissions, no. 9.

⁵³ Pat. 50 Hen. III.

⁵⁴ Inq. p.m. 25 Edw. I, no. 51 ; L.T.R. Enr. Accts. Misc. no. 14, m. 77. Perhaps this may have been the result of

his visit to Liverpool in 1283 ; Whalley Coucher, 507.

⁵⁵ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxi, 11.

⁵⁶ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 381b ; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 41, and 397.

⁵⁷ *Parl. Writs*, i, 39 (18).

⁵⁸ L. T. R. Enr. Accts. Misc. no. 14, m. 77.

⁵⁹ Extent of 1346, Add. MS. 32103, to which a full list of burgesses and tenants in Salthouse Moor is appended.

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importance were to arise from the existence of this group of tenants.

This was not the only new use made of the waste by Thomas of Lancaster. In the year 1310, on a visit to the borough, the earl granted to the burgesses⁶⁰ 6 Cheshire acres of moss 'adjoining the mill-pool of the vill of Liverpool' at a rental of one silver penny per annum. This was in exchange for the right which they had previously possessed of digging peat in Toxteth Park. Important as being the first piece of corporate property owned by the burgesses, this patch of moss lay at the upper end and on the eastern side of the Pool, and formed part of the Mosslake. The rent of it appears among the revenues of the town during the remainder of the 14th century; in the 15th it disappeared, being merged in that general control over the whole of the waste which the burgesses of that period quietly usurped. But in spite of this gift the earl does not seem to have attached much value to the borough, for in 1315 he granted both castle and borough to Robert de Holand. But no charter was sealed, nor did the tenants do homage;⁶¹ in consequence of which Holand's son, after the death of Thomas of Lancaster, failed to obtain restitution of the estate, though he petitioned Parliament and obtained a favourable report from the treasurer and the barons of the exchequer.⁶²

The confusion produced by the turbulence of Thomas of Lancaster and the weak government of Edward II was felt at Liverpool as elsewhere. In 1315 Adam Banastre, Henry de Lea, and William de Bradshagh raised a rebellion against the earl; and marching from their rendezvous at Charnock by way of Wigan, under the standard of Adam Banastre, made an assault upon Liverpool Castle.⁶³ They were driven back, and then fell upon West Derby. This is the only occasion on which the castle is known to have been attacked before the Civil War.

On the attainder and execution of Thomes of Lancaster royal agents reappeared in the borough. The very full accounts⁶⁴ which they rendered from 1322 to 1327 supply some of the most valuable material for ascertaining the condition of the town; and it is to this time that the single court roll for the mediaeval period—that for the year 1324—belongs. In 1323 King Edward II himself visited Liverpool, staying for a week in the castle between 24 and 30 October. In preparation for him the castle was thoroughly repaired and victualled;⁶⁵ and the sum of 1*l.* 8*s.* in particular was expended in mending the roof of the hall.⁶⁶ During the last troubled years of Edward II, the bailiffs of Liverpool were kept busy carrying out feverish orders: such as to hold ready for the king's service all ships of sufficient burthen to carry 40 tuns of wine, to make returns of such ships, to warn mariners to beware of pirates,⁶⁷ to proclaim kindly usage for Flemings.⁶⁸ When, in 1326, the situation became really critical, the bailiffs were ordered to send all ships of 50 tons and upwards to Portsmouth;⁶⁹ to search all persons entering or leaving the port, and to

seize letters prejudicial to the king;⁷⁰ and to prevent the export of horses, armour, or money.⁷¹ So, amid feverish feeble strife, the reign of Edward II came to an end. With it ended an epoch for Liverpool. The century from 1229 to 1327 had seen a serious diminution of burghal liberties, but it had also witnessed a substantial expansion of the borough's resources. In the next age this expansion continues, and is accompanied by a remarkable revival of the privileges of the burgesses, which attained their highest point at the end of the century.

The disorders which had marked the later years of Edward II continued to disturb Liverpool in the early years of his successor, and their echoes are audible in the trials of the period of which record remains. In 1332 Robert son of Thomas de Hale slew Henry de Walton at Liverpool, in the church before the altar; a few days later Simon son of William de Walton struck and wounded Henry Ithell, and on the next day his brother Richard struck and wounded Robert the Harper.⁷² In 1335 Sir William Blount, sheriff of the county, was murdered in Liverpool while engaged in the execution of his office,⁷³ and four years later five men, in consideration of their having 'gone beyond the seas' in the king's service,⁷⁴ were pardoned for this crime and also for the murder of Henry Baret and Roger Wildgoose. As late as St. Valentine's Day 1345 there was a serious disturbance of the peace in Liverpool:⁷⁵ a body of lawless men having entered the town in arms, with banners unfurled as in war, forced their way into the court where the king's justices were in session, and after hurling 'insulting and contumacious words,' 'did wickedly kill, mutilate, and plunder their goods, and wound very many persons there assembled, and further did prevent the justices from showing justice . . . according to the tenour of their commission.' Three weeks later special justices were appointed to deal with the offenders, and in July a large number of persons, many of them being men of position in the county, were pardoned at the request of the Earl of Lancaster, on condition that they went at their own charges for one year to do service to the king in Gascony.

A condition of society such as is indicated by these events could scarcely be favourable to the growth of peaceful trade; nevertheless, the growth of Liverpool continued. In 1338 the earl appears to have made an addition to the approved lands in Salthouse Moor, and enfeoffed a number of tenants at fines of 5 marks to the acre;⁷⁶ and the details of the assessment for the levy of a ninth in 1340 show a number of substantial persons to have been resident in the town.⁷⁷ We now obtain the first clear indications of the extent and nature of the trade of the town, of which something will be said later; it would appear that Liverpool had become one of the most considerable ports of the west coast. As such, during the Scottish wars of the early years of Edward III, and during the Irish wars of the later years of his reign, it proved very useful as

⁶⁰ Original in Liv. Munic. Archives.

⁶¹ Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. III, m. 88. The manor of West Derby was granted to Holand 3 Feb. 1320. The charter was inspected and the grant confirmed by the king 22 Feb. 1320. *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, p. 431.

⁶² *Rot. Parl.* ii, 18.

⁶³ *Coram Rege R.* 254, m. 52.

⁶⁴ L.T.R. Enr. Accts. Misc. no. 14.

⁶⁵ The walls, towers, houses, and gates of the castle were ordered to be repaired and the castle victualled 7 Feb. 1323. *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, p. 627.

⁶⁶ L.T.R. Enr. Accts. loc. cit.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 183.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 367, 378.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* p. 641.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* p. 537.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* p. 546.

⁷² *Assize R.* no. 1411, m. 2.

⁷³ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 580.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 1338-40, pp. 217, 229, 232, 235.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* 1343-5, pp. 495-9; *Coram Rege R.* 344, m. 8.

⁷⁶ *Add. MS.* 32105, GG. 2901.

⁷⁷ *Exch. Lay Subs. bdle.* 130, no. 15.

a port of embarkation ; and it is probably to the attention thus directed to it that we must attribute the revival of the town's political fortunes.

In 1327 the constable of Liverpool Castle was ordered⁷⁸ to receive within the castle men fleeing from the invading Scots. Next year the bailiffs of Liverpool were ordered to have all vessels in the port of 40 tons burthen in readiness to resist the king's enemies from Normandy and Poitou.⁷⁹ In 1333 the bailiffs were commanded to retain all vessels of burthen sufficient for 50 tuns of wine, and to prepare them hastily with double equipment for the defence of the kingdom against the Scots,⁸⁰ and the mandate was repeated in the next year, a royal commissioner being told off to supervise the preparations.⁸¹ In 1335 a clerk of the Exchequer was told off to provide two ships of war fully manned and armed, to sail from Liverpool in pursuit of a great ship loaded with wine and arms, coming from abroad, and destined for the aid of the king's enemies in the castle of Dumbarton.⁸² These ships seem also to have been used to carry supplies for the royal army to Skymburnesse, at the mouth of the Solway.⁸³ In the same year six of the largest ships to be found on the west coast between Liverpool and Skymburnesse were ordered to be manned and armed and sent against the Scottish ships.⁸⁴

In the French wars of the middle part of the reign Liverpool naturally took less share;⁸⁵ but the insecurity of English waters which marked the first part of the war is indicated by the receipt of an order to the Liverpool bailiffs not to permit vessels to leave the port for foreign parts save in great fleets and under escort,⁸⁶ while on more than one occasion Liverpool ships were summoned to southern ports to help in dealing with threatened French attacks.⁸⁷

In the later part of the reign of Edward III, and during the reigns of Richard II and Henry IV, Liverpool was still more actively engaged in connexion with the Irish wars than she had been at the commencement of the period with the Scottish wars. In 1361 'the whole navy of the land, competently armed,' was brought to transport Lionel of Clarence and his army to Ireland from Liverpool and Chester;⁸⁸ in 1372 all ships between 20 tons and 200 tons burthen between Bristol and Liverpool were ordered to be collected at Liverpool for the transport⁸⁹ of William de Windsor, 'governor . . . of our realm of Ireland, and of the men at arms and others about to depart in our service in the retinue of the said William.' In the next year all ships between Southampton and Furness were ordered to be brought to Liverpool for a similar purpose.⁹⁰ The port was constantly utilized for the embarkation of troops, and the Patent Rolls contain frequent notices of the assemblage of

ships and considerable forces of men in the town on the way to Ireland.⁹¹

This frequent use of the port for royal purposes, which doubtless brought with it an expansion of trade to both Scotland and Ireland, is beyond question the main reason for the favour now shown to Liverpool both by the king and by the earl.⁹² The first sign of this is the grant of the right to collect certain dues for paving the town, first made in 1328 for a period of three years, and renewed several times during the century.⁹³ The collection of these dues and the spending of them represent a new kind of corporate action on the part of the burgesses, and therefore mark a stage in the development of municipal government. The money does not seem always to have been used for the purpose for which the grant was made, for in 1341 a commission of investigation had to be sent to Liverpool, as the king was informed that much of the money collected had been misappropriated.⁹⁴ In 1333 a still more valuable favour was received from the king in the grant of a new charter.⁹⁵ The charter contains no new grant, being merely a confirmation of its predecessors. But we have seen that such a confirmation was highly necessary, and we may assume that from this date the free exercise of chartered liberties, prevented since the accession of Edmund of Lancaster, recommenced.

Still more important than the charter, the lease of the farm of the borough is gradually regained during this period.⁹⁶ At the beginning of the reign of Edward III the burgesses seem to have held a lease only of the tolls of the market and fair.⁹⁷ The first great advance is marked by the extent of the lands of the second Henry of Lancaster, made in 1346 after his succession to the earldom. In this deed there is a combined farm of the mills, tolls, and ferry for £24 per annum, which has been held for some years by an unnamed farmer, almost certainly representing the burgesses, and which is henceforward to be raised to £26.⁹⁸ In 1357 there comes a highly important new lease of the farm,⁹⁹ at a rent of £33, which was granted to eight leading burgesses on behalf of the community. This lease included the burgage rents and the profits of courts, in addition to the rights covered by the previous lease.¹⁰⁰ From this lease, however, the rents of the new inclosures in Salthouse Moor seem to be omitted, and it would appear that while the burgesses resumed control of their own borough-court, a separate court was now instituted for these tenants. Apart from this, the sole reservations were the castle with its purlieus, forfeitures of lands, and (probably) escheats. By 1357, therefore, the burgesses had again attained to all but the highest degree of municipal liberties. The 1357 lease appears to have been continued

⁷⁸ *Rot. Scot.* i, 209.

⁷⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 307.

⁸⁰ *Rot. Scot.* i, 248, 258.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* 306, 309.

⁸² *Cal. Close*, 1333-7, p. 414; *Rot. Scot.* i, 321.

⁸³ *Cal. Rot. Scot.* i, 355.

⁸⁴ It has long been supposed that one Liverpool ship took part in the siege of Calais; Baines, *Liverpool*, 152; Kaye's *Stranger in Liv.* (1825 ed.), 15. It is clear, however, that this vessel hailed from Mersea in Essex, and not from the River Mersey, as pointed out by Mr. Robert Gladstone, jun. See the *Liverpool Courier*, 26 Dec. 1905.

⁸⁶ *Rot. Scot.* i, 467.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸⁸ *Pat.* 35 Edw. III, pt. 2, m. 24.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 47 Edw. III. Printed in Baines, *Liv.* 165-6, from Okill's transcripts.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 48 Edw. III; Baines, *op. cit.* 166.

⁹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 385; 1385-9, p. 163; 1388-92, pp. 134, 405, 385; 1399-1401, p. 164, &c.

⁹² *Ibid.*

⁹³ *Ibid.* 1327-30, p. 231; 1330-4, p. 396; 1334-8, p. 223; 1381-5, p. 130.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 1340-3, p. 313.

⁹⁵ Original in *Liv. Munic. Archives*. *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 158.

⁹⁶ The steps in this process are analysed

in detail in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new. ser.), xxi, 1-27.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 13; L. T. R. Enr. Accts. Misc. no. 14, m. 77.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* 19; Add. MS. 32103; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 299.

⁹⁹ *Duchy of Lanc. Chan. R.* no. 2; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 302 and 47. See also *Trans. Hist. Soc.* loc. cit. 23.

¹⁰⁰ In view of these additions the rent is extremely moderate, for the burgage rents of £8 more than make up the difference between the old rent of £26 and the new rent of £33. Possibly the reason for this moderation was that the town suffered severely from the Black Death.

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regularly until 1393,¹⁰¹ when it was replaced by a still more extensive lease granted by John of Gaunt, which represents the highest point attained by the municipal liberties of Liverpool during the Middle Ages.¹⁰² The rent was raised to £38, but the lease included a grant of control over the whole of the waste, a power which the burgesses were never to lose, though it is not mentioned in later leases; it included all the lord's jurisdictional rights (embracing, apparently, the right of holding a court for the Salthouse Moor tenants, which brought these tenants under the control of the borough courts and officers); and it included the right of taking escheats and forfeitures. In brief, the effect of this lease was to extrude the feudal power entirely from the borough, except within the walls of the castle. The lease was for seventeen years, and expired in 1410. It thus extended well into the new period which began when, by the accession of the House of Lancaster to the throne, the borough was once more brought into direct relation with the Crown.

The extension of municipal powers represented by these leases was accompanied by a development of the burghal system of government. In 1351 there is the first mention of a mayor of Liverpool.¹⁰³ No royal or ducal grant of the right to elect such an officer survives, and the probability is that his appearance is the result of the re-acquisition of the lease of the farm, and perhaps dates from 1346, or even earlier. Up to that time it seems probable that the burgesses had only elected one bailiff,¹⁰⁴ the other being nominated by the lord; and as the functions performed by the latter (collection of dues and presidency of the court) were much the more important, he would be very definitely *major ballivus*. When these functions pass into the hands of the burgesses, they elect their own *major ballivus*. It was as *major ballivus* that the mayor began,¹⁰⁵ but later he nominated a bailiff of his own. It is instructive to find that this second bailiff was always regarded as representing the Crown (i.e. the lord) as well as the mayor.¹⁰⁶

It is possible that the same period also saw the institution of another element in burghal government—the Court of Aldermen.¹⁰⁷ Each of the leases from 1357 was granted to a group of leading citizens, most of whom repeatedly occupied the mayoral chair, and who were probably selected as substantial men, able to stand surety for the payment of the rent. In the lease of 1393 they were formally empowered to hold the borough courts. Both in its functions and in its personnel, this group closely resembles the Court of Aldermen as it is found in the 16th century, when records begin to be abundant.

Thus the 14th century, in spite of the disorders of its first half, and the distresses caused by plague and war in its second half, witnessed firstly a steady growth of the town and a steady expansion of its prosperity; and secondly a striking revival and development of its municipal liberties. One exception to this statement,

however, must be made. Though there is no trace of it in the records, it would appear that the influence of the Peasants' Revolt extended to Liverpool. One of the demands made by the rebels was the withdrawal of the monopoly enjoyed by the privileged burgesses in towns; and it is probably to some such demand that we must attribute the grant of the charter of Richard II in 1382, the year after the rising.¹⁰⁸ The only distinctive feature of this charter is its revocation of the power of prohibiting trade by non-members of the guild which had been contained in the earlier charters, and it is inconceivable that the burgesses can have applied for this. But in spite of this charter, clearly the little borough was thriving; and it is possible, through the greater abundance of material, to get some notion of its life and working at this, the moment of its greatest prosperity.

The burgess roll appended to the extent of 1346 shows that there were 196 householders in Liverpool paying rent to the lord. On the usual basis of calculation, this would give a population of just under 1,000. But as the more substantial burgesses, who held large holdings in the fields or engaged largely in trade, must have had dependants not included in this estimate, the population may perhaps be put down at something like 1,200. It probably did not increase—it may have decreased—during the second half of the century, for Liverpool suffered severely from the Black Death; in 1360 the deaths were so numerous that the dead could not be buried in Walton Churchyard, and a licence was obtained from the Bishop of Lichfield for burials in St. Nicholas's Churchyard.¹⁰⁹

This population must be regarded as being still, for the most part, except on market days, engaged in agriculture. Every burgess had holdings in the fields. The commonest holding was half a burgage, with about 1 acre in the fields, but some of the leading townsmen held much larger allotments. The will of William de Liverpool,¹¹⁰ the leading burgess in the second half of the 13th century, survives, and an inventory of his property attached to it shows that his wealth was almost purely agricultural in character. He has grain in his barn worth £6 13s. 4½d., and 24 selions of growing wheat in the fields, worth £7. He has nine oxen and cows worth about 10s. apiece, six horses worth about 7s. each, and eighteen pigs valued at 1s. 6d. each. His domestic furniture is valued at £7 6s. 8d. But no merchandise is included in the inventory. As we shall see, William de Liverpool derived most of his wealth from milling.

The trade of the borough was probably mainly local in character. The weekly market, held every Saturday, and the annual fair on St. Martin's Day, probably mainly dealt in agricultural produce from the neighbouring parts of Lancashire and Cheshire. The ferries over the Mersey were of first-rate importance for this purpose; of these there seem to have been three. There seem to have been two ferries included in

¹⁰¹ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* loc. cit. 26-7; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 47-54, 304-6.

¹⁰² The original of this is lost. A copy is printed in Gregson's *Fragments*, 352; there is another copy among Okill's manuscripts in the municipal archives. Printed in *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 306.

¹⁰³ Elton, 'Early Recorded Mayors of Liv.' *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii,

119 ff. gives a catalogue of the early mayors, taken from the witnesses to the deeds in the Moore and Crosse collections.

¹⁰⁴ They only claim one bailiff in the Quo Warranto Plea of 1292.

¹⁰⁵ Willielmo filio Ade tunc maiore de Lyverpull, Roberto filio Mathaei tunc altero ballivorum *ibidem*; Add. MS. 32105, GG. 219.

¹⁰⁶ Thus in 1647 Richard Williamson

nominatus et electus est Ballivus pro domino rege et majore burgi predicti; Johannes Sturzaker nominatus et electus est Ballivus pro villa et burgo predicto.

¹⁰⁷ On this see *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 51.

¹⁰⁸ Original in Liv. Munic. Archives; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 52 and 159.

¹⁰⁹ Lich. Epis. Reg. v, 44-5.

¹¹⁰ Crosse Deeds, 77.

the Liverpool farm,¹¹¹ one to Runcorn, the other (probably) to Birkenhead. In addition, the prior of the Benedictine monastery in Birkenhead enjoyed, from 1330 at the latest,^{111a} the right of ferry from Birkenhead to Liverpool. In 1317¹¹³ Edward II granted to the prior the right of building houses of entertainment for the use of the 'great numbers of persons wishing to cross there,' who were 'often hindered,' by reason of 'contrariety of weather and frequent storms.' From the record of a *Quo Warranto* inquiry, to which the prior was summoned in 1354,¹¹³ we learn that the ferry tolls from the Birkenhead side were: for a man on foot, $\frac{1}{2}d.$; for man and horse, $2d.$ On Liverpool market days a man on foot was charged $\frac{1}{2}d.$, and if carrying baggage $1d.$ Probably the fares on the Liverpool ferry were the same. The connexion of the Birkenhead monastery with Liverpool was intimate. The prior held in Water Street a house and barn for the storage of corn waiting for the market.¹¹⁴ There is no evidence as to the nature of the tolls charged in the Liverpool market and fair. They yielded in all never less than £10 a year during the 14th century.

With regard to the sea-going trade of Liverpool the evidence is equally scanty.¹¹⁵ The appointment by the Crown of the mayor as deputy steward for the prisage of wines in the Port of Liverpool in 1364¹¹⁶ seems to indicate that there was some importation of wines from Gascony, and this is borne out by other notices. Probably the sea-going trade of Liverpool at this period, as in the 16th century, was mainly with Ireland, and consisted of an exchange of rough manufactured goods and iron, against cattle and hides. The fact that down to the 18th century Bristol, Waterford, and Wexford were the only ports¹¹⁷ in which Liverpool merchants claimed, and to whose traders the Liverpool burgesses habitually conceded, that right of exemption from dues which the charters granted in universal terms, seems to show that it was the Irish trade which was alone developed to any considerable extent.¹¹⁸ In 1350 we get a glimpse of the nature of a Liverpool merchant's goods from a suit in which William de Longwro sued Adam de Longwro, his bailiff, for an account of his stewardship during the previous year, and his use of twenty entire woollen cloths (pieces), 10 quarters of barley, 40 quarters of oats, and iron worth £100, and of 100*o*., which he had received to trade with.¹¹⁹ Lancashire and Yorkshire woollen goods, iron from Furness, and corn seem to be the staples of export trade. Perhaps salt from Cheshire may be added.

Nor can much be said about the industries of the

borough. There is no trace of the existence of craft guilds in the mediaeval period. Two such guilds are recorded to have come into existence in the 16th century, but they were then novelties;¹²⁰ probably the number of craftsmen was too small—a few weavers and smiths may have exhausted the list. Two goldsmiths are named in the burgess roll of 1346. But the industries were doubtless merely the normal industries of a rural market-town. Brewing seems to have been carried on very actively. In the single year 1324¹²¹ there were thirty-five prosecutions for breaches of the assize of ale, and this involves that many more were brewing and selling ale on legal terms. Not only the demands of market days, but especially the healthy thirst of the soldiers who were constantly encamped in Liverpool during this period, makes it natural to imagine almost every burgess as making some profit in this way.

The mills play an important part in the life of the borough.¹²² In 1256¹²³ there had been three mills, two water-mills and a windmill, probably all at or near the same place, on the stream which ran into the upper end of the Pool, where a mill-dam remained long after the mills had vanished. By 1296 one of the water-mills had disappeared;¹²⁴ by 1323 the second had been replaced by a horse-mill,¹²⁵ probably in Castle Street. The single windmill was that of Eastham, on the rising ground south-east of the Pool, behind the modern art gallery. By 1348¹²⁶ a second windmill had been added. This was the Townsend Mill, which stood close to the Eastham Mill, near the site of the Wellington monument. The horse-mill still survived, and the three mills were included in the leases held by the burgess body from (at the latest) 1348; each of them being separately sub leased to a working miller. At one or another of these mills all inhabitants of Liverpool were bound to grind, and they may also have been used by some of the neighbouring townships.¹²⁷ Much the most important of the mills was that of Eastham, for which, in the next century, twice as much rent was paid as for the Townsend Mill.¹²⁸ In 1375 it was leased to William son of Adam de Liverpool, the most important burgess of the period.¹²⁹ The lessors were Richard Nunn, the parson, and John Heathorn, who may have acted on behalf of the burgess body. The Townsend Mill, and perhaps the horse-mill, may have been held by the Moore family, who held them both at a later date; Sir Edward Moore, in the 17th century, claimed that his ancestors had built the Townsend Mill.¹³⁰ Thus the mills of the borough were probably in the hands of its two chief families.

It would be possible to give, from the Moore and Crosse deeds, the assessments for subsidies, and the burgess roll of 1346, an account of a number of principal families in the town. Some of these were branches of important county families, or landholders in neighbouring townships. Such were the Waltons, lords of the manor of Walton, who held the serjeanty



BIRKENHEAD PRIORY.
*Quarterly gules and or,
over all a crozier erect
proper, in the first quarter
a lion of England.*

¹¹¹ Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bdle. 103, no. 1821.

^{111a} Harl. MSS. 2101, fol. 208.

¹¹² Pat. 14 Edw. II, pt. 1, m. 14.

¹¹³ Chester Pleas, 27 Edw. III.

¹¹⁴ Moore D. 280 (20), 297 (38), 309 (50), &c.

¹¹⁵ The pavage grants give long lists of commodities upon which dues may be charged, but in all probability these were conventional lists, and cannot be taken as

representing the actual commodities dealt in.

¹¹⁶ Close, 40 Edw. III, m. 22.

¹¹⁷ Picton, *Munic. Rec.* i, 77. ¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. no. 2, pt. 2, m. 4 d.

¹²⁰ Picton, *Munic. Rec.* i, 74.

¹²¹ *Lanc. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches. xli), 77.

¹²² Bennett and Elton, *op. cit.* iv, 125-210.

¹²³ Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bdle.

1094, no. 11.

¹²⁴ Inq. p.m. 25 Edw. I, no. 51.

¹²⁵ L.T.R. Enr. Accts. loc. cit.

¹²⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Accts. various, bdle.

32, no. 17.

¹²⁷ Everton, e.g. which had no mill of its own.

¹²⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bdle.

101, no. 1800.

¹²⁹ Moore D. no. 450.

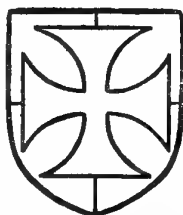
¹³⁰ *Moore Rental* (ed. W. F. Irvine), 63 ff. 87.

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of the wapentake of West Derby,¹³¹ and provided at least one constable for the Castle of Liverpool;¹³² in 1346 Richard de Walton held four burgages in Liverpool;¹³³ or the Fazakerleys, or the Irelands of Hale, or the Bootles of Kirkdale, or the hereditary reeves of West Derby, all of whom held lands in Liverpool. Among the more purely burghal families something might be said of the Barons, the Corvesors, the Longwros, the Mariotsons, the Tippups. But two families stand out in such marked prominence as to deserve special mention. The first of these was the family of Liverpool, which from the mere fact that it habitually used the place-name as its surname may be supposed to have been settled in the borough from a very early date. In 1346 the various members of the family seem to hold among them something like fifteen burgages,¹³⁴ and the Moore and Crosse deeds show them making constant acquisitions. The earliest notice of a member of this family, Richard de Liverpool, occurs between 1212 and 1226;¹³⁵ and it may be his son, or grandson, who, as Adam son of Richard, is recorded as one of the first Liverpool members of Parliament. From the beginning of the 14th century their genealogy can be traced in detail.¹³⁶ Adam de Liverpool, who in 1346 held five and five-eighths burgages, had in 1332 paid a larger sum towards the subsidy on goods than any other person in Liverpool;¹³⁷ and he was one of the jurors in the Inquisition into the earl's lands in 1346. His father, his uncle, his brother, and his nephews, each in their generation appear in more or less prominent positions. But the most distinguished member of the family was William son of Adam, whose will has been already referred to. He lived through the period of the revival of burghal liberties, dying in 1383, and he played a principal part in securing this remarkable advance. He was the first recorded mayor of Liverpool in 1351, and though the list of mayors is



WALTON of Walton.
Sable three swans argent.



LIVERPOOL. Quarterly gules and or a cross formy argent.



MOORE of More Hall. Argent three greyhounds courant in pale sable collared or.

far from complete, he is known to have held the office eleven times.¹³⁸ As mayor he received, and probably took a large part in obtaining, the writ for the erection of the chapel of St. Nicholas in 1356.¹³⁹ In 1357 he is named first among the lessees of the great lease of the farm of the borough which forms so remarkable a landmark in the history of burghal liberties.¹⁴⁰ In 1361 he was rewarded by Duke Henry, for 'the good and free service' which he had done, by the grant of a pension of 20s. for life from the profits of a West Derby manor.¹⁴¹ We have already seen him a tenant of the principal mill of Liverpool. In addition he owned a bakery in Castle Street,¹⁴² and seems to have controlled a fishery, probably leasing from the duke the weir which he had erected near Toxteth Park.¹⁴³ In short, he is at once the wealthiest and the most public-spirited Liverpool burgess of his day.¹⁴⁴

William de Liverpool left two sons, by different wives, both named John, one of whom founded the chantry of St. John in the Liverpool Chapel,¹⁴⁵ perhaps in memory of his father; but his lands and his mill presently passed into the hands of Richard de Crosse, a son of his wife by another marriage.¹⁴⁶ With him begins the connexion with Liverpool of the Crosse family, who are to play an exceedingly prominent part in the affairs of the borough during the next century.¹⁴⁷ The other branches of the Liverpool family seem to have adopted various surnames, especially Williamson¹⁴⁸ and Richardson, and to have become indistinguishably merged in the mass of burgesses.

The other principal Liverpool family of whom mention must be made was that of the Moores, for whom their descendant Sir Edward Moore claims that they were established in Liverpool from the earliest date.¹⁴⁹ This claim is probably not without justification if, as seems likely, they took their name¹⁵⁰ from the moorish piece of ground which lay to the north of the upper end of the Pool, at the end of Moor Street or Tithebarn Street; and we may regard them as the rivals of the Liverpool family throughout the first three centuries of the borough's history. Their seat, More Hall, lay at the northern end of the house-covered area, and its gardens ran down to the estuary. When in

¹³¹ See *V.C.H. Lancs.* iii, 3.

¹³² *Lanc. Exch. R.* 20 Edw. I.

¹³³ Extent of 1346 already quoted.

¹³⁴ From the burgess roll appended to the Extent of 1346. But owing to the dropping of the surname, it is not possible to be certain in the allocation of their lands.

¹³⁵ Margaret, relict of Adam de Garston, married Richard de Liverpool between 1212 and 1226; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc.), i, 128; *Whalley Coucher*, 579.

¹³⁶ Mr. Elton has given an account of some of the principal members of the family in his paper on 'William the son of Adam,' *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.) xix-xx, 133.

¹³⁷ *Exch. Lay Subsidies.*

¹³⁸ Elton, 'Early Recorded Mayors of Liv.' *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii.

¹³⁹ Pat. 29 Edw. III; see Okill, iv, 415.

¹⁴⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Chan. R. no. 2.

¹⁴¹ Close R. of Duke Henry, 52.

¹⁴² Moore D. no. 257.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.* 'Quoddam gurgitum vocatum le fishyard juxta parcum de Toxtath' is mentioned in the Extent of 1346 (but in no other document) as yielding 6s. per annum.

¹⁴⁴ His will contains one of the few personal notes surviving from the mediæval period. 'I bequeath my soul to God and the blessed Virgin and all saints and my body to be buried in the Chapel of Liverpool before the face of the image of the Virgin, where is my appointed place of burial. I leave to be distributed in bread on the day of my burial three quarters of wheat. I leave six pounds of wax to be used about my body. I leave to every priest in the chapel of Liverpool fourpence.

I leave the rest of my goods to Katherine my wife and our children born of her'; Crosse D. no. 77.

¹⁴⁵ Raines, *Lancs. Chantries* (Chet. Soc. lix), 82.

¹⁴⁶ Add. MS. 32105, GG. 2301, 2840.

¹⁴⁷ Perhaps their mansion of Crosse Hall, with its croft sloping down to the Pool near the town's end on the south side of Dale Street, may represent the original home of William son of Adam.

¹⁴⁸ In 1668 Sir E. Moore writes of Richard Williamson and his relations. 'There is a great faction of them . . . They have always been enemies of me and all your predecessors time out of the memory of man'; *Moore Rental* (ed. W. F. Irvine), 58 and note.

¹⁴⁹ *Moore Rental* (ed. W. F. Irvine), 8, 111.

¹⁵⁰ Moore D. 377 (120) *et passim*.

the 15th century they acquired a large amount of land in Kirkdale,¹⁵¹ and built a new mansion, Bank Hall, there, the More Hall came to be called the Old Hall; and has given its name to a modern street. They appear in prominent parts in the borough affairs, contemporary with the Liverpools. In 1246 Ranulf de More appears as reeve of Liverpool,¹⁵² and in 1292 John de la Mor, along with Richard de Liverpool, represented the burgesses at the *Quo Warranto* plea already referred to.¹⁵³ Down to the middle of the 14th century they are frequently found acting as bailiffs.¹⁵⁴ The younger members of the family seem often to have acted as clerks, and in that capacity to have written and preserved many deeds of land-transfer; ¹⁵⁵ hence the archives of the family included numerous deeds not relating to their own lands. In 1346 the holdings of the family in Liverpool included sixteen and one-eighth burgages,¹⁵⁶ so that they slightly surpassed the Liverpools. In 1348 it was John del Mor who held, probably on behalf of the burgesses, the farm of the tolls, market, and mills.¹⁵⁷ But after that date the leadership of the borough seems to have been wrested from them by the Liverpools. While William son of Adam held the mayoralty at least eleven times, and his intimate friend and ally, Richard de Aynsargh, nine times, the name of Moore is conspicuously absent from the roll of mayors until 1382,¹⁵⁸ when William de Liverpool had practically retired. Thereafter the Moores in their turn have almost a monopoly of the mayoralty.¹⁵⁹ There seems here to be indicated a keen rivalry between these two leading houses, which would doubtless be accentuated if, as has been suggested above, both were rival millers. This rivalry found vent in the law courts when in 1374 Thomas del More sued William de Liverpool for having dispossessed him of the Castle Street bakery, the fishery and some turbarry.¹⁶⁰ The matter was compromised by William's remaining in possession, but paying More an annual rent of 3s. These are the dim echoes of what was probably a pretty lively feud.

Outside of the liberties of the borough, but constantly affecting its fortunes, was the castle. It was ruled by a constable, receiving an annual salary of £6 6s. 8d.;¹⁶¹ the constable was generally, if not always, also keeper of Toxteth Park, and sometimes also of Croxteth and Simonswood Parks,¹⁶² for which he received a further salary of £2. The connexion of Toxteth Park in particular with Liverpool was so intimate that in the next century the Crown found it necessary to make a special statement in the farm leases reserving it from the farm.¹⁶³ The names of several constables survive; ¹⁶⁴ the office at this period being not yet hereditary, as it became in the next century. The constable did not usually reside in the castle, but in a house just outside of its gate.¹⁶⁵ In normal times there was no standing garrison in the castle, and the permanent paid staff seems to have con-

sisted of a watchman and a doorkeeper, each of whom was paid 1½d. per diem.¹⁶⁶ There were, however, several houses within the castle,¹⁶⁷ where there may have been permanent rent-paying residents, though they may have been reserved for the use of the officers of the forces, which constantly passed through the town. A detailed list of the castle plenishment survives; ¹⁶⁸ it includes 186 pallets, 107 spears, 39 lances, 15 *ballistae*, 2 engines, 7 'acketouns, old and weak,' 1 large vat for brewing, and a considerable amount of domestic furniture.

The 15th century, for many English trading ports a period of advance, was for Liverpool a period of retrogression—in population, prosperity, and political freedom. The process of decay does not perhaps become evident until the reign of Henry VI; but already, before that date, the causes which were to contribute to it were making their appearance: namely, the weakness of the Crown, and the turbulence of the uncontrolled nobility. In 1406¹⁶⁹ Sir John Stanley obtained licence to fortify a house in Liverpool. This was the Tower, at the bottom of Water Street, which remained in the possession of the house of Stanley until the Commonwealth. This is the first appearance in the borough of a family which from that time onward was to play a mightily important part in its history. The reason for it was that, having acquired the Isle of Man as a result of the forfeiture of the Percies after the battle of Shrewsbury, Stanley needed a base for communications with his new dominion. The Tower seems to have been, at any rate occasionally, used as a residence by the family; it was frequently occupied by troops. Thus the town was burdened by the presence of a second feudal fortress, only a bowshot from the original castle.

By the accession of Henry IV, which united the duchy of Lancaster to the Crown, Liverpool again came under direct royal control. It might have been expected that this would redound to the advantage of the borough, but the reverse was the case. The lease of the farm of the borough of 1393 was, it is true, confirmed by Henry IV; ¹⁷⁰ but only for the remainder of its term, which expired in 1410. Immediately on its expiration serious trouble began. From an interesting memorandum inscribed on the back of the confirmation ¹⁷¹ it appears that the burgesses had resolved to apply not only for a renewal, but also for a supplementary charter, conveying to them new powers, in particular the right to hold courts under the Statute of Merchants and the right to make arrests for debt. Henry V did actually grant a charter ¹⁷² in the first year of his reign, probably as a result of this application; but it was merely a confirmation of the previous charters, and its sole advantage was that by disregarding the charter of Richard II it restored to the burgess body the right of prohibiting non-members of the guild to trade in the town. But it was over the renewal of the lease that the chief difficulties arose.

¹⁵¹ See under Bootle and Kirkdale for the lands of the Moores outside of Liverpool.

¹⁵² Assize R. 1404, m. 16.

¹⁵³ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 381.

¹⁵⁴ Moore D. *passim*.

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁶ Extent of 1346, loc. cit.

¹⁵⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Accts. various, bdle. 32, no. 17.

¹⁵⁸ Elton, loc. cit.; Moore D. 255.

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.* Thomas del More held the

mayoralty at least 16 times—more often than any other Liverpool man has ever done.

¹⁶⁰ Moore D. 190, 230, 231, 257.

¹⁶¹ e.g. Harl. Cod. 433, fol. 317a.

¹⁶² e.g. Reg. Duc. Lanc. 46 Edw. III, fol. 50, 232; 14 Hen. IV, fol. 29.

¹⁶³ Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bdle. 117, no. 1934.

¹⁶⁴ A partial list is given in Gregson's *Fragments*.

¹⁶⁵ Moore D. 452 (169a).

¹⁶⁶ L.T.R. Enr. Accts. Misc. 14, m. 77.

¹⁶⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Book of Orders, &c. Edw. IV, 140.

¹⁶⁸ L.T.R. Enr. Accts. loc. cit.

¹⁶⁹ Pat. 7 Hen. IV, pt. ii, m. 14.

¹⁷⁰ *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 308.

¹⁷¹ Original lost; printed in Gregson's

Fragments, 352; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 309.

¹⁷² *Ibid.* 161.

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It appears from the memorandum already referred to that the mayor and leading burgesses had to face opposition on the part of a section of the inhabitants described as 'those that hold of the king in Liverpool,' and, in order to frighten these recusants into line, thought of obtaining a privy seal ordering them all to appear before the king's council in London, unless they came to an agreement with the mayor. 'Those that held land of the king' can only have been the tenants in the recent inclosure in Salthouse Moor. It has already been suggested that these tenants had been separately governed up till 1393, when the great lease put them under the control of the burgess body. If they had been since that date forced to pay 'scot and lot,' to bear their share of burgess burdens without being admitted to burgess privileges, it is easy to understand why they should object to a renewal of the lease, and should prefer to return to the state of things before 1393. It is probably due to their opposition that the lease was not renewed in all its amplitude. No lease at all, indeed, survives for the period 1411-21. But such evidence as exists goes to show that the burgesses obtained a partial farm consisting of the market tolls, ferry and burgage-rents; the perquisites of courts and the mills, together with other miscellaneous rights, being reserved by the Crown and administered by royal agents, who now reappeared in the borough for the first time since 1393, or perhaps since 1357. The rent paid by the burgesses seems to have been £22 17s. 6d.¹⁷³

But trouble at once resulted from this arrangement. In 1413¹⁷⁴ the royal agents do not appear to have been able to collect any money at all; and in the following years they got only £25 to £26, including the burgesses' payments, in place of the £38 paid under the old lease. There is no entry at all in their accounts for perquisites of courts; the only moneys they were able to get over and above the 'rent and farms' which represent the burgesses' payment was a payment for mills, generally largely swallowed up in repairs. The explanation of this curious state of affairs is to be found in an interesting petition sent by the burgesses to the House of Commons in 1415,¹⁷⁵ in which they ask for protection against the 'officers and servants' of the king, who, 'since the confirmation (of 1413) and not before . . . have come, usurped and held certain courts' in the borough, in defiance of the terms of all the burghal charters, and of the king's own confirmation. By right of the grant of sac and soc contained in these charters, the burgesses claimed to 'have at all times had and continued a court' and to 'have taken and received the perquisites of the said court with all the profits belonging thereto.' The assertion that the king had no claim to the profits of burghal justice is directly contradicted by the whole preceding history of the borough: it was only since 1357 that the burgesses had taken these profits, and then only in virtue of a special grant in the lease. But the episode is a striking illustration of the difficulty of regaining rights once conveyed by lease. One right included in the lease of 1393 was not even claimed by the Crown,

being forgotten on both sides. This was the control of the waste, which from this time remained burghal property.

It is not known what was the result of the petition to Parliament, which was referred to the king's council. But the burgesses continued to resist the royal agents, and to hold the courts themselves; and apparently they also quarrelled with the Crown over some question of tolls—possibly customs duties such as the prisage on wine, which in later leases the Crown is careful to define as not being covered by the lease. At length in 1420¹⁷⁶ the steward of West Derby Hundred was ordered to summon all the mayors and bailiffs of Liverpool for the preceding seven years to appear before the Exchequer Court of the duchy at Lancaster 'to render us account for the time they have held our courts at Liverpool . . . and for the tolls and other profits levied by them in the meantime.' This summons, however, had no better result. In the next year (1421) Henry V found it necessary to grant a lease¹⁷⁷ of the whole farm, without limitation, for a year, pending an inquiry into the terms on which it ought to be held. The rent paid was £23; that is, 2s. 6d. more than the burgesses had been paying for their partial farm, and £15 less than they had paid up till 1410. Before this inquiry could be completed Henry V had died, and during the minority of his son it was not to be expected that rights would be enforced which the vigorous father had failed to defend. The burgesses continued to hold a lease, at the slightly increased figure of £23 6s. 8d., until 1449.¹⁷⁸ Thus the conflict with the Crown had ended in a burghal victory; the burgesses were left in possession of several royal rights, above all the control of the waste and the supremacy of the Borough Court over all the inhabitants.

In the meanwhile, however, the disorder and turbulence of the district had been increasing. In 1424 a violent feud broke out between Thomas Stanley and Sir Richard Molyneux.¹⁷⁹ Ralph Radcliffe and James Holt, justices of the peace for Lancashire, were sent by the sheriff to keep order. They found Stanley entrenched in his father's tower in Liverpool, with about 2,000 men, waiting for the attack of Sir Richard Molyneux, who was advancing from West Derby with 1,000 men or more in battle array. The two protagonists were both arrested by the sheriff, and forced to withdraw, Stanley to Kenilworth, and Molyneux to Windsor. Record of this episode, which nearly made the streets of the borough the scene of a pitched battle, survives because the period of full anarchy was not yet begun. The episodes of the age of the war are left unrecorded.¹⁸⁰

In February 1421-2 Sir Richard Molyneux obtained a grant of the constableness of Liverpool Castle, together with the stewardship of West Derby and Salford, and the forestership of Toxteth, Croxteth, and Simonswood.¹⁸¹ In 1440-1 the offices were renewed for the lives of Sir Richard and his son, and five years later they were made hereditary.¹⁸² In 1442 the castle was further fortified by the erection

¹⁷³ Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bdle. 731, no. 12021a; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 56 n. 4, and 58 n. 1.

¹⁷⁴ Mins. Accts. B 731, 12017, 12019a, 12027.

¹⁷⁵ *Rot. Parl.* iv, 55; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 399.

¹⁷⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. vol. 17, fol. 87.

¹⁷⁷ *Ibid.* fol. 100.

¹⁷⁸ Mins. Accts. bdles. 117, 732, 733; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 312, 313.

¹⁷⁹ Dods. MSS. 87, 89.

¹⁸⁰ The outrage at Bewsey in 1437 in

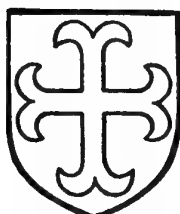
which the leader, Poole, is described as a Liverpool man, is another significant episode.

¹⁸¹ *Reg. Duc. Lanc. Bk.* 17, fol.

75.

¹⁸² *Ibid.*; *Com. Hen. VI*, fol. 57b; Okill Transcripts, iv, 275.

of the south-east tower.¹⁸³ The cost of the addition was £46 13s. 10½d. The stone was obtained from Toxteth Park, the wood from the royal forest, now controlled by Molyneux, and the money from the Duchy Exchequer. Throughout the period the expenditure in repairs of the castle was large and constant.¹⁸⁴ The effect of the establishment of the Stanleys in the tower, and of the Molyneuxes in the castle, was to leave the borough very much at the mercy of the two great noble houses entrenched



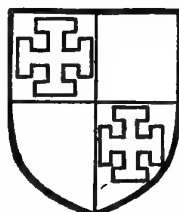
MOLYNEUX. Azure
a cross moline or.



STANLEY. Argent
on a bend azure three
harts' heads cabossed or.

in their midst, especially at a period when the Crown was perfectly incapable of maintaining order. Simultaneously, the prosperity of the borough steadily diminished,¹⁸⁵ and it was not till the beginning of the 17th century that it again stood on the level to which it had attained at the beginning of the 15th, either in population or in trade.

The decay is most strikingly demonstrated in the history of the lease. The last of the continuous series of burgess leases which followed the quarrel with the Crown expired in 1449, and apparently the burgesses found themselves unable to offer to continue it. A royal agent, Edmund Crosse,¹⁸⁶ of the local family already noticed, appears; but could only collect a little less than £19 in 1450, and £15 14s. in 1452, as compared with even the reduced rent of £23 6s. 8d. long paid by the burgesses. The most striking decline is in the market-tolls, which in 1450 yield only £2, though in 1327 they had yielded £10, and in 1346 much more. The failure of Crosse to produce increased revenues enabled the burgesses to get a new farm in 1454¹⁸⁷ at the low rent of £17 6s. 8d., but they were 5s. in arrears on the first year, though they had never been in arrears when they had to pay £38. In 1461 Edmund Crosse again rendered account¹⁸⁸: the town was at farm, whether held by himself or by the burgess body it is not possible to say. But it was a 'new farm,' and the rent was only £14. Dur-



CROSSE. Quarterly
gules and or a cross potent
argent in the first
and fourth quarters.

ing the period of this lease the Crown, disregarding its terms, made a special grant of one of the mills¹⁸⁹ and of one of the two ferry-rights,¹⁹⁰ apparently with the desire of increasing the yield. The burgesses held a lease at £14 from 1466 to 1471; but for the last two years of the period no account was rendered. The civil war had broken out afresh after Warwick's insurrection, and the burgesses were either suffering from its effects, or seized the opportunity to withhold payment. When Edward IV was again safely established on his throne, he did his best to exact arrears for these two years; but never succeeded in getting from the poverty-stricken burgesses more than £9 of the £28 due from them.¹⁹¹ He did not renew their tenure, but granted a lease, this time unquestionably a personal lease, to Edmund Crosse (1472) at £14 2s.¹⁹² The burgesses never regained the lease. But even Crosse was unable to pay so modest a figure. Three years later (1475) his son, on having the lease renewed,¹⁹³ got the extra 2s. knocked off again, and obtained also a concession of the two rural mills of Ackers and Wavertree, in addition to the burghal mills. But this was not enough. In the next year (1476) he obtained a revised lease,¹⁹⁴ by which the rent was reduced to £11. This represents probably the lowest ebb of Liverpool prosperity. When, in 1488, the lease passed out of the hands of the Crosses and was granted to David Griffith,¹⁹⁵ the rent was raised to £14; this was increased to £14 6s. 8d. in 1528,¹⁹⁶ and at that figure it remained. Evidence is lacking as to the trade of the port during this period; but its absence is in itself significant. And indeed it is needless to ask for more striking evidence of the decay of the borough than that afforded by the leases of the farm. At the same time the very misery of the place, removing it from all envy, saved to it some valuable privileges.¹⁹⁷ The control of the burgess body over the waste, their right to conduct their own courts, and the extension of their governmental authority over the non-burgess inhabitants, should probably be regarded as having been established by usage in this period of helplessness and poverty.

It is with the Tudor period that the material for Liverpool history begins to be abundant. To the regular records of the borough, which begin in 1555, there is prefixed a collection of 'elder precedences,' some of them dating from 1525; and in addition, the national or duchy muniments provide ampler material than before. But the reign of Henry VII, the period of transition, is still very scantily supplied. Substantially all that is known of this period is that in 1488 Henry VII gave a lease of the farm to David Griffith,¹⁹⁸ in whose family it remained till 1537¹⁹⁹ at the increased rent of £14; that in 1492 he empowered Thomas Fazakerley²⁰⁰ to form a fishing station on the shore of the waste, between Toxteth Park and the Pool; that in 1498 the burgesses were summoned to a *Quo Warranto*²⁰¹ plea which does not seem to have been heard; and that in 1486 he made to one Richard Cook²⁰² a grant of ferry at £3 per

¹⁸³ Okill Transcripts, iv, 208; Cox, 'Liv. Castle,' *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.) vi, 195 ff.

¹⁸⁴ Okill, iv, 208, has summarized these expenditures from the Mins. Accts.

¹⁸⁵ A like decline is observable in the prosperity of Preston at this period, though the circumstances, apart from the weakness of the Crown and the distress caused by the war, were different from those of Liverpool.

¹⁸⁶ Duchy of Lancs. Mins. Accts. bdlc. 101, no. 1800; 117, no. 1941.

¹⁸⁷ *Ibid.* 101, no. 1804.

¹⁸⁸ *Ibid.* 102, no. 1820.

¹⁸⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Chan. R. 3 Edw. IV, no. 54; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 318.

¹⁹⁰ Chan. R. 8; *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 319.

¹⁹¹ Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bdlc. 102, no. 1818.

¹⁹² Duchy of Lanc. Chan. R. no. 55; *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 321.

¹⁹³ Chan. R. 55; *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 324.

¹⁹⁴ Chan. R. 57; *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 325.

¹⁹⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. no. 21.

¹⁹⁶ Croxteth Mun. (Liv. box 10, R. 2, no. 2).

¹⁹⁷ On this see *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 62-6.

¹⁹⁸ *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 328.

¹⁹⁹ *Ibid.* 329, 330, 331.

²⁰⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Reg. Bk.

²⁰¹ *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 401.

²⁰² *Ibid.* 327.

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annum, and for seven years, in place of a grant for life and without rent, which had been made two years before by Richard III.²⁰³

In the first half of the 16th century Liverpool seems to have begun slowly to emerge from the profound depression of the previous period, though even in the second half she is still described as a 'decayed town.' Perhaps the revival was partly due to the renewed use of the port, under Henry VIII, for transport to Ireland. Skeffington's army in 1534 shipped from Chester and Liverpool;²⁰⁴ and a memorial of 1537 for the instruction of the king states that the army in Ireland 'must be vitelid with bere, biskett, flowre, butter, chease, and fleshe out of Chestre, Lirpole, Northwales and Southwales and Bristow.'²⁰⁵ Some of the bullion required by the Irish army was also exported through Liverpool.²⁰⁶ Probably the Irish trade of the port revived as a consequence. Leland, in a brief note on Liverpool,²⁰⁷ says that 'Irish merchants come much thither, as to a good haven . . . At Liverpool is small custom paid that causeth merchants to resort. Good merchandize at Liverpool; and much Irish yarn, that Manchester men do buy there.' Thus already Liverpool was importing raw material for the nascent industries of Lancashire, and exporting the finished product.²⁰⁸ We hear of one Liverpool merchant²⁰⁹ trading with Drogheda, who in 1538 had for sale 12 lb. of London silks, and 12 pieces of kerseys, white, green and blue; three of the latter sold for £15 12s. But the trade of the reviving port extended beyond home waters. Edmund Gee of Chester and Liverpool, who is spoken of as the 'chief man and head merchant' of Liverpool,²¹⁰ persuaded a Spaniard, Lope de Rivera, to import into Liverpool large quantities of wine;²¹¹ in 1534 the deputy-butler for Lancashire complains that William Collinges has imported 18 tuns of wine into Liverpool without paying prisage;²¹² while in 1545 we hear of a Biscayan ship 'stayed at Liverpoole.'²¹³ When the embitterment of the Reformation struggle led English traders to prey upon Spanish ships, Liverpool sailors seem to have taken some part in these piratical adventures: in 1555 Inigo de Baldram, a Spaniard, complained to the Privy Council that he had been robbed by 'pirates of Lierpole and Chester.'²¹⁴ But the Spanish trade can only have been of the smallest proportions; even that with Ireland, the staple of Liverpool traffic, was humble enough.

Within the borough a modest development can be traced. In 1516 Oldhall Street was, by agreement with William Moore of the Oldhall, made an open road to the fields.²¹⁵ From 1524 a deed survives²¹⁶ in which the burgesses granted to Sir William Molyneux at a rental of 6s. a few roods of waste land beside the Moor Green, for the erection of a tithe-

barn to hold the tithes of Walton Church, which belonged to the Molyneux family. Moor Street now becomes Tithebarn Street. The importance of this deed is that it shows the burgesses acting as owners of the waste; and this is still more clearly exhibited in a borough rental of 1523,²¹⁷ prefixed to the Municipal Records, in which eight tenants pay among them 7s. 5d. for patches of common. A rental of the king's lands in Liverpool²¹⁸ dating from 1539 yields further interesting particulars. The total value was £10 1s. 4d., which was, of course, included in the lease of the farm. It is significant that only 3¾ burgages are enumerated; which appears to indicate that the burgage as a distinctive holding was passing out of use. Twenty-six burgages were included among the endowments of the four chantries in 1546.²¹⁹

The early years of the century saw the establishment of the last of the chantries, that of the priest John Crosse, who provided that the chaplain should also teach a school.²²⁰ His will contains also a bequest to the 'mayor and his brethren with the burgesses' of the 'new [house] called our Ladie house to kepe their courtes and such busynes as they shall thynke most expedient.' Thus by one act the borough became possessed of a school and a town hall.

The period, however, witnessed a number of disputes between the burgesses and the Crown or the lessees of the farm. In 1514 (David Griffith with his wife and son being then the lessees)²²¹ a commission²²² was appointed by the Crown 'on the behalf of our farmer of our toll within our said town of Liverpool' to inquire whether 'the Mayor and Burgesses . . . for their own singular lucre and advantage now of late have made many and divers foreign men not resident nor abiding in the said town to be burgesses of the same town to the intent to defraud us and our right of toll there.' The result of this inquiry (which was probably due to dissatisfaction with the yield of the farm) is not known. But it shows the burgesses trying to recoup themselves for the loss of the farm by taking payments for the admission of non-burgesses to that exemption from dues which was their chartered privilege. In 1528²²³ another commission was appointed to 'survey search and examine the concealments and subtraction of all and every such tolls customs and forfeitures as to us rightfully should belong . . . of any goods . . . conveyed to or from our port of Liverpool.' In the next year a new cause of quarrel appears. Thirteen men had been working a ferry from Liverpool to Runcorn. This ferry-right the lessee, Henry Ackers, claimed to be covered by the farm; and as a result of his complaint to the Crown, the mayor was ordered²²⁴ to put an end to this illegal ferry. The order seems to have been neglected, for

²⁰³ *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 326. As a ferry-right was also included in the farm lease, this grant is only explicable on the assumption that there were two ferries. The probability is that Cook's ferry plied between Liverpool and Runcorn.

²⁰⁴ State Papers, Hen. VIII, ii, 205.

²⁰⁵ *Ibid.* ii, 415.

²⁰⁶ *Acts of P.C.* 1552-4, p. 104.

²⁰⁷ Leland, *Itin.* vii, fol. 50, 44.

²⁰⁸ See Duchy Plead. v, m. 2 (19 Hen. VIII).

²⁰⁹ *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches. xxxv), ii, 119.

²¹⁰ In the judgement in the case of *Molyneux v. Corporation of Liv.*; *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 411.

²¹¹ *Duchy Plead.* ix, c. 10, p. 47.

²¹² *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches. xxxv), ii, 50.

²¹³ *Acts of P.C.* 1542-7, p. 248.

²¹⁴ *Ibid.* 1554-6, p. 236.

²¹⁵ Okill Transcripts, xiv, 118.

²¹⁶ In the Municipal archives.

²¹⁷ *Munic. Rec.* i, 5.

²¹⁸ Printed in Gregson, *Fragments*, App.

²¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²¹⁹ Raines, *Lancs. Chant.* (Chet. Soc. lix), 82-93.

²²⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Depositions, P. & M. v, m. 3; *Inventories of Ch. Gds.* (Chet. Soc. cxiii), 97-8.

²²¹ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. 21; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 329.

²²² Duchy of Lanc. Misc. 95, 36b; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 402.

²²³ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. 22; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 403.

²²⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. 95, fol. 104b; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 403.



LIVERPOOL . OLD TITHE BARN
(From a Water-colour Drawing, c. 1800)



LIVERPOOL : ST. JOHN'S LANE, 1865

in the next year Ackers petitioned the Chancellor of the Duchy for redress.²²⁵ The dispute was settled by the lessee granting a sub-lease²²⁶ to the burgess body, whereby they undertook to collect all the customs, tolls, and ferry-dues, and pay half of the total proceeds and £10. The royal rents of £10 and the mills (separately leased at 50s.)²²⁷ were excluded from this sub-lease; and as the sub-lease must have yielded to the lessor at least £20, his income from the town must have amounted to over £32, yielding him a handsome profit after he had paid his £14 6s. 8d. to the Crown. Incidentally these figures show that the town was regaining much of its prosperity, and approximating to the conditions of 1394, when the rent was £38; though it should be remembered that the value of money had in the meantime materially declined.

Of the effects of the first stages of the Reformation there is little to record. The only monastic property connected with the borough

was the house and barn in Water Street and the ferry-right over the Mersey, which belonged to the Priors of Birkenhead, and passed with the manor of Birkenhead to Ralph Worsley. But the later confiscation of the chantries affected Liverpool deeply. There were now four chantries in the chapel of St. Nicholas; their lands in 1546 had been worth £21 11s. 3d.,²²⁸ paying in chief rents to the king 10s. 3d.²²⁹

The lands of two of these chantries—those of the High Altar and of St. John—were sold, though the priests attached to them seem to have remained resident in the town.²³⁰ Among the purchasers²³¹ were many of the burgesses of Liverpool, who were thus to some extent committed to support of the Reformation. The lands of the chantries of St. Nicholas and St. Katherine remained in the hands of the Crown, and their revenues were respectively devoted to the maintenance of a priest for the Liverpool chapel and of a schoolmaster for the parish of Walton,²³² the pre-suppression chantry priests remaining to perform these functions.²³³ In 1565 the administration of these lands seems to have been transferred from the Duchy officers to the mayor and burgesses,²³⁴ who added further revenues raised among themselves,²³⁵ and henceforth controlled the appointment both of the priest and of the schoolmaster of the town.

Difference of opinion on the religious question may



WORSLEY. *Argent a chevron sable between three falcons of the last beaked legged and belled or.*

have helped to precipitate a serious quarrel between the borough and the lessee of the farm. This had been since 1537 in the hands of Sir William Molyneux²³⁶ and his son Sir Richard, who however had continued the arrangement of their predecessors whereby the burgesses administered the various powers and collected the dues,²³⁷ retaining half of them on payment of £10 per annum. In 1552 a mysterious lease was issued by Edward VI to one James Bedyll.²³⁸ It never took effect, but it may have been intended as an attack by the Protestant court upon the Roman Catholic Molyneuxes. If we suppose the burgesses to have been concerned in obtaining this lease, the quarrel with Molyneux which broke out immediately on the accession of Mary is easier to understand. Molyneux obtained a renewal²³⁹ of his lease, though his previous lease was still unexpired, and, the sub-lease to the burgesses having expired,²⁴⁰ he put in his own officers to collect the dues and hold the portmoot. The burgesses on their side obtained a confirmation of their charters,²⁴¹ though, having apparently overlooked the charter of Henry V,²⁴² it was the less favourable charter of Richard II of which they obtained a renewal. They seem to have trusted to this to justify their claim to collect the dues and hold the portmoot, which they proceeded to do in spite of the lessee, even throwing his agents into prison.²⁴³ The question was tried before the Chancery Court of the Duchy²⁴⁴ which gave its award on every point in favour of the lessees, awarding them 'all and singular tolls and other profits in any wise appertaining to the said town,' whether paid by freemen or by strangers, and also definitely declaring that the lessee had the right to 'keep courts within the said town . . . after such sort . . . as the courts . . . have been used to be kept,' and that suit at these courts must be rendered by all inhabitants.²⁴⁵ This was a serious blow to the burgesses; and, while space does not permit of an examination of the question, it seems clear that the burgesses were deprived of some rights which justly belonged to them.²⁴⁶ Two years later, on the intercession of Lord Strange and the attorney of the Duchy court, the quarrel was compromised by the renewal to the burgesses of the old sub-lease, which seems to have been continued throughout the remainder of the century.²⁴⁷

The municipal records from 1555 enable a clear account to be given of the mode of government to which the burgesses had now attained. At an assembly of burgesses held on St. Luke's Day, 18 October, a mayor and one bailiff were elected, a second bailiff being nominated by the new mayor at the same meeting.²⁴⁸ Other assemblies were held as occasion

²²⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Judic. Proc., Pleadings, iv; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 404; *Lanc. Pleadings* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches. xxxii), i, 186.

Probably the ferry in dispute was not the farm-ferry, but a continuance of that district ferry-right granted by Henry VII to Richard Cook.

²²⁶ Croxeth Mun. Liv. Box 10. R. 2, no. 7; *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 335.

²²⁷ Croxeth Mun. loc. cit. no. 3; *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 333.

²²⁸ Raines, *Lancs. Chant.* (Chet. Soc. ix), 82-93.

²²⁹ Rental of Hen. VIII, loc. cit.

²³⁰ *Munic. Rec. passim.*

²³¹ The list of purchasers is printed in Gregson's *Fragments*, lxiv.

²³² In the list of official payments of the Duchy printed in Gregson's *Fragments*, 31, 'the stipend of a clerk to serve in the chapel at Litherpoole £4 17s. 5d. and the fee of a clerk and schoole mr. of Walton £5 13s. 4d.'

²³³ *Munic. Rec.* i, 13b and 39a.

²³⁴ *Ibid.* 39.

²³⁵ *Ibid.* 13b.

²³⁶ The details of the history of the farm during this period, and copies of the leases, will be found in *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.*, 70-7 and 336-53.

²³⁷ *Ibid.* 338.

²³⁸ *Ibid.* 345 and 71 n.

²³⁹ *Ibid.* 349.

²⁴⁰ The previous sub-lease had been for 15 years.

²⁴¹ Original in Liv. Munic. Arch. *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 164.

²⁴² This appears from their pleading before the Duchy court, *Ibid.* 408.

²⁴³ *Mun. Rec.* i, 17a.

²⁴⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Misc., xcvi, 104b. *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 403.

²⁴⁵ *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 412.

²⁴⁶ For an analysis of this question, see *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 73-6.

²⁴⁷ Croxeth Mun. Liv., Box 10, no. 13, R. 2. Printed in *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 352. But in 1538 a new quarrel broke out with Sir R. Molyneux over the milling soke; Duchy Plead. cxlvii, m. 2.

²⁴⁸ *Mun. Rec.* i, 3a.

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demanded.²² Attendance was compulsory on all burgesses on penalty of a fine of 12.²³ The assembly elected a tithingman,²⁴ and occasionally expelled men from the liberties.²⁵ Distinct from the assembly was the Portmoot and Great Leet, held twice yearly. The Great Portmoot immediately followed the annual assembly, and elected all the minor officers, among whom may be named the sergeant at mace, two churchwardens, two lease-holders, two mass-reeves, four mass-cessors and tithings, two stewards of the common-hall, a water-bailiff, a hayward, two aldermen.²⁶ The portmoot was the legal descendant of the old manorial court, and as such the right to hold it was claimed by the lessee of the farm. When this right was exercised, as in 1555, portmoot and assembly were at war,²⁷ but normally almost all business was judiciously transacted at amice. At the portmoot assessments of messuages of nuptial custom were made by a jury of twenty-four or twelve burgesses impanelled by the bailiffs; they also appointed and set down "al sorts of orders or by-laws, misadvisances or matters from those passed by the assessor of messuages, and including many affairs not properly coming within the sphere of manorial court, but rather belonging to the sphere of the gild-mooten."

The mayor exercised supreme control over the whole executive business of the borough, the bailiffs and other officers being under his orders. He was always either a leading merchant, or a country gentleman of the neighbourhood. He presided over the ordinary session of the borough court, now called the mayor's court, which does not seem to have been claimed by the lessee. With him acted the Mayor's Justices or Aldermen, who were not popularly elected, but seem to have consisted of the ex-mayors. It is clear that this system of government was breaking down; and it was to undergo great changes in the next period.

In the second half of the century it becomes possible to trace in more detail the movement of population and the development of trade. In 1560 there were 122 names on the burgess roll;²⁸ but some of these were non-resident, and the number of resident burgesses was probably about 100. In the same year the number of households is given as 128.²⁹ In 1572,³⁰ of 151 names on the burgess roll about 100 may have been resident, while in 1581³¹ there were 100 names on the roll, of whom over 150 were resident. The number of houses rated for a subsidy in 1578 was 202.³² Including therefore resident burgesses and other non-burgess inhabitants, we may estimate the population at about 700 or 800 in the middle of the century, increasing slowly to about 1,000 or 1,200 at its close. In other words the 15th century only succeeded in bringing the population back to the figure it had already attained in 1500. The explanation of this slow growth is to be found

largely in the ravages of the plague which repeatedly attacked Liverpool during the period. The visitation of 1558 was so virulent that the fair was dropped in that year, no markets were held for three months, and over 240 persons, or one-fourth of the population, are said to have died.³³

The progress of shipping was equally unsatisfactory. A return of 1555³⁴ shows that there were in the port one ship of 100 tons and one of 50 tons,³⁵ together with seven smaller vessels, while four vessels of between 10 and 30 tons were at sea; there were 200 sailings connected with the port. In 1560³⁶ there were fifteen vessels, three of which belonged to Wallasey; the largest was of 40 tons burden, and the number of seamen was about eighty. In 1586³⁷ sixteen vessels can be counted in the entrance and clearance for a single month; probably the list is not exhaustive. The character of the port's trade continued unchanged. Manchester, Bolton, and Rascouer next frequented the marie: to buy Irish wares,³⁸ and sell "Manchester cottons" (coatings);³⁹ the outgoing trade was mainly to Ireland, and consisted of mixed cargoes of woollen, Sheffield wares, leather goods, and coal wares. The return cargoes from Dublin, Limerick, and Cardigan were invariably of yarns, nines, and sheepskin or fells. The foreign trade was of small proportions, and seems mainly to have been conducted by foreigners. But we hear of a Lancashire family sending to Liverpool to buy 22 marks of sack, 85 quarts of chest, 4 owl of iron, 4 lb. of price.⁴⁰ French and Spanish ships were sometimes brought as prizes into Liverpool, but not by Liverpool merchants.⁴¹ Piracy was rampant, and government did much ado to keep it in check even in the Irish Sea.⁴² There were, it is true, one or two merchants in Liverpool who traded with Spain;⁴³ one of these spent twelve months in a Spanish prison in 1587-8, and on returning was the first to give details of the preparation of the Armada.⁴⁴ But the trade with Spain was on so small a scale that when the monopolist Spanish trading company was established in 1578,⁴⁵ the Liverpool merchants were contemptuously exempt from submission to its regulations on the ground that they were only engaged in small retail trade. Even from the payment of tonnage and poundage duties Liverpool was exempt until the reign of Elizabeth,⁴⁶ no doubt because the yield would be so small as not to be worth the cost of collection.

It was probably for this reason that during the reign of Elizabeth the central government treated Liverpool as part of a large customs district which included the ports of North Wales, and had its centre at Chester. Orders of various sorts were frequently transmitted to the Mayor of Liverpool through the Mayor of Chester;⁴⁷ in one writ Liverpool and Chester were treated as a single port,⁴⁸ while in another Liverpool was actually amalgamated with Chester

²² *Munic. Rec.*, 1500.
²³ e.g. *ibid.*, p. 17.
²⁴ *ibid.*, p. 100.
²⁵ *ibid.*, p. 200.
²⁶ See especially the returns of 1555.

²⁷ *Munic. Rec.*, 1555.
²⁸ *Munic. Rec.*, 1560.
²⁹ *ibid.*, p. 128.
³⁰ *ibid.*, p. 151.
³¹ *ibid.*, p. 181.
³² *ibid.*, p. 202.
³³ *ibid.*, p. 170.
³⁴ *ibid.*, p. 155.
³⁵ *ibid.*, p. 155.
³⁶ *ibid.*, p. 170.
³⁷ *ibid.*, p. 200.
³⁸ *ibid.*, p. 170.
³⁹ *ibid.*, p. 170.
⁴⁰ *ibid.*, p. 170.
⁴¹ *ibid.*, p. 170.
⁴² *ibid.*, p. 170.
⁴³ *ibid.*, p. 170.
⁴⁴ *ibid.*, p. 170.
⁴⁵ *ibid.*, p. 170.
⁴⁶ *ibid.*, p. 170.
⁴⁷ *ibid.*, p. 170.
⁴⁸ *ibid.*, p. 170.

³³ *Second Acc. of the Blackheath* (Chet. Soc. trans.), 118.
³⁴ *Acc. of P.L.*, 1558-70, pp. 274, 305.
³⁵ *ibid.*, p. 222.
³⁶ *ibid.*, 1560-70, pp. 278, 288.
³⁷ *ibid.*, 1586-70, p. 309.
³⁸ *ibid.*, 1586-70, p. 309.
³⁹ *ibid.*, 1586-70, p. 309.
⁴⁰ *ibid.*, 1586-70, p. 309.
⁴¹ *ibid.*, 1586-70, p. 309.
⁴² *ibid.*, 1586-70, p. 309.
⁴³ *ibid.*, 1586-70, p. 309.
⁴⁴ *ibid.*, 1586-70, p. 309.
⁴⁵ *ibid.*, 1586-70, p. 309.
⁴⁶ *ibid.*, 1586-70, p. 309.
⁴⁷ *ibid.*, 1586-70, p. 309.
⁴⁸ *ibid.*, 1586-70, p. 309.

and 'Ilbrye' as one of the ports of Cheshire.²⁷⁶ This was made the basis of a claim on the part of Chester to superiority over Liverpool. This was not merely due to the claim of the Mayor of Chester to be vice-admiral of Lancashire and Cheshire;²⁷⁷ Chester claimed that Liverpool was only 'a creek within its port,' and that all ships entering the Mersey should pay dues through Chester. This claim, first formally advanced in 1565,²⁷⁸ was, in spite of backing from London, entirely repudiated by the Liverpool burgesses.²⁷⁹ They petitioned the Crown for protection; and eventually a commission sent down to investigate reported in Liverpool's favour.²⁸⁰ When Chester in 1578 made the more limited claim of supremacy over the Cheshire shore of the Mersey,²⁸¹ equal vigour was shown in repudiation. The question was not settled during this century; it reappeared in the early part of the 17th century,²⁸² and was not disposed of till in 1658²⁸³ an award was given in favour of Liverpool by the Surveyor-General of Customs—an award which was later confirmed by the first Restoration Surveyor-General in 1660.²⁸⁴

The administrative arrangement which gave to Chester the pretext for this claim had been dictated largely by convenience in organizing the transport of troops to Ireland, which went on with great vigour throughout the period. In 1573 Essex and part of his army were transported from Liverpool,²⁸⁵ and substantial forces also left the port in 1565,²⁸⁶ 1574,²⁸⁷ 1579,²⁸⁸ 1588,²⁸⁹ 1595,²⁹⁰ and 1596.²⁹¹ The transport of these troops was not unprofitable; 2s. a head was allowed for food during the passage,²⁹² and the cost of transport was more than £1 a head,²⁹³ while during the stay of the troops in Liverpool, which lasted sometimes for a long period,²⁹⁴ 3d. a head was allowed for each meal, and 4d. a day for a horse's fodder.²⁹⁵ But the visits of the troops were troublesome. Quarters and food had to be compulsorily provided. Even when they were promptly paid for, it must have been difficult for a town of less than 200 houses to provide for large forces; but the payment was often long delayed.²⁹⁶ Moreover the troops were often riotous. The town records give a vivid account of an affray which broke out among Lord Essex' men in 1573,²⁹⁷ and which brought out all the burgesses in battle array on the heath, while in 1581 there was a formidable mutiny²⁹⁸ which was only suppressed after sharp and exemplary punishment. A third inconvenience arose from the fact that the shipping of the port was often withdrawn from trade and detained for long periods in harbour, waiting for troops which never came. In 1593 it was only the intercession of Lord Derby²⁹⁹ for 'the poor masters and owners of vessels stayed at Liverpool' which obtained their release, though no troops were nearly ready.

This was by no means the only occasion on which Lord Derby came to the aid of the burgesses. He was almost officially described by Walsingham as the 'patron of the poor town of Liverpool,'³⁰⁰ and was appealed to on every occasion. One of the seats in Parliament (to which Liverpool had resumed the right of election in 1545),³⁰¹ was always reserved for his nominee; the other was usually placed at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Duchy, from whom, in all probability, Francis Bacon received the nomination which made him member for Liverpool in the session of 1588-9.³⁰² When in 1562³⁰³ the burgesses celebrated their reconciliation with Sir Richard Molyneux by nominating him to the seat usually reserved for the Chancellor, that official was so angry that he made a separate return, so that two sets of Liverpool members appear in the lists for that year,³⁰⁴ and it was only the protection of Lord Derby which reassured the town against his direful threats. Nothing can exceed the pitiful submissiveness of the burgesses when they have the misfortune to offend Lord Derby,³⁰⁵ nor the lavish enthusiasm with which they welcomed him in his visits to the town.³⁰⁶ He was their one protector against aggressive lessees, greedy rival towns, crushing monopolist companies or angry chancellors.

It follows from the use they made of their Parliamentary privilege that the burgesses took small interest in the progress of national affairs. They lit bonfires on the Queen's birthdays,³⁰⁷ but the only reflection of the excitement of 1588 which their records contain is the note of the erection of one gun on the Nabbe at the entrance to the Pool.³⁰⁸ Even the change of religious opinion is but faintly reflected in the records. As time went on they became more and more Protestant; their patron, the fourth Earl of Derby, was one of the keenest of Protestants by profession, offering the use of the Tower for the safe-keeping of recusants.³⁰⁹ Towards the end of the century we find the burgesses ordering the closing of all ale-houses on the 'Sabbath' day, demanding a sermon or homily every Sunday, and engaging, in addition to the 'minister,' a zealous and faithful preacher at £4 per annum.³¹⁰

For the burgesses indeed, the development of their own institutions (which now entered on a striking new phase) was more vital than political or religious events. Probably it was the series of disputes into which they had been drawn, and which had so seriously threatened their liberties, that led to the development of an executive committee within the assembly of burgesses, hitherto supreme.³¹¹ The assembly was unsuited to carry on these struggles,³¹² and after several experiments with councils elected for a limited period, which all failed through the jealousy of the burgess body, in 1580 a permanent self-renewing council of twenty-four ordinary members with

²⁷⁶ *Acts of P.C.* 1558-70, p. 288.

²⁷⁷ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1625-6, p. 430.

²⁷⁸ *Munic. Rec.* i, 143b.

²⁷⁹ *Ibid.* i, 159a; ii, 31.

²⁸⁰ *Ibid.* i, 156a.

²⁸¹ *Picton, Munic. Rec.* i, 37.

²⁸² *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1619-23, pp. 24, 34,

43.

²⁸³ *Picton, Munic. Rec.* i, 153.

²⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 306. The award is printed in full by Baines, *Hist. Liv.* 242 n.

²⁸⁵ *Acts of P.C.* 1571-5, p. 113.

²⁸⁶ *Ibid.* 1558-70, p. 264.

²⁸⁷ *Ibid.* 1571-5, p. 279.

²⁸⁸ *Ibid.* 1578-80, p. 223.

²⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 1588, p. 331.

²⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 1595-6, pp. 280, 314, 422.

²⁹¹ *Ibid.* 1596-7, pp. 165, 478.

²⁹² *Harl. MS.* 1926, Art. 10, fol.

29.

²⁹³ *Acts of P.C.* 1588, p. 331.

²⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 1578-80, p. 296; 1571-5,

p. 279.

²⁹⁵ *Ibid.* p. 296.

²⁹⁶ *Ibid.* 1571-5, p. 279.

²⁹⁷ *Picton, Munic. Rec.* i, 109.

²⁹⁸ *Acts of P.C.* 1580-1, pp. 64, 96.

²⁹⁹ *Ibid.* 1592-3, p. 439.

³⁰⁰ *Picton, Munic. Rec.* i, 44.

³⁰¹ *Pink and Beavan, Parly. Rep. of*

Lancs. 350. In this work will be found a full list of the members, with biographical notes.

³⁰² *Ibid.* 184.

³⁰³ *Picton, Munic. Rec.* i, 62 ff.

³⁰⁴ *Return of Memb. of Parl.* 438.

³⁰⁵ *Munic. Rec.* i, 43.

³⁰⁶ *Ibid.* 48 and *passim*.

³⁰⁷ *Ibid.* 48.

³⁰⁸ *Ibid.* 93.

³⁰⁹ *Acts of P.C.* 1580-1, p. 270.

³¹⁰ *Munic. Rec. passim*.

³¹¹ On this movement see *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 79-86.

³¹² *Picton, Munic. Rec.* i, 68.

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twelve aldermen was appointed.³¹³ Though it was to go through some vicissitudes, this body remained in control of the borough till 1835.

The records of this period present a very vivid picture of the social condition and customs of the borough. Space does not permit of any summary of these, but something must be said on the methods of conducting trade.³¹⁴ The regulation of trade was in the hands of the mayor and aldermen, acting under by-laws laid down by the portmoot or the assembly of burgesses. In the weekly market for local traffic no outsider was allowed to purchase corn until the wants of the burgesses had been satisfied. Forestalling and regrating were severely punished. Ingate and outgate dues were charged for goods brought to or from the market; from these the burgesses and also the inhabitants of Altcar and Prescot were free. The masters of ships bringing cargoes into the Mersey, after paying anchorage dues, had to obtain permission from the mayor before offering their goods for sale. First the mayor determined whether he should offer to take the whole cargo as a 'town's bargain.' If he decided to do this, a sum was offered which had been estimated by the merchant prysors. If the importer refused this offer he must either leave the port or agree with the mayor as to the sum he must pay to 'make his best market,' i.e. to offer his goods for sale in open market. It was a system of high protection for the burgesses and minute regulation, so vexatious and hampering to trade that it was already breaking down by the end of the century.

The first three decades of the 17th century saw the prosperity and the burghal liberties of Liverpool safely re-established. The port was largely used for transport to Ireland during the reigns of James I and Charles I³¹⁵—more largely now than Chester. In 1625 five transports containing 550 men were wrecked on the coast of Holyhead on the way to Carrickfergus, and less than two hundred men were saved.³¹⁶ The loss of five vessels was a serious blow to a small port, and the mayor feared that 'unless the king compassionates the town, it will be the utter overthrow of that corporation.' Pirates, too, still haunted the Irish seas; frequent levies of money had to be raised for dealing with them,³¹⁷ and even under the firm rule of Wentworth in Ireland a 'Biscayan Spanish rogue' took up his station off Dublin Bay, 'outraved the two kingdoms,' and captured two Liverpool vessels, one of which had cargo to the value of £3,000, while another bore 'a trunk of damask' belonging to the lord-lieutenant himself.³¹⁸ Nevertheless the prosperity of the port steadily increased, and gained especially from the development of Irish industries under Wentworth. In 1618 the number of vessels in the port³¹⁹ was twenty-four, with a total tonnage of 462. In the next year Chester had to represent to the Crown that it possessed no ships, trading only in small barks.³²⁰ The superior rival of the previous century had been distanced; and this being so, it is not surprising that

Liverpool should have repudiated, with even greater vigour than in 1565, the claim of Chester to supremacy, which was revived in 1619.³²¹ To retain a share of the trade in Irish yarn, Chester had to make special treaties with Irish exporters; ³²² but even then Liverpool more than held its own.³²³ Foreign trade as well as Irish trade was increasing,³²⁴ especially with Spain; a part of the salt of Cheshire, hitherto almost monopolized by Chester, came to supply outgoing cargoes; malt was brought from Tewkesbury to Liverpool by the Severn and the sea; ³²⁵ and there is even a record of one cargo of tobacco ³²⁶ brought direct from the Indies—the beginning of Liverpool's American trade.

This growing prosperity is reflected in a growth of population, despite a visitation of the plague in 1609.³²⁷ The number of freemen rose from 190 in 1589 to 256 in 1620 and to 450 in 1645.³²⁸ Though some of these were non-resident, there was also a considerable non-freeman population in the borough, and the population on the eve of the Civil War may, perhaps, be estimated at 2,000 or 2,500. At the same time the corporate revenue undergoes a remarkable expansion. In 1603 it was £55; in 1650 it had risen to £273.³²⁹

The borough was comparatively little troubled during the early years of the century by the difficulties by which it had been faced in the preceding age. In 1617 the copyholders of West Derby, instigated by Sir Richard Molyneux, raised a claim to a part of the Liverpool waste,³³⁰ now administered by the borough; but the mayor and bailiffs were instructed to 'make known unto them . . . that time out of mind the liberties which we claim have belonged to our town, and that we have evidence to maintain the same,' and the question was not pressed. In 1620 there was an obscure dispute with Sir Richard over the levying of prisage duties on wine,³³¹ the issue of which is unknown. Several times during the period the borough authorities came in conflict with the Duchy courts on the question of the competence of the borough courts to try all cases arising within the liberties,³³² a right which was vigorously and successfully maintained. But the questions which occupy most space in the records are internal disputes, especially concerning the powers and duties of the burghal officers. From 1633 to 1637 a fierce controversy raged with the town-clerk,³³³ Robert Dobson, who, having paid £70 for his office, considered himself irremovable, and bore himself with intolerable insolence towards the mayor and bailiffs. This controversy eventually led to a dispute with the Chancery Court of the Duchy, to which Dobson tried to remove his case. There were disputes also with the bailiffs. The bailiffs of 1626³³⁴ were imprisoned in the Common Hall for refusing to carry out the instructions of the Town Council; the bailiffs of 1629³³⁵ brought an action against the corporation in the King's Bench, for which one of them was deprived of the freedom.

³¹³ Picton, *Munic. Rec.* i, 52; and *Hist. Munic. Govt.* 85.

³¹⁴ *Munic. Rec. passim*; the detailed regulations of trade occupy perhaps a larger amount of space in the records than any other single subject.

³¹⁵ *Liv. Munic. Rec. passim*; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* viii, App. i, 380b-6b; *ibid.* iv, 2, 3, 6; *ibid.* v, 350; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1625-6, p. 40, &c.

³¹⁶ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1625-6, pp. 5, 6, 8.

³¹⁷ *Ibid.* 1619-23, pp. 24, 43.

³¹⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. ii, 10.

³¹⁹ *S.P. Dom. Jas. I.* cix, 9 (1).

³²⁰ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1619-23, p. 24.

³²¹ *Ibid.* pp. 34, 104.

³²² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* viii, App. i, 381b.

³²³ *Ibid.* 399a.

³²⁴ *Liv. Munic. Rec. passim*.

³²⁵ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 181.

³²⁶ *Ibid.*

³²⁷ *Shuttleworth Accounts* (Chet. Soc. xxxv), 186; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. iv, 62.

³²⁸ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 124.

³²⁹ *Ibid.* 174.

³³⁰ *Ibid.* 169.

³³¹ *Ibid.* 274.

³³² *Ibid.* 136, 131, 165, 171.

³³³ *Ibid.* 161 ff.

³³⁴ *Ibid.* 126.

³³⁵ *Ibid.*

Probably the cause of these disputes was the control exercised by the new Town Council over officials, who, before its establishment, had been accustomed to uncontrolled authority. During this period the Town Council seems to have remained on good terms with the body of burgesses; ³³⁶ partly because its meetings were open; partly because it appears to have been the practice for the bailiffs, elected on the annual election day, to become thereafter members of the council for life. ³³⁷ This gave to the burgesses-body some control over the membership of the council, and probably left few places to be filled up by the council itself.

But the most striking sign of the growing independence of the borough is to be seen in the use made of its privilege of electing to Parliament. Lord Derby still occasionally nominated one member, but the Chancellor of the Duchy lost his right; always one, and sometimes both, of the members were now genuinely elected by the borough, wages were paid to them, and care was taken that they earned them. In the elections all freemen took part, and, probably because the Town Council was so recently established and because national politics were beginning to be interesting, this power was never usurped from the freemen by the council. An illustration of the mode of treatment of their members by the burgesses may be quoted. In 1611 Mr. Brook ³³⁸ sent in a bill for £28 10s. for the wages of his attendance during the previous session. Of this he had already 'received in allowance and payments £14 5s. 7d., and so rested due to him £14 4s. 5d., which 4s. 5d. was deducted in regard of his stay in Chester about his own business four days, and so he was allowed £14 absolutely, provided he delivered first the New Charter.'

Mr. Brook did not produce a charter, and we are left to infer that his wages were not paid. This is one of a series of applications for a charter which occur at frequent intervals in the later years of the 16th century and the first quarter of the 17th, inspired by the sense of insecurity in their privileges to which the controversies of the previous fifty years had given rise. There survives a memorandum, ³³⁹ dating from about 1580, in which the Recorder gives it as his opinion that the borough had never in any of its charters been incorporated in express words, and that all its privileges must remain insecure until this was rectified. Applications in 1603, ³⁴⁰ 1611, ³⁴¹ and 1617 ³⁴² were unsuccessful; but at length in 1626 ³⁴³ a new charter was purchased from Charles I, then embarrassed by the war with Spain and by the quarrel with Parliament.

The charter of Charles I is the most important of the series, after that of Henry III. It definitely incorporated the borough; confirmed it in all the powers it exercised, whether enjoyed by grant or by usurpation; vested in the burgess body full powers of legislation not only for themselves but for all inhabitants of the borough; and granted, probably for

the first time, ³⁴⁴ the right to hold a court under the Statute of Merchants. The charter did not even name the town council, which was thus left at the mercy of the burgess body; but in the next year the existing council was re-elected, and as there is no trace of any discussion of the question until the second half of the century, it would seem that no attack on the powers of the council was intended. The existence of the bench of aldermen is only incidentally recognized by the appointment of the senior alderman for the time being as a justice of the peace. The charter thus gave ground for a good deal of dispute, though none seems to have arisen. But it was an invaluable grant, for it secured the burgesses in the possession of all the vague rights which they had usurped since 1394, but which had been threatened since the Molyneuxes obtained possession of the lease of the farm; particularly the ownership of the waste and the sovereignty of the borough officers over the whole population of the borough. It left unsettled, however, several questions at issue between the borough and the lessees of the farm which had remained dormant since 1555.

It was fortunate that the charter had been obtained before 1628, for in that year Charles I sold Liverpool, ³⁴⁵ with some three hundred other manors, to trustees on behalf of the citizens of London, in acquittance of a number of loans. So long as the Molyneux lease lasted the Londoners' ownership of the lordship meant nothing beyond the right of receiving the £14 6s. 8d. of farm rent, which had to be at once paid over to the Crown, the sale having been made subject to an annual rent-charge of this amount. The lordship was therefore worthless to the Londoners; it was valuable only to Sir Richard Molyneux, who by buying it from them for £400 in 1636 ³⁴⁶ obtained in perpetuity and in freehold the rights he had previously enjoyed by lease, as well as any other rights that might be construed as coming under the lordship. This placed the burgesses more fully than ever at his mercy. In 1638 he commenced an action in the Court of Wards ³⁴⁷ to prohibit the burgesses from working an illicit ferry and mill which had somehow got into their possession. The burgesses, resisting, petitioned the Crown for a grant of the lease of the farm to themselves; ³⁴⁸ but this, although the king 'made a most gracious answer,' was obviously out of his power since the sale, and they found it necessary to come to an agreement, ³⁴⁹ whereby they were to pay Molyneux £20 per annum without prejudice to their rights. Before the question could be raised again, and before Molyneux could attempt to press home other claims, the Civil War had broken out, and the later stages of the dispute were postponed until after the Restoration.

The side which Liverpool was likely to take in the great struggle would not have been easy to predict from its action during the preceding years. On the whole the temper of the burgesses, in religious matters,

³³⁶ It is impossible to tell whether the assembly had in this period been wholly superseded, the word 'Assembly' being used for both types of meetings. There is some evidence that council meetings were open to freemen; *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 127.

³³⁷ *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 88 and note.

³³⁸ *Picton, Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 157.

³³⁹ *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.*, 90.

³⁴⁰ *Norris Papers* (Chet. Soc. ix), 8.

³⁴¹ *Picton, Munic. Rec.* i, 157.

³⁴² *Ibid.* 156.

³⁴³ *Orig.* in *Liv. Mun. Archives; Hist. Munic. Govt.* 165-89. An analysis of the charter is given in the same work, 91-4.

³⁴⁴ The doquet of the charter speaks of it as 'a confirmation . . . of ancient liberties with an addition of a clause for

the acknowledgment of statute merchant;'

ibid. 166.

³⁴⁵ The deed of sale is printed in *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 362-81.

³⁴⁶ Deed of sale at Croxeth (*Liv. box 10*, *bdle. R, No. 6*), *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 381.

³⁴⁷ *Picton, Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 132.

³⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 133.

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seems to have been Puritan. Thus it was found necessary to have, in addition to the incumbent of the chapel, a 'preacher of the Word of God,'³⁵⁰ who received £20 or £30 per annum together with 'a reasonable milk cow,' which was to be 'changed at the discretion of the Council;' and in 1629 the mayor petitioned the Bishop of Chester, Bridgeman, for permission to arrange 'once a month two sermons upon a week-day.'³⁵¹ The list of preachers arranged for the following year in accordance with the licence then obtained, is significant. It includes Kay, Vicar of Walton, who later became a Presbyterian, and Richard Mather, minister of the Ancient Chapel of Toxteth Park, who was driven to America by Laud in 1636. Probably the presence in Toxteth of a little group of Puritan farmers, planted there by Sir Richard Molyneux when the park was brought under cultivation in 1604,³⁵² had considerable influence upon the Puritan temper of the borough.

On the other hand, the influence of the surrounding gentry was exercised almost entirely on the Royalist side. The Royalism of West Derby Hundred was even stronger than the Parliamentarianism of Salford Hundred, and the centre and support of it was the special patron of Liverpool, Lord Strange, who during the incapacity of his father, until he succeeded to the title in 1642, represented the house of Stanley. The only considerable family in the district which took the Parliamentarian side was that of the Moores, of Liverpool,³⁵³ and, local as they were, they could not balance the Derby influence. Thus torn asunder, the borough followed an extremely vacillating course. To the Parliament of 1623 two Royalist members were returned.³⁵⁴ In that of 1625 the Puritan, Edward Moore, was balanced by Lord Strange.³⁵⁵ In the Petition of Right Parliament there were again two strong Royalist members.³⁵⁶ Thus in the first period of the national controversy, the influence of the neighbouring gentry was able to outweigh the Puritan tendencies of the borough. But during the eleven years of personal government, the tide of opinion turned. On the first levy of ship-money in 1634, Liverpool was required to pay £15 as its share of the cost of a ship of 400 tons, to be raised by the maritime counties of Wales, by Cheshire, Lancashire, and Cumberland;³⁵⁷ the same sum was assessed by a committee of mayors and sheriffs upon Carlisle, while Chester had to pay £100. The burden was a light enough one for a town which a little later raised without difficulty £160 to fight a single law-suit;³⁵⁸ but there was keen opposition,³⁵⁹ several burgesses declined to pay, and threatened the bailiffs with actions at law if they should attempt distrains; the Town Council had to resolve that the costs of such actions should be borne at the town's expense, but there were two members of the council itself who protested against this. In the next year John Moore, the regicide, was elected mayor, and on the second levy of ship-money there were similar difficulties.^{359a}

When the meeting of the Short Parliament ended

the period of personal government, both of the Liverpool members were in the opposition;³⁶⁰ while to the Long Parliament Liverpool returned the acrid Puritan, John Moore, along with Sir Richard Wynne,³⁶¹ who, though he had accompanied Charles I on his journey to Spain, was by no means a staunch Royalist: he voted against the attainder of Strafford, but he was a member of the deputation to present the Grand Remonstrance to the king.³⁶² It is tolerably clear that had the burgesses been left to themselves, without the influence of Lord Derby and others, Liverpool, like other ports, would have been enrolled on the Parliamentary side.

When, on the outbreak of war, the Parliamentary party in Lancashire began to organize their resistance against the vigorous action of Lord Strange, John Moore of Liverpool was the only gentleman of West Derby Hundred whom they could find to include in their list of deputy-lieutenants. Even he was apparently helpless in Liverpool, for he is found with the other Parliamentary leaders at Manchester in the middle of 1642.³⁶³ Liverpool, controlled by the Molyneux Castle and the Stanley Tower, was defenceless against the Royalist party. Lord Strange was able to seize the large stock of powder which lay in the town,³⁶⁴ and to garrison both castle and tower. He was actively supported by the mayor, John Walker,³⁶⁵ who received a royal letter of commendation for his action; but the presence of a considerable Parliamentary party in the town is indicated by the note that the mayor had been threatened, perhaps by John Moore, with imprisonment and transportation from the country.³⁶⁶ Colonel Edward Norris, of Speke, became governor,³⁶⁷ and thirty barrels of gunpowder were sent into the town from Warrington.³⁶⁸ Nothing, however, seems to have been done to strengthen the defence of the town. It remained under Royalist control so long as Lord Derby's strength was sufficient to hold the western half of the county. When, in the early months of 1643, his main force was called off for service in the midlands, the Parliamentary forces from Manchester rapidly overran the western half of the county, and by May, Lathom House and Liverpool were the only Royalist strongholds left. Colonel Tyldesley, with the remnant of the Royalist forces, fell back upon Liverpool;³⁶⁹ but he was hotly followed by Assheton with the Manchester Parliamentarians,³⁷⁰ while a Parliamentary ship entering the Mersey cut off retreat in that direction.³⁷¹ After two days' fighting Assheton had captured the whole line of Dale Street and also the chapel of St. Nicholas, in the tower of which guns were mounted which commanded the town. Tyldesley was forced to treat, asking for a free retreat to Wigan with arms and artillery. These terms were refused, and an assault completely routed the Royalists, who lost eighty dead and 300 prisoners, while the loss of the attacking force was only seven killed.³⁷² The date of this first siege is unknown, but it was probably at the end of May 1643.

The Parliamentarians, now masters of Liverpool,

³⁵⁰ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 197.

³⁵¹ *Ibid.* 200.

³⁵² *V.C.H. Lancs.* iii, 42.

³⁵³ The Irelands of Hale were a little too far away.

³⁵⁴ *Ret. of Memb. of Parl.*

³⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁵⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* viii, App. i, 383a; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1634-5, p. 568.

³⁵⁸ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 133.

³⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 220. The money was, however, duly paid; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1634-5, p. 569.

^{359a} *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1636-7, pp. 205-6.

³⁶⁰ *Ret. of Memb. of Parl.*

³⁶¹ *Ibid.*

³⁶² *Commons' Journ.* sub die.

³⁶³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* v, 32a.

³⁶⁴ *Ibid.* ix, App. iii, 391b. It amounted to 3,000 cwt. of powder in 1637 and 1638;

Cal. S.P. Dom. 1637, p. 507; 1638-9, p. 387.

³⁶⁵ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 137.

³⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 138.

³⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 137.

³⁶⁹ 'Exceeding joyfull News,' &c. printed in Ormerod, *Lanc. Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc. ii), 104.

³⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

³⁷¹ *Ibid.* and 138.

³⁷² Ormerod, loc. cit. 105.

proceeded to make very effective use of their capture. Lieut.-Col. Venables was appointed governor,⁸⁷³ with martial powers overriding the town council. On his recall, early in 1644, he was succeeded, as a result of a petition from the burgesses, by Colonel John Moore,⁸⁷⁴ who remained in command until the town fell before Rupert. The German engineer Rosworm was brought from Manchester to reconstruct the fortifications,⁸⁷⁵ which were, however, not very skilfully laid out. A ditch 36 ft. wide and 9 ft. deep was cut from the river,⁸⁷⁶ north of the Old Hall, to the Pool. Behind it ran a high earthen rampart, which was broken by gates where it was crossed by Oldhall Street, Titebarn Street, and Dale Street, each gate being protected by cannon. Earthworks with batteries guarded the line of the Pool, and a strong battery of eight guns was placed at the angle of the Pool, below the castle. In addition, a number of guns were placed on the castle. A regular garrison, consisting of a regiment of foot and a troop of horse,⁸⁷⁷ was kept in the town; but in addition military service was required of the burgesses, for whose use 100 muskets, 100 bandoliers, and 100 rests were delivered to the mayor and aldermen,⁸⁷⁸ a fine of 1s. being imposed on any burgess who failed to turn out for duty 'at the beating of the drum.'⁸⁷⁹ During the period of military occupation the authority of the governor overrode that of the town council. He was present at its meetings,⁸⁸⁰ and most of his officers were admitted to the freedom. John Moore seems to have been far from successful as a governor. Adam Martindale, who served as his chaplain,⁸⁸¹ gives a terrible picture of the governor's entourage, though he praises⁸⁸² the 'religious officers of the company' with whom he 'enjoyed sweet communion,' as they met 'every night at one another's quarters, by turnes, to read scriptures, to confer of good things, and to pray together.'

The functions which Liverpool had to perform were threefold. On land, the garrison had to hold a Royalist district in check, and to take part in the siege of Lathom House. In addition it had to keep in touch with the Parliamentary forces in Cheshire, and be prepared to deal with movements of the Royalist garrison of Chester. On the sea the function of Liverpool was still more important. It was the 'only haven' of the Parliamentarians on the west coast, and it therefore became the base of naval movements intended to prevent communication between Ormond, in Ireland, and the English Royalists.⁸⁸³ For this purpose part of the fleet was stationed here as early as June 1643,⁸⁸⁴ and five months later this force amounted to six men-of-war,⁸⁸⁵ and Colonel Moore, Governor of Liverpool, became Vice-Admiral for Lancashire and Westmorland.⁸⁸⁶ It was under the command of one Captain Danks or Dansk,⁸⁸⁷ and though the prevalent north-west winds sometimes shut him into the Mersey, he was able very seriously to harass the Royalists, intercepting supplies⁸⁸⁸ upon which the Irish Royalists were

dependent, and preventing the transport of troops. Royalist vessels from Bristol, indeed, disputed with the Liverpool ships the command of the Irish Sea,⁸⁸⁹ but not very effectively; the Puritan sailors of Bristol were half-hearted in the service, and one Bristol ship laden with arms and supplies for Chester deserted and sailed into the Mersey.⁸⁹⁰ Ormond felt the position to be so serious for himself that he wrote to the Royalist forces in Cheshire,⁸⁹¹ 'earnestly recommending' them to attack Liverpool 'as soon as they possibly can,' and urging that 'no service to my apprehension can at once so much advantage this place (Dublin) and Chester, and make them so useful to each other.' The same urgent advice was given by Archbishop Williams,⁸⁹² in command at Conway. The capture of Liverpool was one of the immediate objectives of Byron's force of 3,000 Irish, which landed in Cheshire in November 1643, and on its arrival supplies were sent in to Liverpool,⁸⁹³ and forces called up to its aid.⁸⁹⁴ The defeat of Byron in January 1644 left the Liverpool garrison free to press the siege of Lathom⁸⁹⁵ in conjunction with Assheton's forces from Bolton. But the straits of Lathom formed an additional reason for a vigorous blow from the Royalist side. Lord Derby was urgent⁸⁹⁶ upon Prince Rupert to relieve Lathom, and to seize Liverpool, 'which your highness took notice of in the map the last evening I was with you, for there is not at this time fifty men in the garrison.'

Urged by these motives, the capture of Liverpool was one of the tasks which Rupert set himself on his northward march, in May and June, to the relief of Newcastle in York. His approach caused Moore to retreat hastily to Liverpool, while the garrison was reinforced by 400 men sent from Manchester;⁸⁹⁷ the ships in the Mersey were drawn up in the port to assist in repelling the attack;⁸⁹⁸ women, children, and suspects were removed from the town,⁸⁹⁹ and all who remained 'were resolute to defend' the place.

It was on 9 June that Rupert, fresh from a brilliant success over the Parliamentarians, came down over the hill which overlooked and commanded the little town. 'A mere crow's nest,' he is said to have called it, 'which a parcel of boys might take.'⁹⁰⁰ But two furious assaults of the kind which had carried all before them at Bolton were alike unsuccessful,⁹⁰¹ the loss to the besieging force being stated at 1,500. Rupert had then to throw up earthworks⁹⁰² and bring up his artillery, which during several days' cannonade cost 'a hundred barrels of munition, which,' says a correspondent of Lord Ormond, 'makes Prince Rupert march ill-provided.'⁹⁰³ At length a night attack was led by Caryll, brother of Lord Molyneux,⁹⁰⁴ whose local knowledge brought the surprise party through the fields on the north to the outhouses of the Old Hall, the family mansion of the governor of the town, which they reached at three o'clock in the morning. They found the ramparts deserted by the regular garrison, which had been drawn off by Colonel

⁸⁷³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. x, App. iv, 66.*

⁸⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

⁸⁷⁵ 'Rosworm's good service,' &c. in Ormerod, loc. cit. 229.

⁸⁷⁶ Seacome, *Hist. of the House of Stanley.*

⁸⁷⁷ Martindale, *Autobiog.* (Chet. Soc. iv),

36-7.

⁸⁷⁸ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec. i, 138.*

⁸⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 139.

⁸⁸¹ Martindale, *Autobiog.* 36-7.

⁸⁸² *Ibid.* 37-8.

^{882a} *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiii, App. i,*

157.

⁸⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 713.

⁸⁸⁶ *Ibid. x, App. iv, 67.*

⁸⁸⁷ Carte, *Life of Ormond*, iii, 190.

⁸⁸⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiii, App. i, 133.*

⁸⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 153.

⁸⁹⁰ Ormerod, op. cit. 154.

⁸⁹¹ Carte, *Life of Ormond*, iii, 229.

⁸⁹² *Ibid.* 212.

⁸⁹³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. x, App. iv, 68.*

⁸⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

⁸⁹⁵ Ormerod, op. cit. 162, 173, 185.

⁸⁹⁶ Warburton, *Rupert*, 364.

⁸⁹⁷ *Merc. Brit. in Ormerod*, op. cit. 199.

⁸⁹⁸ Seacome, *House of Stanley*, 117.

⁸⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

⁹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*

⁹⁰¹ Ormerod, op. cit. 199.

⁹⁰² Seacome, loc. cit.

⁹⁰³ Ormond MSS. ii, 319.

⁹⁰⁴ *Moore Rental* (ed. W. F. Irvine), 16.

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Moore during the night, and embarked with the military stores on the shipping in the Pool.⁴⁰⁵ About 400 men of the garrison, however, still remained, and these offered a vigorous resistance. Street fighting went on for several hours; though there seems to have been some sort of surrender, 'Prince Rupert's men did slay almost all they met with, to the number of 360, and among others . . . some that had never borne arms, . . . yea, one poor blind man';⁴⁰⁶ Caryll Molyneux, according to Sir Edward Moore, the runaway Colonel's son, killing 'seven or eight poor men with his own hands.'⁴⁰⁷ The remainder of the garrison surrendered at the High Cross. They were imprisoned in the tower and the chapel, while Rupert took up his quarters in the castle, and the town was given over to sack. The number of the killed is indicated by the fact that six months later every household had to provide a man to aid in 'better covering the dead bodies of our murdered neighbours' of the 'great company of our inhabitants murdered and slain by Prince Rupert's forces.'⁴⁰⁸

The capture of the town probably took place on 14 or 15 June; it is mentioned in the *Mercurius Britannicus* of 17 June.⁴⁰⁹ Rupert remained in the castle till the 19th,⁴¹⁰ when he marched for Lathom. The intervening days were probably spent in drawing up proposals for the refortification of the town, which was intrusted to a Spanish engineer, de Gomme. His excellent plan survives, but was never carried out.

The defeat of Rupert at Marston Moor probably gave pause to these elaborate schemes. On his retreat he was expected to call at Liverpool,⁴¹¹ but does not seem to have done so. Liverpool was now again, except Lathom, the only Royalist stronghold in Lancashire.⁴¹² To garrison it Sir Robert Byron had been left with a large force of English and Irish troops;⁴¹³ there was also a considerable number of cattle within the walls,⁴¹⁴ while guns had been mounted on 'Worral side' (probably near the modern New Brighton) to prevent the approach of Parliamentary ships.⁴¹⁵ To deal with Liverpool and Lathom 1,000 horse were detached by Lord Fairfax from the main army on 8 August to join the Lancashire Parliamentary levies,⁴¹⁶ and the whole force was placed under the command of Sir John Meldrum. During August the Royalists were strong enough to keep the field, and there was a good deal of fighting between Liverpool and Lathom. But after 20 August, when the Royalists were severely defeated at Ormskirk,⁴¹⁷ it is probable that the formal siege of Liverpool began. Meldrum did not waste men on assaults, but sat down before the town and drew formal lines of entrenchment.⁴¹⁸ He was assisted by a fleet in the river under Colonel Moore,⁴¹⁹ probably the same with which he had escaped in June; and 'the sad inhabitants from both sides are deeply distressed.' The Royalist forces in the neighbourhood strained every nerve to effect a relief; a new force raised by Lord Derby had to be beaten back on

10 September;⁴²⁰ the Chester garrison had to be strictly blockaded to prevent its sending relief; and on 17 September a force of 4,000 men was met by the Parliamentarians at Oswestry⁴²¹ marching to the relief of Liverpool. It was doubtless the value of Liverpool as a point of contact between Ireland and the northern Royalists which accounted for the importance attached to it. Well provisioned and strongly garrisoned, the town held out for nearly two months. In the last days of October fifty of the English soldiers in the garrison, fearing to share the fate threatened to the Irish, deserted,⁴²² driving with them into Meldrum's camp the greater part of the cattle in the town. On 1 November the remainder of the garrison mutinied, imprisoned their officers, and surrendered the town at discretion.⁴²³ An attempt to imitate Moore's example by shipping supplies and ammunition in some vessels in the river was checked by the commander of the besieging force, who sent out rowing-boats to capture the ships.

During the remainder of the war Liverpool remained at peace, but for some years seems to have been used as one of the principal places of arms in the county.^{423a} Colonel Moore for a time resumed command; but his prestige was ruined by his behaviour during Rupert's siege; and though Meldrum exonerated him from blame,⁴²⁴ the townsmen themselves felt that the town had been needlessly abandoned, and petitioned Parliament to inquire as to whose was the 'neglect or default.'⁴²⁵ Moore left for Ireland, and was replaced by another governor. His family never recovered from the discredit into which he had brought it, or from the financial difficulties in which he involved himself. As a recompense for its services and sufferings the town obtained several important grants from the Commonwealth government; money for the relief of widows and orphans,⁴²⁶ licence to cut timber from the Molyneux and Derby estates for the rebuilding of the town,⁴²⁷ the abolition of the Molyneux tenancy of the lease,⁴²⁸ and a grant of £10,000 worth of land, at first assigned from the estates of 'malignants,' in Galway,⁴²⁹ which, however, turned out to be entirely illusory. At the same time the Tower passed from the possession of the house of Stanley, being sequestered, and on 19 September 1646 sold by the Committee for Compounding.⁴³⁰ The period of the Civil War thus saw the borough released from the feudal superiority which had so long oppressed it; and though this came back at the Restoration it was less patiently endured, and lasted but a short time. The period also saw the division of the burgesses into two acrimonious political and religious parties, whose strife was to give a new character to the political development of the next epoch.

In the second half of the 17th century the development of Liverpool, which had begun in the first half of the century and been checked by the Civil Wars, received a remarkable impetus; so that in 1699 the

⁴⁰⁵ Ormerod, *op. cit.* 199.
⁴⁰⁶ Martindale, *Autobiog.* (Chet. Soc. iv), 41.

⁴⁰⁷ *Moore Rental* (ed. W. F. Irvine), 16.

⁴⁰⁸ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 140.

⁴⁰⁹ Ormerod, *op. cit.* 199.

⁴¹⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. i, 179.

⁴¹¹ *Ibid.* iv, App. 275b.

⁴¹² *London Post*, 30 Sept. 1644, in Ormerod, *op. cit.* 206.

⁴¹³ Vicars, *Parl. Chron.* iv, 62.

⁴¹⁴ Ormerod, *op. cit.* 207.

⁴¹⁵ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* iv, App. 270b.

⁴¹⁶ Ormerod, *op. cit.* 206.

⁴¹⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴¹⁸ *London Post*, in Ormerod, *op. cit.* 206.

⁴¹⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴²⁰ *Ibid.* 207.

⁴²¹ *Ibid.* 206.

⁴²² *Perfect Diurnall*, in Ormerod, *op. cit.*

207.

⁴²³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vii, App. i,

449a.

^{423a} See *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1649-54, where there are numerous references.

⁴²⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. iv, 73.

⁴²⁵ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 226.

⁴²⁶ *Ibid.* 144.

⁴²⁷ *Ibid.* 145.

⁴²⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴²⁹ *Ibid.* 147 ff.

⁴³⁰ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, ii, 118. The purchaser was one Alexander Greene, who was still in possession in 1663; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xvi, 136. These points have been brought out by Mr. Peet, *Liv. in Reign of Queen Anne*, 55 and note.



LIVERPOOL : LORD STREET, ABOUT 1798
(From a *Water-colour Drawing*)

borough could claim⁴⁸¹ that 'from scarce paying the salary of the officers of the Customs, it is now the third part of the trade of England, and pays upwards of £50,000 per annum to the king.' In 1673 the topographer Blome⁴⁸² found that it contained 'divers eminent merchants and tradesmen, whose trade and traffic, especially unto the West Indies, make it famous.' When in 1689 the Commissioners of Customs were asked to report as to the ports which could best supply shipping for transport to Ireland, they stated⁴⁸³ that while Chester had 'not above 20 sail of small burden from 25 to 60 tons,' Liverpool had '60 to 70 good ships of from 50 to 200 ton burden, but because they drive a universal foreign trade to the Plantations and elsewhere,' it was impossible to tell how many of them would be available.

The port continued to control the larger share of the Irish trade. It still maintained a considerable traffic to France and Spain, and also to Denmark and Norway.⁴⁸⁴ But, as the statements above quoted show, it was the opening out of a lucrative trade with 'the plantations,' especially the West Indies and Virginia, in sugar, tobacco, and cotton, which made this period mark the beginning of Liverpool's greatness. Several causes conspired to assist this development. The industries of Manchester were undergoing a rapid development, so that, in the words of Blome,⁴⁸⁵ the situation of Liverpool 'afforded in greater plenty and at reasonabler rates than most places in England, such exported commodities proper for the West Indies.' The plague and fire of London had caused 'several ingenious men' to settle in Liverpool, 'which caused them to trade to the plantations,'⁴⁸⁶ while when the French wars began in 1689 London traders found that 'their vessels might come safer north about Ireland, unload their effects at Liverpool, and be at charge of land-carriage from thence to London than run the hazard of having their ships taken by the enemy,'⁴⁸⁷ and Liverpool profited accordingly. As early as 1668 a 'Mr. Smith, a great sugar-baker at London,' was bargaining with Sir Edward Moore⁴⁸⁸ for land on which to build 'a sugar-baker's house . . . forty feet square and four stories high'; and Sir Edward Moore expected this to 'bring a trade of at least £40,000 a year from the Barbadoes, which formerly this town never knew.' Even more important than the establishment of a sugar-refining industry was the tobacco trade, which grew to large dimensions in these years. In 1701 it was asserted⁴⁸⁹ that a threatened interference with the tobacco trade would 'destroy half the shipping in Liverpool';⁴⁹⁰ it was 'one of the chiefest trades in England,' and 'we are sadly envyyed, God knows, especially the tobacco trade, at home and abroad.'⁴⁹¹ All the tobacco of Scotland, Ireland, and the north of England was supposed to come to Liver-

pool.⁴⁹² The result of this growing trade was a remarkably rapid increase of shipping; in the twelve years between 1689 and 1701 the number of vessels in the port had grown from '60 or 70' to 102, which compares not unfavourably with the 165 vessels owned by Bristol in the same year. Shipping brought with it several new industries, and in particular rope-walks began to be a feature of the town, and remained so for more than a century to come. Many new families of importance begin to appear; the Claytons, the Clevelands, the Cunliffes, the Earles, the Rathbones, the Tarletons, and the Johnsons,⁴⁹³ win the superiority in municipal affairs from the Moores and the Crosses; 'many gentlemen's sons of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, and North Wales are put apprentices in the town,'⁴⁹⁴ and a new set of names appears in the records. The population was steadily increasing. The ravages of the war, together with outbreaks of plague in 1647 and 1650,⁴⁹⁵ had kept it down, so that in 1673 only 252 householders were assessed for the hearth tax,⁴⁹⁶ giving a total population (allowing for exemptions) of about 1,500; but by the beginning of the 18th century the number was well over 5,000.⁴⁹⁷ And now, for the first time, new streets began to be made in addition to the original seven: Moor Street, Fenwick Street, Fenwick Alley, and Bridge's Alley⁴⁹⁸ having been cut by Sir Edward Moore out of his own lands, while Lord Street was cut by Lord Molyneux in 1668 through the castle orchard to the Pool, and Preeon's Row, Pool Lane (South Castle Street), and several other thoroughfares were being built upon.⁴⁹⁹ Public improvements on a large scale began to be carried out or talked of. In 1673 a new town hall was built, 'placed on pillars and arches of hewn stone, and underneath the public exchange for the merchants.'⁵⁰⁰ This building replaced the old thatched common hall with which the burgesses had been content since it was bequeathed to them by John Crosse; it stood immediately in front of the modern town hall. The difficulty of accommodating the growing shipping of the port was already felt, and among the modes suggested for relieving the pressure was the deepening of the Pool,⁵⁰¹ a scheme which, in a modified form, ultimately led to the creation of the first dock. Proposals for improving the navigation of the Weaver⁵⁰² to facilitate the Cheshire trade, and for erecting lighthouses⁵⁰³ on the coast, met indeed with keen opposition at first from the burgesses, who feared to see trade carried past their wharves; but they were to be converted to both of these schemes before half a century had passed. In the meantime an improvement in the navigation of the Mersey below Warrington, carried out by Mr. Thomas Patten,⁵⁰⁴ of the latter place, led to a material increase of Liverpool's trade, and was the first of a

⁴⁸¹ In the case for the establishment of a separate parish, printed in Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 325.

⁴⁸² Blome, *Britannia*, 134.

⁴⁸³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vi, 169.

⁴⁸⁴ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 309 and *passim*.

⁴⁸⁵ *Loc. cit.*

⁴⁸⁶ Case for the new parish, *loc. cit.*

⁴⁸⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 430. In 1694 we hear of no less than 32 ships sent from Liverpool to the West Indies; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1694-5, p. 237.

⁴⁸⁸ *Moore Rental* (ed. W. F. Irvine), 99. Apparently he did not complete his bargain; but a sugar-house was built by his firm in Redcross Street; Peet, *Liv. in the Reign of Queen Anne*, 32 n.

⁴⁸⁹ *Norris Papers* (Chet. Soc.), 81.

⁴⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 110.

⁴⁹¹ *Ibid.* 89.

⁴⁹² *Mun. Rec. passim*; Peet, *Liv. in the Reign of Queen Anne*, 6 and *passim*.

⁴⁹³ Case for the new parish, *loc. cit.*

⁴⁹⁴ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 192, 194.

⁴⁹⁵ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xvi, 136.

⁴⁹⁶ Mr. Peet, on the basis of the poor-rate assessment of 1708, estimates the population in that year at a little under 7,000; *Liv. in the Reign of Queen Anne*, 16.

⁴⁹⁷ *Moore Rental, passim*.

⁴⁹⁸ *Moore Rental, passim*; also Picton, *Munic. Rec.* i, 314 ff.

⁴⁹⁹ Blome, *loc. cit.*; Picton, *Munic. Rec.* i, 286.

⁵⁰⁰ *Moore Rental* (ed. W. F. Irvine), 79 ff, 101, 102, 104.

⁵⁰¹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* viii, App. i, 396a.

⁵⁰² *Ibid.* 395b.

⁵⁰³ *Norris Papers*, 38.

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series of such improvements which were pushed forward during the next period.

The rapid growth of the town, and the influx of a new and thriving population unused to the influences by which the town had been so long dominated, reflects itself in a rapid shaking-off of old connexions, which had already been seriously weakened by the Civil War and its consequences. This is perhaps clearest in the case of the Moores, so long the leading family of the town; for Sir Edward Moore, son of the regicide and runagate Colonel John Moore, has left, in the form of instructions to his son, an elaborate description⁴⁵⁵ of his own properties in the town and of his relations to its leaders which is invaluable as an elucidation of this period of transition. Deeply embarrassed by the debts incurred by his father, his estates had only been saved from confiscation by the fact that his wife, Dorothy Fenwick, was the daughter of a noted Royalist; he suffered also, doubtless, from the shadow which hung over his father's name since his desertion in the siege of 1644. Soured by his misfortunes, he was on the worst of terms with the burgess-body, whose records are full of quarrels with him.⁴⁵⁶ Moore had a clear prevision of the growth of the port, and hoped by its means to rehabilitate the fortunes of his house; but the Town Council checked more than one of his schemes. Worse than this, the burgesses refused to elect him either to the mayoralty or as a representative of the borough in Parliament, and this he regarded as ingratitude to his family, as well as a direct injury to his fortunes. His Rental is full of bitterness on this score. 'They have deceived me twice, even to the ruin of my name and family, had not God in mercy saved me; though there was none at the same time could profess more kindness to me than they did, and acknowledge in their very own memories what great patrons my father and grandfather were to the town . . . Have a care you never trust them . . . for such a nest of rogues was never educated in one town of that bigness.'⁴⁵⁷ He exhausts an extensive vocabulary for epithets to characterize those who were 'against him,' 'either for parliament man or mayor.' One of his greatest troubles was the difficulty which he experienced in enforcing the use of his mill. The ancient feudal milling rights had now quite broken down, and it was only by inserting a special clause in his leases that Moore, though lessee of two of the principal mills, could enforce the use of them even upon his own tenants.⁴⁵⁸ Sir Edward Moore died in 1678, a worn-out old man at the age of forty-four. His son, Sir Cleave Moore, a 'useless spark,'⁴⁵⁹ was the last representative of the family in Liverpool; in 1712 he allowed a foreclosure to be made on his heavily mortgaged Liverpool lands and retired to estates in the south of England which he had got by marriage.⁴⁶⁰ The departure of the Moores was the breach of one of the last links with the past of a town rapidly reshaping itself.

The same period which saw the departure of the Moores saw also the final settlement of the long feud

with the Molyneuxes. At the Restoration the confiscation of their lordship during the Commonwealth was of course annulled. Immediately on taking possession, Caryl Lord Molyneux renewed the action⁴⁶¹ which his father had brought against the burgesses for invasion of his rights as lord of the manor. The burgesses, knowing that the case would go against them, made an accommodation similar to that which they had made in 1639, whereby they paid £20 per annum for a lease of all the lordship rights. But this did not settle the dispute. Lord Molyneux claimed that the burgesses were bound to pay the rent-charge of £14 6s. 8d. due from him to the Crown over and above the £20; they, on their side, contended that this sum was included in the £20. This dispute presently merged in another.⁴⁶² In 1668 Lord Molyneux had made a thoroughfare through the castle orchard to the Pool. Wishing to continue it, he consulted counsel, who advised him that as lord of the manor he was owner of the waste and had a right to make a thoroughfare over it. He therefore erected a bridge, thus raising the whole question of the ownership of the waste. The mayor and burgesses pulled down the bridge; Molyneux replied with a whole series of actions at law, concerning 'the interests and title of the Corporation of Liverpool as to their claim in the waste grounds of Liverpool,' and also raising anew the old questions of tolls and dues. Had the question been fought out (as the burgesses were prepared to fight it) they would probably have won; for the charter of Charles I, antedating the sale of the lordship, with its grant of all lands, &c. which they then held, however obtained, certainly covered the waste. After two years' fighting, however, a compromise was arranged, by which Molyneux was allowed to build his bridge on payment of a nominal rent of 2d. per annum in recognition of the borough's ownership of the waste; while on the other hand he granted to the borough a lease of all the rights of lordship except the ferry and the burgage-rents (which he still had to pay to the Crown) for 1,000 years at £30 per annum.⁴⁶³ In 1777 the lease was bought up from the then Lord Sefton, and this purchase included ferry and burgage-rents, which the Molyneuxes had previously purchased from the Crown.⁴⁶⁴ Thus the ancient connexion of this family with the government of the borough came to an end; and with it feudal superiority vanished from the borough.

Molyneux, indeed, remained hereditary constable of the castle,⁴⁶⁵ which was still outside the liberties of the borough, and received the tithes payable to the parochial church of Walton. But both of these powers also vanished during this period. The castle had been partially dismantled between 1660 and 1678,⁴⁶⁶ and it was now mainly used by a number of poor tenants who were allowed to remain within its walls,⁴⁶⁷ beyond the control of the borough authorities. But when in 1688 and 1689 Lord Molyneux, actively supporting James II, made use of the castle for stores and arms,⁴⁶⁸ and when in 1694 he was suspected of

⁴⁵⁵ The Moore Rental, already quoted, has been published by W. F. Irvine, under the title of *Liverpool in King Charles II's Time*; also by the Chetham Society (vol. iv).

⁴⁵⁶ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 154 ff.

⁴⁵⁷ Moore Rental (ed. W. F. Irvine),

10, 11.

⁴⁵⁸ Ibid. 64 and *passim*.

⁴⁵⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 284.

⁴⁶⁰ Moore Rental (ed. W. F. Irvine),

xxx.

⁴⁶¹ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 34.

⁴⁶² Ibid. i, 275-81.

⁴⁶³ These documents are printed in *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 391 ff.

⁴⁶⁴ Ibid. 395, 227.

⁴⁶⁵ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 37 ff.

⁴⁶⁶ Ibid.; Cox, *Liv. Castle*.

⁴⁶⁷ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 40.

⁴⁶⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 234, 235.

being concerned in the organization of a Jacobite rising,⁴⁶⁹ he was confiscated, and the constableness passed out of his hands.⁴⁷⁰ In 1699 the burgesses obtained a lease of the castle for a year,⁴⁷¹ thus for the first time bringing its precincts under their control. In 1704 they obtained from the Crown a lease⁴⁷² of the castle and its site for fifty years with power to demolish its ruins. Disputes with Lord Molyneux, who still claimed the hereditary constableness, delayed the settlement, and it was not until 1726 that the last relics, the wall at the top of Lord Street, disappeared.⁴⁷³ The acquisition of the lordship and of the castle by the burgesses marks the conclusion of the period of struggle with feudal superiors which has hitherto been the staple of burghal history; and, no less than the great development of trade, makes this period the real beginning of modern Liverpool.

The establishment of Liverpool as a separate parish is another sign of the same tendency. The arrangement whereby the tithes paid by Liverpool to Lord Molyneux had during the Commonwealth period been devoted to the provision of a minister for the new parish of Liverpool had, of course, with other Commonwealth arrangements, been suppressed at the Restoration. But the rapid growth of the town made some readjustment inevitable. In 1673 Blome noted⁴⁷⁴ that the chapel of St. Nicholas, though large, was too small to hold the inhabitants of the town, and this inadequacy became accentuated as the influx of population continued. In 1699, in response to a petition from the Corporation,⁴⁷⁵ Liverpool was cut off from the parish of Walton, and created into a separate parish with two rectors appointed and paid by the Corporation. Compensation to the rector of Walton and to Lord Molyneux was also paid by the Corporation.⁴⁷⁶ The borough thus became ecclesiastically as well as administratively independent. Under the same Act which constituted the parish, a new church, that of St. Peter, was erected on the continuation of Lord Molyneux's road across the waste, henceforth to be known as Church Street. But the creation of the parish involved the institution of the vestry as a separate poor-law authority, levying its own rates;⁴⁷⁷ and this marks the beginning of a subdivision of administrative authority which was to be greatly extended during the next century.

The new temper of the burgesses, induced by their prosperity, is further exhibited in the use they made during the period of their Parliamentary franchise. Contested elections had been rare before the Restora-

tion, but almost every election after 1660 was acrimoniously contested. Lord Derby, who had once regularly nominated to one of the seats, was still influential, and his support often sufficed to turn the scale; but he was now only one of a group of magnates who wrote to use their influence at elections,⁴⁷⁸ and after the Revolution his preferences were entirely disregarded. The wealthy merchants who now controlled Liverpool were not to be dictated to. Party feeling had run high, and influence in elections now mainly took the form of bribery, which became rampant in this period.

The bitter feud of two organized parties is indeed the chief feature of municipal history during these years. Since the fever of the Civil War the great issues which divided the nation affected the town as they had never done before; and under the stress of strife between Puritans and Cavaliers, or Whigs and Tories, the forms of borough government underwent a series of remarkable changes, always influenced by the synchronous events in national history. The rising port had emerged from its backwater into the full stream of national life.

Puritanism had been strong in Liverpool, and continued to be strong under Charles II. The Act of Uniformity drove forth two of the ministers of Walton and Liverpool; but there remained a substantial number of Nonconformists.^{478a} No less than five aldermen and seven councilmen, together with the town clerk, refused to take the oaths in 1662-3,⁴⁷⁹ being almost one in three of the council; and though many who were Puritan in sympathy, like Colonel Birch,⁴⁸⁰ who had been governor of the town under the Commonwealth, made no difficulty about accepting the oaths. Wandering Nonconformist preachers like Thomas Jolly⁴⁸¹ found 'many opportunities' and 'much comfort' when they came to Liverpool; and on the issue of the Declaration of Indulgence a licence was obtained for a Presbyterian conventicle in 'the house of Thomas Christian,' as well as for two chapels in Toxteth Park.^{481a} The rector of Walton writes in 1693 of the presence in Liverpool of 'a number of fanatics from whom a churchman can expect little justice.'⁴⁸²

The presence of this substantial element of declared Nonconformists, backed by a number of Conformists who were Puritan in their sympathies in both political and religious affairs, brought it about that Liverpool was the scene of acute and acrimonious party strife down to, and even after, the Revolution. In 1662 a

⁴⁶⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 292 ff. 302. He received a commission from the exiled monarch giving him 'instructions for the care and government of Liverpool.'

⁴⁷⁰ There was much competition among the local nobility to obtain the succession. *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* i, 20, 21; iii, 270b.

⁴⁷¹ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 292 ff.

⁴⁷² A full abstract of the lease is given by Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 33 ff. The condition was at first imposed that part of the castle should be used as an armoury for the local militia; but in 1709 Lord Derby as lord lieutenant empowered the removal of these arms to the custody of the mayor. *Ibid.* 41.

⁴⁷³ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 61.

⁴⁷⁴ *Loc. cit.*

⁴⁷⁵ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 325.

⁴⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷⁷ It would appear, however, that Liverpool had acted as a poor-law authority for some time before it became a separate parish, no doubt under the terms of 13 & 14 Chas. II, cap. 13, which provided that in certain counties of the north of England populous townships should have overseers of their own, distinct from those of the large parishes of which they formed parts. From 1682, when the records begin, a poor-rate was levied and administered by elected 'overseers of the poor.' The amount raised rose from £40 in 1682 to £100 in 1698, the year before the Act constituting the parish was passed. There is no marked change either in the amount raised or in the mode of administration after the Act. Vestry Minutes, i.

⁴⁷⁸ *Ormond MSS.* (*Hist. MSS. Com.* new ser.), iii, 367.

^{478a} In 1669 the Bishop of Chester reported to Archbishop Sheldon that at 'Leverpoole was held a frequent conventicle of about 30 or 40 Anabaptists, mostly rich people,' while 'two conventicles of Independents' were held in Toxteth Park, 'the usual number of each is between 100 and 200, some of them husbandmen, others merchants with severall sorts of tradesmen'; Lambeth MSS. 639, quoted Bate, *Declaration of Indulgence*, App. viii.

⁴⁷⁹ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 238, 240. Cf. for presence of 'fanatics' in Liverpool, *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1665-6, p. 243.

⁴⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸¹ *Notebook of T. Jolly* (*Chet. Soc.* new ser. xxxiii), 60.

^{481a} Bate, *op. cit.* App. lxx and xxxii.

⁴⁸² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 279.

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batch of thirty-eight new freemen were admitted,⁴⁸³ nearly all powerful local landowners, and presumably good church and king men, and the object of this was doubtless to modify the Puritan complexion of the borough. But in spite of this it seems clear that the Puritans (or, as it will be more convenient and more accurate to call them, the Whigs) remained in a standing majority in the burgess body, throughout the period, and for a time held their own even in the carefully purified council.⁴⁸⁴ This is especially indicated in the mayoral elections, the only function now left by the council to the burgess body at large. In 1669 a mayor was elected who had refused to take the oaths in 1662;⁴⁸⁵ and when a petition against his election was sent to the Privy Council, a majority of the Town Council voted in favour of paying the costs of resistance. From this it would appear that in 1669 the Whigs were still strong in the council. So long as the bailiffs continued to be elected, under the terms of the Charter of Charles I, by the burgess body, and to become thereafter life members of the council, it seemed impossible for Tory predominance to be established.

Applications for a new charter were made in 1664,⁴⁸⁶ and 1667;⁴⁸⁷ and as the influence of Lord Derby, that sound Cavalier, was enlisted in favour of these applications, it is reasonable to suppose that their object was to obtain a revision in a sense favourable to the Tories. The non-success of these applications may be attributed to the fact that Charles II, until the secession of Shaftesbury in 1672, hoped for Puritan support in his monarchic aims, and was unwilling therefore to weaken Puritan power.

In 1672 the Tories, now in a majority in the council though not in the assembly, and led by a Tory mayor, took the law into their own hands. They appear to have assumed the right of nominating the bailiffs; and when a protest was made, it was condemned as 'very scandalous and of bad consequence,' and a resolution was passed deposing any of the (Whig) members of council who should be proved to have been concerned in it.⁴⁸⁸ At the next electoral assembly the outgoing mayor, having declared his successor duly elected, adjourned the meeting seemingly without proceeding to the election of bailiffs.⁴⁸⁹ A number of the burgesses, however, refused to be adjourned, and forcing the mayor to continue in the chair, transacted business for two hours, until the mayor was relieved by force. There is no record of their proceedings, which were regarded as illegal. They may have held that the result of the mayoral election was not truly declared; they may have demanded an election of bailiffs; and they may also have insisted upon exercising their chartered right of passing by-laws. For this riotous conduct twenty-six men were deprived of the freedom. In 1676, however, there was again a Whig mayor;⁴⁹⁰ who in conjunction with three Whig aldermen, proceeded to admit a number of new freemen without consulting the council, doubtless for the purpose of affecting the next elections. The council refused to recognize these freemen; and when in 1677

another Whig mayor was elected, declared his election void on the ground that he had been struck off the commission of the peace for the county.⁴⁹¹ It is worth noting that these events occurred at the time when the Crown was engaged in its death-grapple with Shaftesbury.

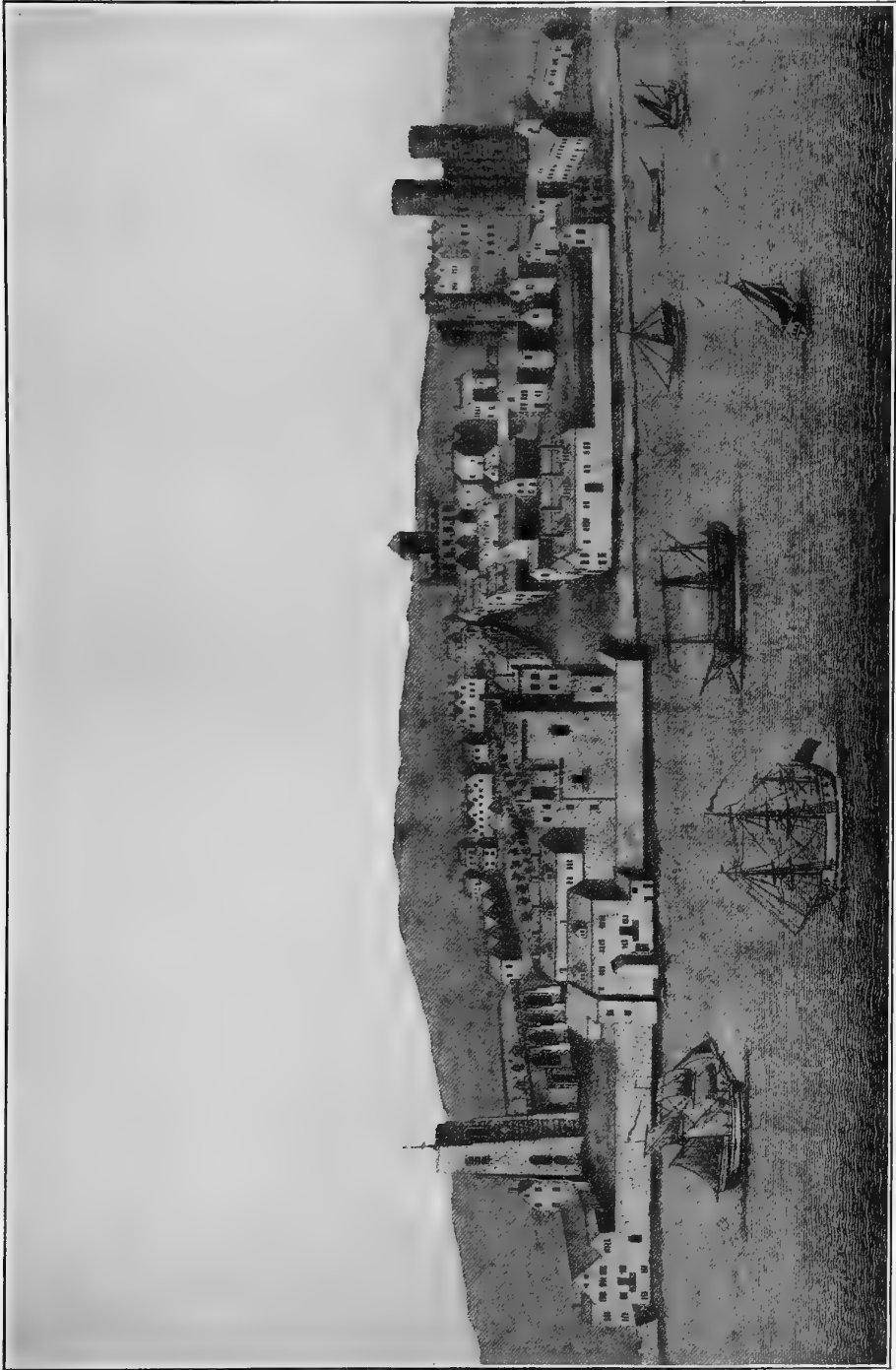
On 18 July 1677 the council at last succeeded in obtaining from Charles II a new charter.⁴⁹² In the charter of William III, by which its main provisions were repealed, this charter is described as having been obtained 'by a few of the burgesses by a combination among themselves, and without a surrender of the previous charter or any judgement of *quo warranto* or otherwise given against the same.'⁴⁹³ This doubtless means that the application was made by the Tory majority of the council, without confirmation by the assembly, to which under the charter of Charles I full governing powers belonged. The main purpose of the new charter was to secure the predominance of the council, unmentioned in the Charles I charter, and its control over the whole borough government. The number of the council was raised from forty to sixty in order to permit of the inclusion of 'fifteen . . . burgesses of the said town *dwelling without that town*, 'i.e. fifteen good Tory country gentlemen who would secure the Tory majority. The charter also transferred from the assembly to the council the right of electing both the mayor and the bailiffs, as well as the nomination of freemen. As the election of the mayor and bailiffs was the sole municipal power remaining in the hands of the body of burgesses, this provision deprived them of any shadow of power over the government of the town. Their only remaining function was that of electing members of Parliament, and the right of nominating freemen gave control even over these elections ultimately into the hands of the council. Thus the result of this charter was to place the absolute control of the borough in the hands of a small self-electing Tory oligarchy.

The action of the council in the restless strife of the later years of Charles II was what might have been predicted. They passed vigorous loyal addresses against the Exclusion Bill⁴⁹⁴ and in condemnation of the Rye-house Plot;⁴⁹⁵ the latter address contains an interesting allusion to Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, which shows how keenly the movement of national affairs was now followed in the borough. But there is visible in the addresses also an undercurrent of nervousness; their fear of 'Popish contrivances,' and their 'adherence to the true Protestant religion' is a little too loudly insisted upon. This may explain why it was thought necessary to include Liverpool in the list of general revisions of municipal charters at the end of the reign of Charles II and the beginning of that of James II. Issued in the first year of James II, the new charter⁴⁹⁶ simply confirmed its predecessor, but it contained also two new clauses, one reserving to the Crown the right of removing any member of the council or any borough official: the other conveying the power of exacting from any

⁴⁸³ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 240.
⁴⁸⁴ On this point see *Hist. Munic. Govt.* in *Liv.* 102, 103.
⁴⁸⁵ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 245.
⁴⁸⁶ *Munic. Rec.* iii, 779. A 'ley' of £80 was raised for the purpose.
⁴⁸⁷ *Ibid.* 837, 847.
⁴⁸⁸ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 246.
⁴⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 247; and *Hist. Munic. Govt.* in

Liv. 102-3, where this curious episode is discussed.
⁴⁹⁰ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 248.
⁴⁹¹ *Ibid.*
⁴⁹² *Hist. Munic. Govt.* in *Liv.* 191 ff.
⁴⁹³ *Ibid.* 237. The only allusion to the episode in the Council minutes is a resolution on 1 Nov. 1676 authorizing the mayor 'to take care about renewing

of our charter, taking to his assistance such as he shall think meet at the charge of this Corporation.' *Munic. Rec.* iv, 137. Clearly the assembly of burgesses had not been consulted.
⁴⁹⁴ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 251.
⁴⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 253.
⁴⁹⁶ *Hist. Munic. Govt.* in *Liv.* 207 ff.



LIVERPOOL IN 1680
(From an Engraving of a Painting now in the Liverpool Museum)

freeman the oaths hitherto required only from councillors, and thus rendering possible a further purification of the burgess body, still predominantly Whig.

Under the terms of this charter, the deputy-mayor and the senior alderman (both Tories) were removed⁴⁹⁷ by the Crown for persisting in prosecuting two Catholics, a surgeon and a schoolmistress, for pursuing their professions, in spite of a licence issued by the Crown. This indicates that in Liverpool, as elsewhere, the loyalty of the Tories to the Crown was limited by their loyalty to the Church. Tory as it was, the council never willingly accepted this charter, which indeed would appear never to have had legal force.⁴⁹⁸ The increasing restiveness of the council is still more clearly shown in the answer given⁴⁹⁹ to commissioners who were in 1687 sent round to obtain promises of aid in securing a Parliament favourable to the repeal of the Test Act. The mayor answered 'that what is required by his Majesty is a very weighty and new thing; and that he was not prepared to give any answer but this: when it shall please the King to call a new Parliament, he proposed to vote for such persons as he hoped would serve the just interests both of his Majesty and the nation.' Only 'four or five customs officers' were ready to promise their votes.⁵⁰⁰

The borough as a whole was thus ready to welcome, and even the ruling oligarchy was ready to accept, the Revolution. A small force of royal troops were for a time in Liverpool,⁵⁰¹ and Lord Molyneux, Constable of the castle, took a vigorous part for James as Lord Lieutenant of the county;⁵⁰² but the attitude of Lord Derby, who, Tory as he was, after some wavering, threw himself on the side of the Prince of Orange,⁵⁰³ had more to do with determining the attitude of the town; and one of the things he protested against was the 'extravagant methods practised by the new magistrates in the ancient loyal corporations' of Wigan, Liverpool, and Preston, into which he urged that inquiry should be made.⁵⁰⁴ Though some of the townsmen made some difficulty about accepting the oaths to the new monarchs,⁵⁰⁵ on the whole the Revolution was most enthusiastically received in Liverpool; and during 1689 the port was very actively employed in the transport of troops for the Irish campaign,⁵⁰⁶ General Kirke being for a time in command in the town,⁵⁰⁷ while Schomberg passed through it⁵⁰⁸ on his way to embark at Hoylake. So great was the demand for shipping that the merchants complained that they were being ruined.⁵⁰⁹

The Revolution brought about a temporary reconciliation between the two parties in the town. Not only the Tory magistrates removed by the Crown,⁵¹⁰ but some of the Whigs who had declined the oaths in 1678,⁵¹¹ returned to the council. The charter of James II was dropped by common consent, if it had

ever come into force, and in 1690 an inspeximus and confirmation⁵¹² of the charter of Charles II was obtained from William and Mary. In the first Parliament of the Revolution Liverpool was represented⁵¹³ by Lord Colchester, son-in-law of Lord Derby and a sound Tory, and by Thomas Norris, a strong Whig.

But it was inevitable that the Whigs, in a majority in the burgess-body, should desire power in the town government, and the reconciliation did not last long. In 1694, Lord Colchester being called up to the House of Peers, a Whig was elected in his place by 400 votes against 15 cast for his Tory opponent,⁵¹⁴ in spite of the support given by Lord Derby to the latter. The Tory mayor went so far as to declare the defeated candidate elected,⁵¹⁵ for which he was reprimanded by the House of Commons. This election was regarded as a triumph for the party which was anxious to overturn the charter of Charles II; and the two members, Jasper Maudit and Thomas Norris, worked actively⁵¹⁶ to obtain a new charter. The Town Council voted funds for the defence of the Charles II charter,⁵¹⁷ and appealed to Roger Kenyon, member for Clitheroe, and to Lord Derby, to fight their case for them at Westminster.⁵¹⁸ In 1605, however, a new charter⁵¹⁹ was granted, which first declared the Charles II charter invalid on the grounds already noted, then recited and confirmed the Charles I charter, and went on to reduce the number of the Town Council to forty. This charter remained the governing charter of the borough until 1835. Its general principle (in consonance with the conservative character of the whole revolution of which it was a part) was to restore the system of government as it was supposed to have been before the recent changes. But it was badly drafted; and left open several vital questions over which there was much discussion during the next century—notably the question whether it was within the power of the burgess body at its pleasure to override the powers of the Town Council.⁵²⁰

The Whigs were now in power in the council as well as in the assembly; and though the Tories refused to accept the new charter,⁵²¹ and the ex-mayor (deposed from the council) refused to yield up the town plate,⁵²² they were powerless; and the Whig predominance remained unshaken until the middle of the 18th century. An attempt to obtain the revocation of the William III charter, made by the Tories during the period of Tory ascendancy in national councils in 1710, was unsuccessful;⁵²³ as were also sundry attacks in a different form upon the dominant Whigs, to which we shall have to allude in the next section. The Liverpool members of Parliament during this period were also steadily Whig.

⁴⁹⁷ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 257.

⁴⁹⁸ Against the docket of the charter are written the words 'never past,' *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 206. In a list of charters in the House of Lords MSS. it is entered with a note '(did not pass),' *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vi, 299.

⁴⁹⁹ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 257-8.

⁵⁰⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vii, 206.

⁵⁰¹ *Ibid. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 201-2.

⁵⁰² *Ibid. Rep.* xii, App. vii, 205 ff.

⁵⁰³ *Ibid. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 198 ff.

⁵⁰⁴ *Ibid.* 198.

⁵⁰⁵ *Ibid.* 223.

⁵⁰⁶ *Ibid. Rep.* xii, App. vi, 170, 174, 175, 183, 187; App. vii, 237, 244, 248, 250.

⁵⁰⁷ *Abbott's Journ.* (Chet. Soc. lxi), 2.

⁵⁰⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vii, 250.

⁵⁰⁹ *Ibid. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 263.

⁵¹⁰ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 260.

⁵¹¹ *Ibid.* 281.

⁵¹² *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 233.

⁵¹³ *Ret. of Memb. of Parl.*; *Norris Papers* (Chet. Soc. ix), 21.

⁵¹⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 321; Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 261.

⁵¹⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵¹⁶ *Norris Papers* (Chet. Soc. ix), 25-30.

⁵¹⁷ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 262.

⁵¹⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 378.

⁵¹⁹ *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 110-14, and 236 ff.

⁵²⁰ For an analysis in detail of these points see *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 110-14.

⁵²¹ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* 263-4.

⁵²² *Ibid.*

⁵²³ *Ibid.* ii, 4-7; *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 114, 115; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 673.

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The chief of them, Sir Thomas Johnson, sat for Liverpool from 1701 to 1727,⁵²⁴ and all attacks upon his seat were unsuccessful.⁵²⁵ He and his father had been the leaders in the struggle against the Tory supremacy. A representative of the new class of Liverpool merchants, he was assiduous in his attentions to the interests of the town,⁵²⁶ and deserves to be regarded as one of the principal fosterers of its new prosperity. He died a poor man after a laborious life, and his memory now survives only in the name of Sir Thomas Street.⁵²⁷

Fairly launched on its upward career by 1700, Liverpool was to enjoy during the course of the 18th century a rapidly increasing prosperity, the course of which it will be impossible to follow in any detail. Staunchly loyal to the Protestant succession, the town enjoyed the favour of the Whig party. Its Whiggism may be illustrated by the fact that in 1714 it forwarded an address to the Crown, asking for the punishment of the Tory ministers of Anne, who had endeavoured to restore the exiled Stuarts;⁵²⁸ by the fact that in 1709 it was the only provincial town to offer hospitality to the exiled 'Palatines,' of whom it took 130 families;⁵²⁹ and above all by the fact that in the rebellion of 1715, during which it was the single stronghold of Whiggism in Lancashire, it threw itself vigorously into a state of defence.⁵³⁰ When the rebellion was crushed it was not unnaturally chosen as the venue for many of the trials;⁵³¹ two of the unfortunate prisoners were executed on the gallows in London Road, while many hundreds were transported, to the no small profit of the Liverpool traders who took them out. The later rebellion of 1745 found Liverpool equally loyal; a regiment of foot was raised and equipped by public subscription,⁵³² and after having a brush with the Highlanders near Warrington, it played a useful part in garrisoning Carlisle, during the Duke of Cumberland's northward advance, its conduct earning warm praise.⁵³³ When the rising was over, the party feeling of the town burst forth in mob riots, in the course of which the only Roman Catholic chapel was burnt.⁵³⁴ As might be expected in a town so vigorously Whig, the ascendancy of the Whig party remained almost unshaken both in municipal politics and in the Parliamentary elections. Liverpool was generally regarded as a safe Whig borough,⁵³⁵ and the power of electing new freemen, hitherto pretty generously exercised, now began to be used by the Town Council for the purpose of securing party ascendancy.⁵³⁶ Under these circumstances the Tory party, extruded from power, made themselves the advocates of the rights of the burges body as against the Town Council—rights of which they had formerly been the principal opponents. The election of Sir Thomas

Bootle as one of the members for the borough from 1727 to 1734⁵³⁷ represents the partial triumph of this interest. During the same period, and largely under Bootle's influence, a vigorous attack was made on the ascendancy of the Town Council,⁵³⁸ which was for some years quite overridden, the government of the town being assumed, in accordance with the popular interpretation of a clause in the William III charter, by a succession of popular mayors acting through the assembly of burgesses. In 1734 Lord Derby was elected mayor, and under his powerful direction, an attempt was made to regularize the position of the assembly, and to establish its right of passing by-laws and electing freemen. Lord Derby died before the end of his year of office; and after his death the agitation quietly and completely died out. There was a partial revival of the controversy in 1757, when Mr. Joseph Clegg,⁵³⁹ one of the aldermen who had been mayor in 1748, led a renewed attack upon the council. But though the council tried in vain to obtain a new charter,⁵⁴⁰ establishing beyond question its control of borough government Clegg's attack came to nothing, and the challenge of the council's authority was not again renewed until the time of the French Revolution. The chief interest of this struggle is the demonstration which it affords that the ascendancy of the Whigs was as narrowly oligarchic as that of the Tories had been after the Restoration. Indeed, it was even more so; for it is to this period that we must attribute an increasing chariness in granting the freedom of the borough to new-comers.⁵⁴¹ Up to the beginning of the 18th century it would appear that almost all residents obtained the freedom without difficulty. By the middle of the century it was rarely granted to new-comers except for the purpose of influencing elections; and finally in 1777 the rule was laid down⁵⁴² that none but apprentices and sons of freemen should be admitted to the freedom. Thus in the second half of the century a minority of the principal merchants of the town exercised political rights in it. This increasing restriction was peculiarly unfortunate at a period when, owing to the rapid growth of trade, the population was increasing with unheard-of rapidity. But it is probably to be attributed to the very fact of this increase of trade, the town council being unwilling to sacrifice the large revenue which they derived from the dues paid by non-freemen. These dues were now for the first time becoming very valuable; and hence arose a new series of struggles, due to the attempt of boroughs such as London, Bristol and Lancaster, to obtain exemption from the payment of dues in Liverpool under the mediaeval charters which freed them from the payment of dues throughout the kingdom. One such question had

⁵²⁴ *Ret. of Memb. of Parl.*

⁵²⁵ Even in 1710, when the Tory reaction was at its height; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 579.*

⁵²⁶ See *Norris Papers* (Chet. Soc. ix), *passim.*

⁵²⁷ The facts of Johnson's life have been summarized by E. M. Platt, *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xvi, 147.

⁵²⁸ *Lancs. in 1715* (Chet. Soc. v), 4.

⁵²⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. viii, App. i, 474.* The reception of the 'Palatines' was a very definite party issue; cf. for example, Swift's attacks on it, *Examiner*, nos. 41, 45.

⁵³⁰ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec. ii, 78*; Ware, *Lancs. in 1715, passim.*

⁵³¹ Ware, *Lancs. in 1715, 190-202*; Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec. ii, 79*; *Stuart MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), ii, 232; *Milne-Home MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), 112.

⁵³² Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec. ii, 105 ff.*
⁵³³ Walpole, *Letters* (ed. Toynbee), ii, 165.

⁵³⁴ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec. ii, 109*; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xv, App. vii, 334.*

⁵³⁵ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 579*; *Rep. xv, App. vii, 121-2 et passim.*

⁵³⁶ *Ibid. Rep. xv, App. vii, 122-3.*

⁵³⁷ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec. ii, 99.*

⁵³⁸ *Ibid.* 89-99. For a full analysis and description of this struggle and its results see Muir, *Hist. of Liv.* 167-73; also *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 125-8, 269, where full excerpts from the municipal archives are printed.

⁵³⁹ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec. ii, 101, 2*; *A letter from Mr. Joseph Clegg, etc.*; *A Correct Translation of the Charter etc. by Philodemus*; and other pamphlets and MS. by Clegg preserved in the Liverpool City Library.

⁵⁴⁰ *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 270-1.

⁵⁴¹ For the steps in this development see *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 120-1.

⁵⁴² Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec. ii, 194.*

already been raised by the London cheesemongers in 1690 ;⁵⁴³ it was revived at intervals during the century,⁵⁴⁴ both on behalf of the freemen of London, and on behalf of those of other towns, and was not finally determined till 1799,⁵⁴⁵ when after a long trial, it was laid down that only 'freemen residing within the liberties' of the borough which put forward the claim were entitled to the exemption.

All these disputes were in themselves evidences of the growing wealth to which they were due. The secret of this rising prosperity was that Liverpool was in this period obtaining an increasingly large share of the trade which was then the richest in the world—that with the West Indies, whence almost all the sugar, tobacco, and other 'colonial produce' consumed by Europe was derived. In comparison with the West India trade, the trade with the American colonies was of very small importance, and as late as 1752 only one Liverpool vessel is said to have plied to New York.⁵⁴⁶ Not only was there the direct trade with the British West Indies, but, even more lucrative, a large irregular smuggling trade with Spanish America was carried on, in spite of the prohibition of the Spanish government. In this traffic, the southern ports of Bristol and London possessed at the end of the 17th century a very great advantage. During the early years of the 18th century Liverpool rapidly gained at their expense. For this two reasons are alleged. The first is that her ships were largely manned with apprentices who received next to no wages until they reached the age of twenty-one, and that the customary rate of pay for the captains and officers was lower than the rate which held in the southern ports.⁵⁴⁷ More important was the second cause: namely, that the coarse stuffs of mixed linen and cotton, or linen and woollen (linsey woolsey) which were produced by the looms of Manchester were in great request in the West Indian markets, and were produced more cheaply than the corresponding German goods with which the southern traders endeavoured to supply the market.⁵⁴⁸ Thus, as always, the growth of Liverpool trade was concurrent with the growth of Manchester industry. The smuggling trade with the Spanish colonies, and the frequent conflicts with Spanish *guarda costas* to which it gave rise, ultimately led to the Spanish war of 1739, and was almost brought to an end by an Act of Parliament of 1747, which forbade foreign vessels to frequent British West India ports.⁵⁴⁹ But while it was at its height (about 1730) this branch of trade alone is said to have brought into Liverpool an annual profit of £250,000 and to have consumed over £500,000 worth of Manchester goods.⁵⁵⁰

The legitimate and illegitimate trade of the West Indies and South America equally led on the traders who engaged in it to the still more lucrative African trade which could be worked in combination with it.

It was in this period that Liverpool first entered upon the slave trade, out of which she was to draw, during the century, fabulous riches; and which was to earn for her a highly unsavoury reputation. At the end of the century the greatness of Liverpool was generally attributed—by her own citizens as well as by others⁵⁵¹—entirely to the slave trade. Yet it was not until the fourth decade of the century, when Liverpool was already rapidly overtaking Bristol, that this line of trade began to be seriously developed; and she had long been preceded in it by the two great southern ports. Up to 1698 the monopoly of the African trade had been held by the Assiento Company of London. In that year its formal monopoly was abolished,⁵⁵² though it still retained the sole right of importing slaves into the Spanish dominions. In the early years of the eighteenth century Bristol began to compete with London—led on, as Liverpool was later to be, from the West Indies to the source of their labour supply. Indeed the Bristol merchants seem to have been driven to the African trade largely by the successful competition of Liverpool in the Spanish smuggling trade.⁵⁵³ In 1709 one Liverpool vessel of 30 tons burthen was dispatched to Africa;⁵⁵⁴ but the venture does not seem to have been successful, probably owing to the jealousy of the Bristol and London men, for it was not repeated for twenty years. In 1730 an Act of Parliament for the regulation of the African trade⁵⁵⁵ established an open company to which any person trading to Africa might belong on payment of 40s. The money was to be used for the up-keep of factories on the African coast; and the administration of these was entrusted to a committee of nine, consisting of three members elected by the merchants of each of the three ports, London, Bristol, and Liverpool. At once, under the new system, Liverpool threw herself energetically into the trade. In the same year, 1730, fifteen vessels of 1,111 tons were dispatched to Africa.⁵⁵⁶ In 1752 the number had risen to eighty-eight vessels accommodating nearly 25,000 slaves,⁵⁵⁷ though it had sunk by 1760 to seventy-four vessels of 8,178 tons.⁵⁵⁸ In 1751 a separate Liverpool company was established⁵⁵⁹ by Act of Parliament. The Act states that there were 101 African merchants in Liverpool, but though there were 135 in London and 157 in Bristol, 'their trade to Africa is not so extensive as the merchants of Liverpool.' The methods and development of this trade cannot here be described. The materials for its history have been fully marshalled by Mr. Gomer Williams, to whose valuable book⁵⁶⁰ the reader who is inquisitive on this subject may be referred. But it should be noted that the immensely lucrative character of this traffic is to be attributed to the fact that a treble profit was made on every voyage. The cheap guns, ornaments, and stuffs which formed the outward cargo were exchanged for

⁵⁴³ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* i, 265, 301 ff.

⁵⁴⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 21 ff. *et passim*.

⁵⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 212.

⁵⁴⁶ Smithers, *Liverpool*, 112. A useful general description of Liverpool trade in the 18th and early 19th centuries, with statistics, is contained in this book, and indeed, forms its best feature. See also, Kaye, *Sranger in Liverpool* (1825 ed.).

⁵⁴⁷ Wallace, *General Descr.* 216. Derrick (*Letters from Liv. &c.* 1767) attributes the success of Liverpool to the

fact that owing to the security of the passage through the Irish Sea, insurance could be dispensed with.

⁵⁴⁸ Williams, *Liv. Privateers and Slave-trade*, 468.

⁵⁴⁹ Edwards, *Hist. of the W. Indies*.

⁵⁵⁰ Wallace, *General Descr.* 229.

⁵⁵¹ Williams, *loc. cit.*

⁵⁵² Williams, *op. cit.* 467.

⁵⁵³ Troughton (Corry), *Hist. Liv.* 265, gives a table of the number and tonnage of slave-ships sailing from Liverpool from 1709 to 1807.

⁵⁵⁴ Williams, *op. cit.* 467.

⁵⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 470.

⁵⁵⁶ Williamson, *Liv. Memorandum Bk.* 1753, gives the full list of ships and owners for 1752. The list is reprinted by Williams, *op. cit.* 675.

⁵⁵⁷ Troughton, *loc. cit.*

⁵⁵⁸ 23 Geo. II, cap. 31. The list of merchants incorporated in the new company is printed by Williams, *op. cit.* 674.

⁵⁵⁹ *Hist. of the Liv. Privateers and Letters of Marque with an account of the Liv. Slave-trade*, Lond. 1897.

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slaves at an average cost of about £15; the slaves were then shipped to Virginia or (more often) to Kingston, Jamaica (where the Liverpool merchants combined to maintain permanent agents) and sold at a price which varied from £60 upwards; the ships were then loaded with sugar, tobacco, and other highly saleable West Indian produce for the homeward voyage. Comparatively few slaves were brought home to England, though occasional advertisements in the Liverpool papers show that a few were imported before 1772, when the Somerset case made such importations illegal. This 'great triangle' of trade was probably the most lucrative in the history of commerce, for its profits were not only very large but rapid. Thus vast fortunes were made, and a vast capital accumulated in Liverpool, much of which went to develop other lines of trade, or to aid those works, now beginning to be undertaken, for the improvement of the equipment of the port and its communications with inland markets.

Of these activities the most important was the creation of the first dock. The idea of deepening the Pool which curved round the town and turning it into a more effective harbour had long been entertained by some of the more enterprising townsmen; it is alluded to by Sir Edward Moore as early as 1668.⁵⁶¹ But in the first years of the 18th century the necessity of some such provision for the increasing shipping became obvious. The first project, put forward in 1708 by a Mr. Henry Hun of Derby,⁵⁶² was one for simply deepening and walling in the whole length of the Pool. But in the next year Mr. Thomas Steers, an engineer brought from London by Sir Thomas Johnson, proposed the alternative scheme of making a square dock with gates in the mouth of the Pool. This proposal was accepted, and an Act of Parliament obtained to empower the Town Council to borrow the necessary funds and to raise dock dues for the payment of the interest thereon.⁵⁶³ The construction of the dock was begun in 1710 under the direction of Steers. It took longer, and cost more to build, than had been anticipated; it was opened for use on 31 August 1715, but was not then completed, and a second Act had to be obtained in 1716⁵⁶⁴ to empower the council to raise additional funds for the completion of the works. A 'dry dock' or basin was added two years later.⁵⁶⁵ From the first the dock (whose site is now represented by the Custom House) was fully used, but it was not until 1734⁵⁶⁶ that the creation of a new dock, known as the South or Salthouse Dock, was begun. This, as there was no natural inlet to facilitate the work, took nineteen years to build, and was not opened until 1753.⁵⁶⁷

The beginning of the dock estate marks an epoch in the history of the town; it is the beginning of modern Liverpool. The Pool, the characteristic feature of mediæval Liverpool, now vanishes from the maps, leaving as its sole trace the irregularity of

the directions of the streets that had been compressed into the triangle between it and the river. But the creation of docks was not the only enterprise of this period for the improvement of the port's trading facilities. The channel of the river was buoyed and charted;⁵⁶⁸ lighthouses were erected,⁵⁶⁹ the first good carriage roads out of the town were made with the aid of the Town Council;⁵⁷⁰ the streams running into the Mersey estuary were deepened so as to make them navigable: the Weaver (not without opposition) in 1720,⁵⁷¹ the Mersey and the Irwell also in 1720,⁵⁷² and the Sankey Brook in 1755;⁵⁷³ while the deepening of the Douglas from Wigan to the Ribble⁵⁷⁴ cheapened the transport of coal. The Sankey navigation, carried out seemingly by a Liverpool engineer, and largely financed by Liverpool men,⁵⁷⁵ departed frankly from the line of the original brook, and so foreshadowed the era of canals.

The increment of trade which produced all these activities may be indicated by the single fact that during the first half of the 18th century the shipping of the port rose from seventy ships with 800 men (in 1700) to 220 ships with 3,319 men in 1751.⁵⁷⁷ In the same period the population rose from 5,000 (est.) in 1700 to 18,000 (est.) in 1750.⁵⁷⁸ New local industries were also created or greatly developed in this period: shipbuilding, sugar refining, ropemaking, iron-working, watch-making, and pottery, all flourished.⁵⁷⁹ In pottery, in particular, Liverpool enjoyed in this age a brief eminence. By the middle of the 18th century, therefore, the town was already vigorous and thriving; rejoicing especially in its recently acquired mastery of the most lucrative trade in the world.

In the second half of the 18th century the commercial triumph of Liverpool was secured. This was due to several causes, the first of which was the effect of the wars which almost filled this age.

In the Spanish War of 1739 and the War of the Austrian Succession into which it merged, Liverpool seems to have taken comparatively little part, though she had shared so largely in the irregular traffic of the South Seas from which it sprang. Four or five privateers are known to have plied from the town, and they made a number of valuable captures;⁵⁸⁰ but the non-existence of local newspapers during this period makes it difficult to discover the exact extent of these privateering activities. On the other hand 103 Liverpool vessels are known to have been captured by the enemy.⁵⁸¹ Nevertheless the port profited exceedingly from the war, owing to the comparative security of the route through the Irish Sea. A local observer writes in 1753 that the war had brought such wealth that if it had lasted 'seven years longer it would have enlarged the size and riches of the town to a prodigious degree. . . . Trade since the late peace has not been so brisk as formerly.'⁵⁸² War therefore was welcomed in Liverpool.

From the Seven Years' War the town derived even

⁵⁶¹ Moore, *Rental* (ed. W. F. Irvine), 104 *et passim*.

⁵⁶² Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 47.

⁵⁶³ 8 Anne, cap. 12; Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 48. ⁵⁶⁴ 3 Geo. I, cap. 1.

⁵⁶⁵ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 141.

⁵⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 133, 143.

⁵⁶⁷ *Ibid.* ⁵⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 49.

⁵⁶⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* viii, App. i, 395b.

⁵⁷⁰ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 63; Acts of 12 Geo. I, cap. 21; 19 Geo. II, cap. 19; 26 Geo. II, cap. 65.

⁵⁷¹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* viii, App. i, 396a; 7 Geo. I, cap. 10; 7 Geo. II, cap. 28.

⁵⁷² 7 Geo. I, cap. 15.

⁵⁷³ 28 Geo. II, cap. 8; 2 Geo. III, cap. 56.

⁵⁷⁴ 6 Geo. I, cap. 28.

⁵⁷⁵ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 144; Brooke, *Liv. in the xviii Cent.* 105-6.

⁵⁷⁷ Smithers, *Liv.* 185. ⁵⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 195-6.

⁵⁷⁹ Williamson, *Liv. Memorandum Bk.* (1753).

⁵⁸⁰ Williams, *Hist. of Liv. Privateers*, 39, 40.

⁵⁸¹ *Ibid.* App. i, p. 659.

⁵⁸² Williamson, *Liv. Memorandum Bk.* 1753.

greater advantages. Though Thurot,⁵⁶³ a brilliant French privateer, found his way into the Irish Sea, and in 1758 and 1759 caused much alarm in the Mersey, rendering necessary the fortification of the port,⁵⁶⁴ and though ninety-eight Liverpool vessels were during the course of the war captured by the French,⁵⁶⁵ the activity of the Liverpool traders in privateering was vastly greater than it had ever been before, and their captures were on the whole exceedingly valuable. It is not possible to state the exact number of ships employed;⁵⁶⁶ but it was very large, and these years in particular were distinguished by the activity of William Hutchinson, perhaps the boldest and most successful of Liverpool privateers.⁵⁶⁷ The result of the war was practically to sweep French commerce from Atlantic waters, and to establish English ascendancy in the West Indies almost as completely as on the North American continent. In the commercial gains which thus accrued Liverpool had the lion's share.

In the War of the American Revolution the port suffered very seriously. Not only was trade with the revolted colonies practically stopped, but American privateers made West Indian waters unsafe, and under Paul Jones even ravaged the coasts of Britain,⁵⁶⁸ while the commerce of the Americans themselves was of such negligible amount as to make privateering useless.⁵⁶⁹ 'Our once extensive trade with Africa is at a stand; all commerce with America is at an end,' and the 'gallant ships' were 'laid up and useless' in the docks.⁵⁷⁰ During the war the population actually decreased, and the shipping of the port diminished from 84,792 to 79,450 tons.⁵⁷¹ The distress thus caused led to grave riots, the most serious of which broke out in 1775, when 3,000 unemployed sailors laid siege to the Town Hall, and terrorized the town for a week.⁵⁷² The regular troops of the garrison had to be distributed through the town.⁵⁷³ Nevertheless the town took a vigorous and patriotic part in the war. A large fort with barracks was erected on the north shore, where the Prince's Dock now is;⁵⁷⁴ a regiment of regular troops known as the Liverpool Blues was raised, mainly at the cost of the Corporation—it was employed in the garrisoning of Jamaica;⁵⁷⁵ a corps of local volunteers was also raised in 1782;⁵⁷⁶ while the pressgang found a field in Liverpool for its unpopular activity.⁵⁷⁷ When in 1778 France and later Spain and Holland joined in the war, privateering once more became a profitable pursuit, and provided employment for idle ships; no less than 120 privateers,⁵⁷⁸ of 31,000 tons, were plying from Liverpool within a

year of the French declaration of war, and nearly 9,000 sailors thus found employment.⁵⁹⁹ The years from 1778 to 1782 were the period of Liverpool's greatest activity in privateering;⁶⁰⁰ 'the merchants of Liverpool,' we are told, 'have entered more into the spirit of arming ships than any others in England';⁶⁰¹ and many brilliant feats are recorded, of which no account can here be given. Some hundreds of French prisoners occupied during these years the old tower and the powder magazine in Brownlow Hill.⁶⁰²

The profits of privateering, however, great as they were, were a poor consolation for the almost complete destruction of trade. The declaration of peace was immediately followed by a great revival, and the decade, 1783-93, was an era of amazingly rapid advance.⁶⁰³ The French Revolutionary War did not at first interrupt this advance, but rather accentuated it. Though it at first caused a commercial panic, which rendered necessary the issue of Corporation notes under Parliamentary powers,⁶⁰⁴ this was temporary only; and the port gained far more by the destruction of French trade than it lost by the dislocation of its commerce caused by the war. At the outset of the war privateering was again actively undertaken;⁶⁰⁵ but it never attained the same dimensions as during the American War, because there were not so many idle vessels to welcome this mode of employment; and after a few years privateering almost ceased, for the very satisfactory reason that there were so few ships belonging to France and her allies on the seas as to make it an unprofitable enterprise.⁶⁰⁶ French privateers made the seas dangerous, and trading vessels had to be prepared to fight unless they sailed in large convoys;⁶⁰⁷ many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Liverpool sailors were captured by the enemy and peopled French prisons, from which they sometimes made daring escapes.⁶⁰⁸ On the other hand French prisoners in large numbers (4,009 in 1799) were immured in the gaol in Great Howard Street, and formed a feature of Liverpool life.⁶⁰⁹

Deprived to a large extent of the excitement of privateering, the military enthusiasm of the turbulent Liverpool population found other vents. The pressgang was a continual terror, and its ravages frequently passed all reasonable bounds.⁶¹⁰ The fort was strengthened and armed with fifty guns, while batteries were erected at the mouths of the docks.⁶¹¹ Large forces of volunteers and yeomanry were raised;⁶¹² in 1804 180 officers and 3,686 men were reviewed.⁶¹³ A

⁵⁶³ Williams, *op. cit.* 172 and *passim*.

⁵⁶⁴ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 120; Derrick, *Letters from Liv. &c.*

⁵⁶⁵ Williams, *op. cit.* App. iii, 665.

⁵⁶⁶ Mr. Williams has collected a large amount of material bearing upon this period, *op. cit.* 79-178.

⁵⁶⁷ Williams, *op. cit.* 127 ff.

⁵⁶⁸ Brooke, *Liv. in the last quarter of the xviii Cent.* 365-6; Williams, *op. cit.* 223, 262; Mahan, *Inf. of Sea-power*.

⁵⁶⁹ Nevertheless, it was carried on not without success; cf. *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xv, App. vi, 371.

⁵⁷⁰ *Liv. General Advertiser*, 29 Sept. 1775.

⁵⁷¹ Williams, *op. cit.* 181.

⁵⁷² Brooke, *Liv. in the last quarter of the xviii Cent.* 328 ff.

⁵⁷³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xv, App. v, 152.

⁵⁷⁴ Picton, *Rec.* ii, 181-3; Brooke, *op. cit.* 371.

⁵⁷⁵ Brooke, *Liv. in the last quarter of the xviii Cent.* 339, 379; *Amer. MS. in Royal Inst.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), i, 178.

⁵⁷⁶ Brooke, *op. cit.* 372; Williams, *op. cit.* 319.

⁵⁷⁷ Williams, *op. cit.* 189-302, collects many examples from contemporary newspapers and other sources.

⁵⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 183.

⁵⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 20.

⁵⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 183.

⁵⁸¹ *St. Vincent Gazette*, 7 Mar. 1778, *apud* Williams, 215.

⁵⁸² Brooke, *op. cit.* 135.

⁵⁸³ Thus the number of ships engaged in the slave trade, which had sunk as low as 11 (tonnage 1,205) in 1779, rose at

once to 85 (12,294) in 1783, and to 132 (22,402) in 1792.

⁶⁰⁴ 33 Geo. III, cap. 31; Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 251-2; Hughes, *Liv. Banks and Bankers*, 144-58.

⁶⁰⁵ Williams, *op. cit.* 315.

⁶⁰⁶ *Ibid.* 316.

⁶⁰⁷ Williams, *op. cit.* 306; Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 189.

⁶⁰⁸ Seacome Ellison, *Prison Scenes*, gives a typical narrative of such an escape.

⁶⁰⁹ Brooke, *op. cit.* 489; Troughton, *Hist. Liv.* 226.

⁶¹⁰ Williams, *op. cit. passim*; for a peculiarly flagrant episode, see *Liv. Advertiser*, 19 May 1794.

⁶¹¹ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 254, 287.

⁶¹² Brooke, *op. cit.* 434.

⁶¹³ *Liv. Advertiser*, 11 Jan. 1804.

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regiment of regulars was, after the peace of Amiens, enlisted in the town at the expense of Mr. John Bolton,⁶¹⁴ a wealthy merchant; and the Duke of Gloucester⁶¹⁵ took up his quarters at San Domingo House, Everton, to command all these forces.

The first part of the war unquestionably told heavily in favour of Liverpool trade, in spite of the commercial insecurity caused by the ever-present risk of capture. In the second period Napoleon's continental system inflicted grave hardship, especially severely felt by the poor of the town;⁶¹⁶ and its result, the American War of 1812, which produced a swarm of dangerous American privateers,⁶¹⁷ was disastrous in its effects: the number of ships entering the port declining from 6,729 in 1810 to 4,599 in 1812.⁶¹⁸ Yet even this struggle ultimately tended to the increase of Liverpool's trade, by driving finally all rival shipping from the seas; at the end of the period of war in 1815, Liverpool found herself practically absolute mistress of the trade between America and Europe.

While the wars were securing to Liverpool the dominance of the Atlantic trade, the other main source of her wealth, the industries of Lancashire, were being transformed. The amazing story of the great inventions and the great development of roads and canals of this period concern Lancashire at large and the whole of England. But it should be noted that no town more directly profited by these developments than Liverpool, for almost the whole of the districts most affected by the new inventions lay within a hundred miles of her harbour; while the canals and roads made communication with them easy, and for the first time overcame that geographical isolation which had been the main obstacle to her progress. For this reason the merchants at Liverpool took an immense part in devising and carrying through these enterprises, and much of the capital for the new canals was supplied by the wealth earned in the slave trade or the trade with America.

Concurrently with these movements, the same period saw a remarkable development of foreign markets. The great expansion of the United States into the Middle West⁶¹⁹ began in the last years of the 18th century, and was much stimulated by the Louisiana purchase; emigration on a large scale, caused by the distress which accompanied the Industrial Revolution, helped to fill up these lands; they provided new sources of raw materials, and it was in this period, in particular, that the supply of raw cotton began to be derived mainly from the Southern States; as late as 1784 it was so exclusively drawn from the West Indies that a custom-house officer is said to have seized a small consignment brought in an American vessel on the ground that its importation was an infringement of the Navigation Acts.⁶²⁰ At the end of the period (in 1813) the trade with the East Indies, hitherto confined to the East India Company, was thrown open, and in 1814 the first Liverpool ships rounded the Cape of Good Hope.⁶²¹ In a few years

India had become one of the principal markets for the goods exported from Liverpool. The period of the Revolutionary wars also saw Spanish America thrown open to trade. When Napoleon took possession of Spain the Spanish colonies declined to accept his rule, threw off the close restrictions which the mother-country had imposed upon their trade; and, on the restoration of peace, declined to return to their allegiance, mainly because they were unwilling to sacrifice their newly-acquired commercial freedom. From the first Liverpool controlled the bulk of this rapidly expanding South American trade,⁶²² which she has held ever since; and it is more than a coincidence that Canning, the minister responsible for the British recognition of the Spanish-American colonies in 1825, had himself been member for Liverpool for ten years (1812-22). Thus during the years when the commerce of rival nations was being driven from the Atlantic mainly to the advantage of Liverpool, the unexampled development of the industrial and mineral advantages of Lancashire and the northern midlands was supplying the Liverpool merchants with an inexhaustible supply of goods for export, and the expansion of America and the opening of trade to India and South America were providing enormous new markets. It is not surprising that the trade of the port advanced with a rapidity hitherto unknown in English history, and that the population of the port grew concurrently.

The growth of trade during this period is indicated by the fact that the gross tonnage owned in the port, 19,175 in 1751, had risen to 72,730 in 1787, to 129,470 in 1801. Other figures tell the same tale. During the period 1756-1815 four new docks and two tidal basins were opened. The dock area of the port, less than 30 acres in 1756, had risen to over 50 acres in 1815. Still more rapid was the expansion of the next period, as the table on p. 42 will show. During the same period several local industries rose to their highest prosperity, and then decayed and vanished—destroyed mainly by that localization of industrial functions and that growing ease of communication which were the principal causes of Liverpool's commercial ascendancy. Thus shipbuilding was at its height in the last quarter of the 18th century;⁶²³ it decayed thereafter. The Greenland fishery,⁶²⁴ which began for Liverpool in 1764, and in 1788 employed 21 ships, had almost vanished by 1815, as had the oil-refining industry to which it gave birth. The curing-houses for herring,⁶²⁵ which carried on a large export trade with the Mediterranean, were at their height about 1770, but had almost vanished by 1815. Two or three iron foundries existed in the town in the same period;⁶²⁶ they were driven out of work by the competition of the coalfield towns. The pottery industry also came to an end during these years.⁶²⁷

The destruction of productive industries is indeed a feature of this period. It did not interfere with the growth of the town's wealth or population, but it left

⁶¹⁴ Picton, *Mem.* i, 301; *Liv. Advertiser*, 30 May, 1803.

⁶¹⁵ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 289-90.

⁶¹⁶ *Ibid.* ii, 311; *Liv. Courier*, 1 Feb. 1809; *Liv. Advertiser*, 25 Nov. 1811 *et passim*.

⁶¹⁷ Williams, *op. cit.* 442-9.

⁶¹⁸ *Ibid.* 407. For the general effects on prices and trade in Liverpool see Ewart, Rutson's trade circular, quoted in

Baines' *Liverpool*, 738-41. For insurance rates, *Mercury*, 13 May 1813.

⁶¹⁹ For a fuller summary of these causes of development, see Muir, *Hist. of Liv.* chap. xiv.

⁶²⁰ Smithers, *Liverpool*, 124.

⁶²¹ *Ibid.* 160. Within seven years the port possessed one-seventh of the total British trade with India. *Ibid.* 161.

⁶²² *Ibid.* 163.

⁶²³ Smithers, *Commerce of Liv.* 190; [Wallace], *General Descr.* 180 ff.

⁶²⁴ Brooke, *op. cit.* 241; Smithers, *Commerce of Liv.* 97-8.

⁶²⁵ Smithers, *Commerce of Liv.* 95; [Wallace], *General Descr.* (1795), 26.

⁶²⁶ [Wallace] and Smithers, *loc. cit.*

⁶²⁷ Brooke, *op. cit.* 248; J. Mayer, *Liv. Pottery*.

it entirely dependent upon sea-borne commerce, and imposed upon it the specific social characteristics involved in that fact.

The growth of population in this period was very rapid. About 20,000 in 1751, it was 60,000 in 1791, 77,000 in 1801, 94,000 in 1811, 118,000 in 1821. The last two figures do not fully represent the actual growth, for the town had by this time overpassed the limits of the old township, especially on the south and on the north-east, and very populous suburbs had been created in Toxteth and Everton, which contained in 1831 a population of 40,000.

The great inrush of new inhabitants represented by these figures came from all parts of the United Kingdom. A writer of 1795 notes 'the great influx of Irish and Welsh, of whom the majority of the inhabitants at present consists.'⁶²⁸ There were also many Scots, especially among the captains of ships and the heads of great trading-houses. Irish immigration became still more vigorous after the rising of 1798, though it was not to reach its height until the potato-famine of 1846. Though the town was expanding geographically with great rapidity, building did not go on fast enough to accommodate the numerous immigrants. They were crowded together in the most horrible way in the older part of the town; in 1790 it was calculated⁶²⁹ that over one-ninth of the population lived in cellars, at the rate of four persons to each cellar.⁶³⁰ In the new quarters built for the reception of these immigrants the building was so shoddy that a storm in 1823 blew many of the houses down; ⁶³¹ there were no building regulations, and the houses were erected back to back, without adequate provision for air and light, and almost without any sanitary arrangements; it is with these slum areas that the government of the city has been struggling ever since. Most of the streets were unsewered. The water supply was exceedingly scanty; before 1800 water was sold from carts; ⁶³² after the institution of the two water companies in 1799⁶³³ and 1802,⁶³⁴ the supply, being conducted for a commercial profit, was naturally inadequate in the poorer quarters. Public-houses were extraordinarily numerous; as early as 1772 the Town Council had to urge the magistrates to reduce the number,⁶³⁵ and in 1795 it was calculated that one house in every seven was licensed for the sale of strong drink.⁶³⁶

Overcrowded, unhealthy, dirty and drunken, the population of the town was also very turbulent, as might be expected from the influence upon them of the slave traders and the privateers-men. The police arrangements were quite inadequate. Under an Act

of 1748,⁶³⁷ which established a commission, independent of the Town Council, for the watching, lighting, and cleansing of the town, the police force consisted of sixty night watchmen; the number was increased under the Act of 1788,⁶³⁸ but no day police was provided until 1811, when the Town Council divided the borough into seven districts and allotted three constables to each.⁶³⁹

Thus the evils which had followed the sudden growth of wealth and population seemed to outweigh its advantages. This was in part due to the fact that the system of borough government had been in no way adapted to the new conditions.⁶⁴⁰ The self-elected Town Council still continued in absolute control of the corporate estate, including the docks, and still possessed the power of regulating the trade of the port. It regarded itself merely as the trustee of the body of freemen, which now formed only a small part, and by no means the most important part, of the population. Even the freemen's privileges, however, were limited to the right of voting in the election of mayor, bailiffs, and members of Parliament, and to exemption from the payment of town dues. They were admitted to no further share in the government of the borough, and hence arose, under the influence of the French Revolution, a new challenge to the authority of the council, and a new attempt to establish that of the assembly of burgesses. Begun in 1791,⁶⁴¹ it was brought into the law courts, where a verdict was three times given in favour of the claims of the assembly. The council, however, was always able to claim a new trial on technical grounds, and in the end the attack on their position was abandoned, partly because private resources were unable to stand the conflict with public funds, partly because the reaction against the French Revolution distracted support from this quasi-democratic movement. Liverpool had, indeed, by this time become very firmly Tory, and the change in its politics from the Whiggism of the previous age is one of the most curious features of the period. It seems to have begun in the early years of George III, when the Town Council took the side of the king in the Wilkes struggle, sending up addresses of support.⁶⁴² The body of burgesses still, however, remained predominantly Whig, as is shown by the continual election of Sir William Meredith as member until 1780. At the outset of the American struggle addresses of protest against the policy of government were sent from Liverpool,⁶⁴³ but the Town Council and the mass of the burgesses very loyally supported the war,⁶⁴⁴ and in spite of the distress which it caused, its progress only made the town more Tory.⁶⁴⁵ The first

⁶²⁸ [Wallace], *General Descr.* 267.

⁶²⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶³⁰ *Ibid.* 69.

⁶³¹ Smithers, *Commerce of Liv.* 227; Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii.

⁶³² [Wallace], *General Descr.* 88.

⁶³³ Bootle Company, instituted by 39 Geo. III, cap. 36, under the title of the Company of Proprietors of the Liverpool Waterworks, powers enlarged by 50 Geo. III, cap. 165, and 53 Geo. III, cap. 122; Brooke, *Liv. in last Quarter of the xviii Cent.* 387.

⁶³⁴ The Corporation obtained power to contract for the supply of water by 26 Geo. III, cap. 12. A company was formed to carry out the work, which was incorporated as the Liverpool Corporation

Waterworks Co. by 3 Geo. IV, cap. 77; its powers were extended and its title altered to the Liverpool and Harrington Waterworks Co. by 7 & 8 Geo. IV, cap. 36.

⁶³⁵ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 202.

⁶³⁶ [Wallace], *General Descr.* 185.

⁶³⁷ 21 Geo. II, cap. 24.

⁶³⁸ 28 Geo. III, cap. 13.

⁶³⁹ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 317; see also 201-2.

⁶⁴⁰ On the characteristics of the old system of borough government in its latest form, see *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 118 ff. and 137 ff.

⁶⁴¹ *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Liv.* 129; Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 203 ff.; Proceedings at an Action at Law brought by

the Mayor and Burgesses, &c. (1796); Brooke, *Liv. in the last Quarter of the xviii Cent.* 22-4 ff.

⁶⁴² Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 179. For a summary of the political history of the town, see Muir, *Hist. of Liv.* 162 ff. 215 ff.

⁶⁴³ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 178-9; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. ix, 299. Dartmouth received the freedom for having supported the repeal of the Stamp Act, *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. x, 47.

⁶⁴⁴ Brooke, *op. cit.* 326; Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 180; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. x, 380.

⁶⁴⁵ Cf. result of the election of 1784; Poll-book and squibs.

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events of the French Revolution revived Whiggism for a time,⁶⁴⁶ but the reaction after the September massacres completed the Tory victory; and the group of leading Whigs who surrounded Roscoe had to withdraw from public life.⁶⁴⁷ In the first years of the new century Whiggism held up its head again. Roscoe was returned to Parliament in 1806,⁶⁴⁸ but mainly on the ground of his local popularity, and the votes which he cast against the slave trade and for Catholic emancipation earned him an unpopularity which expressed itself in riots on his return to Liverpool.⁶⁴⁹ During the struggle on the slave trade question, indeed, Liverpool had been absolutely committed to the support of the party from which alone it had any prospect of the maintenance of its most lucrative traffic,⁶⁵⁰ while the inrush of Catholic Irish, having produced already the characteristic Orangeism of the Protestant population, formed another motive to Toryism. Not even the unpopularity of the Orders in Council sufficed to enable Brougham (who had been mainly identified with the opposition to them) to defeat Canning in the fiercely-fought election of 1812,⁶⁵¹ and Liverpool remained steadily Tory down to the eve of the Reform Act.

Alongside of its more unpleasant developments, this period witnessed the rise of many promising movements. The administration of the Poor Law⁶⁵² was undertaken with exceptional vigour and enlightenment, and while in other suddenly-grown industrial and commercial towns the old administrative fabric of the annual Easter vestry and the elected overseers broke down completely, in Liverpool there was gradually developed a system of government through an annually elected committee, which regulated extralegally the work of the overseers with such success that Liverpool has been described as the model urban poor-law district of this period. The chief credit for the successful establishment of this system, which had assumed its final form by 1775, belongs to Mr. Joseph Brooks, who as unpaid treasurer from 1768 to 1788 exercised almost absolute authority over the affairs of the parish. It was under his direction that in 1770 the new workhouse in Brownlow Hill was erected;⁶⁵³ it was on the whole so well administered that the poor rates—in a town where poverty was more widespread than in most others—never rose beyond 3s. 9d.⁶⁵⁴ in the £ even in the height of the Revolutionary war. The committee, that is to say, kept itself free from the extravagant and mischievous methods of indiscriminate relief which were general throughout England from 1795 onwards. This remarkable success is mainly to be attributed to the work of a group of public-spirited citizens, among whom may be named Dr. Currie, the friend of Roscoe.⁶⁵⁵

The Evangelical revival affected Liverpool deeply. Wesley visited the town several times,⁶⁵⁶ with considerable effect, and within the Church of England the Evangelical party became dominant in the town.⁶⁵⁷ This was a period of great activity in church building, as will be seen later. It was also a period of considerable activity in the provision of schools for the poor,⁶⁵⁸ a movement which was carried on in Liverpool in the last twenty years of the century with a concerted activity greater than was displayed in most other towns. An eager charity, too, was born,⁶⁵⁹ the expression of that new humanitarian spirit, born of the Evangelical revival, of which another expression was to be found in the movement for the abolition of the slave trade. In Roscoe, William Rathbone, Currie, Rushton, and others, Liverpool provided some of the most vigorous apostles of this reform; their courage is the more noteworthy because the popular feeling of the town was, naturally, intensely strong on the other side.

The period witnessed also a remarkable intellectual revival. This showed itself in the wit and humour of the numerous squibs issued during parliamentary elections,⁶⁶⁰ many of which still retain some of their salt; it showed itself in that keen interest in the history and antiquities of the borough which produced no less than four Histories of Liverpool between 1770 and 1823,⁶⁶¹ and was still more profitably displayed in the learning of Henry Brown⁶⁶² the attorney, which illuminates the trials on the powers of the Town Council in 1791, in the researches of Matthew Gregson, whose *Portfolio of Fragments* was published in 1819, and above all in the monumental collections made by Charles Okill, which are still preserved in the municipal archives and have formed the basis of all later work on the history of the borough. But above all these newborn intellectual interests were fostered by the circle of *illuminati* which surrounded William Roscoe, and of which no detailed account can here be given.⁶⁶³ Roscoe himself wrote lives of Lorenzo de' Medici and of Leo X which were hailed with delight throughout Europe; he produced also a great monograph on the Monandrian plants, a good deal of verse, and a large number of pamphlets, including some very enlightened speculations on Penal Jurisprudence; he took a profound interest in the fine arts, and himself did some etching; he threw himself into the movement for agricultural improvements; he corresponded with many of the leading men of his day; he formed a noble library and a fine collection of pictures. His friend William Shepherd,⁶⁶⁴ Unitarian minister of Gateacre, wrote a life of Poggio Bracciolini which is still valuable. Dr. James Currie,⁶⁶⁵ besides taking up poor-law admini-

⁶⁴⁶ *Life of W. Roscoe*, i, 99 ff.; *Life of J. Currie, passim*.

⁶⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴⁸ Poll-book and squibs of the election.

⁶⁴⁹ *Life of W. Roscoe*, i, 392 ff.

⁶⁵⁰ Cf. the addresses of the corporation, on, and grants of freedom for, energy in this cause—the defence of the slave trade; Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 220, 347, &c.

⁶⁵¹ Poll-books and squibs of the election; Creevey Papers.

⁶⁵² The administration of the Poor Law in Liverpool is the theme of an admirable chapter by S. and B. Webb, *Hist. Local Govt.* i, 130 ff. An edition of full extracts

from the Vestry Minutes, with introduction by W. L. Bleas, is in preparation.

⁶⁵³ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 160; Vestry Minutes s.d.; Brooke, *Liv. in the last Quarter of the xviii Cent.* 69, 70. This building replaced one in College Lane dating from 1732.

⁶⁵⁴ Vestry Minutes, April 1802 and *passim*.

⁶⁵⁵ W. W. Currie, *Life of James Currie, passim*.

⁶⁵⁶ Tyerman, *Life of Wesley*, ii, 196, 274, 328, 566, &c.; *Wesley's Journal*.

⁶⁵⁷ See Morley's *Life of Gladstone*, i, chaps. i, ii.

⁶⁵⁸ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 284;

Brooke, *Liv. in the last Quarter of the xviii Cent.* 380; Smithers, *Liv.* 243 ff.

⁶⁵⁹ See the list of charities below.

⁶⁶⁰ See the Poll-books and Collections of Squibs of the various elections, especially those of 1806 and 1812. An account of these effusions is given by Picton, *Memorials*, i, 347.

⁶⁶¹ By W. Enfield (1773), J. Wallace (published anonymously, 1795), J. Corry (known by the name of its first publisher, Troughton, 1810), H. Smithers (1825).

⁶⁶² For Brown, see G. T. Shaw in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xvi, 77.

⁶⁶³ *Life of W. Roscoe*, by his son, 2 vols.

⁶⁶⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁶⁶⁵ W. W. Currie, *Life of J. Currie*.



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(From a *Water-colour Drawing* c. 1860)

stration, was the friend and biographer of Burns. Others also might be named if space allowed.⁶⁶⁶ Under the encouragement of this group of friends Liverpool became for a time a centre of fine printing and of exquisite bookbinding; ⁶⁶⁷ Roscoe had his own books printed in his own town. From this intellectual revival proceeded a remarkable group of public institutions. The Liverpool Library, founded as early as 1758,⁶⁶⁸ became a thriving institution.⁶⁶⁹ The Athenaeum was founded in 1798⁶⁷⁰ as a library for scholars, and was later enriched by many of Roscoe's books. The Botanic Gardens were instituted in 1803.⁶⁷¹ The Medical Library came to birth in 1775.⁶⁷² Finally, the Royal Institution, meant to be the focus for every kind of intellectual interest, was projected in 1813 and opened in 1817.⁶⁷³ These promising beginnings did not lead to any very striking results; partly, no doubt, because they were not spontaneous, but were due to the accidental presence in uncongenial surroundings of a group of fine spirits; partly because they were swamped by the flood of growing wealth; partly because the coming of the railway imposed, during the greater part of the 19th century, the intellectual dominance of the metropolis upon the provincial towns.

The twenty years which followed the great war saw a steady expansion of foreign trade—less swift, indeed, than had been expected; but more steady in Liverpool than in England at large. The course of this expansion may be best indicated by the figures of entrances and clearances⁶⁷⁴ of vessels engaged in the foreign trade:—

Year	Entrances		Clearances		Total	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage
1816 . .	1,340	300,673	1,606	341,390	2,946	642,063
1821 . .	1,770	391,473	1,913	403,626	3,683	795,159
1826 . .	2,067	480,944	2,132	479,409	4,199	960,353
1831 . .	2,840	678,965	3,037	718,987	5,877	1,397,952
1835 . .	2,978	787,009	3,065	796,766	6,043	1,583,775

But the principal interest of these years is to be found rather in the signs of coming political change which they exhibited, and which resulted from the expansion of the earlier period, than in the proof that the earlier causes of prosperity were still at work. Though Liverpool remained predominantly

Tory in sentiment until the eve of the Reform Bill, the twenty years which followed the war saw many movements towards change, and an increasingly clear realization of the necessity of recasting the traditional system of administration. It was, indeed, with the left or progressive wing of the Tory party that the town was associated; as is shown by the election of Canning by large majorities from 1812 to 1822 and of Huskisson from 1822 to 1830—beyond comparison the most distinguished politicians who have ever represented Liverpool.^{674a} The steady growth of the population of the town, which, with its suburbs, had reached the figure of 205,000 in 1831, and the expansion of trade, which has been already summarized, made the earlier system of administration impossible. These years witnessed an awakening on the part of the Town Council to a keener sense of its responsibilities, as is shown by the large schemes of public improvements for which parliamentary authority was obtained; ⁶⁷⁵ by the establishment in 1826 of two elementary schools in the north and south of the borough,⁶⁷⁶ at the expense of the corporation, as a sort of compensation for the old grammar school which had been suppressed in 1802; ⁶⁷⁷ by the purchase of lands on a large scale in Birkenhead⁶⁷⁸ with a view to preventing the creation of a rival port, and providing for the possible future requirements of Liverpool trade; and by great activity in the extension of the docks, which were increased between 1815 and 1835 from 50 acres to 80 acres of area. The rise of a demand for change is perhaps most clearly seen in the discussions on the administration of the Dock Estate, hitherto under the absolute control of the corporation, which led in 1825 to the addition to the Dock Committee of representatives of ratepayers using the docks.⁶⁷⁹ The same kind of discontent was shown in the attempt of a number of non-freemen ratepayers to escape from the payment of town dues, which led to long litigation extending from 1830 to 1833.⁶⁸⁰ But the most serious aspect of the situation was the fact that the council, regarding itself simply as the trustee for the property of the body of freemen, had allowed many of the main functions of urban government to slip, wholly or partially, out of its hands. Thus the control of the watching, lighting, and cleansing of the streets had been since 1748 under the control of a separate commission⁶⁸¹ consisting partly of the mayor and some of the borough magistrates, partly of representatives of the ratepayers elected at the annual Easter vestry; while the control of sewerage, except in the 'old streets,' had recently been vested in another commission.⁶⁸²

The corporation had since the 17th century ceased to raise rates, and all public functions which necessitated the raising of rates were performed by

⁶⁶⁶ About 150 volumes printed or published in Liverpool between 1770 and 1800 are catalogued in the admirable *Cat. of the Collection of Liv. Prints and Documents* issued by the City Library, 1908. These include nineteen volumes of poems, fifteen of history and biography, an edition of Burns in four volumes, many volumes on politics, &c., &c.

⁶⁶⁷ *Ibid.* J. McCreery's printing in this period has not since been surpassed.

⁶⁶⁸ Brooke, *op. cit.* 89-92; papers in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* ix, xxii. This library claims to be the oldest circulating library in England.

⁶⁶⁹ [Wallace] *General Descr.*, 171.

⁶⁷⁰ Shaw, *Hist. of the Athenaeum, Liv.* (1898).

⁶⁷¹ *Life of Roscoe*, i, 253 ff.; Smithers, *op. cit.* 367.

⁶⁷² Smithers, *op. cit.* 366; Bickerton, *Hist. of the Liv. Medical Inst.*

⁶⁷³ *Life of Roscoe*, ii, 151 ff.

⁶⁷⁴ Compiled from the Reports on Trade and Navigation laid before the Houses of Parliament, 1847. The figures for the coasting trade which are omitted would, of course, enormously increase these totals; but it is the foreign trade that forms the best barometer of Liverpool's prosperity.

^{674a} The poll-books and squibs, espe-

cially for the hard-fought elections of 1812, 1818, 1820, provide excellent illustrations of the sentiments of the borough.

⁶⁷⁵ 1 Geo. IV, cap. 13, and 7 Geo. IV, cap. 57.

⁶⁷⁶ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 395.

⁶⁷⁷ *Ibid.* 394.

⁶⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 343, 345.
⁶⁷⁹ 26 Geo. IV, cap. 43. For discussions see *Munic. Corp. Com. : Rep. of Proc. in Liv., passim.*

⁶⁸⁰ Report of the resistance of payment of town dues in Liverpool by Bolton and others, 1835.

⁶⁸¹ Under 21 Geo. II, cap. 24.

⁶⁸² Under a special local Act, 1 Will. IV, cap. 15.

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other public bodies of limited powers, so that there was no single body responsible for the general oversight of the health and well-being of the town. The corporation, while, as we have seen, it retained control of public improvements and of the dock estate, had to perform these functions out of the revenue from its estate and from the town dues and other traditional payments, and as these were inadequate to the purpose these functions had not been fully performed, while their partial performance had formed so grave a strain upon the resources of the corporation that the value of the borough estate had been seriously diminished.⁶⁸³ But for this condition of things the borough might very well have been the owner of the greater part of the land on which it was built; as it was, a large part of the corporate estate, secured originally by the burgesses' usurpation of the waste in the 15th century, had been sold to meet the corporate debt.⁶⁸⁴ Finally, the exclusive political privileges of the freemen and their exemption from the payment of town dues had become an anomaly and an injustice, because the body of freemen, which since 1777 had not been increased except by the customary modes of inheritance or service, no longer at all represented the community. There were in 1833 only 3,000 freemen⁶⁸⁵ out of a population of 165,000, and many of the 3,000 were non-resident. This number included few of the principal merchants, and only seven out of the 200 doctors practising in the town.⁶⁸⁶ It was composed principally of artisans, to whom their privileges were chiefly valuable for the money to be made out of them in bribes at elections. Hence Liverpool had become so notorious for its political corruption that in 1830 a bill for the disfranchisement of the borough was only prevented by the prorogation of Parliament from passing into law.⁶⁸⁷

The unsatisfactoriness of the old institutions was shown also in the sphere of poor-law administration, which had been perhaps the most efficient department of borough government. The committee which had for so long controlled the administration of the Poor Law was not recognized by law, and was liable at any time to be overridden by the overseers, if they chose to disregard its orders. In 1814 the committee tried in vain to persuade the open vestry to make an application for a private Act legalizing their position; ⁶⁸⁸ after two years' discussion the proposal was rejected,⁶⁸⁹ and in 1817 a Mr. Dennison, being elected overseer, justified these fears by paying no attention to the committee, and launching upon lavish expenditure.⁶⁹⁰ The Sturges-Bourne Act of 1819⁶⁹¹ came in the nick of time to prevent the breakdown of the system, for its adoption legalized the position of the committee by turning it into a select vestry, and for some years it was able to do admirable work.⁶⁹² But in the excitement of the agitation for the Reform Act party feeling crept in here also and showed itself by constant appeals to the open vestry and to polls of the whole body of ratepayers on the smallest points.⁶⁹³ The survival of the open

vestry in so large a population was a nuisance and a danger.

Liverpool was thus ready for the Reform movement, and it is not surprising that in the reforming Parliament of 1830 and in its successor the Tory town was for the nonce represented by Whig members. The Reform Act of 1832 itself began the process of local reconstitution. Not only did it enfranchise the ratepayers, placing them on a level, for the purposes of parliamentary elections, with the freemen, but, for the same purpose, it enlarged the borough's boundaries, including within them the populous suburbs of Everton and Kirkdale, the northern half of Toxteth, and part of West Derby,⁶⁹⁴ and thus foreshadowing the full absorption of these districts for municipal purposes also.

But the legislation which followed the Reform Act was of far greater local import. The two great commissions—that on the Poor Laws and that on the Municipal Corporations—which the Reformed Parliament sent out to investigate the condition of local government both reported not unfavourably on Liverpool: the Poor Law Commission found the town, indeed, to be among the best administered in England,⁶⁹⁵ while the Municipal Corporations Commission, though it disclosed many grave defects, found no evidence of serious maladministration.⁶⁹⁶ But the changes introduced by the two great Acts were of such a character as to mark the beginning of a new epoch. The terms of the new Poor Law did not, indeed, involve any such wide change in Liverpool as in other places; it established finally the authority of the popularly elected select vestry, and put an end to the defects and uncertainties of the Sturges-Bourne Act; but the authority of this body was still confined to the limits of the old township and parish, the new and populous outlying districts being left to the administration of the Toxteth Board of Guardians or the West Derby Union. The Municipal Reform Act was far more serious in its results. It made the Town Council for the first time in its history a popularly elected body. It placed the election in the hands of the body of ratepayers, to whose level the freemen were now in practice reduced. It empowered the council to take over the functions of the Watching, Lighting, and Cleansing Board; that is to say, it turned it from being the mere administrator of the estate of a privileged minority into a body responsible for the health and general well-being of the whole community, and thus rendered possible, and indeed suggested, an indefinite enlargement of municipal functions. Finally, in one of its schedules, it enlarged the boundaries of the municipal borough so as to correspond with those of the parliamentary borough as fixed in 1832.

The history of Liverpool since 1835 has been one of rapid and steady development on all sides, unmarked by outstanding or conspicuous episodes. It is impossible to follow its course in detail; and it will be most convenient to summarize it under headings, in a more or less tabular form.

⁶⁸³ Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 224-6.

⁶⁸⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 338-9.

⁶⁸⁵ *Munic. Corp. Com.: Rep. of Inquiry in Liv.* 50.

⁶⁸⁶ *Ibid.* 325.

⁶⁸⁷ Walpole, *Hist. Engl.* i, 125; Picton, *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 333.

⁶⁸⁸ 'Address to all who are assessed to

the Poor-rates . . . by the Parish Committee, 1814.'

⁶⁸⁹ Vestry Minutes, 6 Aug. 1816.

⁶⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 1818 and 1819; Picton, *Memorials*, i, 391-2.

⁶⁹¹ S. and B. Webb, *Hist. Local Gov.* i, 159.

⁶⁹² Vestry Minutes, *passim*.

⁶⁹³ *Liv. Chron.* April and July 1832;

Vestry Minutes, April 1833.

⁶⁹⁴ The area was increased from 1,860 to 5,210 acres.

⁶⁹⁵ *Poor Law Com. Rep.*

⁶⁹⁶ *Munic. Corp. Com. Rep.* (Liv.), 295, 400.

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The following table shows the growth of the foreign trade of the port, as measured by the entrances and clearances of vessels from or to foreign or colonial ports⁶⁹⁷ at intervals of five years :—

FOREIGN TRADE : ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES,
1835-1906

Year	Entrances		Clearances		Total	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage
1835 .	2,978	787,009	3,065	796,766	6,043	1,583,775
1840 .	3,492	1,042,232	3,808	1,103,955	7,300	2,146,187
1845 .	4,045	1,406,541	4,197	1,412,473	8,242	2,819,014
1850 .	4,531	1,605,315	4,807	1,656,938	9,338	3,262,253
1855 .	4,197	2,074,168	4,483	2,223,044	8,680	4,297,212
1860 .	4,902	2,773,439	5,358	2,899,474	10,260	5,672,913
1865 .	4,827	2,644,821	4,425	2,631,827	9,252	5,276,648
1870 .	5,058	3,416,933	4,778	3,356,138	9,836	6,773,071
1875 .	5,440	4,388,952	4,640	3,996,288	10,080	8,385,240
1880 .	5,263	4,913,324	4,878	4,746,489	10,141	9,659,813
1885 .	4,668	5,173,330	4,246	4,822,021	8,914	9,995,351
1890 .	4,646	5,782,351	4,030	5,159,450	8,676	10,941,801
1895 .	3,716	5,598,341	3,168	4,883,199	6,884	10,481,540
1900 ⁶⁹⁸	3,516	6,050,526	3,140	5,678,114	6,656	11,728,640
1905 .	3,523	7,806,844	2,890	6,932,687	6,413	14,739,531
1906 .	3,487	8,145,441	2,870	7,125,417	6,357	15,270,858

Two periods only show an actual decline in this table. The first is the quinquennium 1860-65, the period of the American Civil War, when the blockade of the southern ports caused the Lancashire cotton famine and for a brief time brought about a revival, in blockade-running expeditions, of the adventurous spirit of the age of privateering.⁶⁹⁹ The other is the quinquennium 1890-95, a period of general bad trade. The periods of most rapid growth are those from 1850 to 1860, from 1865 to 1880, and again from 1900 onwards. The period from 1880 to 1900 is one in which Liverpool was feeling for the first time seriously the competition of the European nations which from 1815 to 1870 had left to England almost a monopoly of oversea trade. This competition may be said to have begun about 1870, and though the gross increase since that date has been twice as great as the increase in the preceding period of the same length, its effects have been shown in a tendency to more violent fluctuation, which will perhaps better be illustrated by the value of imports and exports than by the record of the actual sailings of vessels that might be either full or empty.

TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1875-1906

Year	Value of Imports	Value of Exports	Total
1875 . .	105,095,188	79,460,771	184,155,959
1880 . .	107,460,187	84,029,651	191,489,838
1885 . .	94,912,069	89,954,372	184,866,441
1890 . .	108,476,672	117,741,836	226,218,508
1895 . .	95,630,489	90,620,396	186,250,885
1900 . .	124,713,436	102,572,890	227,286,326
1905 . .	139,295,487	138,285,465	277,580,952
1906 . .	146,701,650	150,348,511	297,050,161

⁶⁹⁷ The figures for coasting trade are omitted. This table is compiled from the Annual Reports on Trade and on Shipping

and Navigation laid before the Houses of Parliament.

⁶⁹⁸ Including transports for the South African War.

⁶⁹⁹ Running the Blockade.

Space does not permit of any detailed analysis of the character and direction of Liverpool trade during this period, but some idea of its principal features may be derived from the following summary of the ten leading articles of import and the ten leading articles of export, with their approximate value, as in the year 1906 :—

Imports	Value in Millions	Exports	Value in Millions
Raw Cotton . .	42.56	Cotton Manufactures	46.24
Dead Meat . .	17.15	Iron and Steel Manufactures.	13.98
Corn and Cereals . .	14.65	Woolen Manufactures	8.87
India-rubber . .	8.42	Machinery . . .	8.68
Wool	5.74	Linen Manufactures	3.88
Live Animals . .	4.84	Cotton Yarn . . .	3.61
Copper	4.23	Chemicals	3.43
Timber	3.78	Carriages (chiefly railway).	2.86
Tobacco	3.18	China and Earthenware.	1.54
Sugar	3.16	Hardware	1.02

A further striking feature of the first table above, which indicates a characteristic of Liverpool's development, is the fact that, especially from 1850 onwards, the number of vessels employed tends to increase slowly, or even to diminish, while the tonnage rapidly grows. Thus in 1906 almost the same number of vessels entered and cleared as in 1835, but their tonnage is ten times as great. This remarkable increase of the tonnage of vessels is due above all to the replacement of sailing vessels by steamships, and to the increasing employment of large 'liners' sailing at regular intervals in place of the irregular sailings of an earlier period. The first regular liners begin with the institution of the Cunard line in 1842. The figures of the shipping registered in the port of Liverpool since 1850 bring out this point still more clearly.

SHIPPING REGISTERED IN LIVERPOOL

Year	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No. of Ships	Tonnage	No. of Ships	Tonnage	No. of Ships	Tonnage
1850 .	1,750	503,224	93	11,411	1,843	514,635
1860 .	2,228	933,723	223	67,885	2,451	1,001,608
1870 .	2,155	1,156,566	456	280,807	2,611	1,437,373
1880 .	1,824	999,809	667	555,062	2,491	1,554,871
1890 .	1,352	916,726	967	1,006,713	2,319	1,923,439
1900 .	1,018	614,968	1,073	1,713,506	2,091	2,328,474
1906 .	914	410,251	1,305	2,401,432	2,219	2,811,683

Though steamboats had appeared in the Mersey as early as 1815, they were for long used purely for

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river or at most coasting traffic; ⁷⁰⁰ it was not until the forties that they began to be employed for the ocean trade in which Liverpool is mainly concerned. But as soon as this happened, the size of the vessels in the port rose with great rapidity, from an average of 280 tons in 1850 to an average of 1,270 tons in 1906. Liverpool has indeed become peculiarly the home of large vessels. While the number of her vessels is only two-thirds of that of London, their total tonnage is one-third greater; ⁷⁰¹ that is to say, the average Liverpool ship is twice as big as the average London ship. Of 271 British vessels which in 1906 measured over 4,000 tons, no less than 146 belonged to Liverpool; and while in number Liverpool possesses not much more than one-tenth of the British mercantile marine, in tonnage she possesses considerably more than one-fifth.

In regard to the position of Liverpool among the ports of the world, the following comparative statement of the value of the trade of the first six ports of the world may be quoted. ⁷⁰² In 1905 the trade of London was estimated to be worth £261,000,000; of Liverpool, £237,000,000; of New York, £221,000,000; of Hamburg, £196,000,000; of Antwerp, £147,000,000; of Marseilles, £86,000,000.

The following are the census returns during the period, including for the earlier dates the suburban districts later added to the town:—

1841	. . . . .	286,487
1851	. . . . .	376,065
1861	. . . . .	462,749
1871	. . . . .	493,405
1881	. . . . .	611,075
1891	. . . . .	617,032
1901	. . . . .	684,947
1907	⁷⁰³	746,144 ⁷⁰⁴

These figures, however, do not adequately represent the growth which has taken place, since they omit notice of the growth of Bootle, of the northern suburbs of Seaforth, Waterloo, and Crosby and other outlying districts outside of the municipal boundary, as well as of the population of about 200,000 in Wirral, which almost wholly depends economically upon Liverpool. The whole of this population has been created during the period under notice, and the urban population dependent upon Liverpool now exceeds 1,000,000.

It should be noticed that the Irish population of Liverpool, always large, was enormously increased by the inrush of immigrants after the Potato Famine of 1845-6; over 90,000 entered the town in the first three months of 1846, and nearly 300,000 in the twelve months following July 1847. Most of these subsequently emigrated to America, but many thousands, unable to find the passage money, remained to swell the misery of the Liverpool slums.

No account can here be given of the rapid expansion of the street-covered area, but it is necessary to note the stages of the expansion of municipal control over this area.

⁷⁰⁰ Smithers, *Liverpool*, 186.
⁷⁰¹ In 1906 London had 3,300 vessels of 2,100,000 tons; Liverpool 2,200 vessels of 2,800,000 tons.
⁷⁰² Annual statement of the Chairman of the Dock Board, quoting American official estimates.

⁷⁰³ From the Medical Officer's Report (estimated).
⁷⁰⁴ The birth-rate, which shows a slow but steady decline throughout the later half of the period, was in 1907 estimated at 31·7 per 1,000, as compared with

After the enlargement of the boundaries in 1835 nearly sixty years passed without any further enlargement; in the meantime the borough of Bootle, which was essentially an expansion of Liverpool, had grown up and obtained its incorporation without opposition in 1869; beyond it the populous areas of Seaforth and Crosby lay separated from the town; the borough of Birkenhead was similarly incorporated in 1877. At the end of the century, however, the city awoke to the danger of allowing the wealthy residential suburbs which derived their prosperity from the city to escape from their share of the costs of government. In 1895 the township of Walton, a second large section of the extensive township of West Derby, the township of Wavertree, and the remaining southern half of the township of Toxteth, were added to the city. ⁷⁰⁵ In 1901 the township of Garston, on the eve of applying for an incorporation which would have shut in the city on the south as it was inclosed by Bootle on the north, was also taken in. In 1903 an attempt was made to incorporate Bootle in the city; but though the approval of the Local Government Board was obtained, the vigorous opposition of Bootle prevented the passage of the bill through Parliament. In 1904 the township of Fazakerley was incorporated. The increase of the city's area involved in these successive enlargements may be briefly shown:—

1830	. . . . .	1,860 acres
1835	. . . . .	5,210 "
1894	. . . . .	13,236 "
1900	. . . . .	14,909 "
1907	. . . . .	16,619 "

After the Municipal Reform Act the Whig party for a brief period enjoyed control of the borough government. At the outset they possessed an overwhelming majority, but by 1842 this majority had disappeared. The main cause of this was the unpopularity of the Whig attempt to abandon compulsory Anglican religious teaching in the two corporation schools, which was advocated on the ground that the population served by these schools was mainly Roman Catholic; but the proposal aroused a fierce opposition. The Whigs, however, also initiated a series of elaborate inquiries into the various departments of borough government, reconstituted the corporation service and effected large economies by reductions of salaries, and commenced a vigorous progressive policy in regard to the regulation of buildings and the safeguarding of the health of the town. In these respects the transference of power to the Tory party led to little change; and the years from 1835 to 1870 witnessed a vigorous, sustained, and not unsuccessful campaign for the amelioration of the conditions of the borough. The powers of the Watching, Lighting, and Cleansing Board had been taken over by the corporation under the Act of 1835, and were administered by a special Watch Committee; they were now enlarged by a new local Act, ⁷⁰⁶ under which the council took powers to impose numerous penalties for

26·3 per 1,000 for England and Wales. On the other hand the death-rate has sunk from an average of 32·5 per 1,000 in 1861-70 to 20·4 in 1901-7.
⁷⁰⁵ 59 Vict. cap. 7.
⁷⁰⁶ 1 Vict. cap. 98.

neglect of civic duties. In regard to the regulation of buildings the new régime was especially vigorous. The council obtained powers by an Act of 1839⁷⁰⁷ to appoint building surveyors who should be required to certify before any new building was permitted to be occupied that it fulfilled the numerous requirements laid down in the Act. These regulations were made still more exacting by the important Act of 1842,⁷⁰⁸ which forbade the erection of inadequately lighted courts; the same Act also empowered the magistrates to order the cleansing at the owner's expense of any 'filthy or unwholesome' house. The most important clause of this epoch-making Act was that which decreed the appointment of a Health Committee to carry out its terms. Another Act of the same year,⁷⁰⁹ while providing for the widening of certain main streets, provided (section 107) that on the presentment of the grand jury or the complaint of four or more householders the council might demolish a ruinous house. Meanwhile the Commissioners for Paving and Sewerage had continued to perform their duties independently, being expressly safeguarded from any interference by the growing activity of the council;⁷¹⁰ but in 1842 it was provided that half of them should be elected by the council.⁷¹¹ Their authority extended only over the old township, and in the same year a separate commission was created for Toxteth Park.⁷¹²

The new Health Committee found its work hampered by the existence of these independent and unrelated authorities. Moreover, in 1843 a very powerful pamphlet⁷¹³ published by Dr. Duncan, then a lecturer in the Royal Infirmary School of Medicine, awoke the town to a new sense of the horrors of its slums. He showed that nearly half of the working-class population lived in cellar-dwellings; that most of the poorer streets were quite unprovided with sewers; that the water supply was such as to render impossible even ordinary personal cleanliness; in short, that the condition of the poorer quarters of the town was such as not only to degrade their inhabitants, but also to form a grave menace to other residents. This powerful statement came at a moment when the corporation was already awakening to the difficulty of the problem, and the ineffectiveness of its weapons for coping with it. The immediate result was that a new Act was obtained in 1846,⁷¹⁴ which was of the most far-reaching importance. It provided for the first time for the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health—an office to which, with singular appropriateness, Duncan was the first to be appointed. It transferred the powers and properties of the Liverpool and Toxteth Paving and Sewerage Boards to the Health Committee of the Town Council, on which it imposed the obligation to pave and sewer every street and house.⁷¹⁵ It also imposed upon the council a totally new obligation, namely that of laying down pipes and supplying water throughout the borough; for which purpose the Green Lane Waterworks were transferred to the corporation.

⁷⁰⁷ 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 92.

⁷⁰⁸ 5 Vict. cap. 44.

⁷⁰⁹ 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106.

⁷¹⁰ 1 Vict. cap. 98; 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 92.

⁷¹¹ 5 Vict. cap. 26.

⁷¹² 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 105.

⁷¹³ Read before the Lit. and Phil. Soc. in 1843.

⁷¹⁴ 9 & 10 Vict. cap. 127.

⁷¹⁵ An excellent account of the sani-

tary administration of the city is given in *Hdbk. of Congress of Roy. Inst. of Pub. Health*, 1903.

⁷¹⁶ *Gore's Annals*, 1847.

⁷¹⁷ 27 & 28 Vict. cap. 73.

⁷¹⁸ Under powers conferred by 39 Geo. III, cap. 36; 9 Vict. cap. 35; and 10 & 11 Vict. cap. 261.

⁷¹⁹ 10 & 11 Vict. cap. 261.

⁷²⁰ 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 80; 15 Vict.

Under Duncan's guidance the council now began a systematic campaign against cellar-dwellings; in 1847 over 5,000 such dwellings were declared unfit for human habitation, and absolutely closed, while over 10,000 more were measured, registered, and in some cases cleansed at the owners' expense.⁷¹⁶ But the powers possessed by the council for carrying out such reforms were as yet slight. By the Sanitary Amendment Act of 1864⁷¹⁷ these powers were very largely increased; so much so that under the terms of this Act the facilities for the demolition of insanitary property are in some respects more useful than any conferred by the later national Acts for this purpose.

Even more important than the demolition of insanitary property was the provision of an adequate water supply. The supply of water had hitherto been in the hands of two companies—the Company of Proprietors, and the Liverpool and Harrington Company, founded respectively in 1799 and 1802; both drew their supply from wells, some of which are still in use. These were now taken over;⁷¹⁸ but in addition the corporation took powers to construct a series of reservoirs on the Rivington moors, north of Bolton.⁷¹⁹ The scheme produced much discussion, being one of the first of its kind, and several additional Acts⁷²⁰ were passed before it had been finally settled. The Rivington Waterworks were not completed till 1857; their completion for the first time rendered possible a continuous supply of water throughout the city. As population grew, it in turn became inadequate; and in 1879 the Vyrnwy scheme was entered upon. This involved the acquisition of the valley of the River Vyrnwy in Merionethshire, with its drainage area of 22,742 acres; the construction across the mouth of the valley of a masonry dam 1,172 ft. long, 161 ft. high, and 127 ft. thick, thus creating a lake $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, capable of yielding a supply of forty million gallons of water per diem; and the construction of an aqueduct 68 miles long, including tunnels of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, one of which passes under the Manchester Ship Canal and the Mersey. The supply was first brought to Liverpool in 1891, after eleven years' work. The value to the community of this magnificent achievement cannot be exaggerated.⁷²¹

Meanwhile the town had not been altogether neglectful of the amenities. St. George's Hall,⁷²² designed to serve the double purpose of a public hall and assize courts, had been projected by private citizens in 1835, and was begun in 1838, and completed by the corporation in 1854 at a cost of £238,000. The design was by a young architect, H. L. Elmes, who died before his work was completed, and much of the interior was carried out by R. P. Cockerell. The design was much criticized, but it is now agreed that the building is one of the noblest modern classic buildings in the world. It is enriched by a fine pediment by Alfred Stevens at the south end and by a series of external bas-relief panels; it contains one of the best organs in England, long played by W. T. Best;

cap. 47; 18 Vict. cap. 66; 19 Vict. cap. 5.

⁷²¹ On the history of the water supply in general, *Hist. and Descr. Account of the Liv. Water Supply* (Water Engineer's Rep. 1899); article in *Hdbk. of Congress of Roy. Inst. of Pub. Health*, 1903.

⁷²² R. P. Jones, 'H. L. Elmes,' *Archit. Rev.* 1904; H. L. Elmes, *Corresp. relative to St. George's Hall*, &c.

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and both the great hall and the plateau without are used for the display of statuary.

Another fruitful new enterprise was begun in 1852. As early as 1849—before the Free Libraries Act—the establishment of a public library had been projected. In 1851 the thirteenth Earl of Derby had bequeathed his large natural-history collection to the town. At the same time the Liverpool Academy, founded in 1810, had succeeded in stimulating artistic interests in the town by its annual exhibitions. In order to meet this triple need a private Act⁷²³ was obtained empowering the council to establish and maintain a public library and museum with a gallery of arts, to provide lecture rooms and arrange lectures. With this were at first linked the Botanic Gardens, originally started as a private organization by Roscoe, but taken over by the corporation in 1846.⁷²⁴ A fine classic building for the library and museum was provided by Sir William Brown, replacing the rather ragged houses at the north of Shaw's Brow, and facing St. George's Hall. Thus began a noble group of buildings devoted to knowledge and the arts, gradually extended by the erection of the Picton Reading Room, a fine rotunda, in 1872, the Walker Art Gallery (the gift of Sir A. B. Walker)

up round the nucleus bequeathed by Lord Derby in 1852, and is now of great range, probably unsurpassed out of London; and the Museum of Antiquities and Anthropology, which includes some very valuable collections mainly provided by bequest of Mr. Joseph Mayer in 1867. The large extension of the buildings effected in 1902 for the first time gives adequate room for the display of these collections.⁷²⁶ In the Art Gallery a large permanent collection has been accumulated by gift and purchase. It includes some modern paintings of wide fame, also the Roscoe collection of Early Italian art, formerly housed at the Royal Institution. The controlling committee has wisely set itself to obtain as full a representation as possible of the remarkable group of Liverpool painters who flourished in the middle of the 19th century. An exhibition of contemporary art has been held annually since 1871, and many special exhibitions have also been organized.⁷²⁷

The increasing attention to the amenities which the council were now showing was exhibited especially in 1868. Up to that date the town had possessed no public parks, except the small public gardens in St. James's Mount; for though as early as 1848 the Newsham estate had been purchased, no use had been made of it. In 1868 powers were obtained⁷²⁸ for the creation of three parks—Sefton Park, Newsham Park, and Stanley Park—at a cost of £670,000. The expenditure thus begun has been continued without intermission, and supplemented by private munificence, to which the city owes Wavertree Playground and Bowring Park. The total area of parks and gardens laid out in various parts of the city amounts to almost 1,100 acres.

The last twenty-five years of the 19th century were largely engaged in a renewed attack on the problem of the housing of the poor. In the earlier period the council had been content with the demolition of insanitary property, a work in which it had been a pioneer; it now began to undertake the replacement of the demolished property by model dwellings. The first block of cottages to be thus erected was in 1869.⁷²⁹ In 1885 a large group of dwellings was erected, known as Victoria Square. By 1900 accommodation had been provided for over 700 families. More recently this work has been pushed on with such vigour that in February 1907 over 2,200 dwellings were either in occupation or almost completed. The total cost has been more than £1,000,000, the interest on which is almost met by the rents paid. The elaborate and efficient tramway service, taken over by the corporation in 1897, has also tended to facilitate the solution of the housing problem.

Of other municipal activities no account can here be given. But enough has been said to show that the seventy years since the Municipal Reform Act have been marked by a systematic attempt at the reorganization and reconstruction of the city. In the last part of the period the establishment of the separate diocese of Liverpool in 1880, the more recent



BROWN of Astrop, Bart. *Gules a chevron or between two bears' paws erased in chief argent and four hands conjoined in saltire of the second in base, on a chief engrailed gold an eagle displayed sable.*



WALKER of Osmaston, Bart. *Or three pallets gules surmounted by a saltire argent charged with a har's head erased proper, on a chief azure a garb between two stars of the first.*

in 1877, and the Museum Extension and Technical School in 1902; a proud adornment to the city, later made still more attractive by the laying out of gardens with statues in the centre of the great place. The development of these institutions during the last half-century can only be briefly summarized. The Central Library, opened in 1852 with 8,296 volumes, now contains close on 150,000 volumes; it is most strongly equipped on local history and topography, natural history, and the fine arts; the last-named section has been greatly strengthened by the bequest of the Hornby Library, now housed in a beautiful additional room. There are also nine lending libraries in various parts of the city, having among them nearly 140,000 volumes.⁷²⁵ The Museums fall into two sections—the Museum of Natural History, which has been built

⁷²³ 15 Vict. cap. 3.

⁷²⁴ 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 43. The library of the Botanic Gardens, founded by Roscoe, was transferred to the City Library in 1907.

⁷²⁵ Cowell, *Liv. Public Libraries, a history of fifty years* (1903).

⁷²⁶ Forbes, descriptive account of the Liverpool Museums in *Hdbk. of the Con-*

gress of Roy. Inst. of Pub. Health, 1903; annual reports.

⁷²⁷ *Annual Reports*, 1872–1907. On the Liverpool painters, Marillier, *The Liv. School of Painters*, 1904.

⁷²⁸ 28 Vict. cap. 20.

⁷²⁹ The following facts are from information supplied by the Medical Officer of Health. It may be noted that the Royal

Com. on the Housing of the Working Classes reported in 1885 that housing reform was more urgently needed in Liverpool than in any other Lancashire town. A good account of housing work in Liverpool may be found in the *Hdbk. of the Congress of Roy. Inst. of Pub. Health*, 1903.

commencement of the erection of a cathedral, and the foundation of a university, have added the dignities of a cathedral, episcopal, and university city to those of a great port. The advance thus made was recognized by the first charter of Queen Victoria in 1880,⁷⁸⁰ whereby the title of 'City' became the official designation of Liverpool, and by the queen's second charter in 1893,⁷⁸¹ whereby the chief magistrate of the city was empowered to assume the style of Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

Under the first Dock Act, 1708,⁷⁸² the *DOCKS* mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and Common Council became the trustees of the proposed dock, and were empowered to construct the dock and to levy dues. They were not incorporated, but used the corporation seal; managing the first and successive docks through committees, which were as completely under their control as any other council committees. By an Act of 1811,⁷⁸³ however, they were separately incorporated and given a seal of their own; the finances of the docks were separately administered from those of the corporation, by a statutory committee of twenty-one members appointed by the trustees (i.e. the Town Council), but the Town Council still claimed and exercised the right of voting sums from the dock funds, and of overriding the actions of the committee. The control of the docks by a close corporation, which was in no way representative of the ratepayers or of those who used the docks, led to much discontent and discussion, and in the end produced a new Act, that of 1825,⁷⁸⁴ whereby, though the trust remained unaltered, the committee was changed by the inclusion of eight members elected by dock ratepayers. The council still retained a majority, thirteen of the committee being councillors, while the chairman was also selected from among the members of the committee by the council. The Act also provided that the proceedings of the dock committee could only be overridden by a majority of two-thirds of the council, and only at the meeting of the council immediately following that of the committee. By an Act of 1851⁷⁸⁵ the number of the committee was raised to twenty-four, half of whom were to be dock ratepayers, while the chairman was to be elected by the committee itself. But the power of revision still remained with the Town Council. Outside of both council and committee there had been from the first an independent body of auditors, numbering nine under the Act of 1708,⁷⁸⁶ and appointed in equal groups by the corporation, the justices of the county of Lancaster, and the justices of the county of Chester. An Act of 1734^{786a} raised the number to twelve, four nominated by the council, eight by the dock ratepayers. By an Act of 1841⁷⁸⁷ the mayor, the chairman of the dock committee, and the senior borough magistrate, were appointed revisers of rates.

Even with these safeguards, however, and even though the council was now a representative elected body, dissatisfaction was felt with this system of administration, which identified the interests of the

dock estate with those of the municipality. This expressed itself in controversies on the rating of the dock estate, and in the agitation for the Act of 1851, which was originally an attempt to alter the constitution of the dock committee so as to leave the council only the mere shadow of control, but which was amended to the effect already described. It also lowered the voting franchise for dock ratepayers. But the strongest opposition came from the merchants of Manchester and the railway companies, which resented the traditional charges for town dues; this went so far that a society was founded in Manchester called 'The Society to secure the right appropriation of the Liverpool Town Dues.' In 1857 they promoted a Bill, based upon the recommendations of the Commissioners of the Board of Trade, who had in 1853 reported in favour of the appointment of independent bodies of conservators for the regulation of public harbours, and of the transference to them of all dues levied by municipal corporations. The Town Council fought the Bill with all its power, especially objecting to the confiscation of its traditional town dues; but eventually withdrew its opposition in consideration of a payment of £1,500,000 for the loss of the town dues, and of certain other modifications. By the Act thus passed^{787a} the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board was constituted, and took over the control both of the Liverpool and of the Birkenhead Docks, and the right of collecting not only dock dues but also the ancient traditional town dues. The board has continued to collect the town dues, despite the fact that opposition to these dues was one of the principal causes of its establishment. The board consists of twenty-eight members, four of whom are nominated by the Mersey Conservancy Commissioners (the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster); while the other twenty-four are elected by all persons paying rates on ships or goods to the amount of not less than £10 per annum. Members of the board must be resident within 10 miles of the boundary of the borough or port of Liverpool, and must have paid rates on ships or goods to the amount of not less than £25 per annum. The office of Chairman of the Dock Board is commonly regarded as the most honourable at the disposal of Liverpool citizens.

The history of the actual dock estate may be conveniently divided into three periods,^{787b} corresponding to the periods in the history of its governing body:—

I. Between 1709 and 1825, when the docks were under the direct control of the corporation, the following wet docks were opened:—

1. Old Dock, opened 31 August 1715; closed 31 August 1826.
2. Salthouse Dock, opened 1753; altered 1842; enlarged 1855.
3. George's Dock, opened 1771; enlarged 1825; closed 1900.

⁷⁸⁰ Printed in *Hist. Munic. Govt. in Lrv.*

⁷⁸¹ *Ibid.* 292.
⁷⁸² 8 Anne, cap. 12. On the whole history of the administration of the docks, see the Town Clerk's Report on the Possibility and Expediency of obtaining representation of the Corporation on the Dock Board (1907).

⁷⁸³ 51 Geo. III, cap. 43.

⁷⁸⁴ 26 Geo. IV, cap. 43. For the defects of this system, see *Munic. Corp. Com. Rep. of Liv. Inquiry, passim.*

⁷⁸⁵ 14 & 15 Vict. cap. 64.

⁷⁸⁶ 8 Anne, cap. 12.

^{786a} 7 Geo. II, cap. 29.

⁷⁸⁷ 4 & 5 Vict. cap. 30.

^{787a} 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 162.

^{787b} Figures taken from Memorandum Bk. of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, 1908. Smithers, *Liv.* 169 ff. and 452, describes the condition of the docks in 1824; Baines, *Liv. App.* describes them in 1852.

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4. King's Dock, opened 1788; closed 1906, the name being preserved for two new branches of the Wapping Dock.
5. Queen's Dock, opened 1796; enlarged 1816; deepened and half-tide dock added 1856, and closed 1905; enlarged 1901; branches added 1901, 1905; altered 1906.
6. Union Dock, opened 1816; thrown into Coburg Dock 1858.
7. Prince's Dock, opened 1821; half-tide dock added 1868.

The total area of wet docks in 1825 amounted to 46 acres 3,179 sq. yds.; the lineal quayage to a little over 2 miles. The dock dues paid in the same year amounted to £130,911. It may be noted that the first London Dock was not opened until 1802.

II. Between 1825 and 1857, when the docks were under the control of the Dock Committee, the Old Dock was closed (1826), and the following new docks were opened :—

1. Canning Dock, opened 1829; previously a basin known as the Dry Dock, opened 1753; enlarged 1842.
2. Clarence Docks, &c., opened 1830; enlarged 1853.
3. Brunswick Docks, opened 1832; enlarged 1848, 1858, 1889; branch dock added 1878; altered 1900.
4. Waterloo Dock, opened 1834; reconstructed as E. and W. Waterloo Docks, 1868.
5. Victoria Dock, opened 1836; altered 1848.
6. Trafalgar Dock, opened 1836.
7. Coburg Dock, opened 1840; altered from Brunswick Basin; enlarged 1858; altered 1900.
8. Toxteth Dock, opened 1842; closed to make way for new works, 1884.
9. Canning Half-tide Dock, opened 1844.
10. Harrington Dock (bought), opened 1844; closed to make way for new works 1879.
11. Albert Dock, opened 1845.
12. Salisbury Dock, opened 1848.
13. Collingwood Dock, opened 1848.
14. Stanley Dock, opened 1848; partly filled in 1897.
15. Nelson Dock, opened 1848.
16. Bramley Moore Dock, opened 1848.
17. Wellington Docks, opened 1850; half-tide dock closed 1901.
18. Sandon Dock, opened 1851; half-tide dock added 1901; altered 1906.
19. Manchester Dock (bought), opened 1851.
20. Huskisson Dock, opened 1852; branch docks added 1861, 1872, 1902; altered 1896, 1897; enlarged 1900.
21. Wapping Dock and Basin, opened 1855; two King's Dock branches added 1906.

The water area in 1857 amounted to 192 acres 129 sq. yds., or an increase of over 82 acres in twenty-five years; the lineal quayage was about 15 miles; and the river-wall, when the Dock Board came into existence, already extended for just over 5 miles. At

the same time the Dock Committee and the Corporation had acquired the Birkenhead Docks, which do not fall within the purview of this work. It is clear that the old Dock Committee did not lack energy. For the ten years preceding the establishment of the Dock Board the dock dues averaged nearly £250,000. It was on the security of these that the capital for the construction of the docks was raised; and no profits were used for purposes other than the service of the port.

III. During the fifty years of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board more time and money have been spent on the enlargement and reconstruction of the existing system than on the creation of new docks. The new docks of this period are :—

1. Canada Dock, opened 1858; enlarged 1896; altered 1903; branches opened 1896, 1903, 1906.
2. Brocklebank Dock, opened 1862; known until 1879 as Canada Half-tide Dock; enlarged 1871.
3. Herculeaneum Dock, opened 1866; enlarged and branch dock added 1881.
4. Langton Docks, opened 1879.
5. Alexandra Dock (and three branches), opened 1880.
6. Harrington Dock, opened 1883.⁷⁸⁸
7. Hornby Dock (and branch), opened 1884.
8. Toxteth Dock, opened 1888.⁷⁸⁵
9. Union Dock, opened 1889.⁷⁸⁹

During the last thirty years, however, the board has been mainly occupied in reconstructing large sections of the dock system, so as to accord with that remarkable change in the size of vessels resorting to the port which has brought it about that while the tonnage of the port has since 1880 increased 66 per cent. the number of vessels has in the same period actually declined from 10,000 to little over 6,000.^{786a} The new type of gigantic steamships demanded a wholesale reconstruction of the docks to which they resorted. The docks have accordingly been grouped in systems, each adapted to the needs of different kinds of trade, and each equipped with its appropriate warehouses, sheds, cranes, graving-docks, &c. The southern system, including the Herculeaneum, Toxteth, and Harrington docks, was vastly enlarged between 1881 and 1888; the Canada-Huskisson system, at the north end, was radically reconstructed between 1890 and 1906, with the result that the largest American liners now use it in place of the Alexandra-Hornby system, which at the time of its construction represented the last word in dock engineering; the Brunswick-Wapping system, in the south-central region, which includes some of the oldest of the docks, was completely rearranged, enlarged, and deepened so as to admit the biggest vessels, between 1900 and 1906. The accommodation, however, being still inadequate, a large new system of docks is now (1908) under construction at the extreme north end of the line.

In 1900 the George's Dock, one of the oldest of the series, which lay between the city and the pier-head, was closed by arrangement between the Dock Board and the Corporation. Part of its site was

⁷⁸⁸ These are names of old docks, given to new docks in the same region.

^{786a} See table of entrances and clearances, p. 37 above.

utilized for the magnificent domed building in which the offices of the Dock Board are now housed; two of the main shoreward thoroughfares were continued across the site of the dock direct to the pier-head; and the main entrance to the city has thus been materially improved and dignified.

The total water area of the docks (excluding those on the Cheshire side of the river) now (1908) amounts to 418 acres 320 yds., and the lineal quays to 26 miles 1,083 yds. The continuous dock-wall fronts the river for a distance of 7¼ miles.

In addition to the docks controlled by the Dock Board, the London and North-Western Railway has three docks at Garston, now within the limits of the city, which have a water area of 14 acres 2,494 yds.

As the period of the Dock Board's administration has been the period of the rapid development in the size of ships, which is in no port more marked than in Liverpool, a large part of the Board's work has consisted in maintaining a clear channel in the river. The task of dredging the bar which impedes the entrance to the river was seriously begun about 1890. Carried on by dredgers of unusual magnitude and power, it has cost not far short of half a million of money during the last fifteen years, but the result has been to provide a clear deep-water passage, lacking which Liverpool might have found it impossible to maintain her control over ocean trade under the new conditions. No account can here be given of the other works of the Board, of its vast warehouses, of its appliances for the disembarkation of cargo, or of the immense floating stage, 2,478 ft. long, whereby the landing of passengers at all times is rendered possible despite the very great rise and fall of the tides in the Mersey.

The erection of a chapel at Liverpool was probably contemporaneous with the foundation of the borough; burgages 'next to the chapel' are mentioned in a charter of the middle of the 13th century.⁷³⁹ The building is identified with the chapel of St. Mary

del Key (or Quay) which was standing, 'a great piece of antiquity,' used as the free school, in 1673.⁷⁴⁰ It was a chapel of ease to Walton, and without any permanent endowment.

In or before 1356 there was built, perhaps at the cost of the town, the larger chapel of Our Lady and St. Nicholas, which then became the chapel of Liverpool. In the year named the king allowed the mayor and commonalty to devote lands of the value of £10 a year to the maintenance of divine service in the chapel according to an agreement they had made with Henry, Duke of Lancaster,⁷⁴¹ who himself gave an allowance of 12s. a year to the chapel.⁷⁴²

In September 1361 the Bishop of Lichfield granted a licence for burials in the churchyard, during a visitation of plague;⁷⁴³ and in the following February he gave permission for the chapel and cemetery of St. Nicholas of Liverpool to be consecrated 'by any Catholic bishop having the grace of the Apostolic See and faculties for his office.'⁷⁴⁴ Shortly afterwards William de Liverpool gave a rent of 6s. 8d. towards the stipend of the chaplain, as long as the chantry should continue.⁷⁴⁵ The chantry referred to was probably that at the altar of St. John, founded by John de Liverpool to celebrate for the souls of his ancestors, the priest of which was nominated by the mayor and burgesses.⁷⁴⁶ Another ancient chantry was that of St. Mary at the high altar,⁷⁴⁷ founded by Henry, Duke of Lancaster;⁷⁴⁸ while the succeeding duke, John of Gaunt, founded one at the altar of St. Nicholas.⁷⁴⁹ There were thus three priests in residence serving the chantries from the latter part of the 14th century down to the Reformation.

Further endowments were acquired from time to time;⁷⁵⁰ and in 1459 the Bishop of Lichfield granted an indulgence of forty days on the usual conditions to contributors to the restoration of the old chapel of St. Mary del Key and to the maintenance of a chaplain there and of its ornaments, or to those who should devoutly pray before her image.⁷⁵¹ This

⁷³⁹ Most of the information relating to this ancient chapel is derived from an essay by Mr. John Elton in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 73-118, and the documents there printed.

Randle del Moore of Liverpool, who occurs from 1246 onwards, granted to Margery his daughter and John Gernet half a burgage next to the chapel; Moore D. no. 264 (1). In the same deeds 'the Chapel street' is mentioned in 1318 (ibid. no. 331 [71]), in a grant by John son of Alan de Liverpool, to which John del Moore was a witness.

Liverpool was named as a chapelry in 1327 at the ordination of the vicarage of Walton; Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 191.

⁷⁴⁰ Blome, *Britannia* (quoted by Picton).

⁷⁴¹ Elton, op. cit. 80, quoting Pat. 29 Edw. III. The rents were to be paid 'to certain chaplains to celebrate divine service every day, for the souls of all the faithful departed, in the chapel of Blessed Mary and St. Nicholas of Liverpool, according to the order of the mayor and commonalty.' The sum of £10 may include the endowments of the two chantries of John de Liverpool and Henry Duke of Lancaster.

⁷⁴² Elton, op. cit. 79, quoting a rent roll of 1395.

⁷⁴³ Ibid. 83, from Lich. Epis. Reg. v, fol. 44.

⁷⁴⁴ Ibid. 82, from Lich. Epis. Reg. v, fol. 45. Facsimiles of this and the preceding entry are given.

⁷⁴⁵ Elton, op. cit. 86, from Moore D. no. 466 (183), dated 6 Sept. 1361.

⁷⁴⁶ William de Liverpool's phrase, 'as may be ordained by the mayor and commonalty,' agrees with the above-quoted licence of Edward III, and with the condition of the chantry in 1548; Raines, *Chantries* (Chet. Soc.), 82. At this date the priest (John Hurdes) did 'sing and celebrate there according to the statutes of his foundation'; the plate and ornaments were scanty; the rents, derived, as were those of the remaining chantries, from burgages, houses, and lands in Liverpool, amounted to 105s. 1d. In 1534 the cantarist was Thomas Rowley, and the net revenue was 73s. 4d.; the founders' names were recorded as John de Liverpool and John del Moore; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 221.

It was the duty of the priest of the altar of St. John to say mass daily between five and six in the morning, so that all labourers and well-disposed people

might come to hear it; Picton, *Munic. Rec.* i, 31.

⁷⁴⁷ Raines, op. cit. 86. Ralph Howorth was the incumbent in 1548, 'celebrating accordingly,' 'with the chalice and other ornaments pertaining to the inhabitants of the same town'; the gross income was 115s. 11d., a chief rent of 2s. 3d. being paid to the king's bailiff of West Derby. Richard Frodsham was cantarist in 1534, when the revenue was £4 7s. 11d.; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), loc. cit.

⁷⁴⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Auditors' Accts. bde. 728, no. 11987.

⁷⁴⁹ Raines, op. cit. 89. Richard Frodsham was in 1548 'the priest remaining and celebrating there according to his foundation'; there were chalice, two sets of vestments, and missal, and an endowment of 114s. 5d. Ralph Howorth was cantarist in 1534, when the income was 75s. 11d., the foundation being ascribed to Henry and John, Dukes of Lancaster; *Valor Eccl.* loc. cit. Probably there has been some transposition of the names of the incumbents of these chantries.

⁷⁵⁰ See Elton, op. cit. 86, 88.

⁷⁵¹ Lich. Epis. Reg. xii, fol. 124b. It is described as 'the chapel of Blessed Mary within the cemetery of the chapel of the town of Liverpool.'

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ancient chapel continued in use until the Reformation, for John Crosse in 1515 made a bequest to 'the priest that sings afore our Lady of the Key.'⁷⁵⁹ The same benefactor established the chantry of St. Katherine, the priest of which was also to 'teach and keep a grammar school.'⁷⁵³ By this means the endowed staff was raised to four priests. A house was provided for them, with a garden adjoining.⁷⁶⁴ The church, consisting of a nave and a chancel of about equal lengths, with a tower at the west end, a south porch, and an aisle on the north side,⁷⁵⁵ had four or five altars—the high altar, St. Nicholas's (perhaps the same), St. John's, St. Katherine's, and the Rood altar.⁷⁵⁶ The chapel of St. Mary of the Key, which was a separate building standing on the river bank, a little to the west of St. Nicholas's, also had its altar.⁷⁵⁷ There is no means of deciding how many priests and clerks were employed, but the size of the chancel indicates a considerable staff.

The suppression of the chantries and the change of religion made a great difference. St. Nicholas's chapel

continued to be used, and one of the old chantry priests, John Hurdes, was placed in charge in 1548; he appeared at the visitation in 1554, but not in 1562.⁷⁶⁸ At the abolition of the ancient services in 1559 it is uncertain what took place at Liverpool;⁷⁵⁹ Vane Thomasson was curate in 1563,⁷⁶⁰ and next year the Crown allowed the old stipend of one of the chantry priests for the payment of a minister to be nominated by the burgesses.⁷⁶¹ In 1590 the minister was 'a preacher,'⁷⁶² and the corporation afterwards took pains to secure a preacher or an additional lecturer.⁷⁶³

In 1650 the Commonwealth surveyors found that the Committee of Plundered Ministers had assigned to the curate of Liverpool all the tithes of the township and £10 from the rectory of Walton; the duchy rent of £4 15s. was also paid to him; the curate had, on the other hand, by the committee's order, to pay £11 10s. to the wife of Dr. Clare, the ejected rector of Walton.⁷⁶⁴ Shortly afterwards, in 1658, Liverpool was made an independent parish,⁷⁶⁵

⁷⁵³ *Church Goods*, 1552 (Chet. Soc.), 98.
⁷⁵⁴ Raines, *Chantries*, 84; *Valor Eccle.* (Rec. Com.), v, 221. Humphrey Crosse was the incumbent in 1534 and 1548, celebrating for the souls of his founder and heirs, with a yearly obit at which 3s. 4d. was distributed to the poor, and teaching the grammar school. The endowment amounted to £4 15s. 10d. For a dispute concerning this foundation see *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 156. John Crosse's will is printed in full in *Church Goods*, 97, 98.

⁷⁵⁵ Raines, op. cit. 85.
 An account of the chantry lands after the confiscation is given by Elton, op. cit. 97, 98; see also *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), iii, 165; and Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 348–50.

The ornaments of the chapel in 1552 are detailed in *Church Goods*, 96.

⁷⁵⁶ A south elevation is given in Enfield's *Liverpool*. The spire and the upper story of the tower were additions to the original building. Perry's plan of 1769 shows that there were then two aisles on the north side, but one of these had been built in 1697, with an addition in 1718; Picton, *Memorials*, ii, 58. The principal changes were: A west-end gallery, erected in 1681; an organ, provided in 1684; the boarded ceiling, painted and starred in 1688; the churchyard wall on the east and south, built in 1690; a spire, built in 1745; the churchyard extended in 1749; a new organ procured in 1764; and in 1774 the whole body of the church was rebuilt in its present form, the interior, which must have been very irregular, being entirely transformed, and the exterior walls being made uniform; *ibid.*, ii, 57–9. The following is Enfield's description of the old building: 'In its structure there is no appearance of magnificence or elegance. The body of the church within is dark and low; it is irregularly though decently pewed; it has lately been ornamented with an organ. The walls have been repaired and supported by large buttresses of different colours and forms, and a spire has been added to the tower'; *Liverpool*, 41.

The Corporation arranged the order of precedence in the pews; *Munic. Rec.* i, 103, 210, 329.

The old peal having been reduced to a single bell, three more were ordered in 1628, but were not satisfactory, and

changes were made in 1636 and 1649; *Munic. Rec.* i, 211, 212. A new peal was procured in 1725, the number being increased to six. Their ringing brought about the ruin of the tower. The present peal consists of twelve bells, cast in 1813; an account of them will be found in Mr. Henry Peet's *Inventory of the Parish Churches of Liverpool*. Mr. Peet has kindly given other information respecting the churches.

A clock was set up in 1622, on the motion of the curate; *Munic. Rec.* i, 212.

Notes of the arms in the windows, taken in 1590, have been printed in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* xxxii, 253, with an account of Captain Ackers, by Mr. J. P. Rylands.

After the fall of the tower and spire on 11 Feb. 1810, the present tower with its open lantern-spire was built. It stands at the centre of the west end, instead of at the south-west corner like the former one. The church now retains no traces of antiquity, being in a dull modern Gothic style, and is chiefly interesting for the many monuments of 18th and 19th-century date. The spire is, however, a creditable piece of work for its date.

⁷⁵⁸ St. Katherine's altar is mentioned in 1464; *Munic. Rec.* i, 23.

⁷⁵⁷ This building, ceasing to be used for divine worship, was purchased by the corporation, apparently for 20s.; it became the town's warehouse, but later was used as the schoolhouse, and so continued until the 18th century, when it was demolished; Elton, op. cit. 103, 112–18.

At the west end of this chapel was an image of St. Nicholas, 'to whom seafaring men paid offerings and vows'; see Blome, op. cit. and *Pal. Note-book*, iii, 119.

⁷⁵⁸ The corporation seem to have continued to hold and regulate the chapel; Elton, op. cit. 99–104. Many details will be found in Picton's *Munic. Rec.*

The clerk, Sir John Janson, in 1551 went away to Spain; one Nicholas Smith was clerk in 1555; Elton, op. cit. 100, 104.

⁷⁵⁹ The priest in charge, Evan Nicholson, appointed in or before 1555, was still there in 1559, but does not appear in the Visitation List of 1562; *Munic. Rec.* i, 97.

⁷⁶⁰ Visitation List. It is possible that Vane (Vanus) Thomasson was the Evan Nicholson of 1555.

In 1564 Master Vane Thomasson, curate of Liverpool, and one of the wardens appeared before the Bishop of Chester, and

were enjoined to 'charge the people that they use no beads'; the curate was to minister the sacrament and sacramentals according to the Book of Common Prayer; Erasmus's *Paraphrase* must be procured; and 'all manner of idolatry and superstition' was to be immediately 'abolished and utterly extirpated'; Raines, op. cit. 92, quoting the *Liber Correct.* at Chester.

⁷⁶¹ Elton, op. cit. 104. The amount allowed was £4 17s. 5d. a year.

⁷⁶² *Lydiat Hall*, 249; quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. cccxxv, 4.

⁷⁶³ In 1591 the mayor and burgesses paid £4 to 'Mr. Carter the preacher,' in consideration of 'his great good zeal and pains' in his 'often diligent preaching of God's word amongst us more than he is bound to do, but only of his mere good will'; Picton, *Munic. Rec.* i, 102. In 1621 a stipend of £30 a year was promised to 'Mr. Swift to be a preacher here'; in 1622 James Hyatt, afterwards vicar of Childwall and Croston, was appointed; and in 1629 an arrangement was made with clergy of the neighbourhood to preach week-day sermons; *ibid.* i, 197, 198, 200.

The authorities were in the 17th century inclined to the stricter Puritan side, as this insistence on preaching suggests; but in 1602 the portmoot inquest presented the curate 'for not wearing his surplice according to the King's injunctions'; and in 1610 it was 'agreed' that he should wear it 'every Sabbath and every holiday at the time of Divine service.' The clerk also was to wear one; *ibid.* i, 102, 196.

Laud's reforms apparently did not reach Liverpool. In 1623 it was ordered by the corporation that, as the place where the first and second lessons were usually read was 'more convenient for the reading of Common Prayer than the place in the chancel where it hath formerly been read, in respect the same place is in the middle of the same church and in full audience and view of the whole congregation, the whole service should be read there; *ibid.* i, 198. In 1687 Bishop Cartwright had to command the churchwarden to 'set the communion table altarwise against the wall'; *Pal. Note-book*, iii, 124.

⁷⁶⁴ *Commonwealth Church Survey* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 84; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 1.

⁷⁶⁵ *Plund. Mins. Accts.* ii, 215, 224.



LIVERPOOL . SHAW'S BROW, c. 1850
(From a Water-colour Drawing)



(From Enfield's History of Liverpool, 1774)

but on the Restoration this Act was adjudged to be null, and St. Nicholas's became once more a chapel under Walton. The following is a list of the curates :—

c. 1563	Vane Thomasson ⁷⁶⁶
oc. 1577	James Seddon ⁷⁶⁷
1585	James Martindale ⁷⁶⁸
oc. 1590	Hugh Janion ⁷⁶⁹
1596	— Bentley ⁷⁷⁰
1598	Thomas Wainwright ⁷⁷¹
? 1625	Edwin Lappage ⁷⁷²
c. 1634	Henry Shaw ⁷⁷³
1643	Joseph Thompson ⁷⁷⁴
1645	John Fogg ⁷⁷⁵
1662	John Leigh ⁷⁷⁶
1670	Robert Hunter ⁷⁷⁷
1688	{ William Atherton ⁷⁷⁸ Robert Stythe

Liverpool had by this time become so important that the governing body thought they might claim full parochial rights for the township.⁷⁷⁹ After negotiations with the rector and vicar of Walton, and the patron, Lord Molyneux, an Act of Parliament was procured 'to enable the town of Liverpool to build a church and endow the same, and for making the same town and liberties thereof a parish of itself, distinct from Walton.'⁷⁸⁰ Two joint rectors were appointed, the first being the two curates then ministering, and it was directed that £110 should be

levied from the parishioners for each of them.⁷⁸¹ The church built under this Act was St. Peter's in Church Street, consecrated in 1704, which has since been regarded as the principal church of the parish, and was therefore appointed the pro-cathedral in 1880. It is a plain building with wide round-headed windows, consisting of a chancel with vestries, nave, and west tower. Its chief merit lies in the woodwork, and it preserves its galleries on three sides of the nave, the general arrangement of the seating having been but little altered since its first building.⁷⁸² It is to be demolished as soon as part of the new cathedral is in use.

The patronage was vested in the mayor and aldermen, such as had been aldermen or bailiffs' peers, and the common council. In 1836 the reformed corporation sold the patronage to John Stewart, and about the same time provision was made for the union of the two rectories.⁷⁸³ From the Stewarts the patronage was purchased in 1890 by the late W. E. Gladstone, whose son, the Rev. Stephen E. Gladstone, now holds it.⁷⁸⁴

There is no rectory-house, but the gross value of the benefice is stated as £1,600 a year, largely derived from fees.⁷⁸⁵



GLADSTONE. *Argent a savage's head wreathed with holly and distilling drops of blood proper within a flowered orle gules all with an orle of martlets sable.*

⁷⁶⁶ Visitation Lists of 1563, 1564; name crossed out in 1565.

⁷⁶⁷ Picton, *Munic. Rec.* i, 97.

⁷⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 98.

⁷⁶⁹ *Ibid.* He was also vicar of St. John's, Chester. He died in 1596; p. 97.

⁷⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 97, 98. He could not endure the interference of the mayor and council, and only remained two years. He is called 'Mr.', and was therefore a graduate of some university.

⁷⁷¹ *Ibid.* 98. He was also appointed schoolmaster, 'until God send us some sufficient learned man.' He was only a 'reading minister,' as might be inferred from this; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 13. Accordingly in 1616 the mayor and burgesses considered 'the providing of a preacher to live within the town'; *Munic. Rec.* i, 196. He contributed £1 to the clerical subsidy of 1622; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 65.

In 1609 he appears to have had an assistant named Webster; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 298.

The will of Thomas Wainwright, dated 26 June 1625, and proved in the following October, shows that he had a small library, including commentaries, Perkins on the Creed, and *Synopsis Papismi*; these two books he left to Thomas son of his half-brother Godfrey Wainwright. To Mr. Hyatt he left Fulke upon the Rhemish Testament, on condition that he preached the funeral sermon. To John Moore of Bank Hall he left his watch. He also mentions his sisters, Ellen Okell and Cecily Blinston, and other relatives. He desired to be buried 'within the chapel of Our Lady and St. Nicholas under the Communion table there.'

⁷⁷² *Munic. Rec.* i, 199. He is described as 'minister and preacher.'

⁷⁷³ He contributed to subsidies 1634 to 1639; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 94, 122. He may have been the Henry Shaw who was, in 1649, minister of St. John's, Chester; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 208. One Henry Shaw, of Brasenose College, Oxford, took the M.A. degree in 1629; Foster, *Alumni*.

In 1633 the corporation ordered 'that there shall be morning prayer as formerly hath been'; also that the clerk should, if possible, be ordained deacon, in which case his wages should be raised by 6s. 8d.; *Munic. Rec.* i, 201.

⁷⁷⁴ Picton's *Liverpool*, i, 92. In 1644 the Corporation provided a second minister, Mr. David Ellison; *Munic. Rec.* i, 202. Thompson was shortly afterwards placed in the rectory of Sefton.

⁷⁷⁵ *Ibid.* i, 203. He was son of Lawrence Fogg of Bolton, educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; M.A. 1646; Foster, *Alumni*. He signed the 'Harmonious Consent' in 1648. Refusing to take the engagement, he had to abandon his charge in 1651, Peter Stananought (afterwards of Aughton) and Michael Briscoe being appointed. Shortly afterwards John Fogg was reinstated, and remained at Liverpool until he was ejected for Nonconformity in 1662; he then retired to Great Budworth; Picton, *Liverpool*, i, 105. In 1650 he was described as 'an able, godly minister'; *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* 84.

⁷⁷⁶ *Munic. Rec.* i, 322. The appointment was made by the corporation, as on previous occasions; but the rector of Walton after some time endeavoured to obtain the patronage. In this he was defeated; *ibid.* i, 322-3.

⁷⁷⁷ *Ibid.* i, 323. He was described as 'reverend, learned, and laborious'; *ibid.* i, 324. He had been incumbent of Knutsford and Macclesfield; Earwaker, *East Ches.* ii, 505. In 1681 an assistant curate

was appointed to read morning prayers daily (except Sundays and holidays).

⁷⁷⁸ It was considered, on Mr. Hunter's death, that two ministers should be appointed, to do equal duty and receive equal wages, and both to reside in the town; *ibid.* i, 324. It appears that they also served the chapel of West Derby.

⁷⁷⁹ *Munic. Rec.* i, 324-6.

⁷⁸⁰ 10 and 11 Will. III, cap. 36. The rectors were to divide the duty and the surplice fees. The tithes of the township, on the then rector of Walton's death, were to go to the corporation, in relief of the assessment for the rectors' stipend. The rectors of Liverpool were to pay one-sixth of the tenths and other ecclesiastical dues levied upon the parish of Walton.

Lord Molyneux's interest was indirect, the separation of Liverpool from Walton rendering his right of patronage of the latter rectory somewhat less valuable.

In 1786 an Act was passed 'for augmenting and ascertaining the income of the rectors'; 26 Geo. III, cap. 15.

⁷⁸¹ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 190-3; Picton, *Munic. Rec.* ii, 86.

⁷⁸² The building has never excited any admiration. There is a peal of ten bells, added in 1830. In 1715 John Fells, a sea captain, gave £30 towards the expense of forming a library in this church; a list of the books is printed in Mr. Peet's *Inventory*, 25-52. This work contains an inventory of the plate, &c., and a full list of the parish registers, with a reprint of the earliest volume (1661-73), also a list of the churchwardens from 1551.

The church was used for a series of musical festivals, commencing in 1766; Picton, *Liverpool*, ii, 155.

⁷⁸³ 1 & 2 Vict. cap. 98.

⁷⁸⁴ Information of the patron.

⁷⁸⁵ *Dioc. Calendar*.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The following is a list of the rectors :—

I

- 1699 Robert Stythe, B.A.⁷⁸⁶
 1714–17 vacant, owing to a dispute.^{786a}
 1717 Thomas Bell, M.A.⁷⁸⁷
 1726 John Stanley, D.D.⁷⁸⁸
 1750 Robert Brereton
 1784 George Hodson, M.A.⁷⁸⁹
 1794 Samuel Renshaw, M.A.⁷⁹⁰
 1829 Jonathan Brooks, M.A.⁷⁹¹

- 1870 Alexander Stewart, M.A.⁸⁰⁰
 1904 John Augustine Kempthorne, M.A.⁸⁰¹

II

- 1699 William Atherton, B.A.⁷⁹²
 1706 Henry Richmond, B.A.⁷⁹³
 1721 Thomas Baldwin, M.A.⁷⁹⁴
 1753 Henry Wolstenholme, M.A.⁷⁹⁵
 1772 Thomas Maddock, M.A.⁷⁹⁶
 1783 Thomas Dannett⁷⁹⁷
 1796 Robert Hankinson Roughsedge, M.A.⁷⁹⁸
 1829 Augustus Campbell, M.A. (sole rector, 1855)⁷⁹⁹

St. George's Church, for which an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1715,⁸⁰⁹ was begun in 1726 on the site of the castle; it was completed in 1734. 'It had originally an elegant terrace, supported by rustic arches, on one side; these arches the frequenters of Red Cross market used to occupy.'⁸⁰³ The church was rebuilt piecemeal between 1819 and 1825, and its new spire was reduced in height in 1833; in its time it was regarded as 'one of the handsomest in the kingdom.' It was the property of the corporation and maintained by them, the mayor and the judges of assize at one time attending it. On Mr. Charles Mozley, who was a Jew, being elected mayor in 1863, the incumbent preached a sermon denouncing the choice, and from that time the mayor and corporation ceased to attend St. George's. The building having long failed

to attract a congregation was closed in 1897 and then demolished, the site being acquired by the corporation.⁸⁰⁴

St. Thomas's, Park Lane, was built in 1750 under the provisions of an Act of Parliament.⁸⁰⁵ 'The land was given by Mr. John Skill, who, however, afterwards charged three times the value of the ground for the churchyard when it was required.'⁸⁰⁶ A very tall and slender spire was a feature of the exterior; after various accidents it was taken down in 1822, and the present miniature dome replaced it. A large part of the churchyard was acquired by the corporation about 1885 for a new thoroughfare.⁸⁰⁷

St. Paul's, one of the corporation churches, was begun in 1763 in accordance with an Act obtained the previous year,⁸⁰⁸ and opened in 1769. Its chief

⁷⁸⁶ Educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; B.A. 1680; ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Chester in 1680 and 1682; master of the Free School at Liverpool, 1684. Held the rectory of Garstang for twelve months (1697–8), apparently as a 'warming pan.' He is regarded as co-founder, with Bryan Blundell, of the Blue-coat School, Liverpool. He died in Dec. 1713. See H. Fishwick, *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 185.

^{786a} Picton, *Munic. Rec.* ii, 68.

⁷⁸⁷ Educated at Pembroke College, Oxford; M.A. 1698; Foster, *Alumni*.

⁷⁸⁸ Son of Sir Edward Stanley of Bickerstaffe; Fellow of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge; rector of Winwick 1740 to 1742, and 1764 to 1781; also rector of Bury 1743 to 1778.

⁷⁸⁹ Son of the Rev. George Hodson, curate of West Kirby; educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; M.A. 1763; died 14 Apr. 1794; Foster, *Alumni*; *Manchester School Reg.* i, 53.

⁷⁹⁰ Son of John Renshaw of Liverpool; educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; M.A. 1775; died 19 Oct. 1829, nine days after the other rector, Mr. Roughsedge; Foster, *Alumni*. He published a volume of sermons in 1792.

⁷⁹¹ He belonged to a mercantile family in Liverpool, being son of Joseph Brooks, Everton. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A. 1802; Arch-deacon of Liverpool, 1848. He died 29 Sept. 1855. 'Few men have enjoyed in their day and generation more general respect than fell to the lot of Arch-deacon Brooks. Of a dignified and noble presence, his manners were genial, courteous, and, with perfect truth it may be said, those of a gentleman. When presiding at vestry meetings in the stormy times of contested Church rates, when occasionally very strong language was indulged in, a

quiet, pleasant remark from the "old rector" would calm the troubled waters and frequently cause all parties to laugh at their own violence. . . . His great popularity led to the erection of a memorial statue in St. George's Hall, by B. Spence'; Picton's *Liverpool*, ii, 136, 367, 349.

⁷⁹² Ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Chester in 1678 and 1679 respectively. Ancestor of the Athertons of Walton.

A William Atherton of Lancashire entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1674, and graduated as B.A. in 1677; information of Mr. J. B. Peace, bursar of the college.

⁷⁹³ Son of Sylvester Richmond, a Liverpool physician; educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; B.A. 1695. He was rector of Garstang from 1698 till 1712; he was buried in St. Nicholas' Church; see Fishwick, *Garstang*, 186.

⁷⁹⁴ Son of John Baldwin, Alderman of Wigan; educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; M.A. 1709. In 1748 he purchased the advowsons of North Meols and Leyland; his son John became rector of the former parish, and himself (1748–52) and his son Thomas were successively vicars of Leyland. He was a councillor of Liverpool from 1733 to 1748. See Farrer, *North Meols*, 84; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), iv, 166.

⁷⁹⁵ Author of two volumes of sermons. Educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; B.A. 1735; Foster, *Alumni*. For his sons see *Manchester School Reg.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 23. See Gilbert Wakefield's *Memoirs*.

⁷⁹⁷ Chosen by a majority of the mayor and council.

⁷⁹⁸ Son of Edward Roughsedge of Liverpool; educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; M.A. 1771. He died 10 Oct. 1829; Foster, *Alumni*.

⁷⁹⁹ Also vicar of Childwall, 1824–70.

⁸⁰⁰ Educated at Clare College, Cambridge; M.A. 1852. Vicar of Cogges, Oxfordshire, 1868–70; Hon. Canon of Liverpool, 1880.

⁸⁰¹ Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A. 1890. Vicar of St. Mary's, Rochdale, 1895; of St. Thomas's, Sunderland, 1900; Rector of Gateshead, 1901; Hon. Canon of Liverpool, 1905.

⁸⁰² 1 Geo. I, cap. 21.

⁸⁰³ *Stranger in Liverpool*. From this guide, of which there were many editions, much of the information in the text is derived.

At one end of the 'terrace' was the office of the clerk of the market; at the other that of the night watch. There was a vault beneath the church for interments. The interior fittings were good. The east window had a picture of the Crucifixion, inserted in 1832. There were originally two ministers, the chaplain and the lecturer, and the appointment was usually a stepping-stone to the rectory; D. Thom in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* iv, 161. This essay on the changes and migrations of churches was continued in vol. v, and illustrated with views of the older buildings.

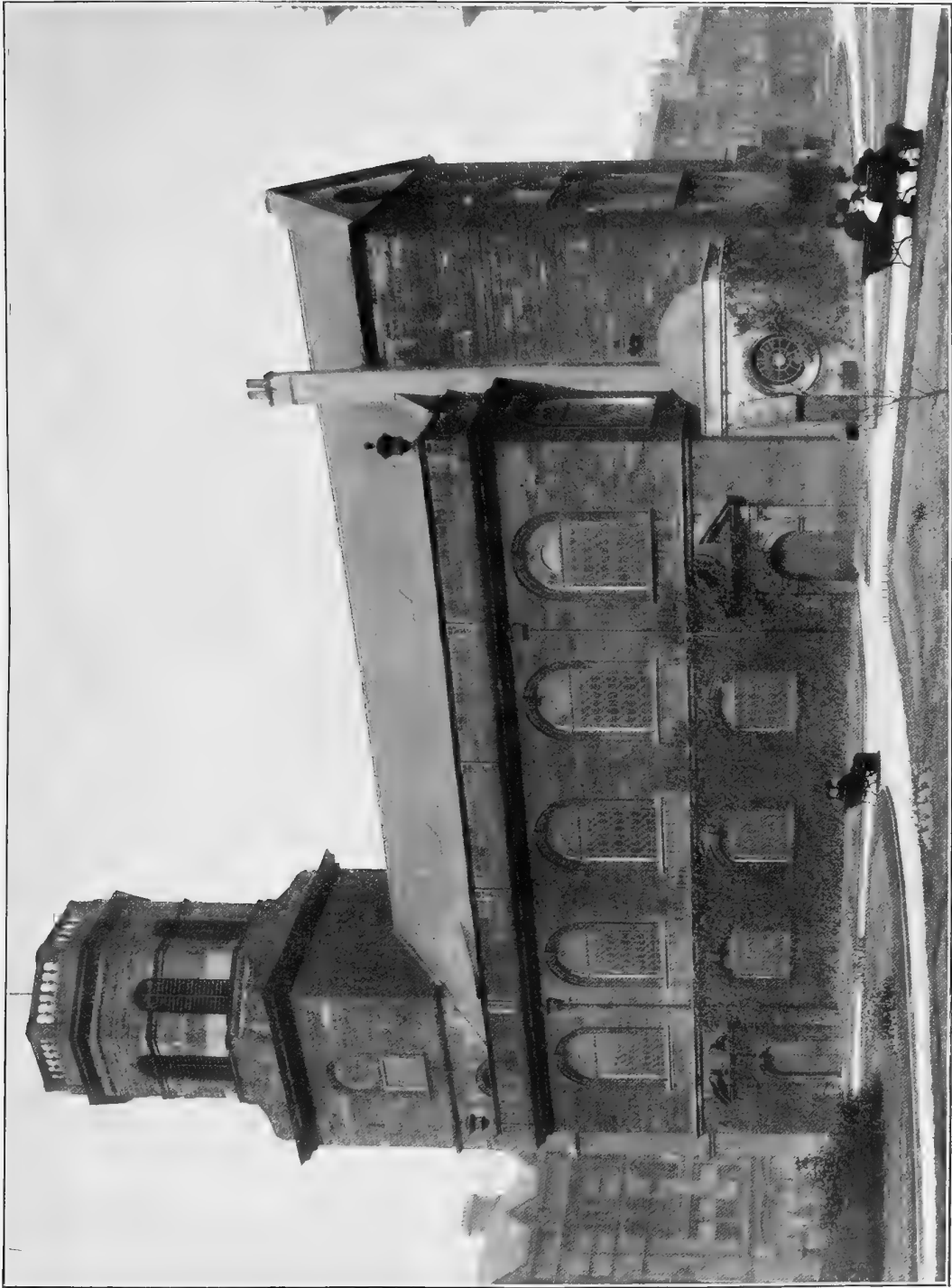
⁸⁰⁴ An effort was made to retain the spire. There is an account of this church and St. John's by Mr. Henry Peet in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xv, 27–44.

⁸⁰⁵ 21 Geo. II, cap. 24.

⁸⁰⁶ *Stranger in Liverpool*.

⁸⁰⁷ The Bishop of Liverpool's commission in 1902 recommended that the incumbency be extinguished at the next vacancy, the district to be annexed to St. Michael's, Pitt Street.

⁸⁰⁸ 2 Geo. III, cap. 68; the same Act authorized St. John's Church. There were formerly two incumbents at St. Paul's.



LIVERPOOL : ST. PETER'S CHURCH

feature is a dome; internally this had the result of rendering the minister's voice inaudible. In time this defect was remedied, but changes in the neighbourhood deprived the church of its congregation, and falling into a dangerous condition, it was closed by the corporation in 1900.⁶⁰⁹

St. Anne's, also erected under the authority of Parliament,⁶¹⁰ was built by two private gentlemen in 1772; it was 'chiefly in the Gothic style.' The first minister, the Rev. Claudius Crigan, was appointed to the see of Sodor and Man in 1783, in the expectation, as it was said, that he would live only a short time, until the son of the Duchess of Atholl, sovereign of the Isle, should be old enough; he lived thirty years longer, surviving his intended successor.⁶¹¹ The old church was removed a little eastward to enable Cazneau Street to go through to St. Anne Street, the corporation replacing it by the present church, consecrated in 1871.

In 1776 a Nonconformist chapel in Temple Court was purchased by the rector of Aughton and opened in connexion with the Established Church. In 1820, some time after his death, it was purchased by the corporation and demolished.⁶¹² In 1776 also another Nonconformist chapel, in Harrington Street, was opened as St. Mary's in connexion with the Established Church; the congregation is supposed to have acquired St. Matthew's, in Key Street, in 1795, after which St. Mary's was demolished.⁶¹³

St. John's, like St. Paul's, was built under the auspices of the corporation, and consecrated in 1785: the style was the spurious Gothic of the time. There was a large public burial ground attached, consecrated in 1767. Becoming unserviceable as a church, there being but a scanty congregation, it was closed in 1898, demolished, and the site sold to the corporation.⁶¹⁴

Trinity Church, St. Anne Street, was erected by private subscription in 1792.⁶¹⁵ In the same year a Baptist Chapel in Byrom Street was purchased and opened as St. Stephen's Church.⁶¹⁶ This was taken down in 1871 in order to allow the street to be widened, the corporation building the present church further north. In 1795 the English Presbyterian

or Unitarian Chapel in Key Street was purchased for the Established worship, being named St. Matthew's. It was consecrated in 1798. The site being required in 1848 for the Exchange railway station, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company purchased a Scotch Presbyterian Chapel in Scotland Road, which was thereupon consecrated as St. Matthew's.⁶¹⁷ In 1798 a tennis court in Grosvenor Street was converted into a place of worship and licensed for service as All Saints' Church. It continued in use until the present church of All Saints', Great Nelson Street, was built in 1848.⁶¹⁸

Christ Church, Hunter Street, was built in 1797 by John Houghton.⁶¹⁹ It was intended to use an amended version of the Book of Common Prayer, but the design proving a failure, the church was 'put on the establishment,' and consecrated in 1800.⁶²⁰ Originally there was a second or upper gallery, close to the roof, but this was taken away about 1865.

St. Mark's was built by subscription in 1803, and consecrated in 1815, becoming established by an Act of Parliament;⁶²¹ the projector was the Rev. Thomas Jones, of Bolton, who died suddenly on a journey to London before the opening.⁶²² St. Andrew's, Renshaw Street, was erected by Sir John Gladstone in 1815;⁶²³ the site being required for the enlargement of the Central Station, a new St. Andrew's was built in Toxteth in 1893. St. Philip's, Hardman Street, was one of the 'iron churches' of the time; it was opened in 1816 and afterwards regulated by an Act of Parliament.⁶²⁴ It was sold in 1882, the Salvation Army acquiring it, and a new St. Philip's built in Sheil Road.⁶²⁵

More costly churches were about the same time designed and slowly carried out by the public authorities. St. Luke's, Bold Street, was begun in 1811, but not completed and opened till 1831;⁶²⁶ it is a florid specimen of perpendicular Gothic, the chancel being a copy of the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick.⁶²⁷ St. Michael's, Pitt Street, in the Corinthian style, but with a lofty spire, was begun in 1816 under Acts of Parliament,⁶²⁸ and opened in 1826. There is a large graveyard around it.

The chapel of the Blind Asylum was built in 1819

⁶⁰⁹ It is proposed to abolish the incumbency and sell the site.

⁶¹⁰ 12 Geo. III, cap. 36. The church was remarkable for being placed north and south. It stood on the line of Cazneau Street between Rose Place and Great Richmond Street. A part of the ground remains open.

A district was assigned to it under St. Martin's Church Act, 10 Geo. IV, cap. 11.

⁶¹¹ *Church Congress Guide*, 1904. This contains much information as to the present condition of the churches, of which use has been made.

⁶¹² *Trans. Hist. Soc.* iv, 139. It had been called the Octagon. It is mentioned in Brooke's *Liverpool as it was*.

⁶¹³ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* iv, 157. Other 'private adventure' chapels were tried with greater or less success. A Rev. Thomas Pearson opened the Cockspur Street Chapel from 1807 to 1812, calling it St. Andrew's; then he went to Salem Chapel in Russell Street, which he renamed St. Clement's, until 1817. The curious history of the latter building is given in the essay in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* v, 33.

⁶¹⁴ An effort was made in 1885 to se-

crete the site for a cathedral for the newly erected Anglican diocese; but it failed, although an Act of Parliament (48 & 49 Vict. cap. 51) was obtained authorizing the scheme. See *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xv, 27-44.

⁶¹⁵ 32 Geo. III, cap. 76.

⁶¹⁶ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* iv, 178. A district was assigned to it under St. Martin's Church Act, 10 Geo. IV.

⁶¹⁷ *Ibid.* iv, 143. The old building was demolished in 1849. A district was assigned under St. Martin's Church Act.

⁶¹⁸ *Ibid.* iv, 166. The incumbent and sole proprietor, the Rev. Robert Bannister, was the most popular minister of the time locally; he died in 1829. Some singular occurrences in the church's history are related in the essay referred to. It does not seem to have been licensed until 1833.

⁶¹⁹ A small burial ground was attached, and a vault was constructed below the church. The endowment was £105 a year, derived from the rents of twenty-four pews. The upper gallery was free, for the poor. The view from the cupola was in 1812 recommended to the *Stranger in Liverpool*.

⁶²⁰ 39 & 40 Geo. III, cap. 106—'for establishing a new church or chapel (Christ's), lately erected on the south side of Hunter Street'; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* iv, 167. It is proposed to extinguish the incumbency, and sell the church and site.

⁶²¹ 56 Geo. III, cap. 65; amended by 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 33. It is now proposed to extinguish the incumbency and sell the church and site.

⁶²² *Stranger in Liverpool*.

⁶²³ St. Mary's, an oratory or cemetery chapel in Mulberry Street, now disused, was consecrated about the same time.

⁶²⁴ 1 Geo. IV, cap. 2.

⁶²⁵ The old church seems to have been consecrated in 1816, though this is questioned.

⁶²⁶ An Act was obtained in 1822; 3 Geo. IV, cap. 19; also 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 33.

⁶²⁷ The cost was over £44,000; the architect was John Foster.

⁶²⁸ 54 Geo. III, cap. 111; 4 Geo. IV, cap. 89; 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 33. 'The parish authorities, after spending £35,000 upon it, handed it over to the corporation, who finished it at an additional cost of £50,000.' More than a third of the seats were free.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

in Hotham Street in imitation of the Temple of Jupiter at Ægina. The site being required for Lime Street Station, the building was taken down and carefully re-erected in its present position in Hardman Street in 1850.⁸²⁹ It is the Liverpool home of Broad Church doctrine.

St. David's, for Welsh-speaking Anglicans, was built in 1827.⁸³⁰ As far back as 1793 Welsh services had been authorized in St. Paul's Church.⁸³¹ Another special church was the Mariners' Church, an old sloop-of-war moored in George's Dock. It was used from 1827, but ultimately sank at its moorings in 1872.⁸³²

St. Martin's in the Fields, a Gothic building with a western spire, was erected out of a Parliamentary grant in 1829, the land being a gift by Edward Houghton.⁸³³ It was the first Liverpool church to be affected by the Tractarian movement.⁸³⁴

St. Catherine's, Abercromby Square, was consecrated in January 1831,⁸³⁵ a fortnight after St. Bride's.⁸³⁶ The first church of St. Matthias was built in 1833-4 in Love Lane, but the site being required by the railway company, the present church in Great Howard Street was built in 1848; the old one was accidentally destroyed by fire.⁸³⁷ St. Saviour's, Falkner Square, was built by subscription in 1839; it was burnt down in 1900 and rebuilt in 1901 on the old plan.⁸³⁸ In 1841 a congregation which had for some five years met in the chapel in Sir Thomas's Buildings, which they called St. Simon's, acquired a chapel previously used by Presbyterians and Independents, and this was consecrated as St. Simon's.⁸³⁹ The site being required for Lime Street Station, a new church was in 1848 built close by,⁸⁴⁰ and this was taken down and rebuilt in its present position in 1866-72, on an enlargement of the station.

⁸²⁹ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* iv, 153; 10 Geo. IV, cap. 15.

⁸³⁰ 7 Geo. IV, cap. 51.

⁸³¹ This was supposed to be the first instance of the kind in England; the corporation allowed an additional £60 salary on account of it; *Stranger in Liverpool*. The services were still held in 1852.

⁸³² The vessel was the *Tees*, and was presented by the government to the Mariners' Church Society, formed in 1826.

⁸³³ Out of two millions voted £20,000 was spent on this church. The Act 10 Geo. IV, cap. 11, vested it in the mayor and burgesses, and made provision for the division of the parish into districts.

⁸³⁴ *Church Congress Guide*.

⁸³⁵ It exhibited 'the Grecian style in its purity and perfection,' according to the opinion of the time. A district was given by a special local Act, 10 Geo. IV, cap. 51.

⁸³⁶ A district was assigned to it under St. Martin's Church Act. For its endowment an Act was passed, 1 & 2 Will. IV, cap. 49.

⁸³⁷ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* iv, 159.

⁸³⁸ A district was assigned to it under St. Martin's Act, and it was consecrated in 1854. One of the incumbents, the Rev. John Wareing Bardsley, was promoted to the bishopric of Sodor and Man in 1887 and of Carlisle in 1892; he died in 1904.

⁸³⁹ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* iv, 155. The site was above the centre of the present Lime Street Station.

⁸⁴⁰ In St. Vincent's Street.

⁸⁴¹ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* iv, 182.

⁸⁴² They were consecrated in 1841 and 1843 respectively.

⁸⁴³ Dr. Hume considered that only an endowed church could minister to the needs of the poorer districts, and pointed to the regular migration of Nonconformist chapels from the poorer to the richer districts, i.e. the building followed the congregation. All Souls' appears to have been built to illustrate his theories. He remained its incumbent until his death in 1884. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁸⁴⁴ *Church Congress Guide*.

⁸⁴⁵ Districts were assigned under St. Martin's Church Act, 10 Geo. IV. St. Mary Magdalene's was built in 1859 and consecrated in 1862.

⁸⁴⁶ Opened January 1863; consecrated, 1873.

⁸⁴⁷ Built in 1864 and consecrated in 1865. It is proposed to extinguish the incumbency and dispose of the site.

⁸⁴⁸ The patronage of many of the new churches is in the hands of trustees. The Crown and the Bishop of Liverpool present alternately to All Saints', All Souls', St. Alban's, and St. Simon's; the Bishop alone to Holy Innocents'; the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Rector of Liverpool jointly to St. Mary Magdalene's; the Archdeacon and Rector of Liverpool and the Rector of Walton to St. Titus's; the Rector of Liverpool to St. Matthew's, St. Matthias's, and St. Stephen's. Mr. H. D. Horsfall has the patronage of St. Paul's. The incumbent of St. David's, the Welsh church, is appointed by trustees jointly with the communicants.

A building in Hope Street, erected about fifteen years earlier for the meetings of the 'Christian Society,' and in 1838 occupied by the Rev. Robert Aitken, an Anglican minister who adopted 'revivalist' methods, was in 1841 acquired for the Established Church and called St. John the Evangelist's.⁸⁴¹ It was abandoned in 1853, but under the name of Hope Hall is still used for religious and other meetings. In 1841 also the churches of St. Bartholomew and St. Silas were opened.⁸⁴² St. Alban's, Bevington, dates from 1849-50.

In 1854 Holy Innocents' in Myrtle Street, primarily the chapel of the adjoining orphan asylums, was opened. All Souls', begun in the same year, had as first incumbent Dr. Abraham Hume, one of the founders of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society.⁸⁴³ 'As the population of this parish is mostly Roman Catholic' it is proposed to abandon the building.⁸⁴⁴ A Wesleyan chapel was acquired and in 1858 consecrated as St. Columba's; soon afterwards St. Mary Magdalene's was erected for an object indicated by its dedication;⁸⁴⁵ and more recently St. James the Less'⁸⁴⁶ and St. Titus'⁸⁴⁷ have been built, the former serving to perpetuate the High Church tradition of St. Martin's when this had resumed its old ways.⁸⁴⁸

The new cathedral is being erected within the township. The Church House in Lord Street provides a central meeting-place and offices for the different societies and committees; it contains a library also.

Scottish Presbyterianism was first represented by the Oldham Street Church, opened in 1793;⁸⁴⁹ St. Andrew's in Rodney Street in 1824;⁸⁵⁰ and Mount Pleasant in 1827.⁸⁵¹ Others arose about twenty years later: St. George's, Myrtle Street, in 1845;⁸⁵² Canning Street⁸⁵³ and Islington in 1846,⁸⁵⁴ and St. Peter's, Silvester Street, in 1849.⁸⁵⁵ Another was

⁸⁴⁹ Previously, it is said, they worshipped with the Unitarians, who still retained their old title of Presbyterians in consequence of the legal penalties attaching to a denial of the Trinity. Oldham Street Church was built by a combination of shareholders or proprietors, among them being (Sir) John Gladstone.

In 1792 the Scotch Presbyterians used Cockspar Street Chapel, previously the Liverpool cockpit; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* v, 38, where an account of the many uses of the building may be seen.

⁸⁵⁰ A full account of the Scottish churches in Liverpool, by Dr. David Thom, may be seen in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* ii, 69, 229.

⁸⁵¹ This was built by the Scotch Seceders, afterwards the United Presbyterians; it replaced a smaller chapel in Gloucester Street, built in 1807—afterwards St. Simon's. The United Presbyterians used a meeting room in Gill Street about 1868.

⁸⁵² The congregation were seceders from St. Andrew's, Rodney Street, under the influence of the Free Church movement.

⁸⁵³ A secession, under the same influence, from Oldham Street Church.

⁸⁵⁴ This was connected with the Irish Presbyterians. It is now a Jewish Synagogue.

⁸⁵⁵ An earlier St. Peter's, built in 1841, in Scotland Road, had to be abandoned owing to the Free Church controversy breaking up the congregation; it is now St. Matthew's; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* iv, 148.

built in Vauxhall Road in 1867. Except the first two, which remain connected with the Established Church of Scotland, they are now associated with the Presbyterian Church of England. The formal union which constituted this organization out of many differing ones took place at Liverpool in 1876.⁸⁶⁷

The German Evangelical Church occupies Newington Chapel, formerly Congregational. It seems to have originated in a body of converted Jews speaking German, who met for worship in the chapel in Sir Thomas' Buildings from about 1831, and were considered as attached to the Established Church.⁸⁶⁸

Wesleyan Methodism made itself felt by the middle of the 18th century. Pitt Street chapel was built in 1750,⁸⁶⁹ enlarged 1765, rebuilt in 1803, and altered in 1875; John Wesley preached here for a week in 1758. A second chapel within the township was built in 1790,⁸⁶⁹ and Cranmer Chapel at the north end in 1857.⁸⁶¹ These are now all connected with the Wesleyan Mission, formed in 1875, which has also acquired the old Baptist Chapel in Soho Street, now Wesley Hall, and a mission room near Leeds Street Chapel, of some note in its day, was opened about 1798 and pulled down in 1840.⁸⁶³ Formerly, from 1811 to 1864, the chapel in Benn's Gardens was also used by Welsh-speaking Wesleyans.⁸⁶⁴ Trinity Chapel, Grove Street, erected in 1859, is the head of a regular circuit; the conference was held here in 1881. The Wesleyans have also mission rooms.

The Wesleyan Methodist Association, later the United Methodist Free Church, had a chapel in Pleasant Street before 1844, now St. Columba's; it was replaced in 1852 by Salem Chapel or St. Clement's Church, in Russell Street,⁸⁶⁶ recently given up, the Pupil Teachers' College now occupying the site. Another chapel in Scotland Road, built in 1843, is still used, as also one in Grove Street, built in

1873.⁸⁶⁷ The Welsh-speaking members used a chapel in Gill Street from 1845 to 1867.⁸⁶⁸

The Methodist New Connexion, who appeared as early as 1799, had Zion Chapel, Maguire Street, by St. John's Market, before 1813; they removed to Bethesda in Hotham Street about 1833, after which the old building was converted into a fish hall.⁸⁶⁹ They had also a chapel in Bevington Hill. Both have long been given up.⁸⁷⁰ The Primitive Methodists also had formerly meeting-places in Liverpool.⁸⁷¹

At the Bishop of Chester's visitations in 1665 and later years Anabaptists were presented, and it was said that conventicles were held. The Baptists, who had from 1707, if not earlier, met in Everton, opened a chapel in Byrom Street in 1722.⁸⁷² A much larger chapel was erected in 1789 in the same street, and the old one sold to the Established Church. The later building is still in use as Byrom Hall.⁸⁷³ Myrtle Street Chapel, the successor of one in Lime Street, built in 1803, was opened in 1844 and enlarged in 1859.⁸⁷⁴ In 1819 a chapel was built in Great Crosshall Street.⁸⁷⁵ Soho Street Chapel, begun for 'Bishop West,' was used by Baptists from 1837 to 1889, when Jubilee Drive Chapel replaced it.⁸⁷⁶ The Welsh-speaking Baptists had a chapel in Ormond Street, dating from 1799, but it has been given up, one in Everton succeeding it.⁸⁷⁷

The Sandemianians or Glassites long had a meeting-place in the town.⁸⁷⁸

Newington Chapel was in 1776 erected by Congregationalists dissatisfied with the Unitarianism of the Toxteth Chapel, and wishing to have a place of worship nearer to Liverpool.⁸⁷⁹ It was given up in 1872, and is now the German Church. A youthful preacher, Thomas Spencer, attracting great congregations, a new chapel was begun for him in 1811 in Great George Street; he was drowned before it was finished,⁸⁸⁰ and Dr. Thomas Raffles, who was its

⁸⁶⁷ The Reformed Presbyterian Church or Covenanters had a meeting-place in Hunter Street in 1852, afterwards moving to Shaw Street, Everton; see *Trans. Hist. Soc.* ii, 73, 230.

⁸⁶⁸ *Ibid.* iv, 174; v, 49.

⁸⁶⁹ *Ibid.* v, 46.

⁸⁷⁰ In Mount Pleasant; afterwards called the Central Hall.

⁸⁷¹ Less permanent meeting-places were in Edmund Street, used in 1852, and Benledi Street, in 1863. For the former see *Trans. Hist. Soc.* v, 49.

⁸⁷² The head of this mission for many years was the late Rev. Charles Garrett, one of the notable figures in local Methodism. He died in 1900. The site of the Unitarian church in Renshaw Street has been acquired for the Charles Garrett Hall, in connexion with the work he organized.

⁸⁷³ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* v, 47. The chapel in Great Homer Street, Everton, replaced it.

⁸⁷⁴ *Ibid.* v, 51. The chapel in Shaw Street, Everton, took its place. Another meeting-place of Welsh Wesleyans was in Burroughs Garden, which seems to have been replaced by a chapel in Boundary Street East about 1870. Services have also been held in Great Crosshall Street (1871-84) and Hackins Hey (1896).

⁸⁷⁵ For the history of this building, occupied by preaching adventurers and different denominations, including the Swedenborgians, see *Trans. Hist. Soc.* v, 33-7.

⁸⁷⁶ The same body has a preaching place in Bostock Street. In 1852 it had one in Bispham Street.

⁸⁷⁷ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), vii, 322.

⁸⁷⁸ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* v, 50. They had previously had Maguire Street, Cockspur Street, and other places, 43, 40.

⁸⁷⁹ Bethesda was given up about 1866; it is represented by a chapel in Everton. The old building was for some time used as a dancing room. Bevington Hill was given up about the same time.

⁸⁸⁰ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* v, 42, 44. One in Rathbone Street was maintained until about 1885. It seems to have belonged to the Independent Methodists.

⁸⁸¹ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* iv, 178. The first minister, J. Johnson, offended some of his congregation by his doctrines, and a chapel in Stanley Street was in 1747 built for him, where he preached till his death. This congregation migrated to a new chapel in Comus Street in 1800; *ibid.* v, 51.

⁸⁸² *Ibid.* v, 23; services were discontinued from 1846 to 1850 on account of its purchase by the London and North Western Railway Company.

⁸⁸³ *Ibid.* v, 26; the stricter Calvinists separated about 1800 from the Byrom Street congregation.

⁸⁸⁴ *Ibid.* v, 49; the Particular Baptists, who had had Stanley Street Chapel from 1800, succeeded the first congregation, and moved in 1847 to Shaw Street. The Welsh Baptists had it in 1853 and 1864. The building has ceased to be used for worship.

Other places are known to have been used at various times by Baptist congregations; *ibid.* v, 33, 48, 49. Two, in Oil Street and Comus Street, existed in 1824; the latter was still in use in 1870, and seems to have been replaced in 1888 by one at Mile End, now abandoned.

⁸⁸⁵ *Ibid.* iv, 177. This congregation had sprung from a split in the Byrom Street one in 1826, and had had places of worship in Oil Street and Cockspur Street.

A somewhat earlier division (1821) resulted in the Sidney Place Chapel, Edge Hill.

⁸⁸⁶ This was perhaps the Edmund Street Chapel mentioned in the *Directory* of 1825; later were the chapels in Great Crosshall Street (already named) and Great Howard Street. The last-named, begun in 1835, was removed to Kirkdale in 1876. A later congregation (1869) met in St. Paul's Square for some years.

⁸⁸⁷ For details see *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), vii, 321. The places were Matthew Street, and then Gill Street to about 1845.

⁸⁸⁸ For the history of these buildings see *Trans. Hist. Soc.* v, 3-9; and Nightingale's *Lancs. Nonconformity*, vi, 120 on.

⁸⁸⁹ See his *Life* by Dr. Raffles (Liverpool, 1813). Thomas Spencer was born at Hertford 21 Jan. 1791; commenced preaching when fifteen years of age; was called to Newington Chapel in Aug. 1810, and after a remarkably successful ministry there, was drowned while bathing at the Dingle, 5 Aug. 1811.

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minister for nearly fifty years, became one of the most influential men in Liverpool.⁸⁵¹ This chapel was burnt down in 1840, and the present building erected. Seceders from All Saints' Church in 1800 met for worship in Maguire Street and Cockspur Street, and in 1803 built Bethesda Chapel in Hotham Street; from this they moved in 1837 to Everton Crescent.⁸⁵²

Burlington Street Chapel was bought as an extension by the Crescent congregation in 1859; about 1890 it was weakened by a division, most of the congregation assembling in Albert Hall for worship; this is now recognized as a Congregational meeting, but Burlington Street was worked for a time as a mission by the Huyton Church.⁸⁵³

The Welsh Congregationalists have a chapel in Grove Street, in place of Salem Chapel, Brownlow Hill,⁸⁵⁴ given up in 1868. Formerly they had one in Great Crosshall Street, built in 1817, but the congregation has migrated to Kirkdale and Everton.

In Elizabeth Street is a United Free Gospel Church, built in 1871 to replace one of 1845 as an Independent Methodist Church.

The Calvinistic Methodists, the most powerful church in Wales, are naturally represented in Liverpool, where Welshmen are very numerous. The first chapel was built in Pall Mall in 1787, and rebuilt in 1816, but demolished to make way for the enlargement of Exchange Station in 1878, a new one in Crosshall Street taking its place.⁸⁵⁶ There are others in Chatham Street and Catherine Street built in 1861 and 1872 respectively; at the latter the services are in English.

The Society of Friends had a meeting-place in Hackins Hey as early as 1706, by Quakers' Alley; this remained standing until 1863. The place of meeting was removed to Hunter Street in 1790; this continues in use.⁸⁵⁷

The Moravians held services 'for many years' in the Religious Tract Society's rooms.

The Berean Universalist Church was opened in 1851 in Crown Street, but had only a short existence.⁸⁵⁸

The Bethel Union, an undenominational evangelistic association for the benefit of sailors, maintains several places of worship near the docks.⁸⁵⁹

The Young Men's Christian Association has a large institute in Mount Pleasant, opened in 1877.

It has been shown above that Nonconformity was strong in the town after 1662. A chapel was built in Castle Hey, and the minister of Toxteth Park is said to have preached there on alternate Sundays from 1689.⁸⁶⁰ This was replaced by Benn's Gardens Chapel in 1727, from which the congregation, which had become Unitarian, moved to Renshaw Street in 1811, and from this recently to Ullet Road, Toxteth. Another Protestant Nonconformist chapel was built in Key Street in 1707; in this case also the congregation became Unitarian.⁸⁶¹ A new chapel in Paradise Street replaced it in 1791, and a removal to Hope Street was made in 1849, the abandoned building being turned by its new owners into a theatre. The Octagon Chapel in Temple Court was used from 1762 to 1776 to meet a desire for liturgical services, the organ being used; but it proved a failure and was sold to the Rev. W. Plumbé, Rector of Aughton, who preached in it as St. Catherine's. The Unitarians have a mission room in Bond Street.⁸⁶²

The Christadelphians formerly (1868-78) had a meeting-place in Gill Street.

The Catholic Apostolic Church (Irvingite) was built in 1856. The choir is a rich specimen of flamboyant Gothic.

The ancient religion appears to have been stamped out very quickly in Liverpool, which became a decidedly Protestant town, and there is scarcely even an incidental allusion to its existence⁸⁶⁴ until the beginning of the 18th century. Spellow and Aigburth were the nearest places at which mass could occasionally be heard in secret. Fr. William Gilli-

⁸⁵¹ His biography was written by his son, Thomas Stamford Raffles, who was for many years the stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool; see also *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Dr. Raffles was born in London in 1783, educated at Homerton College, LL.D. Aberdeen 1820, died 18 Aug. 1863, and was buried in the Necropolis.

⁸⁵² Salem Chapel in Russell Street was used from 1808 to 1812 by seceders from Bethesda.

⁸⁵³ Gloucester Street Chapel was occupied by Congregationalists from 1827 to 1840, when it became St. Simon's Church.

⁸⁵⁴ Salem Chapel in Brownlow Hill was bought in 1868 by the Crescent congregation, and occupied until 1892. It is now a furniture store.

⁸⁵⁶ In 1825 they had two chapels, in Pall Mall and Great Crosshall Street; in 1852 they had four, in Prussia Street (i.e. Pall Mall), Rose Place (built 1826), Burlington Street, and Mulberry Street (built 1841). The last-named, having been replaced by the Chatham Street Chapel, was utilized as Turkish baths. Burlington Street seems to have been removed to Cranmer Street, built in 1860, now disused. The Rose Place Chapel was at the corner of Comus Street; it seems to have been disused about 1866, a new one in Fitzclarence Street taking its place.

⁸⁵⁷ The old meeting-house had a burial ground attached. The building was used

as a school from 1796 to 1863, when it was sold and pulled down.

⁸⁵⁸ Its minister was Dr. David Thom, whose essay on the migration of churches has been frequently quoted in these notes. He had been minister of the Scotch Church in Rodney Street, but seceded; in 1843 he had a congregation in a chapel in Bold Street.

⁸⁵⁹ The society had a floating mission vessel, the *William*, in the Salthouse Dock in 1821. Afterwards three buildings on shore were substituted, in Wapping, Bath Street, and Norfolk Street.

⁸⁶⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 231; the 'new chapel in the Castle Hey in Liverpool' and Toxteth Park Chapel were licensed 'for Samuel Angier and his congregation.' See also Peet, *Liverpool in the Reign of Queen Anne*, 100. Castle Hey is now called Harrington Street.

⁸⁶¹ For the Unitarian churches see *Trans. Hist. Soc.* v, 9-23, 51; Nightingale, op. cit. vi, 110.

⁸⁶² *Ibid.*

⁸⁶⁴ In the catalogue of burials at the Harkirk in Little Crosby is the following: '1615, May 20. Anne the wife of George Webster of Liverpool (tenant of Mr. Crosse) died a Catholic, and being denied burial at the chapel of Liverpool by the curate there, by the Mayor, and by Mr. Moore, was buried'; *Crosby Rec.* (Chet. Soc.), 72. The Crosse family did not change their religious profession at

once, for in 1628 John Crosse of Liverpool, as a convicted recusant, paid double to the subsidy; Norris D. (B.M.).

John Sinnott, an Irishman, who died at his house in Liverpool, had been refused burial on account of his religion in 1613; *Crosby Rec.* 70.

The recusant roll of 1641 contains only five names, four being those of women; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 238.

In 1669 four 'papist recusants' were presented at the Bishop of Chester's visitation, viz. :-Breres gent., Mary wife of George Brettargh, and William Fazakerley and his wife.

In 1683 there were thirty-five persons, including Richard Lathom, presented for being absent from church, and in the following year thirty-nine; Picton's *Munic. Rec.* i, 330. The revival of presentations was no doubt due to the Protestant and Whig agitation of the time. James II endeavoured to mitigate the effects of it; in 1686, being 'informed that Richard Lathom of Liverpool, chirurgeon, and Judith his wife, who keeps also a boarding-school for the education of youth at Liverpool,' had been presented for 'their exercising the said several vocations without licence, by reason of their religion (being Roman Catholics),' and being assured of their loyalty, he authorized them to continue, remitted penalties incurred, and forbade further interference; *ibid.* i, 256.

brand, S.J., who then lived at Little Crosby, in 1701 received £3 from Mr. Eccleston 'for helping at Liverpool.'⁸⁹⁵ The first resident missioner known was Fr. Francis Mannock, S.J., who was living here in 1710; and the work continued in the hands of the Jesuits until the suppression of the order. The next priest, Fr. John Tempest, better known by his *alias* of Hardesty, built a house for himself near the Oldhall Street corner of Edmund Street, in which was a room for a chapel.⁸⁹⁶ In 1746, after the retreat of the Young Pretender, the populace, relieved of its fears, went to this little chapel, made a bonfire of the benches and woodwork, and pulled the house down.⁸⁹⁷ Henry Pippard, a merchant of the town, who married Miss Blundell, the heiress of Little Crosby, treated with the mayor and corporation about rebuilding the chapel. This, of course, they could not allow, the law prohibiting the ancient worship under severe penalties, whereupon he said that no one could prevent his building a warehouse. This he did, the upper room being the chapel.⁸⁹⁸ It was wrecked during a serious riot in 1759, but was enlarged in 1797 and continued to be used until St. Mary's, from the designs of A. W. Pugin, was built on the same site and consecrated in 1845. In consequence of the enlargement of Exchange Station it was taken down, but rebuilt in Highfield Street on the same plan and with the same material, being reconsecrated 7 July 1885. The baptismal register commences in 1741. After the suppression of the Jesuit order in 1773 the two priests then in charge continued their labours for ten years, when the Benedictines took charge, and still retain it.⁸⁹⁹

⁸⁹⁵ Foley's *Rec. S. J.* v, 320. It may be inferred that some attempt was made to provide regular services, and, of course, that there was a congregation.

⁸⁹⁶ 'While I lived in the foresaid town I received, one year with another, from the people about one or two and twenty pounds a year, by way of contribution towards my maintenance, and no other subscription was ever made for me or for the buildings. From friends in other places I had part of the money I had built with, but much the greatest part was what I spared, living frugally and as not many would have been content to live. . . . Nor do I regret having spent the best years of my life in serving the poor Catholics of Liverpool;' Letter of Fr. Hardesty in Foley, *op. cit.* v, 364. Edmund Street at that time was on the very edge of the town. On Palm Sunday 1727 there were 256 palms distributed here; N. Blundell's *Diary*, 224.

⁸⁹⁷ Picton's *Liverpool*, i, 180. An account by Thomas Green, written in 1833, is preserved at St. Francis Xavier's College; his mother witnessed the scene. It was printed in the *Xaverian* of Feb. 1887, and states: 'The incumbents, the Revs. H. Carpenter and T. Stanley, met the mob, which behaved with the greatest respect to the priests and several of the principal Roman Catholic inhabitants attending there—among the rest, Miss Elizabeth Clifton (afterwards Mrs. Green)—and without noise or violence opened a clear passage for the Rev. Mr. Carpenter to go up to the altar and take the ciborium out of the tabernacle and carry it by the same passage out of the chapel.'

⁸⁹⁸ Subscriptions were collected for it. The site was at the upper end of Edmund

Street. Considerable precautions were taken for its safety. The writer just quoted states that on the street front three dwelling-houses were built, one to serve for the resident priests; at the back was a small court, and then the 'warehouse,' the outside gable of which had the usual teagle rope, block and hook, and wooden cover. The folding doors were, however, bricked up within.

They at once sought to obtain an additional site at what was then the south end of the town, and in 1788 St. Peter's, Seel Street, was opened. It was enlarged in 1843, and is still served by the same order.⁹⁰⁰ The school in connexion with it was opened in 1817.

About the same time Fr. John Price, an ex-Jesuit, was ministering at his house in Chorley Street (1777), and by and by (1788) built the chapel in Sir Thomas's buildings, which was used till his death in 1813.⁹⁰¹ It was then closed, as St. Nicholas' was ready, work having been commenced in 1808, and the church opened in 1812.⁹⁰² Since 1850 it has been used as the cathedral. At the north end of the town St. Anthony's had been established in 1804; the present church, on an adjacent site, dates from 1833, and has a burial ground.⁹⁰³ St. Joseph's in Grosvenor Street was opened in 1846, a new building being completed in 1878.⁹⁰⁴

These buildings⁹⁰⁵ sufficed till the great immigration of poor Irish peasants, driven from home by the famine of 1847. St. Vincent de Paul's mission had been begun in a room over a stable in 1843, but after interruption by the fever of 1847 a larger room in Norfolk Street was secured in 1848, and served until in 1857 the present church was erected. Holy Cross was begun in 1848 in a room over a cowhouse in Standish Street, and in 1850 was given to the care of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, who are still in charge. The church was built in 1860, and the chancel opened in 1875. St. Augustine's, Great Howard Street, was an offshoot in 1849 from St. Mary's, and is still in charge of the Benedictines.

He adds the following: 'After 24 September, 1746, when Mr. and Mrs. Green went to their house in Dale Street, while the new chapel was being built, mass was said, Sundays and holidays, in their garrets, the whole of which, as well as the tea and lodging rooms of the two stories underneath, and the stairs, were filled by their acquaintances of different ranks and admitted singly and cautiously through different entrances, wholly by candle light, and without the ringing of a bell at the elevation, &c., but a signal was communicated from one to another. The house adjoining on each side to the dwellings of two very considerable, respectable, and kind neighbours, Presbyterians, and their wives, aunts of the present Nicholas Ashton, esq., of Woolton.'

⁸⁹⁹ These particulars are from articles in the *Liv. Cath. An.* for 1887 and 1888, by the Rev. T. E. Gibson, and in the *Xaverian* of 1887.

Among the last Jesuits in charge were Frs. John Price and Raymund Hormasa *alias* Harris. The former, after the suppression of the society, settled in Liverpool, continuing his ministry as stated in the text. The latter, who was a Spaniard, published a defence of the slave trade in reply to a pamphlet by William Roscoe, issued in 1788, and was cordially thanked by the Common Council. He had in

1783 been deprived of his faculties by the Vicar Apostolic, on account of bitter disputes between him and his colleague at Liverpool over the temporalities of the mission, and he lived in retirement till his death in 1789. On account of the disputes the charge of the mission was given to the Benedictines. A full account of these matters is given in Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 392-5; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiii, 162. Harris preached and printed a sermon 'on Catholic Loyalty to the present Government,' noticed in the *Gent. Mag.* Feb. 1777.

⁹⁰⁰ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiii, 164. Fr. Archibald Macdonald, the founder, engaged in the Ossianic controversy; *Dict. Nat. Biog*; Gillow, *op. cit.* iv, 369.

⁹⁰¹ It was afterwards used at intervals by a number of religious bodies in turn; then as a warehouse; till a few years ago it was taken down and the school board offices erected on the site.

⁹⁰² It is rather surprising to find it described in 1844 as 'an elegant building in the Gothic style'; *Stranger in Liverpool*, 270.

⁹⁰³ In the original building divine service was performed by the 'Rev. Jean Baptiste Antoine Girardot, a French emigrant priest by whom it was erected. M. Girardot was held in high respect for his many virtues and unostentatious mode of living; and besides was much celebrated in this part of the country for numerous cures performed by him in cases of drowsy'; Dr. Thom in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* v, 32.

⁹⁰⁴ It had been built on the site of a famous tennis court as an Anglican church, All Saints', in 1798, and closed in 1844.

⁹⁰⁵ St. Patrick's, erected in 1824, is in Toxteth.

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Later came St. Philip Neri's Oratory near Mount Pleasant, 1853. All Souls', in Collingwood Street, was erected in 1870 by the efforts of a Protestant merchant, who was anxious to provide a remedy for the horrible scenes at wakes; the middle aisle of the church was for the bodies of the departed to lie in previous to interment, and was quite cut off from the aisles where the congregation assembled, by glass partitions. This has recently been changed. St. Bridget's, Bevington Hill, was also opened in 1870, and rebuilt in 1894. St. Sylvester's in Silvester Street began with schools in 1872; at the beginning of 1875 a wooden building was erected adjacent, continuing in use until 1889, when the present permanent church was opened.

There are two convents: Notre Dame, at the training college, Mount Pleasant, 1856; and St. Catherine, Eldon Place, 1896.

The followers of Emmanuel Swedenborg have long had a place of meeting in Liverpool, where they had been known from 1795.⁹⁰⁶ The present building, New Jerusalem, in Bedford Street, was opened in 1857.

The Mormons have an institute.⁹⁰⁷

The Jews have had a recognized meeting-place since about 1750. The earliest known was at the foot of Matthew Street; it had a burial place attached; afterwards Turton Court, near the Custom House, and Frederick Street were places of Jewish worship.⁹⁰⁸ The synagogue in Seel Street was built in 1807, the congregation migrating to Princes Road in 1874. A disused Presbyterian church in Islington has recently (1908) been purchased and reopened as the Central Synagogue. The Hope Place Synagogue of the New Hebrew Congregation was built in 1856.⁹⁰⁹

The establishment of the diocese *CATHEDRAL* of Liverpool⁹¹⁰ immediately gave rise to the demand for the erection of a cathedral; the parish church of St. Peter, which had been assigned as pro-cathedral by an Order in Council of 1880, being manifestly inadequate, being indeed the most modest church to which that dignity has been allotted in any English diocese. A committee was formed in 1881, and a lively discussion as to sites was carried on,⁹¹¹ the St. John's churchyard site (west of St. George's Hall) being eventually decided on. In 1885 an Act was obtained empowering the erection of a cathedral, and a competition was held for designs,⁹¹² and the premium was awarded to Mr. William Emerton. The problem of raising funds, however, was found too great, and in 1888 the project was abandoned. Under Bishop Ryle the main strength of the diocese was devoted to the urgently-needed provision of new churches and the augmentation of poorer livings. At the beginning of 1901, however, the project was revived⁹¹³ by Bishop Chavasse, who appointed a committee to discuss the question of sites. Amid much public discussion,

St. James's Mount, in the south-central district of the city, was decided upon—a rocky plateau occupied in part by public gardens and overlooking an ancient quarry, now used as a cemetery. The site presented a clear open space of 22 acres; the steep side of the plateau, clothed with trees, gives it something of the picturesqueness of Durham, while the deep hollow of the cemetery will serve to isolate the cathedral and give to its architecture its full effect. Over 150 ft. above sea-level, the site will enable the cathedral to dominate the city and the estuary. The drawbacks of the site were two: its shape forbade a proper orientation, and made it necessary to put the 'east' end of the cathedral to the south, while the fact that the southern part of the plateau was made ground involved a large expenditure for foundations.

The scheme was formally initiated and committees appointed⁹¹⁴ at a town hall meeting on 17 June 1901, and on 2 August 1902 an Act was obtained authorizing the purchase from the corporation of the St. James's Mount site. After a preliminary competition, competitive designs were submitted by five selected candidates on 30 April 1903; the assessors, Mr. G. F. Bodley and Mr. Norman Shaw, selected the design of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, who was accordingly appointed architect in conjunction with Mr. Bodley. On 19 July 1904 the foundation stone was laid by His Majesty the King. The general character of the design is Gothic, but it is not a reproduction of the style of any particular period. The main qualities aimed at are simplicity and massiveness. The most striking features will be the twin central towers and a third tower at the north end, respectively rising 415 and 355 ft. above sea-level; the vast height of the nave and choir, and the six high transepts, which are carried to the full roof height, and will produce unusual light effects. Both in height and in area the dimensions considerably exceed those of any other English cathedral. The principal dimensions are as follows:—

Total external length (including Lady chapel)	584 ft.
Length of nave, without narthex	192 "
Width of nave between centres of pillars	53½ "
Width across transepts	198 "
Width of north façade	196 "
Height of arches in nave and choir	65 "
Height of barrel-vaulting in nave and choir	116 "
Height of vaulting in high transepts	140 "
Height of vaulting under towers	161 "
Height of central towers	260 "
Height of northern tower	200 "
Superficial area	90,000 sq. ft.

⁹⁰⁶ They occupied Key Street Chapel from 1791 to 1795. In 1795 Maguire Street Chapel was built for them, but the donor became bankrupt and the place was sold. From 1815 to 1819 the Swedenborgians used Cockspur Street Chapel, from 1819 to 1823 they shared Maguire Street with the Primitive Methodists, and from 1838 to 1852 they occupied Salem Chapel in Russell Street, removing to the Concert Room in Lord Nelson Street until the Bedford Street Church was ready; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* v, 33, 38, 43.

⁹⁰⁷ In 1863 their meeting-place was at the corner of Crown Street and Brownlow Hill; later in Islington, and Bittern Street.

⁹⁰⁸ For fuller accounts see *Trans. Hist. Soc.* v, 53, and (new ser.), xv, 45-84. There were burial places at Frederick Street and at the corner of Oake and Crown Streets.

One of the results of the Jewish settlement in Liverpool was a series of three letters addressed to it by J. Willme of Martinscroft near Warrington, printed in 1756.

⁹⁰⁹ The congregation had previously met in Pilgrim Street.

⁹¹⁰ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 96.

⁹¹¹ Articles in *Nineteenth Century*, 1881 and 1884, &c.

⁹¹² Copies of designs are preserved in the City Library.

⁹¹³ A collection of papers, &c., &c., in seven volumes, in the City Library, provides full material for the history of the movement.

⁹¹⁴ *Rep. of Proceedings* published by Cathedral Committee.

It is estimated that the cost of erecting the whole cathedral will be at least £750,000; of the Lady Chapel, choir, and twin towers, which are being first built, about £350,000. Towards this sum over £300,000 has been already contributed, including over £70,000 for special purposes, among which may be named the Lady Chapel, to be erected by the Earle and Langton families, the chapter-house, to be erected by the Masonic Lodges of the West Lancashire province, as well as several windows, the organ, the font, &c., which have been already given by various donors.

The first attempt to establish in *UNIVERSITY* Liverpool an institution for higher education was the foundation of the Royal Institution, opened in 1817; it maintained collections of scientific objects and paintings, it also organized series of lectures in its early years.⁹¹⁵ But, though highly valuable as a nucleus for the meetings of various learned societies, it never developed, as its founders had hoped, into a great teaching institution. In 1857 an attempt was made to develop, in connexion with the Mechanics' Institute (now the Liverpool Institute), a system of courses of instruction in preparation for London degrees.⁹¹⁶ This organization was called Queen's College; but, based upon the fundamentally false idea that instruction of this type could be made to pay its own expenses, it never attained any success, and being merely a drain upon the resources of the flourishing schools to which it was attached, it was finally suppressed in 1879.

Meanwhile, in 1834, the physicians and surgeons of the Royal Infirmary had organized a Medical School, which attained considerable success, though quite unendowed. This school was to be the real nucleus of the university. It was from the teachers in this school—all leading medical men in the city, among whom should be especially named the late Sir W. M. Banks and Dr. R. Caton—that the main demand came for the foundation of a college, during the seventies, when such institutions were springing up in most large English towns.⁹¹⁷ They received warm support from a few of the most enlightened citizens, especially from the Rev. Charles Beard, whose influence in the early history of the university can scarcely be overvalued; and the proposal to found a university college was formally initiated at a town's meeting in 1878. But the merchants of the city were found to be hard to convert to any interest in the scheme. It took a year to collect £10,000; and it was not until Mr. William Rathbone,⁹¹⁸ relieved from Parliamentary duties by a defeat at the election of 1880, took up the cause that money came in freely. In a few months, mainly by his personal efforts, £80,000 were collected. In October 1881 a charter of incorporation was obtained, based on the lines laid down in London, Manchester, and elsewhere; in January 1882 the institution, under the name of University College, Liverpool, commenced its work in a disused lunatic asylum on a site beside the Royal Infirmary and the Medical School, provided by the corporation. At the outset there were six chairs and two lectureships.

The next stage in the history of the university was marked by its admission in 1884 as a member of the

federal Victoria University, in association with Owens College, Manchester, and (after 1887) Yorkshire College, Leeds. In order to obtain this admission an additional endowment of £30,000 was raised by public subscription, out of which two new chairs were founded; while the old Medical School was formally incorporated with the college as its medical faculty. The association with the Victoria University lasted for nineteen years, and was in many ways advantageous. The progress of the college in equipment and teaching strength during this period was both rapid and steady. A series of admirably equipped buildings was erected; a spacious chemical laboratory (opened 1886, enlarged 1896); a large engineering laboratory (the gift of Sir A. B. Walker, 1889); the main Victoria building, including a fine library presented by Sir Henry Tate, and the clock tower erected from the civic subscription to commemorate the jubilee of 1887 (opened 1892); magnificent laboratories of physiology and pathology, given by Rev. S. A. Thompson Yates (opened 1895); and a handsome botanical laboratory given by Mr. W. P. Hartley (1902). During the same period eight additional chairs were endowed, and many lectureships and scholarships were founded. Throughout the early history of the college it had rested mainly on the support of a comparatively small group of friends; among those whose munificence rendered possible the rapid development of the college, special mention should be made, in addition to those already named, of the fifteenth and sixteenth Earls of Derby, successive presidents of the college, both of whom founded chairs; of Mr. George Holt, most princely of the early benefactors; of Sir John Brunner, Mr. Holbrook Gaskell, and Mr. Thomas Harrison, all of whom founded chairs; and of Mr. E. K. Muspratt, Mr. John Rankin, Mr. J. W. Alsop, Mr. A. F. Warr, Mr. C. W. Jones, Sir Edward Lawrence, and others. But the chief feature of the later part of this period was the gradual acquisition of the confidence and respect of the city at large. This came slowly; but it was due especially to the demonstration of the utility of the institution which was afforded by the creation of a remarkable series of special schools, due in large measure to the vigour and inventiveness of the teaching body, among whom may be especially named Professor (now Sir Rubert) Boyce and Professor J. M. Mackay. A training college for teachers, a school of architecture and the applied arts, the first of its kind in England, a school of commerce, a school of law, a school of public health, and, most remarkable of all, the now world-famous school of tropical medicine, were successively organized. These organizations brought the college into intimate contact with the most important intellectual professions of the city, demonstrated to the community the direct value of higher studies, and earned the growing support both of the public and of the city council, which co-operated in the organization of most of them. They also gave to the college a distinctive character of its own, and rendered its continued association with other colleges, developing along different lines, more and more inappropriate.

The establishment of an independent university in

⁹¹⁵ *Life of W. Roscoe*, ii, 151 ff.; *Rep. of the R. I.*

⁹¹⁶ *Rep. of the Liverpool Institute and of Queen's College.*

⁹¹⁷ J. Campbell Brown, *First Chap. in the Hist. of Univ. Coll.*; R. Caton, article on *The Making of the Univ.* (1907); *Univ.*

Coll. and the Univ. of Liv.: a Retrospect (1907).

⁹¹⁸ E. Rathbone, *Life of W. Rathbone.*

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Birmingham sharpened this feeling, and in 1901 a movement began for the securing of a separate university charter. This demand, which involved the dissolution of the Victoria University, met with keen opposition. But it also aroused a quite remarkable and unexpected popular interest in the city. An endowment fund of £180,000 was raised in a few months; the city council unanimously supported the application, and later voted an annual grant of £10,000; and in 1903, after a searching inquiry by the Privy Council, a royal charter was granted establishing the University of Liverpool. It began its career distinguished among British universities by the intimate relations in which it stands to the city which is its seat, an intimacy which time increasingly accentuates.

Since the grant of the charter, the growth of the university has been remarkable; despite the large subscription of 1903, each year since that date has brought gifts of the average value of £30,000. A series of new buildings, including the George Holt Physical Laboratory, the William Johnston Laboratory of Medical Research, a new medical school building, laboratories of zoology and electrical engineering, and the first British laboratory of physical chemistry, built by Mr. E. K. Muspratt, have been erected. Thirteen new chairs have been endowed, besides numerous lectureships, fellowships, and scholarships. The number of students has grown rapidly, from 581 in 1901 to 1,007 in 1907. But perhaps the most striking feature of these years has been that while the more utilitarian studies, to which some hostile critics expected the whole strength of the new university to be devoted, have by no means been starved, the greatest developments have been in the field of advanced research in pure arts and science. Several chairs exist exclusively for the encouragement of research. Perhaps the most astonishing result of the establishment of the university has been the institution, in a trading town, of the most powerfully-organized school of archaeology in Britain, a school which possesses three endowed chairs, has got together admirable teaching collections, and has organized expeditions for the excavation of sites in Egypt, Central America, and Asia Minor.

The university is governed by the king as visitor, by a chancellor, two pro-chancellors, a vice-chancellor and a treasurer, by a court of over 300 members representing donors and public bodies, a council of 32 members, a senate of 42 members, a convocation of graduates, and five faculties. Its capital amounted in 1907 to £735,000,⁹¹⁹ entirely provided by private gifts, and its annual income to £61,000, derived in part from interest in endowments (£17,000), in part from government grants (over £12,000), in part from municipal grants (over £14,000, of which the largest item is £11,750 per annum from the Corporation of Liverpool), and in part from students' fees (£15,000). The university is divided into five Faculties—Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Engineering. Of these the Faculty of Arts is the largest, both in the number of students and in the number of its endowed chairs; the University of Liverpool having been from its initiation distinguished among modern English universities by the prominence which it has given to arts studies. All the principal hospitals of the city are connected for clinical pur-

poses with the Faculty of Medicine, while St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, Edge Hill Training College, and the Liverpool Training College are affiliated to it.

Elementary education began in Liverpool with the provision of a number of Sunday-schools for the poor, founded as the result of a town's meeting in 1784.⁹²⁰ These were rapidly followed by the institution of day-schools, provided either by various denominations or by endowment. The earliest of these schools were the Old Church School in Moorfields (1789), the Unitarian Schools in Mount Pleasant (1790) and Manesty Lane (1792), and the Wesleyan Brunswick School (1790). In 1823 there were thirty-two day-schools 'for the education of the poor'⁹²¹ educating 7,441 children, of which 14 were Church Schools with 2,914 pupils, 2 Roman Catholic with 440 pupils, and 18 Nonconformist with 4,087 pupils. The number of schools largely increased between 1823 and 1870, so that there was no very serious deficiency of school places when, in 1870, education became universal and compulsory. When the school board began its work in Liverpool in 1871 there were already two public elementary schools, founded by the corporation in 1826, and transferred to the administration of the board; and the provision of school places in voluntary schools was above the average for England; but many new places had to be gradually provided by the erection of board schools. The following table shows the state of elementary education in 1871, and the progress made up to 1902:—⁹²²

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Type of School	1871		1902	
	No. of Schools	School Places	No. of Schools	School Places
Church of England	47	25,773	66	43,180
Roman Catholic	16	12,145	37	32,614
Undenominational and Wesleyan	16	8,084	10	6,519
Board	—	—	49	49,765
Total	79	46,002	162	132,078

No detailed account can be given of the work of the board during the thirty years of its work, but two or three features deserve note. In a city which beyond most others is torn asunder by religious strife, the intrusion of this strife was throughout avoided, owing to the wise policy initiated in the early years, largely by Mr. S. G. Rathbone and Mr. Christopher Bushell. The school board was distinguished almost from the beginning by the attention which it gave to the training of teachers. As early as 1875 a Pupil Teachers' College was established in two houses in Shaw Street, the rent of which was provided by Mr. S. G. Rathbone. In 1898 the college entered upon its handsome premises in Clarence Street, and in 1906 it became the Oulton Secondary School. It was largely also through the zeal of members of the school board that the Edge Hill Training College for women teachers was founded in 1884. A further striking feature of the work of the board was its intimate association with the Liverpool Council of Education, founded in 1873, which in the days before any public authority was empowered to undertake such work provided a scholarship ladder

⁹¹⁹ R. Muir, *The Univ. of Liv. : its present state*, 1907.

⁹²⁰ Picton's *Liv. Munic. Rec.* ii, 284.
⁹²¹ Smithers, *Liverpool*, 264.

⁹²² Information supplied by the Education Office.



LIVERPOOL : THE OLD BLUECOAT SCHOOL
(From an old Print)



LIVERPOOL : GOREE BUILDINGS, 1828
(From an Engraving)

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from the elementary schools to the secondary schools of the city, by which many poor boys have climbed to the universities and thence to important positions in the world. The Council of Education still exists. It administers a scholarship trust fund of over £20,000, as well as the Waterworth Scholarship fund, the income of which is over £300 per annum. Its scholarships are now merged in the scholarship system instituted by the City Education Committee.

The elementary schools now controlled by the City Education Committee are as follows ;—⁹²³

—	No.	Teachers			Pupils	Average per School	Pupils per Teacher ⁹²³	
		Depts.	Head	Asst.				P. T.
Council Schools	50	134	162	1,361	315	57,011	1,140	37½
Church of England	64	155	154	899	101	37,631	588	36
Roman Catholic	36	102	102	689	193	32,466	902	41
Wesleyan	7	17	16	106	7	4,040	577	33
Undenominational	4	8	7	48	4	1,543	386	28
Totals .	161	416	441	3,103	620	132,691	824	37½

There are also five day industrial schools, to which children from drunken homes are committed on a magistrate's order, and receive food as well as instruction; ten ordinary certified industrial schools, a reformatory ship, the *Akbar*, five schools for physically and mentally defective children, and one truants' industrial school. The total cost of the elementary system in 1906-7 was £625,623.

During the last few years the Education Committee has been engaged in providing facilities for higher education, in which, thanks to the failure to develop the ancient grammar school,⁹²⁴ Liverpool was behind most other English cities. Of the older secondary schools some account has been already given.⁹²⁵ Of these schools three—the Liverpool Institute, Blackburne House, and the Liverpool Collegiate School (formerly Liverpool College Middle and Commercial Schools)—have passed under the direct control of the Education Committee. The Pupil Teachers' College in Clarence Street has been turned into the Oulton Secondary School, with 873 pupils; one of the most highly developed of the elementary schools has been turned into a secondary school (Holt Secondary School), and a large secondary school for girls has been built. Eight city scholarships, tenable at the University of Liverpool, are thrown open to the competition of pupils of these and other secondary schools in the city. Outside of the system controlled by the Education Committee, there are, in addition to the schools enumerated in *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 595, four denominational pupil teacher centres, two of which,

St. Edmund's College (Church of England) and the Catholic Institute, have been transformed into secondary schools. Note should also be made of the school-ship *Conway*, moored in the Mersey, which trains boys to be officers in the mercantile marine, and for Dartmouth.

The Technical Instruction Committee conducts classes in the Central Technical School, Byrom Street; it has three branch schools in other parts of the city, and conducts regular evening classes also in ten other institutions. There are also a nautical college, a school for cookery, and a school of domestic economy. The City School of Art is largely attended, and has now incorporated the School of Applied Arts, formerly associated with the University School of Architecture.

The city also contains two training colleges for teachers, the Liverpool Training College, Mount Pleasant, founded in 1856, and conducted by the sisters of the Notre Dame, and the Edge Hill Training College (undenominational) founded in 1884. Both are for women, and both are affiliated to the university. For the training of Roman Catholic priests there is St. Edward's College, in Everton.

The earliest Liverpool charities, *CHARITIES* apart from the grammar school,⁹²⁶ were the almshouses.⁹²⁷ In 1684 twelve almshouses were built by David Poole near the bottom of Dale Street; in 1692 Dr. Silvester Richmond founded a small group of almshouses for sailors' widows in Shaw's Brow; in 1706 Richard Warbrick established another small group, also for sailors' widows, in Hanover Street. Successive small gifts during the 18th century, amounting in all to over £2,500, increased the endowment. In 1786 the almshouses were consolidated and removed to their present site in Arrad Street (Hope Street). They are administered in part by the corporation, in part by the rector, in part by trustees.

In 1708 the Bluecoat Hospital was founded by the Rev. R. Styth, one of the rectors, and by Bryan Blundell, master mariner, as a day school for fifty poor boys, on a site granted by the corporation in School Lane.⁹²⁸ Blundell, by liberal gifts and assiduous collection, raised sufficient funds for the erection of a permanent building where they could be housed. The graceful and dignified building, still standing, was begun in 1714 and completed in 1718. The number of inmates has been successively increased; there are now 250 boys and 100 girls. In 1905 the school was removed to a spacious and handsome new building on open ground in Wavertree. The Bluecoat Hospital ranks as the premier charity of the city, and has always received the warm support of Liverpool merchants.

One hundred and twenty-eight distinct charitable institutions now in existence are enumerated by the Charity Organization Society.⁹²⁹ They cannot all be enumerated, and it will be convenient to group them.

i. *Medical Charities.*—The *Royal Infirmary*, which is the second oldest medical charity in the north of England, was instituted in 1745. Its first building

⁹²³ Rep. for 1907.

^{923a} Omitting Pupil Teachers.

⁹²⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 593.

⁹²⁵ *Ibid.* 595.

⁹²⁶ For the grammar school, see *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 593.

⁹²⁷ See Digest of Lancs. Charities (House of Commons Papers, 1869). The annual income at that date was £2,037. This was mainly derived from the interest on the Molyneux foundation, which was wisely invested in lands in the township of Liverpool (the Rector's Fields, formerly

part of the Moss Lake). When leases fall in the charity will be very rich.

⁹²⁸ *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, papers in vols. xi, xiii, xvi, xxxi.

⁹²⁹ On charities, *Liv. Charities* (annual); Burdett, *Hosp. and Charities*; reports of the individual charities.

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was on the site of St. George's Hall, and was opened in 1749. In 1824 it was removed to Pembroke Place, and it was again rebuilt in 1890. From 1792 to 1879 a lunatic asylum was connected with it; it also maintained a lock hospital; and in 1860 it instituted, under the guidance of William Rathbone,⁹⁸⁰ a nurses' home which formed the basis of the first English experiment in district nursing. In 1834 a medical school was established at the infirmary; it has since developed into the medical faculty of the university. The other general hospitals are the Northern, instituted in 1834, rebuilt by aid of a grant from the David Lewis fund in 1896-7, whence it is now known as the David Lewis Northern Hospital; the Royal Southern Hospital, instituted in 1814 and rebuilt in 1872, which provides clinical teaching for the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine; and the Stanley Hospital, established in 1867. These three hospitals, together with some of the special hospitals, unite to form the United Hospitals Clinical School in connexion with the medical faculty of the university. There is also a homeopathic hospital, opened in 1887. In 1778 a dispensary was opened in John Street,⁹⁸¹ eight years after the opening of the first English dispensary in London. There are now three dispensaries, for the north, south, and east of the city. The special hospitals, in the order of their foundation, are:—the Ladies' Charity (founded in 1796; Lying-in Hospital opened 1841); the Eye and Ear Infirmary⁹⁸² (Eye 1820, Ear 1839); the St. George's Skin Hospital (1842); the Children's Infirmary (instituted in 1851, rebuilt in 1905-7); the Dental Hospital (1860); the Cancer Hospital (1862); the Consumption Hospital (1863, rebuilt 1904), to which is attached a fine sanatorium in Delamere Forest, founded in 1901; the Liverpool Convalescent Institution at Woolton (1873); the Hospital for Women (1883); the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear (1884); the Home for Epileptics (1887); the County Hospital for Children; the Home for Female Incurables; and the Vergmont Institution for Female Inebriates. To the same group belongs the District Nursing Association, in Prince's Road, founded by Mr. William Rathbone in 1862, the first of its kind in England. The income of these charities from endowments and subscriptions amounted in 1906 to more than £80,000. But in addition to these voluntary hospitals the corporation maintains six hospitals for infectious diseases, with 881 beds; and the select vestry not only maintains a workhouse infirmary, but also, in conjunction with the Toxteth and West Derby Guardians, a consumption hospital at Heswall on the Dee. The total number of beds available in all the Liverpool hospitals is over 4,000.

For the blind, deaf, and dumb, there are:—The School for the Indigent Blind (founded 1791), the oldest institution of its kind, with 210 inmates; the School for the Deaf and Dumb (1825) with 110 pupils; the Catholic Blind Asylum (1841) with 199 inmates; the Workshops and Home Teaching Society for the Outdoor Blind (1859); the Adult Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society (1864); and the Home for Blind Children (1874).

ii. *Homes, Orphanages, &c., for Children.*—In addition to the Bluecoat Hospital, already described, the following institutions exist for the rescue of children:—Female Orphan Asylum (1840), Orphan Asylum for boys (1850), Infant Orphan Asylum (1858), each accommodating 150 inmates; the Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children (1872) annually train and send out to Canada 250 children; the Seamen's Orphan Institution, which is comparatively well endowed, maintains 350 children; the *Indefatigable* training ship (1865), with which is connected a sailing brigantine, prepares about 250 boys for the mercantile marine; the Lancashire Navy League Sea-training Home does similar work; the Children's Friend Society (1866) maintains a Boys' Home; the Newsboys' Home takes in sixty-five street boys; and there is a group of homes for training poor girls, chiefly for domestic service, including the Magdalen Institution (1855) for fifty girls; the Mission to Friendless Girls (1862); the Preventive Homes (1865) for forty-four girls; the Training Home for Girls (1894) for thirty-two girls; and the Bencke Home; while the Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls maintains four distinct homes. There also exist a Children's Aid Society for clothing poor children attending elementary schools, and a Police-aided Clothing Association, which provides clothes for children engaged in street-trading (who are in Liverpool required to be registered) and with the aid of the police prevents parents from selling the clothes. The Liverpool Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has been at work for a longer time than the National Society.

iii. *Penitentiary Charities.*—The Lancashire Female Refuge (1823) maintains a home for women coming out of prison, and is the oldest charity of its kind. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society does the same work on a more general plan. For fallen women there are the Female Penitentiary (1811), the Benevolent Institution and Rescue Home (1839), the Home of the Midnight Mission (1875), and the Home of the Liverpool Rescue Society (1890).

iv. *Homes for the Aged.*—These include the Widows' Home (1871); the Homes for Aged Mariners (1882), including a large central building founded by Mr. William Cliff, and seventeen detached cottages in the grounds in which married couples may live; and the Andrew Gibson Home for the widows of seamen (1905).

v. *Pension Charities.*—These are numerous. The Aged Merchant Seamen and Widows' Fund (1870) gave 166 small pensions in 1906; the Governesses Benevolent Institution (1849) distributes £900 per annum in pensions; the Seamen's Pension Fund was founded by Mr. T. H. Ismay in 1887 with a capital of £20,000, to which Mrs. Ismay later added £10,000 for seamen's widows; the Shipbrokers' Benevolent Society (1894) distributes annuities of not more than £30 to old employees; and the Merchant Guild administers ten distinct pension funds, chiefly for the relief of distressed persons of the middle and upper classes; it awarded 179 pensions in 1906, the largest being of £42.

vi. *Of Miscellaneous Charities* there are too many to

⁹⁸⁰ *Life of W. Rathbone.*

⁹⁸¹ Now North John Street. It was in 1781 removed to Church Street.

⁹⁸² Originally Ophthalmic Infirmary. In 1820 was also founded the Liverpool

Institute for Curing Diseases of the Eye, now defunct.

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be enumerated, but mention should be made of the Sailors' Home, founded in 1852, which provides cheap lodging and help for sailors when they are paid off. And it should be noted that its continuous existence, since in 1809 it was founded as the Society

for Preventing Wanton Cruelty to Brute Animals, makes the local branch of the R.S.P.C.A. an older body than the national institution. The David Lewis Club and Hostel is an immense Rowton House with a very handsome club in relation with it.

WIGAN

WIGAN
PEMBERTON
BILLINGE CHAPEL
END

BILLINGE HIGHER
END
WINSTANLEY
ORRELL

UPHOLLAND
DALTON
INCE
HINDLEY

ABRAM
HAIGH
ASPULL

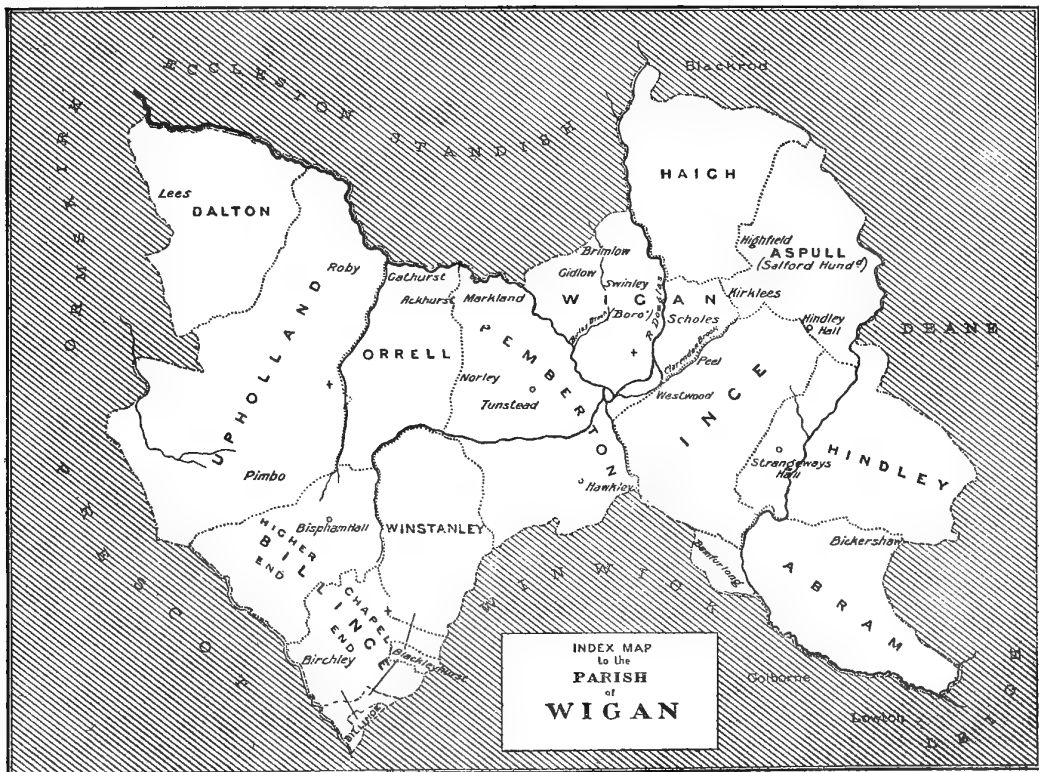
This large parish was at the time of the Conquest included within the hundred of Newton, with the exception of its western townships, Upholland and Dalton, which were within West Derby, and perhaps also of Haigh and Aspall in the north-east. The parish with the same exceptions became part of the fee or barony of Makerfield. Aspall was either then or later placed in the hundred of Salford, in which it has remained till the present. Except in the township of Abram the geological formation consists entirely of the Coal Measures. Coal was discovered and used in the 15th century, or earlier; the mines were extended, and during the last century became the predominant feature of the district. Other industries have also grown up.

Though Wigan was the meeting place of Roman roads which traversed the parish, but few remains of the Roman period have been discovered, and these

chiefly at Wigan itself. From that time practically nothing is known of the history of the district until after the Norman Conquest.

A town with busy traders grew up around the church, and became a centre for the business of a large part of the hundred, political and mercantile. The rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in 1321-2, affected it through its rector and also through the Holands, one of the chief local families, who adhered to his cause. The only monastery in the parish, Upholland Priory, was founded in 1317, and Edward II stayed there a fortnight when he passed through the district on his way to Liverpool in 1323.

The landowners were hostile to the Reformation, and in 1630-3 the following compounded for the sequestration of two-thirds of their estates for the recusancy by annual fines: Abram, Henry Lance,



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£10; Richard Ashton, £15; Aspull, Ralph Haughton, £6 13s. 4d.; Billinge, Edmund Bispham, £3; Birchley, Roger Anderton, £21 12s. 4d.; Dalton, Thomas Bank, £2; John Reskow, £2; Haigh, William Bradshaw, £3 6s. 8d.; Hindley, Abraham Langton of Lowe, £10; Ince, Thomas Gerard, £40; Thomas Ince, £8; Pemberton, Edmund Winstanley, £2 10s.¹

The Civil War found the district as a whole loyal to the king; but the Ashhursts and some other families were Parliamentarians. There was fighting at Wigan in 1644 and 1651, and much confiscation by the Commonwealth authorities. The Restoration appears to have been generally welcomed. At the Revolution there was much more division, but no open opposition was made, and the Jacobite rising of 1715 does not seem to have had any adherents in the parish. The march of the Young Pretender through Wigan, Ince, and Hindley in 1745 brought in no recruits. The more recent history has, as in the north of England generally, been that of the growth of manufactures and commerce.

The total area of the parish is 29,033½ acres. Of this at present 12,938 acres are arable, 7,179 permanent grass, and 854 woods and plantations. The population in 1901 numbered 157,915. The county lay of 1624 was arranged so that the parish counted as six townships and a half, Wigan itself answering for two. The other groups were—Pemberton and Ince, Hindley and Abram, Holland and Dalton, Orrell, Billinge and Winstanley; Haigh was the half township. Aspull, being in Salford Hundred, was grouped with Blackrod. When the hundred paid £100 Wigan parish, excluding Aspull, paid £12 10s. The ancient fifteenth was more irregularly levied thus: Wigan £3, Haigh 7s., Hindley 16s. 8d., Ince 9s., Dalton 19s., Abram 11s. 8d., Upholland £1 7s. 8d., Billinge cum Winstanley 17s., Orrell 6s., Pemberton 18s. 4d., or £9 12s. 4d. when the hundred paid £106 9s. 6d. Aspull paid 7s. 8d. in Salford.

The church of *ALL SAINTS*² has a *CHURCH* chancel of two bays with north and south chapels, the Legh chapel on the north and the Bradshagh or Bradshaw chapel on the south, a nave of six bays with aisles, and a tower at the north-east angle of the north aisle of the nave, with the Gerard (now Walmesley) chapel adjoining it on the west. East of the tower is a modern vestry.

Though the plan of the church is ancient, the building has undergone even more than the general amount of renewal which has been the lot of so many of the neighbouring churches. The chancel is recorded to have been rebuilt in 1620 by Bishop Bridgeman, and was again rebuilt in 1845. The Bradshagh and Legh chapels, which had been repaired if not rebuilt in 1620, were also rebuilt in 1845, and the nave taken down and rebuilt from the foundations in 1850, much of the old material being however used. The Gerard chapel, rebuilt about 1620, escaped the general fate. The tower and the lowest parts of the stair turrets at the west end of the

chancel were not rebuilt, and contain the oldest work now existing. With such a history, any definite idea of the development of the plan is out of the question. The tower is at least as old as the 13th century, and in the course of rebuilding some 12th-century stones are said to have been found.

The nave arcades, as noted by Sir Stephen Glynne,³ have somewhat the appearance of 14th-century work, with moulded arches and piers of four engaged shafts of good proportion. All the old stone has been retooled at the rebuilding of 1850, and the capitals are entirely of that date, so that it is impossible to deduce the former details of the work. A clearstory runs for the whole length of the nave and chancel, and the nave roof retains a good deal of old work, being divided into panels by moulded beams. The figures of angels on the roof corbels are terra-cotta substitutes for old oak figures. All the windows of the church before 1850, except the east and west windows, were like those still remaining in the Gerard chapel, with uncusped tracery and four-centred heads. The tower opens to the north aisle by a pointed arch, with half-octagon responds, and its ground story is lighted by a two-light window on the north, and a three-light window on the west. The latter was built up, perhaps when the Gerard chapel was added, and was opened out again in 1850; it is of three lights, apparently of the second half of the 13th century, though much repaired. In the sill of the north window is set an effigy of which only the face can be seen, the rest being entirely plastered over. It is said to be that of an ecclesiastic, wearing a mitre, and was found under the tower. In the east jamb of the same window is set a panelled stone with two scrolls on the top, locally believed to be part of a Roman altar. It is impossible to examine it satisfactorily in its present condition. The tower has been heightened to make room for a clock, and has pairs of windows on each face of the belfry stage, and an embattled parapet with angle pinnacles. In its upper stages no ancient detail remains, but it seems probable that all above the first stage was rebuilt in the 15th century. Of the ancient fittings of the church nothing remains. The turret stairs at the west end of the chancel doubtless led to the rood-loft, and before 1850 a gallery spanned the entrance to the chancel, carrying an organ given to the church in 1708, and afterwards moved into the Legh chapel. At the west end of the nave was a gallery with seats for the mayor and corporation, and a 'three-decker' pulpit and desk stood against the fourth pillar of the nave arcade. The altar-table is of the 17th century, of oak with a black marble slab. A piece of tapestry with the story of Ananias and Sapphira, formerly hung as a reredos to the altar, is now above the south doorway of the nave. A font dating from c. 1710, removed from the church in 1850, is now in St. George's church, and the present font is modern.⁴ Two 14th-century gravestones with floriated crosses are built into the walls of the tower, and near them lies a slab with a plain cross and the inscription, 'O L 1585.' In the Bradshagh chapel is an altar-tomb with two effigies,

¹ From the list in Lucas's 'Warton' (MS).

² By an inquisition in 1370 it was found that Roger Hancockson of Hindley had, without the king's licence, bequeathed a rent of 40d. to the church of Blessed Mary of Wigan. Possibly the gift was

to the Bradshagh chantry, which had this dedication. See Q. R. Mem. R. 160 of Mich. 6 Ric. II. The All Saints' fair dates from 1258. For burial places in the church in 1691, see *Genealogist* (new ser.), i, 282. Arms in the church; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* xxxiii, 248.

³ *Cbt. of Lancs.* (Chet. Soc. xxvii), 58.

⁴ The octagonal bowl of a 14th-century font, used successively as a water trough and flower pot, lies in the garden of Wigan Hall; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xvii, 68.



WIGAN CHURCH, FROM THE NORTH-WEST, SHOWING TOWER



UPHOLLAND PRIORY CHURCH : INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST

said to be those of Sir William de Bradshagh and his wife Mabel, the effigy of the lady alone being old. Sir William's effigy was much damaged, and a new figure has taken its place, the remains of the old effigy being put inside the altar-tomb. Against the south wall of the chapel is the monument of Sir Roger Bradshagh, 1684, and there are several 19th-century Balcarres monuments.⁵

There are eight bells; the first seven of 1732, by Abraham Rudhall of Gloucester, and the tenor of 1876, by Taylor of Loughborough. There is also a priest's bell of 1732, by Rudhall.

The church plate was for the most part given by Richard Wells in 1706, but was remade about 1850, the former inscriptions recording the gift being preserved. One large paten is, however, old, having an embossed centre with the Adoration of the Magi. There are three sets of large silver-gilt communion plate, and a smaller set, also silver-gilt. Of plain silver are three flagons and three cruets, and two almsdishes, the last dating from 1724. There are also seven brass almsdishes of various dates, two pewter dishes of 1825, and twelve of 1840.

The registers begin in 1580, and are contained in over seventy volumes,⁶ and the churchwardens' account books are complete from 1651. The sexton's day book has much detailed information about the burials in the church.

In 1066 'the church of the *ADVOWSON* manor' of Newton had one ploughland exempt from all dues.⁷ It may be assumed that the lord of Newton, who at that time was the King, was patron. When the Makerfield barony was formed the patronage of this church

naturally went with it, although owing to frequent minorities the kings very often presented.⁸ This led to disputes. On a vacancy in 1281 the patronage was claimed by Edward I, but judgement was recorded for Robert Banastre.⁹ At the following vacancy, 1303, William son of Jordan de Standish claimed the right to present, but failed to justify it.¹⁰ The value of the benefice in 1291 had been estimated at 50 marks a year.¹¹ The value of the ninth of sheaves, wool, &c., was only £24 2s. in 1341, but Wigan borough was not included.¹²

In 1349 the crown revived its claim to the patronage and this time obtained a verdict.¹³ It was certainly an erroneous decision, and the Bishop of Lichfield seems to have been unwilling to accept the royal nominee,¹⁴ John de Winwick. It is to the credit of this rector that some time before resigning in 1359 he persuaded the king to restore the advowson to the Langtons.¹⁵ The Standish family afterwards revived their claim to the patronage, and the matter appears to have been closed only in 1446 by a verdict for James de Langton, then rector.¹⁶

In the 16th century the Langtons began to sell the next presentations,¹⁷ and in 1598 Sir Thomas Langton appears to have mortgaged or sold 'the parsonage of Wigan' to the trustees of John Lacy, citizen of London; the latter in 1605 sold it to a Mr. Pears-hall, probably a trustee for Richard Fleetwood, of Calwich, the heir of the Langtons.¹⁸ Bishop Bridgeman, then rector, agreed about 1638 to purchase the advowson for £1,000 from Sir Richard Fleetwood, but Sir Richard Murray, D.D., warden of Manchester, offering £10 more, secured it, and then tried to sell it to the crown for £4,000.¹⁹ Charles I not being

⁵ The monuments are fully described in Canon Bridgeman's *Wigan Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), 689-715.

⁶ The first volume, 1580-1625, has been printed by the Lancashire Parish Register Society. The volume for 1676-83 is among Lord Kenyon's family deeds; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 102.

⁷ See *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 286a.

⁸ This, it will be found, was the case in the earliest recorded presentation, 1205. About ten years later Thurstan Banastre granted the patronage to the canons of Cockersand, but this gift does not appear to have had effect; *Cockersand Chant.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 676. The Wigan charter of 1246 was witnessed by Robert Banastre, lord of Makerfield, as 'true patron' of the church.

⁹ *Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.)* 201; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* 1, App. 262. A few years earlier there had been a dispute as to the patronage, but the particulars are not recorded; *De Banco R.* 7, m. 39.

¹⁰ William de Standish alleged that his ancestor Ralph, living in the time of King Richard, had presented his own clerk, Ulf by name, to the chapel of Wigan; and that Ulf was instituted and received the tithes, oblations, and dues, 'amounting to half a mark and more.' Nothing otherwise is known of this Ulf. Although it is unlikely that such a claim would have been put forward by the Standishes against great personages like the lords of Makerfield unless there was justification for it, the description as a 'chapel' and the very small amount of dues received raises a doubt. The distinction of 'church' and 'chapel' was at once seized upon by the defence; 'We can-

not yield up what plaintiff demands, for we hold the advowson of a church, and at present we do not know if he demands the advowson of a chapel in that church, as we have seen in other cases, or if he means to say that there is another chapel.' See the late Canon Bridgeman's *Hist. of the Ch. of Wigan* (Chet. Soc.), quoting *Year Bk. of Edw. I* (Rolls Ser.), 358. The information in the present notes is largely drawn from his work, in which documents quoted are usually printed in full. Many of them are from the family records. The Standish claim was still pending in 1312; Bridgeman, op. cit. 797. The following references to the suit may be added: *De Banco R.* 153, m. 98 d—an extent of the chapel of Wigan; *R.* 161, m. 11—the chapel extended at £9 a year, but the case adjourned because Robert de Langton was setting out for Scotland on the king's service. Thomas de Langtree released his claim to the advowson of the church or chapel of Wigan in favour of Standish; *Coram Reg. R.* 297, m. 20.

¹¹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 249. In the claim made by the rector against John del Crosse in 1329 it was alleged that the gross value was about £200 a year.

¹² *Ing. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 41. The values were: Haigh 47s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Aspall 47s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Hindley 64s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Abram 32s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Ince 32s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Pemberton 64s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Billinge 64s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Orrell 32s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Holland 64s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Dalton 32s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The value of the ninth of the movable goods of the men living in the borough of Wigan was 109s. 4d.

¹³ *De Banco R.* 358, m. 50. The king alleged in support of his claim that Ralph

de Leicester and John Maunsel had been presented by Henry III. Sir Robert de Langton replied that he had himself presented Master John de Craven, who was admitted, John de Craven, and Ivo de Langton; while his father John had presented Master Robert de Clitheroe, and before that Robert Banastre had presented Master Richard de Marlan in the time of Henry III; he had thus the prescription of a century in his favour. See also *Coram Reg. R.* 357, m. 21. No allusion was made to the presentation of Adam de Walton, which renders it almost certain that he was the clerk presented in 1281, when the king had before claimed the patronage.

¹⁴ See *De Banco R.* 361, m. 42 d; the king *v.* the Bishop of Lichfield, who had refused to admit John de Winwick to the vacant rectory. Adam de Hulton was also nominated; *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, pp. 473, 496, 514, 524.

¹⁵ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 336.

¹⁶ Bridgeman, op. cit. 61-7, quoting Standish papers in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 60, 61. A fine concerning it, dated 1432, may be seen in *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 6, no. 59.

¹⁷ Bridgeman, op. cit. 102, 107, 121, 131.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 477-80, where abstracts of fifteen deeds relating to the transfers are printed.

¹⁹ Dr. Bridgeman appears to have thought of purchasing the advowson soon after he became rector; *ibid.* 197. For his later attempt to purchase, see 416-18. Laud's letter in reply shows the demands made by Dean Murray; 418, 419.

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able to afford this, Sir John Hotham became the purchaser shortly afterwards; ²⁰ and his trustees about 1661 sold it to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, ²¹ son of the bishop, in whose family it has since descended, the Earl of Bradford being the patron.

Sir Orlando and his son adopted a 'self-denying ordinance,' and formed a body of trustees to exercise the patronage, ²² and thus it happened that for nearly half a century the Bishops of Chester were presented to the rectory. ²³

Meanwhile the value had very greatly increased. In the 16th century, and perhaps earlier, the system of farming the tithes prevented the rectors receiving the full revenue, ²⁴ and in 1535 the gross value was

set down as £110 16s. 8d., from which had to be deducted a pension of £20, anciently paid to the cathedral of Lichfield, and other fees and dues, ²⁵ so that the net value was reported as £80 13s. 4d. In the first half of the next century Bishop Bridgeman found that the clear yearly value was £570 on an average. ²⁶ Bishop Gastrell, about 1717, recorded it to be 'above £300 clear, all curates paid.' ²⁷ In 1802 the receipts from tithes amounted to £1,306 8s., ²⁸ and afterwards receipts from the coal mining under the glebe were added. The value is now estimated at £1,500. ²⁹ The rector of Wigan pays a considerable sum from his income to the incumbents of various churches built in the parish.

The following is a list of the rectors and lords of the manor of Wigan :—

Instituted	Name	Presented by	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1199 . . .	Randle ³⁰	—	—
23 April 1205 .	Robert de Durham ³¹	The King	res. of Randle
2 Nov. 1226 .	Ralph de Leicester ³²	”	—
oc. 1241 . . .	John Maunsel ³³	”	—

²⁰ Bridgeman, op. cit. 483; quoting the Wigan 'Leger,' in which Sir John Hotham is in 1641 called 'the new patron.' At Michaelmas 1638 an agreement seems to have been arrived at between Charles Hotham and others and the Bishop of London and others as to the advowson; Com. Pleas, Recov. R. Mich. 14 Chas. I, m. 3. In a fine of Mar. 1642 relating to the advowson, John Murray, esq., and Marian his wife were deforciant; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 140, no. 15.

²¹ Bridgeman, op. cit. 484. In a fine of 1659 Charles Hotham and Elizabeth his wife were deforciant; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 164, no. 16. See also Com. Pleas, D. Enr. Mich. 1662, m. 95 d.

²² Bridgeman, op. cit. 484; 'bearing in mind the corrupt practices of former patrons, who had turned the advowson into a means of private gain,' and wishing to avoid such abuses, Sir Orlando associated with himself as trustee the then Archbishop of Canterbury and others.

²³ Ibid. 601. In 1713 the Bishop of Chester made inquiries as to the conditions of the trust, supposing that some preference was to be given to the Bishops of Chester; ibid. 613.

²⁴ See the Kitchen lease described under Rector Kighley. Apart from disadvantageous leases it was not always easy to secure the tithes; see *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 111; and the complaint of Rector Smith in 1553, quoted by Canon Bridgeman, op. cit. 123-7, 130; see also 158, 159. The difficulties of the rectors concerning their tithes were quite independent of those they had with the corporation of Wigan as lords of the manor.

Besides disadvantageous leases and open violence the rectors lost through prescription, by which a modus or composition in lieu of tithes was established. Thus the Earls of Derby had long held the tithes of the townships of Dalton and Upholland at a low rent; and about 1600 William, the sixth earl, claimed an absolute right to the tithes, paying only £12 13s. 4d. a year to the rector. Rector Fleetwood tried to defeat this claim, and Bishop Bridgeman made a still more vigorous effort, but in vain; and the same modus is still paid by the Earl of Derby's

assigns in lieu of the tithes; Bridgeman, op. cit. 161-3, 254-9, 647-50. Prescription was likewise established in the case of Ince, £4 being paid by the Gerards and their successors; ibid. 190, 655.

²⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 220. The gross value was made up of the rents of tenants, free and at will, £25; rent of two water-mills 66s. 8d.; tithes of corn, hay, wool, &c., £61 3s. 4d.; oblations, small tithes, and roll, £18; perquisites and profits of the markets, 66s. 8d. Robert Langton as chief steward had a fee of £4.

²⁶ Bridgeman, op. cit. 417. A statement of his receipts and payments for his first year of occupation ending at Christmas 1616 is printed 188-203; many curious details are given. A later account of the profits of the rectory will be found on pp. 307-19. Bishop Bridgeman compiled his 'Leger,' extant in a copy made by Rector Finch in 1708, recording all the lands and rights belonging to the rector and the endeavours he had made to recover and preserve them. In 1619 he compiled a terrier of the demesne lands of the rectory; op. cit. 244-6. The names of the fields include Parson's Meadow, Diglache or Diglake, the Mesnes, Conygrewe, Rycroft, Carreslache, Parsnip Yard, and Cuckstool Croft. Potters used to come for clay to the parson's wastes, undertaking to make the land level again; 268. Another terrier was compiled in 1814, and is printed ibid. 651-8.

²⁷ *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 242. The rector was instituted to 'Wigan with the chapel of Holland.' There were two wardens and eighteen assistants, serving jointly for the whole parish; seven of the assistants were for the town.

²⁸ Bridgeman, op. cit. 642. 'The tithes were valued by two competent persons and offered to the farmers at their separate valuations, which they all accepted, and paid their respective shares on the first Monday after Christmas, which is the day usually appointed for payment.' The tithes of Wigan itself were gathered in kind. The mode of tithing is thus described: 'The corn in this parish is bound up in sheaves. Eight sheaves set up together make one shock, and every tenth shock is the rector's property, and

if under the number of ten the rector had none. The practice was so common on small farms to have eight or nine shocks in each field bound up in large sheaves—the farmers called it "binding the tithe-man out"—to put a stop to this I (Rector G. Bridgeman) now take every tenth sheaf when small quantities of corn are grown. Beans and peas which were hoed in rows or drills were not tithed. . . . The practice in this parish was so common for corn growers to claim waste land corn exempt from tithe that in the year 1809 I was advised to make them pay an acknowledgement or to take it in kind; ibid. 645, 646.

²⁹ *Liverpool Diocesan Cal.*
³⁰ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 436; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxi, App. 5; a charter by which the king appointed Adam de Freckleton perpetual vicar of the church of Wigan, 'which is of our donation,' at the request of Randle treasurer of Salisbury and rector of Wigan; the latter was to receive a pension of a mark.

³¹ *Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 147. A few years later the church of Wistow was given to the same Robert; ibid. 177. The patronage at this time was in the king's hands through the minority of the heir of Warine Banastre. The new rector was one of the king's clerks, and probably never visited Wigan; the 'vicarage' of Adam was expressly reserved in the presentation.

³² *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 88. The cause of vacancy is not stated, but Robert de Durham was living in 1222; see *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, p. 332. In 1228 Ralph de Leicester was presented to the chapel of Cowesby; ibid. 195. See also De Banco R. 358, m. 50, where it is stated that he and John Maunsel were nominated by Henry III. A Ralph de Leicester was Treasurer of Lincoln Cathedral in 1248; he died in 1253; Le Neve, *Fast.* ii, 88.

³³ John Maunsel was one of the most important of the royal officials; for a sketch of his career see Bridgeman op. cit. 4-30, and *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He was a great pluralist, adding Wigan to his other benefices before 1241, when he charged Thurstan de Holland with setting fire to a house in Wigan; Cur. Reg. R. 121, m. 26 d. As Robert Banastre is supposed to have come of age about 1239, the presentation must have been earlier than this;

WEST DERBY HUNDRED

WIGAN

Instituted	Name	Presented by	Cause of Vacancy
1265 . . .	Mr. Richard de Marklan ³⁴	Robert Banastre	d. of J. Maunsel
? 1281 . . .	Mr. Adam de Walton ³⁵	---	---
22 Sept. 1303	Mr. Robert de Clitheroe ³⁶	John de Langton	---
15 June 1334	Ivo (John) de Langton ³⁷	Sir Robert de Langton	d. of Rob. de Clitheroe
13 Nov. 1344	John de Craven ³⁸	"	---
26 Dec. 1344	Mr. John de Craven ³⁹	"	---
oc. 1347 . . .	Henry de Dale, M.A. ⁴⁰	---	---
12 Mar. 1349-50	John de Winwick ⁴¹	The King	---
3 May 1350 . . .			
10 July 1359	Richard de Langton ⁴²	Sir Rob. de Langton	---
4 Sept. 1359	Robert de Lostock ⁴³	"	res. R. de Langton
2 Jan. 1361-2	Walter de Campden ⁴⁴	John Earl of Lancaster	res. R. de Lostock

Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 147. In local history he is notable as procuring the first borough charter. He died abroad in great poverty at the end of 1264 or beginning of 1265.

There are numerous references to him in *Cal. of Papal Letters*. Alexander IV, in 1259, approved the dispensation granted, at the king's request, by Pope Innocent, allowing Maunsel to be ordained and promoted although his mother married his father, a man of noble birth, not knowing that he was a deacon; his father repenting, resumed his orders, and a divorce was declared; the dispensation should hold good, even though the mother's plea of ignorance and the reputation of a lawful marriage could not be sustained; *ibid.* i, 362. Many documents refer to his superabundance of benefices; see especially *ibid.* 378.

³⁴ He in July 1265 joined with the patron, Sir Robert Banastre, in assigning an annual pension of 30 marks to the mother church of Lichfield. Canon Bridgeman states: 'A sum of £16 is now (1887) paid annually by the rector of Wigan to the sacristan of Lichfield Cathedral.'

Master Richard was still living in 1278; *Assize R.* 1278, m. 33d. His surname shows that he was a local man. He had a son Nicholas, who in 1292 was summoned to warrant William, rector of Donington, in the possession of a messuage in Wigan claimed by Robert Sperling and Sabina his wife; *Assize R.* 408, m. 35d.

³⁵ This rector was probably appointed at the vacancy in 1281, when the king, as stated in the text, claimed the patronage. Adam was the rector summoned in 1292 to show his title to manorial rights in Wigan; *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 371. He was chancellor of Lichfield Cathedral from 1276 till 1292, when he was made precentor, retaining the latter office till his death in August 1303; *Le Neve, Fast.* i, 579. His executors were Adam de Walton, rector of Mitton, Adam de Walton, junior, and Richard de Fulshaw; *De Banc. R.* 164, m. 300d.

³⁶ Lichfield Epis. Reg. i, fol. 9b. He was not ordained priest till he became rector; *ibid.* i, fol. 98b. John de Langton, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, presented as guardian of Alice Banastre, heiress of the barony of Newton.

The new rector was a king's clerk and held several public appointments; *Parl. Writs*, ii (3), 685-6. Leave of absence was granted by the bishop in September 1322; *Lich. Epis. Reg.* ii, fol. 7. He sided with Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and in 1323 was called upon to answer for the part he had taken in the rising of 1321. By the jury of the wapentake of West

Derby it was presented that Robert de Clitheroe, rector of Wigan, who had for thirty years been a clerk in the king's chancery and for some time escheator this side of Trent, had at his own cost sent two men at arms to the earl's assistance, one of them being his own son Adam de Clitheroe, accompanied by four men on foot, all properly armed; also, that on a certain solemn day, preaching in his church at Wigan before all the people, he had told them that they owed allegiance to the earl and must assist him in his cause against the king, which was a just cause; in consequence whereof divers of his hearers joined the earl. Robert at once denied that he had sent anyone to swell the earl's forces; and all he had said in church was to ask his parishioners to pray for the king and the nobles and for the peace of the realm. He was, however, convicted, and made peace with the king by a fine; *Parl. Writs*, ii (2), App. 240.

At the beginning of the next reign he sued for relief as to the payment of his fine of 300 marks, alleging that most of it had been paid, though the sheriff, since deceased, had not accounted for it to the Exchequer. He did not obtain his request. He acknowledged that he had sent a man mounted and armed for the earl's service, as indeed he was bound to do by the tenure of his rectory; *Rolls of Parl.* ii, 406.

He died 4 June 1334 and was buried in Sawley Abbey. He granted his 'manor of Bayley' to the abbey of Cockersand in 1330; Harland, *Salley Abbey*, 64, 65; Whitaker, *Walley* (ed. Nichols), ii, 471.

³⁷ *Lich. Epis. Reg.* ii, fol. 109b, where he is called John, son of John de Langton. On the day of his institution two years' leave for study within England was granted him, on condition that he proceeded to the higher orders, *ibid.* ii, fol. 8b. The new rector was a younger brother of the patron, with whom in 1343 he had a dispute as to the tithes of Hindley; it was alleged by Robert that Ivo was bound to pay him twenty marks a year, and £20 every other year, and that the tithes had been assigned in lieu of the pension; *Assize R.* 430, m. 8d.; 434, m. 3 (quoted by Canon Bridgeman).

Ivo was still rector in 1344; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 37.

Clarice de Bolton, 'formerly aunt of the rector of Wigan,' in 1354 brought a suit against the Langtons to recover an annuity; Duchy of Lanc. *Assize R.* 3, m. 4d, 1.

³⁸ *Lich. Epis. Reg.* ii, fol. 118, may refer to his nomination. See *De Banc. R.* 358, m. 50. Though presented it is not certain that he was instituted; he is probably the John de Craven indicted two

years previously for entering into a conspiracy to procure the presentation of himself to the rectory; *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 362.

³⁹ *Lich. Epis. Reg.* ii, fol. 118; *De Banc. R.* 358, m. 50. Master John de Craven was a canon of St. John's, Chester, from 1344 (or earlier) until 1363; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 308, 309. Before 1348 he was commissary for Peter Gomez, Cardinal Bishop of the Sabines, as arch-deacon of Chester; *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, pp. 245, 297.

In 1351 he was fined £40 for extortion in his capacity as official of the deanery of Warrington; *Assize R.* 431, m. 2.

⁴⁰ In 1347 the pope reserved to Henry de Dale, M.A., B.C.L., B.M., a dignity in Wells, not episcopal; he held various canonries and the churches of Higham and Wigan, but was ordered to resign the latter; *Cal. of Papal Letters*, iii, 242. See also *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 54. Nothing further seems known of this rector's possession.

⁴¹ *Lich. Epis. Reg.* ii, fol. 126, 125b. The dispute as to the patronage has been related above; John de Winwick was twice presented and instituted. He was another busy public official; see Rymer, *Feod.* (Syllabus), 330, &c. Among his ecclesiastical preferences he held the treasurer'ship of York Minster; *Le Neve, Fasti*, iii, 160. He was entrusted with the wardship of William de Molyneux in 1359; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 346. He died about the end of 1359 and was buried at Huyton, where a chantry for him was founded. In 1352 the pope granted him the union of the rectory with the Treasurer'ship of York, of which he was not yet in actual possession; *Cal. of Papal Letters*, iii, 460.

A detailed account of his career will be found in Canon Bridgeman's work, 47-56.

⁴² *Lich. Epis. Reg.* iv, fol. 6; he promised to pay the £20 a year to Lichfield Cathedral.

⁴³ *Lich. Epis. Reg.* iv, fol. 6 (quoted by Canon Bridgeman).

⁴⁴ *Lich. Epis. Reg.* iv, fol. 80; he took the oath to pay the pension. John of Gaunt presented, owing to the minority of Ralph de Langton. The new rector had leave of absence granted him in January 1365-6; *ibid.* v, fol. 12b.

This rector complained to the pope as to the pension he had to pay to Lichfield; the Bishop of London was thereupon, in 1367, directed to inquire into the matter, and if the facts were found to be as alleged he was to relax the rector's oath regarding this payment; *Cal. of Papal Letters*, iv, 66. Walter de Campden died at Plymouth 10 July 1370, as appears by the *Lich. Reg.*

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Instituted	Name	Presented by	Cause of Vacancy
24 Aug. 1370	James de Langton ⁴⁶	Ralph de Langton	d. W. de Campden
oc. 1415-31	William de Langton ⁴⁶	—	—
oc. 1432-47	James de Langton ⁴⁷	—	—
oc. 1451	Oliver de Langton ⁴⁸	—	—
oc. 1485	John Langton ⁴⁹	—	—
9 Aug. 1504	Thomas Langton ⁵⁰	Langton feoffees	d. J. Langton
16 Aug. 1506	Richard Wyot, D.D. ⁵¹	The King	d. T. Langton
10 Oct. 1519	Thomas Linacre, M.D. ⁵²	Thos. Langton	res. R. Wyot
oc. 1528-32	Nicholas Towneley ⁵³	—	—
oc. 1532-3	Richard Langton ⁵⁴	—	—
24 Mar. 1534-5	Richard Kighley ⁵⁵	Sir T. Langton	d. R. Langton
8 Aug. 1543	John Herbert ⁵⁶	Thos. White	d. R. Kighley
? March 1550	John Standish, D.D. ⁵⁷	The King	—
1550	Richard Smith ⁵⁸	"	—
2 Mar. 1554-5	Richard Gerard ⁵⁹	Earl of Derby, &c.	d. R. Smith
10 Aug. 1558	Thomas Stanley ⁶⁰	{ John Fleetwood Peter Farington	d. R. Gerard

⁴⁶ Lich. Epis. Reg. iv, fol. 85b; v, fol. 28b, 30. He had received only the tonsure, but was made priest 11 April 1371; *ibid.* v, fol. 100b.

James de Langton is mentioned as rector down to 1414, about the end of which year he died; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 12, 'late rector.' He was one of the feoffees of Richard de Molyneux of Sefton in 1394; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 70; *ibid.* 103.

⁴⁶ William de Langton is mentioned as rector a number of times from 1417 to 1430; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, 13, &c. In 1431-2 he was 'late rector'; *ibid.* 32.

⁴⁷ In a plea of 1441 mention is made of William de Langton as rector before 10 Hen. VI, and James de Langton as rector in the same year; a note is added, recording a pardon to the latter, dated 1446-7; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 3, m. 31b.

In 1436 James de Langton, rector of Wigan, was proceeding to France in the retinue of the Duke of York; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xviii, App. 310.

He appears to have been a violent and lawless man, and his name frequently occurs in the plea rolls. In 1442 the sheriff was ordered to arrest Christopher, Edward, Edmund, and Oliver de Langton, sons of James de Langton, the rector; also Margaret Holerobyn of Wigan, the rector's mistress; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 4 (quoted by Canon Bridgeman).

⁴⁸ Oliver Langton in 1451 covenanted to pay the £20 yearly to Lichfield; Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 69. He was still living in 1462; *ibid.* 70.

In 1457 the Bishop of Lichfield issued a commission to Dr. Duckworth, vicar of Prescott, and others to inquire as to the pollution of the churchyard of Wigan by bloodshed, forbidding it to be used for interments until it should be reconciled; *Lich. Epis. Reg.* xi, fol. 91b.

⁴⁹ John Langton, rector of Wigan, occurs in July 1485; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 266. In 1498 he was called upon to show by what title he claimed various manorial rights in Wigan; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs, Lent*, 13 Hen. VII.

⁵⁰ *Lich. Epis. Reg.* xiii-xiv, fol. 53; the patrons were James Anderton, William Banastre, Thomas Langton (brother of Gilbert Langton of Lowe), and William Woodcock, feoffees of Ralph Langton, deceased.

⁵¹ *Lich. Epis. Reg.* xiii-xiv, fol. 54b; *Act Bks.* at Chester; the king presented on account of the minority of Thomas Langton. Dr. Wyot was a man of some university distinction, being at one time

master of Christ's College, Cambridge; and he held several benefices; see *Abbe-nae Cantab.* i, 26.

⁵² *Lich. Epis. Reg.* xiii-xiv, fol. 60b. The biography of this distinguished man may be read in Dr. J. N. Johnson's *Life* of him; also in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, and Canon Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 73-95. He appears to have exchanged the Precentorship of York Minster for the rectory of Wigan, Dr. Wyot receiving the former office on 13 November 1519; *Le Neve, Fasti*, iii, 156. It was only in his later years that Linacre, though made rector of Mersham in 1509, devoted himself to theology, and he was not ordained priest until 22 December 1520, the rectory of Wigan giving him a title.

⁵³ Nicholas Towneley, as rector of Wigan and chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey, complained of a disturbance in his court at Wigan in Apr. 1528; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 173. He was appointed to a prebend in York Minster in Dec. 1531; *Le Neve, Fasti*, iii, 181; and died at Hampton Court on or about 10 Nov. 1532; *Duchy Plead.* ii, 111 (where there is an error in the year; cf. *Le Neve*).

⁵⁴ There is mention of him in Piccope's *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 247 n.

⁵⁵ *Lich. Epis. Reg.* xiii-xiv, fol. 34; he made oath that he would pay the £20 to the dean and chapter of Lichfield, according to ancient custom.

Soon after his appointment he leased the rectory for five years for £106 13s. 4d. a year, the odd £6 13s. 4d. being payable to the curate in charge. The lessee, John Kitchin, a lawyer, had become surety for the first-fruits, which had now become part of the royal revenue. This transaction was the origin of much disputing. Kitchin was not satisfied with this short lease, and appears to have obtained the promise of an extension for thirty-three years, and to this he obtained the patron's consent. When, therefore, the rector attempted to regain possession in 1540 he was resisted, and though he had the assistance of a number of persons 'of cruel demeanour,' who 'in a riotous and forcible manner' entered the glebe lands and turned the lessee's cattle out, the inquiry which took place was so far favourable to Kitchin that the rector granted a lease for thirty years at the same rent; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 164; ii, 64. The evidence is given very fully in Canon Bridgeman's *History*, 102-7.

⁵⁶ *Act Bks.* at Ches. Dioc. Reg.; Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 113. Paid first-fruits 6 Aug.

1543; *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 408. John Kitchin had purchased the right of next presentation from Sir Thomas Langton in 1538, and afterwards sold it to Sir Richard Gresham and Thomas White, citizens of London.

John Herbert became one of the canons of St. Stephen's, Westminster, in Dec. 1530; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iv, 6803 (19). He was vicar of Penistone from 1545 to 1550, the patron being the dean of the Chapels Royal; Hunter, *Doncaster*, ii, 339.

⁵⁷ It is possible that Dr. Standish was never actually rector of Wigan, though Edward VI presented him on the death of John Herbert; Strype, *Mem.* iv, 260. He does not appear to have paid first-fruits. His singular and discreditable career is sketched by Canon Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 115-21. See Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵⁸ He paid his first-fruits 11 Feb. 1550-1. He had much trouble with the tithepayers, or rather the sub-lessees under Kitchin's lease; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 141; Bridgeman, 123-7.

⁵⁹ *Act Bks.* at Chester. The patrons were the Earl of Derby, Lord Strange, and others, under a demise by Sir Thomas Langton in 1551. The new rector, a son of William Gerard of Ince, had been presented to Grappenhall as early as 1522, and to Bangor on Dec. in 1542, resigning the former on becoming rector of Wigan; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 600. He took part in 1554 in the examinations of George Marsh at Lathom; speaking of the second Prayer Book of Edward VI he remarked, 'This last Communion was the most devilish thing that ever was devised'; Foxe, *Acts and Monuments* (ed. Cattle), vii, 42.

⁶⁰ *Act Bks.* at Chester; Bridgeman, *op. cit.*; the patrons acted under a grant made by Sir Thomas Langton on 10 May 1558.

Thomas Stanley, supposed to have been an illegitimate son of Lord Mounteagle, was Bishop of Sodor and Man from 1558 to 1568; Moore, *Sodor and Man*, 96, 138. He also held the rectories of Winwick and North Meols in Lancashire and Barwick in Elmet. He was living quite undisturbed in South Lancashire about 1564 to the great indignation of the Protestant Bishop of Durham; Parker, *Corres.* (Parker Soc.), 222. The metrical history of the house of Stanley is attributed to him. See Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

WEST DERBY HUNDRED

WIGAN

Instituted	Name	Presented by	Cause of Vacancy
Apl. 1569 .	William Blackleach, B.A. ⁶¹ . . .	John Fleetwood . . .	d. Bp. Stanley
8 Feb. 1570-1 .	Edward Fleetwood ⁶² . . .	The Queen . . .	res. W. Blackleach
9 Oct. 1604 .	Gerard Massie, D.D. ⁶³ . . .	The King . . .	d. E. Fleetwood
21 Jan. 1615-16 .	John Bridgeman, D.D. ⁶⁴ . . .	„ . . .	d. G. Massie
c. 1643 . . .	James Bradshaw, M.A. ⁶⁵ . . .	Parliamentary Comm'rs. . .	—
1653 . . .	Charles Hotham, M.A. ⁶⁶ . . .	[Hotham Trustees] . . .	[d. Bp. Bridgeman]
1662 . . .	George Hall, D.D. ⁶⁷ . . .	Sir O. Bridgeman . . .	ejec. C. Hotham
1668 . . .	John Wilkins, D.D. ⁶⁸ . . .	Bridgeman Trustees . . .	d. Bp. Hall
1673 . . .	John Pearson, D.D. ⁶⁹ . . .	„ . . .	d. Bp. Wilkins

⁶¹ Church P. at Chester. First-fruits paid 22 June 1569.

⁶² Ches. Reg. (quoted by Canon Bridgeman); first-fruits paid 12 Feb. The queen presented by reason of the minority of Thomas Langton, and opportunity was taken to place in this important rectory a staunch adherent of the newly-established religious system. Edward Fleetwood was a younger son of Thomas Fleetwood of the Vache, Buckinghamshire. He was but a young man, and established a good example by residing in his rectory; he was 'the first beginner' of monthly communions at Wigan; Bridgeman, op. cit. 235. He also caused forms to be placed in the nave; they were made from the timber of the rood-loft; *ibid.* 272. He instituted various suits for the recovery of the revenues and rights of his church; Bridgeman, op. cit. 143-63.

He took part in the persecution of 'Popish recusants,' and it is clear from the letter printed in Bridgeman, 166-71, as from his not wearing the surplice in 1589 (*Visit. Bks.*), and his joining in the petition to Convocation in 1604, that he was a Puritan; he was indeed charged with 'neglect and contempt' in not observing the forms of the Book of Common Prayer, op. cit. 160; also *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 597. A sympathizer with the victims of his zeal 'could not stay his pen from writing unto him to commend him to leave off blaspheming against this our Catholic faith or else he would drink of Judas' sop,' and threw the protest into the rector's pew; Bridgeman, op. cit. 174. For some of the presentments made by Rector Fleetwood against parishioners alleged to have received priests, see Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 239, 240.

⁶³ On 21 June 1604 the benefice was sequestered to preserve the fruits for the next incumbent; on 6 Oct. Brian Vincent, B.D., was presented by John Sweeting and William Hobbes, acting by demise of Sir Thomas Langton; but this grant not being satisfactory, the Bishop of Chester referred the matter to the king, who had presented Gerard Massie, B.D., as early as 17 July; Bridgeman, op. cit. 179. The first-fruits were paid 23 Feb. 1604-5. See also *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 296, m. 5, where it is stated that the advowson was held by the fifth part of a knight's fee.

The new rector was son of William Massie of Chester and Grafton, near Malpas; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), ii, 706. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; B.A. 1592; D.D. 1609; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* In 1615 he was nominated to the bishopric of Chester, but died in London, 16 Jan. 1615-16, before consecration; Bridgeman, op. cit. 180.

⁶⁴ Bridgeman, op. cit. 181-455, the whole of pt. ii. The following is a brief outline:—John son of Thomas Bridgeman

was born at Exeter in 1577; educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and Peterhouse, Cambridge, being elected fellow of Magdalene in the latter university in 1599; he also took degrees at Oxford; D.D. at Cambridge, 1612. He soon obtained preferment, and married; having attracted the attention of James I his advance was rapid (pp. 181-6). At Wigan he recovered many rights of the church, and thus greatly increased the rectorial income (pp. 188-262). In 1619 he was appointed Bishop of Chester, retaining in *commendam* the rectory of Wigan and the prebends he held at Exeter and Lichfield (p. 236). He compiled the valuable 'Wigan Leger'; caused the church to be repaired, procured the erection of an organ (destroyed under the Commonwealth), and made the seats in the body of the church uniform; without interfering with claims to particular sitting places, 'he advised them to rank the best in the highest seats, and so place on the one side only men and on the other side their wives in order; and to seclude children and servants from sitting with their masters or mistresses' (pp. 272, 273). Down to 1629 he usually resided at Wigan (p. 333). In ecclesiastical matters he was a somewhat strict disciplinarian, though not unduly harsh to the Puritans.

Adhering to the king at the outbreak of the Civil War, he was ejected from the bishopric and rectory and fined £3,000 by the Parliament (pp. 437-40). He died at his son Orlando's residence, Morton Hall, near Oswestry, in Nov. 1652 (p. 440). This son was made a judge on the Restoration, and was Lord Keeper from 1667 to 1672; the Earl of Bradford is his descendant and heir. Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁶⁵ James Bradshaw, son of John Bradshaw of Darcy Lever, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; M.A. 1637; Bridgeman, op. cit. 462; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* He was placed in the rectory by the Committee of Plundered Ministers 'upon the delinquency of Dr. Bridgeman,' but was never legally the rector; in 1650 he was described as 'a painful, able, preaching minister,' but he had refused to observe the last fast day; *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* 59; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 41. He lost the benefice in 1653 because of the legal rector's death, but was soon afterwards appointed to Macclesfield, where he remained till the Act of Uniformity of 1662 was enforced; *ibid.* 470. Afterwards he ministered as a Nonconformist in Lancashire.

⁶⁶ Charles Hotham was a son of Sir John Hotham and ancestor of the present Lord Hotham. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; M.A. 1639; fellow of Peterhouse, 1640-51, being deprived by Parliament. He was probably presented by his father's trustees, after the death of Bishop Bridgeman, and paid

his first-fruits 9 May 1653. Soon after the restoration of Charles II John Burton was presented to the rectory by the king, Hotham being accused of heterodoxy; but on 8 October 1660 the latter was reinstated, only to be ejected in 1662 on refusal to comply with the Act of Uniformity; Bridgeman, op. cit. 473-6; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xlv, App. 34, 68. He afterwards resided in the Bermudas; returned to England and became a fellow of the Royal Society; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁶⁷ Son of Dr. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich; educated at Exeter College, Oxford, of which he became fellow; M.A. 1634; D.D. 1660. He was made Bishop of Chester in 1662, and held the archdeaconry of Canterbury and the rectory of Wigan in *commendam*. While he was rector communion was administered at Wigan six times a year. Bishop Hall died 23 Aug. 1668 from a wound inflicted by a knife in his pocket when he chanced to fall in his garden at Wigan. See Bridgeman, op. cit. 485-96; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

An inventory of the church goods in Apr. 1668 is printed by Canon Bridgeman, op. cit. p. 551; the vestments consisted of two surplices; there was a green carpet cloth for the communion table; the books included a copy of *Juell and Hardin*; there were an hour-glass, a great chest, and other miscellaneous articles.

⁶⁸ Son of Walter Wilkins of Oxford; educated there, graduating from Magdalen Hall; M.A. 1634. He was made vicar of Fawsley in 1637; conformed to the Presbyterian discipline under the Commonwealth; D.D. 1649; readily accepted the Prayer Book on the Restoration and rose rapidly, being made Bishop of Chester in 1668, and receiving with it the rectory of Wigan. As bishop he was extremely lenient to the Nonconformists. He was devoted to scientific studies, and was one of the founders of the Royal Society in 1660. He died 19 Nov. 1672. See Bridgeman, op. cit. 497-513; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁶⁹ Bishop Pearson, the most famous of the modern rectors of Wigan, was the son of Robert Pearson, archdeacon of Suffolk. He was born in 1613, educated at Queens' and King's Colleges, Cambridge, becoming fellow of the latter in 1634; M.A. 1639. He retired into private life on the success of the Parliament and devoted himself to study and controversy, his *Exposition of the Creed* first appearing in 1659. In 1662 he was made master of Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1673 he was appointed Bishop of Chester and also rector of Wigan. He resided part of the summer at Wigan, employing three curates, two being preachers and the third a reader in deacon's orders. He died 16 July 1686 at Chester, and was buried in the cathedral. See Bridgeman, op. cit. 513-64; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Instituted	Name	Presented by	Cause of Vacancy
1686 . . .	Thomas Cartwright, D.D. ⁷⁰ . . .	Bridgeman Trustees . . .	d. Bp. Pearson
1689 . . .	Nicholas Stratford, D.D. ⁷¹ . . .	" " . . .	d. Bp. Cartwright
Mar. 1706-7 .	Hon. Edward Finch, M.A. ⁷² . . .	" " . . .	d. Bp. Stratford
30 April 1714 .	Samuel Aldersey, M.A. ⁷³ . . .	" " . . .	res. E. Finch
12 May 1741 .	Roger Bridgeman, D.D. ⁷⁴ . . .	" " . . .	d. S. Aldersey
(3 July) 1750 .	Shirley Cotes, M.A. ⁷⁵ . . .	Wm. Lord Digby . . .	d. R. Bridgeman
27 Feb. 1776 .	Guy Fairfax, M.A. ⁷⁶ . . .	Sir H. Bridgeman . . .	d. S. Cotes
30 July 1790 .	George Bridgeman ⁷⁷ . . .	Sir H. Bridgeman, &c. . .	res. G. Fairfax
4 Jan. 1833 .	Sir Henry John Gunning, M.A. ⁷⁸ .	Earl of Bradford . . .	d. G. Bridgeman
17 Oct. 1864 .	Hon. George Thomas Orland Bridgeman, M.A. ⁷⁹	Bishop of Chester . . .	res. Sir H. Gunning
24 Feb. 1896 .	Roland George Matthew, M.A. ⁸⁰	Earl of Bradford . . .	d. G. T. O. Bridgeman

The earlier rectors of Wigan, when presented by the kings, were busy public officials, who probably never saw the church from which they drew a small addition to their incomes; and when presented by the hereditary patrons were, with few exceptions,

men of no distinction, whose only recommendation was their family connexion.

The *Valor* of 1535 does not record any chapelries or chantries nor mention any clergy except the rector and the Bradshagh chantry priest, but Upholland

⁷⁰ Thomas Cartwright was a grandson of his namesake the famous Puritan of Queen Elizabeth's days. His parents were Presbyterians, and he was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, while it was under Puritan rule; M.A. 1655. This makes it the more noteworthy that he ignored the laws in force and was ordained in the year just mentioned according to the Anglican form by Dr. Skinner, who had been Bishop of Oxford, but was then living in retirement. He took a benefice under the existing rule, but as might be expected, at once conferred on the Restoration, and received various preferments. He also secured the firm friendship of the Duke of York, and was one of the very few who thoroughly devoted themselves to his cause when he became king. He was made Bishop of Chester and also rector of Wigan in 1686, and retired to Ireland with the king, dying in Dublin 15 Apr. 1689. His diary, printed by the Camden Society, contains many particulars of local interest.

See Bridgeman, op. cit. 564-78; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Chester Arch. Soc. Trans.* (new ser.), iv, 1-33.

⁷¹ He was the son of a tradesman at Hemel Hempstead; educated at Trinity College, Oxford; M.A. and fellow 1656; D.D. 1673; warden of Manchester 1667-84; dean of St. Asaph 1674; noted for his tolerance of Dissenters; Bishop of Chester and rector of Wigan, 1689, being one of the first bishops nominated by William III. He resided at Wigan occasionally, and rebuilt the parsonage house in 1695. See Bridgeman, op. cit. 578-601; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁷² The bishopric of Chester was at this time kept vacant for a year, while the rectory of Wigan was filled by the appointment of the Hon. Edward Finch, a son of the first Earl of Nottingham, and a brother of Henry Finch, dean of York and rector of Winwick. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was a fellow; M.A. 1679. He represented his university in the Parliament of 1690; Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii, 650. The patrons were Sir John Bridgeman, the Bishop of London, Lord Digby, and John and Orlando Bridgeman. The old organ, situated in a gallery in or near the arch between the nave and chancel—'between the two hollow pillars which divide the new and

old chancel,' was the phrase used—had been pulled down in the Commonwealth period, and in its place the mayor and corporation had in 1680 made themselves a pew. This was pulled down in 1709 and a new organ erected, the rector being himself a musician; while the rents from the west end gallery, originally intended for the singers, were appropriated to the organist's salary. Members of the corporation did not take kindly to this ejection from their gallery, and it was probably owing to the ill-feeling and disputes thus engendered that Rector Finch resigned in 1713, apparently before the new organ had been brought into use. He died at York, where he had a canonry, in 1738. See Bridgeman, op. cit. 601-13; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 447; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii, 223; i, 48.

⁷³ He was the second son and eventual heir of Thomas Aldersey of Aldersey; was born in 1673, educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; M.A. 1700. He no doubt owed this promotion to his marriage with Henrietta, daughter of Dean Bridgeman of Chester; Ormerod, *Cbes.* (ed. Helsby), ii, 740. He appears to have resided at Wigan. Among the improvements in the church during his incumbency were the recasting of the bells, including 'the little bell called the Catherine bell,' a new clock, 'repairing the curtains at the altar,' a new gallery, &c. At other times (e.g. p. 658) 'a small bell called the Ting-tang' is named. The dispute as to the corporation seat was settled by assigning them the western gallery. See Bridgeman, op. cit. 614-28; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

⁷⁴ He was a son of Sir John Bridgeman; educated at Oriel College, Oxford, of which he became fellow; M.A. 1725; D.D. 1736. He held several benefices, and was appointed vicar of Bolton in 1737. He appears to have resided at Wigan from time to time. He died unmarried in June 1750. See Bridgeman, op. cit. 628-34; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

⁷⁵ Lord Digby was the only surviving trustee.

The new rector was a son of John Cotes of Woodcote in Shropshire, &c.; educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; M.A. 1737. He appears to have resided at Wigan until the last years of his life. He died at Woodcote, 11 Dec. 1775. His eldest son John was member for Wigan

from 1782 to 1802. See Bridgeman, op. cit. 635-8; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

⁷⁶ Guy Fairfax, a son of Thomas Fairfax of Newton Kyme, and a cousin of Lady Bridgeman, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; M.A. 1759. A new church, St. George's, was built in 1781. It appears that the 'prayer bell' was rung twice a day on week days. Mr. Fairfax resided at Wigan during his tenure of the rectory, which he resigned for Newton Kyme in 1790. See Bridgeman, op. cit. 638-40; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

⁷⁷ The other patrons were Richard Hopkins and John Heaton. The new rector was a son of Sir Henry Bridgeman, who in 1794 was created Lord Bradford. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge; M.A. 1790. He also became rector of Weston under Lizard and of Plemstall. He died 27 Oct. 1832. See Bridgeman, op. cit. 640-59.

⁷⁸ H. J. Gunning was a younger son of Sir George W. Gunning, bart., and a nephew of the patron. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford; M.A. 1822. On the death of his brother Sir Robert in 1862, he succeeded to the baronetcy. The parish church was restored during his tenure of the rectory; and in 1837 he obtained an Act of Parliament enabling the rector of Wigan to grant mining leases for working the coal under the glebe. In 1860 with the consent of the patron he sold the manorial rights to the mayor and corporation. See Bridgeman, op. cit. 659-73; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

⁷⁹ The new rector, a son of the second Earl of Bradford, was collated by the Bishop of Chester, to whom the right had lapsed. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A. 1845; ordained in 1849, and held various preferments. He was chaplain to Queen Victoria, rural dean of Wigan, hon. canon of Chester and then of Liverpool. He procured the passing of the Wigan Glebe Act, 1871, enabling him to rebuild the rectory, much shaken by coal-mining, and to sell part of the glebe. Canon Bridgeman died in 1896. See his work, already cited, 673-83.

⁸⁰ Son of David Matthew of London; scholar of Wadham College, Oxford; M.A. 1877; vicar of St. Michael and All Angels', Wigan, 1881; hon. canon of Liverpool, 1904.

Priory was still in existence.⁸¹ The *Clergy List* of 1541-2⁸² shows that there were four priests within the parish, apart from rector and cantarist; one of these was the curate, Ralph Scott; two were paid by Robert Langton and Thomas Gerard; the maintenance of the other is not recorded.

In the Visitation List in 1548 is left a blank for the rector's name; then follow eight names, one being that of the chantry priest; but two of the clergy seem to have been absent. In 1554 Master Richard Smith, rector; the curate, and three others appeared, including the former chantry priest. No improvement took place under the episcopate of Bishop Scott, though he had a personal interest in the parish. In 1562 the Bishop of Sodor and Man did not appear, being 'excused by the Bishop of Chester.' Ralph Scott appeared and exhibited his subscription, so that he was prepared to accept the Elizabethan order, as he had accepted all the previous changes; two other names also appear in the list, one of an old priest, the other a fresh name. In 1565 only three names are shown in the list—Bishop Stanley, who 'did not exhibit,' his curate Ralph Scott, and Thomas Baron or Barow, whose name had appeared in each list from 1548, and who perhaps had no ministerial office.⁸³ Thus it appears that by this time the working clergy had been reduced to one, the curate of the parish church.⁸⁴

The short incumbency of William Blackleach, of whom nothing is known, was followed by that of a decided Protestant, Edward Fleetwood. He was one of the two 'preachers' in 1590 at the parish church; there were no preachers at the two chapelries, Uphol-

land and Billinge.⁸⁵ The Puritan rector and his curate in 1592 were reported to 'wear no surplice,' nor did they catechise the youth, and were admonished accordingly; it is also stated that 'they want a chancel.'⁸⁶ In 1610 there was 'a preacher' at the parish church, but none at either of the chapels.⁸⁷

The Commonwealth surveyors of 1650 recommended the subdivision of the parish; Holland Chapel had already been cut off by an Act of 1646, and the committee of Plundered Ministers had made several increments in the stipends of the incumbents of the chapelries out of Bishop Bridgeman's sequestered tithes.⁸⁸ After the Restoration both the rector and a large number of the Protestants remained firm in their attachment to the Presbyterian discipline, while the rectory was till 1706 held by the Bishops of Chester, among them the learned Pearson. Here, as in other parishes, the great increase in population during the 19th century has led to the erection of many new churches and the subdivision of the ancient parish, there being now twenty parochial churches in connexion with the Establishment, besides licensed churches and mission rooms.⁸⁹

There was only one endowed chantry; it was founded in 1338 by Mabel, widow of Sir William de Bradshagh, who endowed it with a message in Wigan and tenements at Haigh.⁹⁰ In 1548 the chantry priest was celebrating at the altar of our Lady in the church according to his foundation.⁹¹

The charities of Wigan⁹² comprise *CHARITIES* a large number of separate benefactions, mostly for the poor in general, but some especially for clothing or apprenticing boys.⁹³

⁸¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 220.

⁸² Printed by the Rec. Soc. of Lancs. and Ches. p. 14.

⁸³ A Thomas Baron, perhaps the same, had been chantry priest in 1534; *Valor Eccl.* v, 220.

⁸⁴ These details are taken from the Visitation Lists preserved in the Diocesan Registry at Chester. A communion table had replaced the altar by 1561; Bridgeman, op. cit. 136.

⁸⁵ Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 248, quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxxv, 4. The second preacher at the parish church was paid by the lord of Newton, apparently in continuation of the old custom.

⁸⁶ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), x, 192. Bishop Bridgeman gives a full account of the 'old chancel' as it was in 1620. Rector Fleetwood had removed the 'goodly, fair choir seats' formerly there and allowed 'plain, rude seats' to be placed instead. The communion table stood in the middle of it; the bishop as rector was placed at the west end, his 'wife, &c.' at the east end, his servants on the south side; the 'minister's box' was on the north side, where also the clerks had a seat. In the old rood-loft the bishop had lately placed an organ; and he built up a 'new chancel,' at the east end of the old one. See Bridgeman, op. cit. 263, 264. This new chancel was several steps higher than the old, and contained the altar, 271.

⁸⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 13.

⁸⁸ *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 59-64; *Plund. Minis. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 25, 41; ii, 129.

A list of the modern curates is given by Canon Bridgeman, op. cit. 723-9.

⁸⁹ An account of the sale of a pew in

the parish church in 1796 is given in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, i, 128.

⁹⁰ *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 213, no. 16-21; *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 468. The chaplain was to celebrate at the altar of St. Mary in Wigan Church for the souls of Edward II, Sir William de Bradshagh, Mabel his wife, and others.

Very few names of the chantry priests have been preserved; Raines, *Lancs. Chant.* (Chet. Soc.) i, 66:—

1338. John de Sutton, presented by Dame Mabel de Bradshagh. Richard Fletcher.

1488. William Holden, presented by James Bradshagh, on the death of R. Fletcher.

oc. 1521. Geoffrey Coppull, vicar of Mountnessing and chantry priest of our Blessed Lady at Wigan, aged 56, gave evidence in a plea of 1521-2; *Duchy Plead.* i, 102.

oc. 1534. Thomas Baron.

1535. Vacant.

1544. Hugh Cookson. In 1541 he was paid by Thomas Gerard, and soon afterwards appointed to this chantry. In 1553 he had a pension of 60s. 3d., and was fifty-one years of age. He was not summoned to the visitation of 1562, so that probably he had died before that time.

⁹¹ *Lancs. Chant.* loc. cit. His duty was 'to celebrate for the souls of the founders and to sing mass with note twice a week.' There was no plate, as he used the ornaments of the church. The total rental was 66s. 10d., but 1s. was paid to the rector as chief rent, perhaps for a burgrave in Wigan.

⁹² There was an inquiry at Wigan in the time of Jas. I concerning £100 given in 1616 by Hugh Bullock the elder, citizen and haberdasher of London, for setting the poor of the borough to work 'in spinning of cotton, wool, hemp, flax, and making of fustians, and other stuffs'; it was alleged that the fund was misapplied; and an order was made, 3 Mar. 1624-5, to rectify it; Harl. MS. 2176, fol. 32b, 34.

⁹³ The particulars hereafter given are taken from the *Char. Com. Rep.* xxi (1829), 271-319. An inquiry into the endowed charities of the parish, except the township of Wigan, was made in 1899.

For Wigan township Hugh Bullock of London, as recorded in the previous note, and Henry Mason, rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, London, each gave £100, the latter adding £140 later, which in 1632 and 1639 were conveyed to the corporation; and a farm in Rainford, and lands called Bangs in Wigan, and Hall Meadow in Pemberton, were purchased. In 1828 these were underlet at rents amounting to £60 a year, of which only part was received by the charity. This was used in binding apprentices. In a feoffment of 1665 lands at Angerton Moss, Broughton in Furness, are described as the gift of Oliver Markland, citizen and innholder of London; this land was sold in 1706, and with the proceeds, £25, a rent-charge of 20s. a year on premises in Standishgate, Wigan, was purchased; but in 1828 no payment had been received for many years, and it was not known upon what premises the charge was made.

John Guest, by will in 1653, charged £3 15s. upon premises in Abram called Bolton House, for cloth to the poor, to be

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Some have been lost.⁹⁴ The most important used to be the Edmund Molyneux bread charity, being the profits of his estate at Canewdon in Essex.⁹⁵

In the following notes the *Report* of the 1899 inquiry has been used; in it is reprinted the *Report* of 1829.

distributed by the minister of the parish church; in 1828 £3 10s. was divided among Wigan and the other townships in the parish.

Robert Sixsmith, by his will dated 1688, gave two closes in Wigan and one in Ince, for the needy people of the town, half the rents being applicable to schools. In 1828 the nominal income was about £30; the usual practice was to give to each poor person in the districts into which the town was divided for distribution, so that from 2d. to 1s. was all that each received. Gilbert Ford, in 1705, left the moiety of a close at Wigan called the Bannycroft; in 1828 the half-rent amounted to £3, which was spent in linen or flannel garments.

In 1707 Ellen Wells left £100 for the poor, and Richard Wells, her husband, £200 for apprenticing boys; Edward Holt in 1704 bequeathed £150 and £75 for oat bread or other sort for a Sunday distribution of bread; these sums and other charitable funds were in 1768 used in building a workhouse, and in 1828 £27 6s. 3d. was paid to the churchwardens out of the poor-rate as interest, which was to be laid out according to the wishes of the donors in linen, apprenticing boys, doles of bread, and school fees. An inquiry respecting the Wells charity is printed in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 143.

John Baldwin in 1720 left closes called Barker's Croft and Pilly Toft, charged with the payment of £100, which had been entrusted to him by Orlando Bridgeman for apprenticing two boys each year; £3 a year was still paid in 1828. William Brown in 1724 augmented a bread charity founded by his uncle George Brown; and £2 a year was paid by the owner of a farm in Poolstock as interest, and laid out in bread.

Ellen Willis, widow, by her will of 1726 left a bond for £100 to her sons Thomas and Daniel Willis, as trustees, and added another £100; Margaret Diggle, widow, gave £100 also; and in 1737, Daniel Willis, the surviving son, and William Hulton, conveyed to trustees closes called the Page fields in Frog Lane, Wigan; two-thirds of the interest was to be spent in clothing for poor persons 'frequenting the communion of the Lord's Supper in the parish church of Wigan,' while the other third might be used for apprenticing boys. In 1828 the rental amounted to about £42, which was distributed with the Sixsmith and Guest charities.

Thomas Mort of Damhouse, in 1729 gave money for the Throstle Nests or Baron's fields, near Gidlow Lane, the interest to be spent in binding children as apprentices. The rent in 1828 was £16, but the trustee being in difficulties, a considerable sum was in arrears. John Hardman in 1742 left £200 to found a clothing charity, and £9 10s. a year was available in 1828, being spent on woollen coats and cloaks distributed by the curate of Wigan.

James Molyneux, by his will of 1706, left his lands of inheritance, as also a leasehold messuage in the Wiend, until £100 should accrue from the rents to

Abram has certain lands, the rents of which are devoted to charitable uses, and some minor benefactions.⁹⁶ Pemberton also had some small charities.⁹⁷ At Ince, linen, oatmeal, and gifts of money were provided,⁹⁸ but part of the fund is lost; while at Aspull of the two charities one survives.⁹⁹ At

found a charity for the poor, or for apprenticing boys. The money was not paid, but in 1757 Richard Barry, son and executor of Lord Barrymore, who had given a bond for the execution of the will, gave Houghton House and another burgage in Wigan to the corporation to fulfil the trust. The lands were leased for 1000 years, bringing in total rents of £11 5s.; but the buildings upon them, including the Woolpack Inn, were worth over £100 a year in 1828. Philippa Pennington in 1758 gave £200 to found two charities, one for the poor generally, the other for apprenticing boys in Stan-dishgate; this seems to have been intact in 1828.

In 1899 the following changes were reported in some of the charities named.

John Guest's Charity:—The rent-charge on Bolton House has been redeemed, and £140 consols produces the income required for the charity.

Holt's Charity:—The workhouse having been sold £302 was invested in consols as the share of this charity. The income was practically unused, and has recently been applied to found exhibitions for poor boys in the grammar school.

John Bullock left a rent-charge of £5 a year on premises in St. Dunstan's in the East, and St. Botolph's to the corporation of Wigan for the poor; but in 1828 no information could be obtained. Ralph Sale in 1722 bequeathed to his wife Hannah a burgage in Wigan, on which, after paying 20s. as lord's rent and four groats as chief rent to the rector, he charged 10s. a year for the poor. His widow gave £15, the messuage being chargeable. In 1828 the Charity Commissioners could not find which the premises were; only one house in Wallgate paid four groats to the rector, and the owner, Sir R. H. Leigh, was not aware of any charge of that kind upon it. John Baldwin, brother of Thomas Baldwin, rector of Liverpool, by his will of 1726, charged his house with £3 a year for the apprenticing of a child; but no information as to the premises or the charity was forthcoming in 1828. Robert Forth in 1761 left a charge of 20s. for the purchase of religious books for the poor; up to December, 1816 this sum had been yearly paid to a Wigan bookseller for the purpose named, but in 1828 nothing could be ascertained as to who was liable. Anne Lyon in 1803 left £40 for the poor; but the acting executor died insolvent, and the money was lost.

⁹⁵ Edmund Molyneux was a citizen of London, whose will was dated 8 October 1613; sixty poor people at Wigan and thirty at Upholland were to have each a penny loaf every Sunday. In 1828 it was producing £55 a year, and the interest was distributed in bread.

A new scheme was approved in 1889, by which the net income is applied for the benefit of schools at Wigan and Upholland. Owing to agricultural depression the net income has fallen very much, being at best only £9 a year.

⁹⁶ Abigail Crook gave £12, Thomas Ince £40, and others various sums, so that £95 was laid out in lands, on which a

schoolhouse and cottages had been erected, producing £18 a year in 1825, laid out in linen and blankets. The trustees of Thomas Crook distributed £1 a year from his foundation in accordance with their father's will; and 6s. 6d. was received for woollen cloth as the interest of £10 left by William Newton in 1724.

Elizabeth Bevan of Lowton, widow, left £700 in 1833 for a church and school in Abram, and the Rev. Nicholas Robinson in 1839 left £20 for the Sunday school. Frances Elizabeth Chadwick in 1878 bequeathed £200 for the benefit of the poor.

Dissatisfaction existing as to the administration of the older charities a scheme was prepared in 1877, and a new one was made in 1897, under which the charities are administered by the same body of trustees, who have greater liberty in the application of the income, which now amounts to £114 a year.

⁹⁷ Thomas Molyneux gave £20 and James Rainford £10 for the benefit of the poor; the money was devoted to building the school, and 30s. a year was in 1828 paid out of the rates and given to the poor in sums of 6d. to each, a 'useless mode of distribution.' Similarly £5, arising from £100 given by James Kitts, was distributed in sums of 1s. each. William Worthington's gift of £10 had been lost. Molyneux's and Rainford's benefactions have since 1829 been lost, and Kitts' is applied improperly—to the benefit of the schools.

The Rev. Joshua Paley in 1849 left £1,000 for the endowment of the church, but the greater part was lost in 1886 by the bankruptcy of a solicitor; £200 remains, the interest of which is applied to the schools, and a ground rent of £9 16s. 2d. applied to the choir. Pemberton also shares in the Algernon Egerton Memorial Fund.

⁹⁸ John Walmesley, by his will of 1726, gave £100 to his son John and others to purchase a rent-charge or estate, the income to be spent on linen for the poor. Edward Richardson directed that for fifty years after his death five loads of oatmeal should be given to the poor, and this was still in operation in 1828. Mary Collier in 1684 left £20, for which it was conjectured 20s. a year had been given by a Mrs. Anderton, though this her son regarded as a voluntary gift. Peter Whittle in 1727 bequeathed 40s. out of his messuage in Ince; £2 10s. had for long been received out of a close called Fillyhey, but for some years before 1828 Mr. Legh's agent had refused to pay.

In 1899 it was found that the Walmesley charity had been in existence as late as 1863. For the Whittle charity £2 is still paid by Lord Newton out of Rothwell's or the manor-house estate, and is distributed by the overseers to the poor.

⁹⁹ Houghton's charity was a charge of £5 upon an estate called Kirk Lees; it was in 1828 given in doles of 1s. each. James Hodgkinson's benefaction produced 10s. a year, given in money or calico.

In 1899 the rent-charge of £5 out of Kirk Lees was still paid and distributed to the poor; the £10 belonging to Hodgkinson's charity had disappeared since 1863.

Haigh Dame Dorothy Bradshagh about 1775 erected a building called the Receptacle, being an almshouse for twenty poor persons; ¹⁰⁰ there were also a poor's stock and some minor charities, most of which have been lost. ¹⁰¹ Hindley has linen or flannel charities and one or two others. ¹⁰²

For the Billinge townships the principal foundation is that of John Eddleston, who in 1672 bequeathed his house and lands here for charitable

uses; ¹⁰³ there were several other benefactions. ¹⁰⁴ At Winstanley are two charities founded by James and William Bankes, with incomes of about £20 and £17, used to provide cloth and blankets. ¹⁰⁵ In Orrell, out of a number of gifts, about £6 a year is still distributed in doles of calico. ¹⁰⁶ Pimbo Lane House and other tenements in Upholland were given by Henry Bispham in 1720 and 1728 for the benefit of that and neighbouring townships; ¹⁰⁷ there are

¹⁰⁰ The Receptacle in 1828 contained ten dwellings, each having a sitting-room and pantry below and a chamber above, with a little garden attached. The townships of Haigh, Wigan, Aspull, and Blackrod were to benefit. The donor's charitable bequest of £3,000 was void by the Statutes of Mortmain, but the Earl and Countess of Balcarres decided to give effect to her charitable designs. The income in 1828 was about £110, of which £80 was given to the almshouse, £10 to the chaplain, and £12 on an average to the apothecary.

In 1899 the annual income was found to be £139. Some of the rules—as that against the use of Bohea or green teas—are now inapplicable; but preference is still given to Haigh people who have worked in the mines; applicants must be over fifty, and adherents of the Established Church.

¹⁰¹ Ellen Kindsley charged an estate in Whittington Lane with £1 a year, which was usually distributed with other charities. Ralph Greaves in 1696 gave £20 for apprenticing children or for the poor; James Monk £20 in 1723 for cloth or apprenticing; William Higham in 1729 a similar sum for linen or woollen; and Sir Roger and Lady Bradshagh in 1767 each gave £20 to augment the fund; it appears to have been lost before 1828 by the practical bankruptcy of the person to whom it had been lent. A poor's stock of £68 5s. existed in 1744, but no information could be obtained in 1828. James Grimshaw in 1822 left £40 for the poor.

For Kindsley's charity in 1899 the re-charge of £1 on Hilton Farm was found to be paid by the Wigan Coal and Iron Company; the money is distributed in doles of flannel. All the other charities have been lost.

¹⁰² Frances Dukinfield in 1662 left four closes in Moberley for the minister of Hindley Chapel, 'So as he should be elected or approved by the trustees for the time being, by any two or more godly ministers, and by the greater number of the householders and masters of families in Hindley,' and for other charitable purposes; in 1828 £4 was given for the poor of Hindley and Abram from this source, being £2 8s. for the former and £1 12s. for the latter, and laid out in linen cloth. Randle and Mary Collier also left £60 for linen cloth and a further £10; and Edward Green and Robert Cooper £30 for the poor; all was in practice used for gifts of linen.

In 1899 it was found that £7 10s. was paid out of land at Moberley in respect of the Dukinfield charity; under a scheme sanctioned in 1890 £2 10s. was paid to the vicar of All Saints', Hindley, £1 to the grammar school, £1 12s. to the trustees of the Abram United Charities, leaving £2 8s. for distribution in Hindley. The other charities have a capital of £151 consols, the interest being spent on flannel, which is distributed on New Year's Day.

Richard Mather in 1852 conveyed certain lands to trustees for the use of a school and for bread for the poor; but the school has been given up, and a new scheme was in 1899 being prepared. Thomas Winnard in 1860 left £40 for the benefit of the poor attending St. Peter's, Hindley. The public park and the library are also noticed.

¹⁰³ The estate consisted of a house and about 14 acres of land, part of the Blackleyhurst estate, on which was a quarry called Grindlestone Delph; it was subject to a fee-farm rent of 20s. to John Blackburn and his heirs (to Sir William Gerard in 1828 by purchase). The use was for the maintenance of 'a pious and orthodox minister' for Billinge chapel, for the school, and the relief of the poor. In practice the house and land were occupied by the incumbent of the chapel, and the profits of the quarry, let for £50 a year in 1828, to the schools and the poor of the two townships of Billinge. The gross income in 1899 was £98, out of which £1 ground rent was paid to Lord Gerard. The beacon on the hill stands on this property. As the quarry is becoming exhausted the trustees have ceased to distribute the income from it, but £10 a year has been given to the poor.

¹⁰⁴ William Bankes in 1775 left £20 to each of the Billinges, and in 1828 18s. was paid yearly out of the estate of Meyrick Bankes. For Chapel End from the same estate was paid £2 12s. a year for bread for the poor, which was distributed every other Sunday; in 1786 there was a poor's stock of £23 5s., the accumulation of numerous small gifts, producing in 1828 23s. 4d. from the overseer's accounts and expended in linen and woollen cloth; £57 resulting from the sale of William Birchall's estates, and supposed to have arisen from a gift of £40 by — Okill, who in 1799 used to purchase a cottage, the rent of which was also spent in linen for the poor. The cottage in 1899 produced a net income of £4 3s. 6d., distributed by the vicar in money and clothing; and 18s. was paid to the overseers by Mrs. Bankes of Winstanley, and distributed in doles of calico or flannel. Nothing is now known of the other ancient funds. Elizabeth Comber in 1896 left £100 for the provision of coals and food for the poor at Christmas.

For Higher End the Digmaor estate in Upholland in 1828 produced £10 a year, which was added to other charities and spent in linen and cloth. The net income is now £13 10s.; this is added to the township's share of the Eddleston and other charities, and distributed in doles of calico.

¹⁰⁵ The Rev. James Bankes, rector of Bury, in 1742 gave £40 for linen cloth for the poor; William Bankes in 1775 gave £50; Robert Bankes in 1747, £100; Frances Bankes in 1764, £50; Catherine Bankes in 1766, £20; and there were smaller sums, the total being £402 10s., yielding in 1828 £19 11s.,

which was laid out in linen for the poor. William Bankes in 1798 left £400 for blankets; this yielded about £19 in 1828, and was spent according to the benefactor's wishes. On account of the former set of charities £19 8s. 6d. is now paid by Mrs. Bankes at Winstanley: the overseers distribute it in cloth. William Bankes' benefaction is represented by £600 consols; the income is distributed in blankets, and 'it is supposed that every cottager in the township received a blanket every alternate year.'

¹⁰⁶ Jane Leigh in 1707 gave £10 to the poor, William Naylor £8, and Peter Parr £4; Anne Sandford in 1746 gave £25; in 1828 the agent or trustee of Sir Robert Holt Leigh and Meyrick Bankes paid £1 and £1 7s. as interest on these sums. Out of the poor rates 5s. was paid as 'Widow Naylor's Charity.' One Holt in 1723 left land called Crossbrook, which brought in a rent of £2 10s. These sums were all placed together and distributed on St. Thomas's Day to poor persons in sums of 1s. or 1s. 6d. James Thomason in 1786 left £200, of which £100 had been lost; the £5 interest on the other half was distributed to the poor on 25 July.

In 1899 it was found that £1 is paid yearly by Mr. Roger Leigh, and £1 7s. by Mrs. Bankes, on account of the Leigh, Naylor, and Parr, and Sandford gifts; Thomason's charity has an income of £3 17s. 4d. The whole sum is given in doles of calico. Holt's charity has failed; the land called Crossbrook was owned by the late Colonel Blundell.

¹⁰⁷ In 1720 he surrendered a messuage and tenement with right of turbarry on Upholland Moss, and land called Moss Close, to trustees for the townships of Upholland, Orrell, Billinge, and Pemberton, also Rainford and Windle, the yearly profits to be spent in apprenticing children; it was let for £70 a year in 1828. Part of the income was used for repairs and legal expenses, and the rest divided among the townships named and used as intended. In 1728 by his will he gave Pimbo Lane House and another tenement called Sefton's Estate to provide woollen garments and oat bread for the poor of Pemberton, Orrell, Upholland, Billinge, Winstanley, Windle, and Eccleston. The gross income in 1828 was £117 10s. a year, but owing to heavy expenses in buildings only about £50 was used for the charity, of which £20 was spent on woollen cloth and £30 on oatmeal loaves.

The income of the charity has greatly increased, owing to the development of coal mines on the lands, and now amounts to about £250, the estate consisting of lands and £2,120 consols, chiefly the products of mining leases. The charity is supposed to be regulated by a scheme giving larger powers, authorized in 1891; but no practical change has been made in the distribution of the income, the three-fold system of apprenticing, clothing, and bread doles being continued.

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here also other charities of considerable value, though several gifts have been lost.¹⁰⁸ Dalton has nothing for itself.¹⁰⁹

WIGAN

Wigan, 1199; Wygayn, 1240; Wygan, common. Pronounced Wiggin (*g* hard).

The River Douglas, in its unrestricted days, flowed down from the north and turned to the west round the hill upon which Wigan Church stands, thence running north-westward and northward to the Ribble. The township of Wigan consists of the triangular area inclosed by the river and a line drawn across in a north-easterly direction from one part of the river's course to the other; in addition there are the district called Scholes on the eastern side, inclosed between the Douglas and a brook once called the Lorington, and now the Clarington,¹ which formerly joined it near the southernmost point of its course; and a small area to the south of the river. It is curious that Wigan is cut off by the river from the rest of the parish and hundred, and has on the north no marked physical separation from Standish, in a different parish and hundred. The area is 2,188 acres, including 47 of inland water. The population in 1901 numbered 60,764.

The church stands on the crest of the hill, which slopes away rapidly to the south and more gently to the north. To the north-west is the hall or rectory, with Hallgate leading to it, and beyond this again the Mesnes—part of it now a public park—or rectory demesne lands. Further away in the same direction lie the districts known as Gidlow and Brimelow,² the latter on the Standish boundary; while to the west is Woodhouses, near the river.

On the eastern side of the church is a street representing the ancient Roman road to the north, opening out just at that point into the irregular area in which the market was formerly held, and from which Market Street goes off to the north-west. As the main road goes northward it is called in succession Standishgate and Wigan Lane, with Mab's Cross as dividing mark, and has Swinley and Whitley on the

west and Coppull on the east. The ground once again rises as the northern limit is neared, attaining about 250 ft.

The same road, descending south from the church and turning to the west through the more level ground running nearly parallel to the Douglas, is there called Wallgate. The border district to the south of Wallgate is called Poolstock.

Another road, called Millgate, begins at the old Market-place, and proceeding south-east, crosses the Douglas by a bridge,³ near which was formerly the principal corn-mill of the town, and then goes north-east through the Scholes and Whelley. There is an easterly branch called Hardy Butts, starting near the river and proceeding through Hindley towards Manchester, probably on the line of another ancient Roman road.

Around the church and along the main roads mentioned the town of Wigan grew up. As the head of a great coal-mining district, the Douglas navigation scheme of 1720,⁴ and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, opened in 1774, have been of great service; the Lancaster Canal followed in 1794, and a branch to Leigh connected the town with the Worsley Canal. The railway companies have also contributed to the progress of the place; the London & North Western Company's main line from London to Scotland passes through the place,⁵ having a station in Wallgate, to the south of the church. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's Liverpool and Bury line, opened in 1848, has a station (1860) in Wallgate, near to the church; the company's Wigan and Southport branch (1855) turns off here. More recently the Great Central Railway has found access to the town, having a station near Millgate, opened in 1892.

Wigan is identified with the *Coccium* of the Antonine Itinerary; it stands at the point where the Roman road, north and south, was joined by another important road from Manchester. Its position on a hilltop, surrounded on two sides of its triangular area by a rapid stream, suggests that it had been a British fort. Various Roman remains have been found.⁶

The town continued to grow and prosper throughout the mediaeval period, and Leland thus describes

¹⁰⁸ Henry Prescot in 1638 gave £20 for poor householders; Richard Walthew in 1643 gave £130; James Fairclough, £250, and others smaller sums; the 1829 information concerning the total sum of £446 13s. 4d. was that in 1771 £376 had been placed out on private security. James Fairclough also gave £100 to establish a bread charity, and in 1828 £5 a year was received from the rents of the Moss estate, and added to the share of Edmund Molyneux's benefaction. Thomas Barton in 1674 gave to the poor of Upholland £3 6s. 8d. charged on an estate there, and paid in 1828; Thomas Mawdesley, by his will of 1728, devised his copyhold lands—the Little, Rushy, and Meadow Baryards—to the use of the poor as an addition to 'Barton's dole'; in 1828 £17 10s. was received, and, with the preceding gift, divided among the poor in sums of 2s. or 2s. 6d. The Rev. Thomas Holme in 1803 left £100 for a gift of blankets; it was in operation in 1828.

Of the above the Fairclough charity has benefited by the working of mines, and now has an income of £40 from the Moss estate and £124 from consols arising

from the investment of mining rents; the money has been distributed indiscriminately in doles of bread and flannel, &c. The rent-charge of £3 6s. 8d. on Barton House Farm is still paid, and distributed with Mawdesley's charity, the total varying from £16 to £23 a year; tickets worth 2s. 6d. each are given to the selected applicants. The Holme bequest produces £4 16s. a year, expended on blankets for the poor.

¹⁰⁹ It shared in the charities of Peter Latham (Croston), and Edmund Molyneux and John Gaunt (Wigan). Thomas Ashhurst was supposed to have made a rent-charge of 25s. to the poor, paid in 1786 by the owner of Ashhurst Hall; but in 1828 nothing could be ascertained. The share of the Latham charity coming to Dalton is now £68, and is distributed in doles of clothing, valued at from 10s. to £1, and rarely in money gifts.

¹ Bridgeman, *Wigan Ch.* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), 239. Bottling Wood was in the northern part of Scholes.

² Between these and Wigan town the Birley Brook flowed south to the Douglas.

³ This is supposed to have been the first bridge constructed over the Douglas.

In 1348 Henry Banastre of Walton granted to John son of Oliver (? Amory) the Walker, a strip of land stretching from the Millgate and the Stanrygate to the Douglas; also land called the Mill Meadow, with a cottage adjoining Schole Bridge; Towneley MS. GG, no. 2221. In 1477 John Crosse of Liverpool confirmed to John Burgess of Wigan a parcel of land near Schole Bridge, between Scholes and the lane leading to Ince; *ibid.* no. 2335.

'Atam' Bridge, between Wigan and Pemberton, was the subject of a dispute in 1334; *Coram Rege R.* 297, m. 11 Rex. Each township should keep in repair its own half of the bridge, which had, however, become so broken that there was no longer any crossing.

⁴ This scheme was formed as early as 1711 (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 450); the Act was passed in 1720 (9 Geo. I, cap. 28). It was purchased by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal in 1783.

⁵ As the Preston and Parkside (Newton) Railway this portion of the system was opened in 1838.

⁶ Watkin, *Roman Lancs.* 199; *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 133.

its appearance about 1536: 'Wigan paved; as big as Warrington and better builded. There is one parish church amid the town. Some merchants, some artificers, some farmers.'⁷

Apart from its internal growth, the history of Wigan is interesting on account of the part taken in the Civil War. The townspeople were Royalist,⁸ and the Earl of Derby appeared to make it his head quarters, its central position rendering it very fit for the purpose. He placed a garrison there,⁹ but on 1 April 1643, the town was captured by the Parliamentary forces under Colonel Holland, after only two hours' resistance. Many prisoners were taken, and the soldiers were allowed to plunder and carry away what they could.¹⁰ The Earl of Derby, who was 12 miles away, marched to its relief, but hearing that the town had surrendered, and that the Parliamentary forces had retired after breaking down some of the defensive works, he desisted and went to Lathom.¹¹ A second assault and capture took place three weeks later.¹² In 1648 Duke Hamilton's forces occupied Wigan after their defeat by Cromwell near Preston, but after plundering the people 'almost to their skins,' retired to Warrington, pursued by Cromwell.¹³ A pestilence followed.¹⁴

When, in August 1651, the Earl of Derby was raising a force for Charles II, he again tried to secure Wigan. On 26 August a hot fight took place in Wigan Lane between his forces and those of Colonel Lilburne. At first the former were victorious, but a reserve of horse coming to Lilburne's assistance, put the Royalists to flight. Lord Derby took refuge in Wigan for a brief time, and after his wounds had been dressed, he went south to join Charles at Worcester. Sir Thomas Tyldesley and other notable Royalists were killed in the battle.¹⁵

The Restoration and Revolution do not appear to have affected Wigan much.¹⁶ Some of those condemned for participation in the rising of 1715 were executed here.¹⁷ The Young Pretender with his

Highland army passed through the town on 28 November 1745, on his way to Manchester, and again on 10-11 December on his retreat northward. The inhabitants were not molested, but no recruits joined the force.¹⁸

At present the whole of the district is thickly populated, the industrial town of Wigan occupying the greater part of the township, whilst its collieries, factories, &c., fill the atmosphere with smoke. There is, however, a fringe of open country beyond the town itself, on the north, and here are arable and pasture lands, the crops raised being chiefly potatoes and oats. The soil is clayey and sandy. The woodlands of Haigh in the adjoining township make an agreeable background. The Douglas, turning many a factory wheel on its way, winds erratically across the district. The south-westerly part of the township lies very low, and is almost always flooded, the result of frequent subsidences of the ground.

The worthies of the town include Ralph Brooke or Brooksmouth, York Herald in the time of Elizabeth;¹⁹ Henry Mason, divine and benefactor, 1573 to 1647;²⁰ John Leland, nonconformist divine and apologist for Christianity, who died 1766;²¹ Anthony Wilson, alias Henry Bromley, publisher of catalogues of *Engraved British Portraits*, 1793;²² John Fairclough, a minor Jesuit writer, 1787 to 1832;²³ John Roby, author of the romances entitled *Traditions of Lancashire*, 1795 to 1850;²⁴ John Howard Marsden, antiquary, 1803 to 1891;²⁵ John C. Prince, minor poet, 1808 to 1866;²⁶ and John Fitchett Marsh, antiquary, 1818 to 1880.²⁷

A number of tokens were issued by local tradesmen in the 17th century.²⁸

The printing press is said to have been introduced into Wigan about 1760; books dated in 1780 and later years are known.²⁹ There are three newspapers, two published three times a week and the other weekly.³⁰

⁷ *Ilin*, vii, 47.

⁸ Wigan was better manned with soldiers than Preston, it being the next garrison to the earl's house and the most malignant town in all the county; for there were (for anything that was heard) not many in it that favoured the Parliament; *Lancs. War* (Chet. Soc.), 16. Wigan, however, had joined in the Protestation of 1642; *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 81.

⁹ The Wigan garrison, 'full of desperate cavaliers,' had made several assaults upon Bolton; *Lancs. War*, 32; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 63, 81-3.

¹⁰ *Lancs. War*, 36; also *Stanley Papers*, (Chet. Soc.), iii, p. lxxxvi, where a facsimile of the Countess of Derby's letter, announcing its fall, is given. See also *Civil War Tracts*, 93, 225-7.

¹¹ *Lancs. War*, loc. cit.

¹² *Civil War Tracts*, 98.

¹³ *Ibid.* 263; 'a great and poor town, and very malignant,' is Cromwell's description of the place; see Carlyle, *Cromwell Let.* i, 286, &c., for the details.

¹⁴ *Civil War Tracts*, 278; there were 'two thousand poor, who for three months and upwards had been restrained, no relief to be had for them in the ordinary course of law, there being none at present (April 1649) to act as justices of the peace.' The Wigan registers contain many entries referring to the deaths from plague, the last burial being on 23 July 1649.

A petition by the mayor and others in

1660, addressed to Charles II, states that the people of the town had garrisoned it at their own charge for the king; that it had been seven times plundered, burdened with free quarters, &c., by the Parliament army; and that many estates had been sequestered; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1660-1, p. 119.

¹⁵ *Stanley Papers* (Chet. Soc.), clxxvix. For the monument to Sir T. Tyldesley near the spot where he fell, see cccxxxiii; *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and General Notes*, iii, 62.

A graphic account of the battle is given in *Lancs. War*, 74-6.

¹⁶ Ogilby, writing about 1670, called it 'a well-built town, governed by a mayor, recorder and twelve aldermen, &c., and electing Parliament men.' It had two markets, on Monday and Friday, but the former was discontinued, and three fairs. It was noted for its pit coal, ironworks, and other manufactures. A somewhat later description, by Dr. Kuerden, giving many details, may be read in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 209, 211, 212, 214.

Bishop Cartwright procured an address to James II from the mayor and corporation in 1687; Bridgeman, op. cit. 570. Their action was not popular; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 189.

Several persons went to Chester in 1687 to be touched by the king for the evil; their names are given in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* i, 26.

¹⁷ See *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* iii,

70. James Blundell, James Finch, John Macmilliway, William Whalley, and James Burn, who had been tried and sentenced at Preston, were executed at Wigan 10 Feb. 1716; see *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 93.

¹⁸ The town was then famous for its manufactures of coverlets, rugs, blankets, and other sorts of bedding, brass, copper, &c., as well as for the adjacent Cannel coal mines; Ray, *Hist. of Rebellion*, 154.

There is a brief notice of the place as it appeared in 1791 in *Pal. Note Bk.* ii, 275, and a description written in 1825 in Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 610.

¹⁹ *Pal. Note Bk.* iii, 33.

²⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Gillow, Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* ii, 218.

²³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* For a note on the Rev. James Clayton of Wigan, the inventor of gas, see *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 140, 248.

²⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 93, 94.

²⁹ See *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i,

ii. The 1780 book was a translation of Gessner's *Death of Abel*, printed by R. Ferguson, ii, 57.

The 'Local Catalogue' issued from the Wigan Free Library gives a list of nineteen books printed at Wigan between 1780 and 1796. At the end is a list of printers.

³⁰ The offices of the *Examiner* were formerly the Public Hall or Mechanics' Institute.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Coal-mining is the characteristic trade of the place, but there are large cotton mills also; gingham, &c., are made. Forges, iron and brass foundries, wagon, screw and nail, oil and grease works, and breweries are also in operation. The ancient walk-mills show that cloth was made here from early times. A goldsmith was killed at Wigan in 1341.³¹ The potters' right to dig clay on the wastes was vindicated in 1619.³² 'Digging and delving mines for coals' was common in 1595.³³ Bell-founding is a lost trade; it was formerly in the hands of the Scott and Ashton families.³⁴

In 1624 Bishop Bridgeman notified his objection to the 'barbarous and beastly game of bear baiting' at the wakes; but on the mayor's request he allowed the baiting to take place on the market hill after the market was over and the people had packed up their wares.³⁵

An old Wigan nursery rhyme is printed in Harland and Wilkinson's *Legends*.³⁶

The stocks were formerly near the main entrance to the churchyard from Wallgate. There was a cross in the market place, where proclamations were made, and the base of Mab's Cross, already mentioned, is in Standishgate.^{36a}

There was formerly a spa in Scholes.^{36b}

The curfew bell, anciently rung at eight o'clock, was in 1881 rung at half-past ten.³⁷

A body of volunteers, called the Wigan Rifles, was raised in 1804.³⁸ The present volunteer force consists of five companies of the 6th battalion of the Manchester Regiment.

In Domesday Book *WIGAN* is not *MANOR* named; it was only 'the church of the manor' of Newton,³⁹ and a century later it is the church that brings it forward once more, a resident vicar being appointed.⁴⁰ The rectors were thus from before the Conquest until recently lords of the manor of Wigan under the lords of Newton, and the rectory was the hall. From the account of them already given it will be seen that a large number were non-resident, and exercised their authority by deputies.

Among the rights which gave most trouble to the rectors were those over the mills. Rector Fleetwood in the first year of his incumbency (1571) had insti-

tuted a suit against Hugh, Gilbert, and James Langshaw to recover seisin of two ancient water-mills, described as walk mills.⁴¹ The dispute went on for many years.⁴² Bishop Bridgeman, thirty years later, complained that William Langshaw was endeavouring to deprive the rector of his ownership of the mill.⁴³ The mills were situated at Coppull and a little lower down the river by the school; in 1627 they paid a rent of £4 a year to the rector.⁴⁴

The corn mills, of which in the year just named there were five, also caused trouble. The principal was that on the Douglas in Millgate, of which Miles Leatherbarrow was the tenant in 1617.⁴⁵ In Rector Fleetwood's time a new water corn-mill was erected by Miles Gerard of Ince upon Lorington or Clarington Brook, the boundary of the manors of Wigan and Ince, and the water-course was diverted to feed it. The rectors complained of the injustice done to them, but Dr. Bridgeman allowed the mill to stand on condition that 20s. a year should be paid for tithe.⁴⁶

In his first year Dr. Bridgeman received £16 13s. 2d. as manor rents,⁴⁷ and 10s. each for seven mortuaries.⁴⁸

It is an indication that there was a *BOROUGH* strong community existing around the church to find one of the absentee rectors, the busy official John Maunsel, procuring from the king a charter creating a borough. This was granted on 26 August 1246 to John Maunsel; the town of Wigan was to be a borough and a free borough for ever; the burgesses should have a gild merchant, with a hanse and all the liberties and free customs pertaining to such a gild; and no one but a member of the gild should do any business in the borough except by consent of the burgesses. Further, to the burgesses and their heirs the king conceded that they should have soke, sac, toll, theam, and attachment within the borough, infangenthef, ut-fangenthef; that they should throughout the country and sea ports be free of toll, lastage, pontage, passage, and stallage; that they should do no suit to county or wapentake for tenements within the borough; also that traders, even foreigners, provided they entered England peaceably and with the king's leave, should be allowed to pass in safety to and from the borough with their merchandise upon paying the usual dues.⁴⁹

right to this mill had been questioned he had determined to take it into his own hands for a time that there might be no possibility of dispute in future. On receiving this answer the widow refused to give up possession, and Lord and Lady Strange took up her cause. The bishop promised them that the widow should have the mill after a while; but as she still remained obstinate, the matter came before the quarter sessions. It was not till the end of March 1630 that she finally submitted, gave up the key, and allowed the bishop to take possession. He retained it for three weeks, and then admitted her as tenant; *ibid.* 320-8.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 240, 241. Two horse-mills were allowed to stand, rent being paid to the lord; *ibid.* 240, 243.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 189.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 192.

⁴⁹ This charter is known by its recital in that of Edw. II; see Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 9, 32. The charters are printed in Sinclair's *Hist. of Wigan*. See Chart. R. 7 Edw. II, m. 4, 3; 24 Edw. III, 145, m. 2, 4; m. 3, 7. The charter of 1314 is still preserved at Wigan.

³¹ Assize R. 430, m. 12 d.

³² Bridgeman, *Wigan Ch.* 222.

³³ *Ibid.* 161; see also 242.

³⁴ *The Industries of Wigan*, by H. T. Folkard, R. Betley, and C. M. Percy, published in 1889, gives an account of the development of coal-mining and other trades.

³⁵ J. P. Earwaker, *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 170; *N. and Q.* (Ser. 10), v, 257. The will of John Scott was proved in 1648, and that of Jeffrey Scott in 1665. William Scott occurs 1670-1700; R. Ashton 1703-17, and Luke Ashton 1723-50.

³⁶ Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 286.

^{36a} *Op. cit.* 182.

^{36b} *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xix, 228, 232.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 234; quoting from *England Described*, 1788. It had been ruined by 1824; Baines, *Lanes. Dir.* ii, 612.

³⁸ *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Geneal. Notes*, ii, 33.

³⁹ *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 182, 217. The Earl of Balcarres was colonel; there were eight companies, and 552 men.

⁴⁰ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 286.

⁴¹ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 436. See also *Engl. Hist. Rev.* v, 395.

⁴² Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 143. In 1316 Edmund de Standish granted to Aymory the Fuller land adjoining a narrow lane leading towards the Coppdhuill mill; Crosse D. (*Trans. Hist. Soc.*), n. 27.

⁴³ Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 144-6.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 225. The defendant relied upon the charter of John Maunsel; he was a burgess of Wigan, and had by descent from his ancestors divers burgages in the said borough; and those ancestors had enjoyed his share in the mills as parcel of their own inheritance, paying the accustomed rent for the same. The rector's right to the mills, as part of his glebe, was affirmed by a decree of June 1618; *ibid.* 227, 229.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 309.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 220, 231. Miles seems to have claimed ownership. He died early in 1628, and his widow Alice begged that either she or her son Orlando might be admitted as tenant. The bishop told her to take comfort, as he had never dealt unkindly with his tenants; but as his

The rector's concomitant charter grants that the burgesses of Wigan and their heirs and assigns should have their free town, with all rights, customs, and liberties as stated in the king's charter; that each burghess should have to his burghage 5 roods of land; that they should grind at the rector's mill to the twentieth measure without payment, should have from his wood sufficient for building and burning, quittance of pannage and other easements; and that they should have their pleas in portmote once in three weeks, with verdict of twelve men and amercedments by the same; paying annually to the rector 12*d.* a year for each burghage for all services. Robert Banastre, lord of Makerfield and patron of the church, added his confirmation; as did also Roger, Bishop of Lichfield.⁶⁰

The burgesses,⁶¹ regarded as equals, thus became the free tenants of the rector, as lord of the manor, with the usual liberties, and the special privilege of a portmote. The royal charter looks on the place as a trading centre and gives internal and external privileges accordingly; these last, which the rector could not give, were doubtless the reason for invoking the king's help. A later charter, 1257-8, granted that the rectors should have a market at their borough of Wigan on Monday in every week, and two fairs there of three days each, viz., on the vigil, day and morrow of the Ascension and of All Saints.⁶²

In 1292 Adam de Walton, then rector, was called upon to show by what warrant he claimed certain liberties; it was asserted that Master Adam and his bailiffs had exceeded the terms of the charters by trying persons accused of felonies beyond their jurisdiction, when those persons had placed themselves on a jury of their country. In reply to particular charges the community of the vill appeared by twelve men of the vill. As to the court and liberty of the vill they said that these belonged to the rector, and they were suitors there. The jury decided that soke and sac and other liberties had been granted to the burgesses, who did not claim them, and not to the rector, who did; let them therefore be taken into the king's hands. As to the taking of emends of the assize of bread and beer on the market and fair days the rector's claim was allowed; but as he had punished some frequent transgressors at his discretion and not judicially, he was at the king's mercy.⁶³ The

liberties claimed by the rectors were afterwards restored, on the application of the guardian of Robert Banastre's heiress.⁶⁴

The commonalty of Wigan were sued for a debt in 1304.⁶⁵

In 1314 Robert de Clitheroe obtained from the king a confirmation of the charter of 1246.⁶⁶

About 1328 the rector complained that the burgesses, his tenants, every day held a market among themselves, and with strangers, in divers goods, although these be ill-gotten or stolen; taking toll for such merchandise and appropriating it to themselves. They also made assay of bread and tasting of beer every day except Monday, taking amercedments and profits by force and power; all to the prejudice of the rector's market.⁶⁷ Possibly it was on this account that the charter was confirmed in 1329.⁶⁸

A further confirmation was granted in 1350;⁶⁹ with a special indemnity to the rector and the burgesses for any abuse or non-claim of the liberties and acquittances of former charters. The king also granted a view of frankpledge, freedom from the sheriff's tourn, cognizance by the bailiffs of the rector of all pleas concerning lands, tenures, contracts, &c., within the borough; with many similar and complementary liberties. 'Moreover, whereas there has been a frequent concourse at the said borough, as well of merchants and others, for the sake of trading and otherwise,' the rectors, as lords of the borough, might for ever 'have a certain seal, by us to be ordained, of two pieces, as is of custom to be used, for recognisances of debts there according to the form of the statutes published for merchants; and that the greater part of the seal aforesaid may remain in the custody of the mayor or keeper of the borough aforesaid for the time being, or other private person of the greater or more discreet men of the borough to be chosen for this purpose (with the assent of the rector) if there shall not be a mayor or keeper there.'⁷⁰

As a result of this charter suits by Wigan people were frequently stopped in the assize court by the bailiffs of the rector appearing to claim the case as one for the local court.⁷¹ Another result was probably the regular election of a mayor, the language of the charter implying that the burgesses had not hitherto had such a generally recognized head. There are numerous instances of 'statutes merchant' before

⁶⁰ Bridgeman, op. cit. 9, 10. Not many years later William de Occleshaw granted to Simon son of Payn de Warrington and Emma his wife a burghage and an acre of land in Wigan, rendering to the rector of Wigan 12*d.* yearly, and to the grantor a peppercorn. In 1284 Simon Payn, son of the said Simon (son of) Payn, claimed the land; Assize R. 1268, m. 11. Simon Payn and Amabil his wife were engaged in suits in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 77*d.* 60. Simon Payn of Wigan obtained a house and land here in 1336; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 101.

⁶¹ There does not seem to be any means of ascertaining the number of burghages. The earliest poll-book, 1627, shows that there were then about a hundred in-burghesses, but does not state their qualifications; Sinclair, *Wigan*, i, 197.

⁶² Bridgeman, op. cit. 33. A charter for a fair at All Saints and a market on Monday had been secured in 1245; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 284. In 1314 the

All Saints' fair was changed to the vigil, day, and morrow of St. Wilfrid the Bishop; Chart. R. 7 Edw. II, m. 4, 4*d.*; but in 1329 reverted to the old day; *ibid.* 3 Edw. III, m. 6, 14. The autumn fair was afterwards held on the vigil, feast, and morrow of St. Luke; Wm. Smith, *Descr. of Engl.* 1588; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 4.

⁶³ Bridgeman, op. cit. 31-6, from *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 371, 372. The rector stated that he did not claim *utfangenthef*, though named in the charter.

⁶⁴ Bridgeman, op. cit. 37. There exists a petition by the people of Wigan for the restoration of their franchises made after the death of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, 1296; *Anct. Petitions*, P.R.O. 316, E 225.

⁶⁵ De Banco R. 151, m. 112. In 1307 there were complaints that Welshmen, returning probably from the Scottish wars, had been maltreated and killed at Wigan; Assize R. 422, m. 4*d.*

⁶⁶ Bridgeman, op. cit. 41.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 44.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 45. The king granted a tax called *pavage* (for the mending of the ways) to the men of Wigan in 1341, *Cal. Pat.* 1340-43, p. 163; see also p. 313.

⁶⁹ Bridgeman, 48-53. In the same year is mentioned the smaller seal for the recognisances of debts; *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 553.

⁷⁰ At the instance of Rector James de Langton the borough charters were confirmed by Richard II, Henry IV, and Henry V at the commencement of their reigns in 1378, 1400, and 1413; Bridgeman, op. cit. 57, 59.

⁷¹ Thus in 1350, when Richard de Mitton claimed in the King's Bench a message in the town from William del Cross, who had entry by Robert son of John del Cross, the rector's bailiffs appeared, made a statement of the jurisdictions conferred by the charter and drew the case to the local court; De Banco R. 363, m. 203. In subsequent years the same thing happened.

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the mayor of Wigan commencing about 1370.⁶³ From a petition of Rector Wyot (1506-19) it appears that, 'for a long time past,' the custom had been that on a vacancy in the mayoralty the burgesses elected three of their number and presented them to the rector, who chose one to act for the ensuing year.⁶³

The rectors in the time of Henry VIII, and probably much earlier, exercised their authority as lords of the borough through a steward and a bailiff, with an under-steward who was clerk of the court.⁶⁴

About 1560 Bishop Stanley began to assert his rights as lord of the manor, and he challenged the claim to hold markets,⁶⁵ fairs, and courts leet put forward and exercised by the mayor and burgesses. Those accused of withdrawing 'did not know' whether suit was due to the rector's law-day or leet, or to his three weeks court, though 'most of them had done so, until now of late'; and they endeavoured to draw attention from this aspect of the question by an allegation of outrage upon the mayor by one of the bishop's servants. Nothing seems to have been done, except that the bishop confirmed Maunsel's charter to the burgesses.⁶⁶ He yielded 'upon fear and for a fine of money received,' according to Dr. Bridgeman.⁶⁷

Under Rector Fleetwood the struggle was more determined. The corporation about 1583 laid claim to the lordship of the manor, as lords improving the wastes and commons, and letting the houses built thereupon; also digging for coal within the demesnes of the manor, and in many other ways usurping the rector's rights. They stated that a mayor, two bailiffs, and sundry burgesses were annually elected for the town and borough of Wigan, which had also five aldermen, the Earl of Derby being one; that Maunsel's charter gave the burgesses all the liberties in dispute; and that the moot-hall was their inheritance. They had kept courts, taken waifs and strays, &c., in accordance with their right. The rector's reply traversed all this, alleging in particular that the burgesses had no grant enabling them to elect a mayor to be head of the corporation, though they had done so 'for divers years' by usurpation, and that the appointment of aldermen was a recent usage, 'without due rite.'⁶⁸ A charter was granted about this time, viz. in 1585.⁶⁹

A decree in the nature of a compromise was made in 1596 by the Chancellor of the Duchy. It was ordered that the corporation should keep such courts as they had usually kept, except the leets, and take the profits to their own uses; that, as to the leets,

the rector should appoint a steward to sit with the mayor and burgesses or their steward and take half the profits. Clay and stone might be dug as customary, but the ways must be mended as quickly as possible, and any damage done to the moat round the rectory must be repaired. As to the fairs and markets and the profits arising from them, the corporation should have them as before, but the rector's tenants must not be required to pay any increase upon the customary tolls. The rents claimed by the rector must be paid, with arrears. The question as to the improvement of the wastes does not seem to have been decided.⁷⁰

The corporation were then left at peace for twenty years. Dr. Massie seems to have been very yielding.⁷¹ Bishop Bridgeman, however, an able man and strong in the royal favour, upon being appointed to the rectory made a vigorous and fairly successful effort to recover certain of his manorial rights as against the corporation.⁷² The ownership of the markets and fairs, with the tolls belonging to them, had been held by the town for upwards of fifty years. On 17 October 1617, being the eve of the fair, the rector sent his man to the mayor, entreating him not to deal or meddle with the fair until the controversy as to all these matters had been decided, and inviting the mayor and aldermen, &c., to meet him at the pentice chamber next morning. At this conference the rector desired them to allow him the rights his predecessors had enjoyed, without any lawsuits; they answered that he had what his predecessors had, and ought not to ask more. The mayor was bold enough to challenge the rector's right to the manor, but met no support from the burgesses, who acknowledged their obligation to pay 12*d.* for each burgage plot. On matters of land-ownership no opposition was made; but when the rector claimed the fairs, markets, courts leet, courts of pleas, and courts baron and other privileges, the burgesses' reply seems to have been firm and unanimous: 'They had a right to them and hoped so to prove in law.' No compromise was possible, the answer being that they were 'all sworn to maintain the privileges of the town.'⁷³

A special tribunal was appointed, and at the beginning of 1619 a decision was given: the rector was lord of the manor, with a right to the wastes and court baron and suit and service of the freeholders and inhabitants; the moot-hall to be common to the rector and corporation for the keeping of their courts, of which the pentice plea and court of pleas should be the corporation's, the leets at Easter and Michaelmas being adjudged, the former to the rector and the latter to the corporation; the Ascension-day fair and

⁶³ Early in 1406 Adam de Birkhead, mayor of Wigan, and William de Medewall, clerk, for taking recognizances of debts at Wigan, certified that in March, 1372-3, Sir William de Atherton came before Thomas de Heywood, then mayor, and Thomas Clerk, then clerk, and acknowledged that he owed his brother, Nicholas de Atherton, £100 sterling; which he ought to have paid at the Christmas next following, but had not done so; Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. bde. i, file 9, m. 38.

⁶⁴ Bridgeman, op. cit. 72.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 101. Sir Thomas Langton, who, as lord of Newton, was chief lord of the manor, about this time laboured hard to secure appointment as the rector's

steward, and though rejected he took it upon himself to act, making himself very obnoxious to the corporation. In 1539 the mayor and burgesses complained that whereas it had been their custom to elect a mayor on the Saturday after Michaelmas Day, Sir Thomas with a number of associates had disturbed the election, and declared that he would not take Adam Bankes for mayor, though he had been duly chosen. A few weeks afterwards there was an invasion of the town by the Langton faction, which necessitated an inquiry by the Crown. It then appeared that the disturbers asserted the election of mayor to belong to the rector of Wigan or his steward; *ibid.* 108-11.

⁶⁶ A book of tolls 1561-7 is among

Lord Kenyon's deeds; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 4.

⁶⁷ Bridgeman, op. cit. 133-8.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 213.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 147-57.

⁷⁰ A contemporary paper copy is extant at Wigan. In Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 253, m. 26, are copies of the earlier charters.

⁷¹ Bridgeman, op. cit. 157, 158.

⁷² *Ibid.* 213. Dr. Bridgeman affirmed that 'none of his predecessors, except Dr. Massie, were without the use and possession of all those things which he claimed; or did at least claim and sue for them as Mr. Fleetwood did.' Dr. Massie was rector from 1605 to 1615.

⁷³ *Ibid.* 205. ⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 213-15.

the Monday market to be the rector's, but St. Luke's fair and the Friday market to be the corporation's.⁷⁴

In October 1620 the mayor of Wigan appeared in the moot-hall where the justices were sitting at quarter-sessions, and, 'putting on his hat before them,' claimed the ordering of the alehouses in Wigan, as belonging to his leet. The justices objected to his manners, and as he refused to find sureties for good behaviour sent him to prison; but their action was annulled, though the mayor's action for false imprisonment also failed.⁷⁵

Bishop Bridgeman in 1622 claimed the pentice chamber in the moot-hall as built upon his waste within living memory, and appears to have succeeded.⁷⁶ His next correction of the assumptions of the corporation was provoked by the latter; they refused liberty to one William Brown to sell his goods, on the ground that he was not a burgess. The bishop pointed out that they had no right to elect burgesses; the true burgesses were those who paid the lord of the manor 12d. rent for a burgeage, and he had made William Brown a burgess by selling to him a burgeage house recently bought of Thomas Gerard of Ince. The mayor and burgesses were by this time convinced that it was useless to contend with their lord; they made no demur, and asked him to appoint his son Orlando as one of their aldermen; he, however, did not judge it well to do so.⁷⁷

From this time, 1624, till after the Restoration there appears to be no record of any dispute between rector and corporation. It can scarcely be doubted that the Commonwealth period would be favourable to the latter, and when in 1662 Sir Orlando Bridgeman was selected as arbitrator in a fresh misunderstanding, he ruled that though the rector was lord of the manor and must keep a court baron, yet in view of the municipal court of pleas it was of little importance except for inquiring into the chief rents due to the rector, and preventing encroachments on the waste. Hence the court baron was to be held once in two years only, in the moot-hall; no pleas were to be held between party and party; and the mayor and such aldermen as had been mayors should be exempt from attending. The streets and wastes were to be regulated as to encroachments by the rector and mayor. Sir Orlando's father had, by his advice, leased the rector's Ascension-tide fair and weekly market to the corporation; and the arbitrator recom-

mended the continuance of this system as 'a great means to continue peace and goodwill' between the parties, a lease, renewable, for 21 years being granted at a rent of five marks a year. The lease included the yearly fair, weekly market, and court leet, and all tolls, courts, piccage, stallages, profits, commodities, and emoluments belonging to them.⁷⁸

Forty years ago the corporation purchased the manorial rights, an agreement being made 9 July 1860 between the rector and patron on the one side, and the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses on the other. The rights transferred were the summer fair, the Monday market, and various tolls; quit rents and manorial rights in slips of waste lying uninclosed adjoining streets in the borough and in mines under these slips; rights in Bottling Wood and the wastes; and the ancient quit rents amounting to £45 3s. 4d. The price paid was £2,800. The conveyance was signed by the rector on 2 September 1861.⁷⁹

The charter of 1662, under which the borough was governed down to the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, confirmed to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Wigan all their ancient liberties, and ordained that the corporation should consist of a mayor and eleven other aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, and a common clerk. The mayor was to be not only a magistrate for the borough, but also for the county, but this privilege was not maintained.⁸⁰ A supplementary charter was granted by James II in 1685,⁸¹ providing in particular that eighteen burgesses might be chosen to act as 'assistants,' so that there should be a common council of thirty-two in all. The mayor was to be chosen yearly 'on the Sabbath day next after the feast of St. Michael.' The corporation, like others of the time, was a close or self-electing one, the townsmen being able to make their wishes known only through the jury and court leet. The mayor was coroner *ex officio*.⁸²

The election of burgesses was in the jury and court leet. The corporation had the power of admitting non-resident and honorary burgesses to vote at elections without limitation; in 1802 they made a hundred burgesses in order to rid themselves of the Duke of Portland's 'patronage.'⁸³

Under the Act of 1835 Wigan was classed with other boroughs having a commission of the peace; it was divided into five wards, to each of which were assigned two aldermen and six councillors.⁸⁴ In 1888 it

⁷⁴ Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 221, 222. The bishop, accordingly, as rector, held his first court leet and court baron for the manor of Wigan just after Easter 1619, and at Ascension-tide his first fair. The matter was of great importance as preserving the lord's rights, but the profits of the courts were barely sufficient to pay the fees of the officers; *ibid.* 237.

The following year he discharged one William Brown from his service because though no burgess he had served in the mayor's court, 'as they call it,' upon the jury. He did so because in former times the corporation had claimed the courts as their own on finding that servants of the rector had sued or served in them; *ibid.* 270, 271.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* 265, 266.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 268, 274. On Christmas-eve in the same year, 'and properly no market day,' he prohibited the serjeants and bailiffs of the town from receiving toll, 'because the wastes and streets are the

parson's'; and the jury were instructed to find that the town officers had wronged the lord of the manor by receiving such tolls on the Saturday before the wake day. The jury demurred to the contention that the streets were part of the wastes, but gave way, and the tolls collected that day were given to the rector; *ibid.* 274.

⁷⁷ Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 287. The dispute marks another step in the growth of the rights of the community; first was the election of mayor; next, the appointment of aldermen; and thirdly, the co-option of burgesses. The last was important, because the burgeage plots had a tendency to become the possession of a very few persons.

⁷⁸ Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 486-91. See also *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 441, for a declaration in this sense by the corporation in 1708.

In 1743 Dr. Roger Bridgeman refused to renew the lease, and a lawsuit followed which lasted for many years; 'the result

appears to have been that the fair and markets remained in the rectors' hands, but the courts leet were never afterwards held by them'; Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 632.

⁷⁹ Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 664-71. A list of the quit rents is given. They range from 4d. up to £6 14s. 8d., this sum being paid by the Canal Company. A considerable number were of the exact 1s., probably representing ancient burgeage rents.

⁸⁰ Pat. 14 Chas. II, pt. xviii, m. 5. The charter specially mentions the loyalty of the town to the late king; it therefore allowed a sword to be borne before the mayor.

⁸¹ The charters of 1662 and 1685 are in the possession of the corporation.

⁸² Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 616.

⁸³ *Ibid.* ii, 607.

⁸⁴ The wards were: All Saints, the central portion of the town around the church; St. George's, a narrow strip along the Douglas; Scholes; Queen Street, in the south; and Swinley, in the north.

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became a county borough, and in the following year a rearrangement of the wards was authorized; the borough was divided into ten wards, each with one alderman and three councillors, the membership of the council being thus unchanged in number.⁸⁵ The inclusion of Pemberton in 1904 has caused the increase of the council to fifty-six members, chosen from fourteen wards.

The old town hall, rebuilt in 1720 at the expense of the members for the borough, stood at the western side of the market-place. It was pulled down and rebuilt in the first half of last century. It stood on pillars, the space underneath being subsequently filled with shops. The moot-hall, a stone building in Wallgate, with meeting-room above and shops below, was demolished in 1869, and 'the new town hall' in 1882, the present town hall and borough courts having been finished in 1867. A new council chamber was opened in 1890. The county police courts date from 1888. The Fish-stones, which were at the northern side of the market place, were removed in 1866. The new market hall was opened in 1877; there is a separate fish market. The ancient cloth hall was superseded by a commercial hall in the market-place, erected in 1816.

The Public Libraries Act was adopted in 1876, and two years later there was opened the new free library building, presented to the town by Thomas Taylor, who died in 1892. A Powell Boys' Reading-room, presented by the member for the borough, was added in 1895. A school board was created in 1872. The mining college was founded in 1858; in 1903 the present mining and technical building was opened.

The corporation have acquired or inaugurated a number of works and institutions for the health and convenience of the people. The first Wigan Water Act was passed in 1764; the waterworks were purchased by the corporation in 1855; the gasworks, established in 1822, were acquired in 1875; and the tramways, opened in 1880, in 1902. An electric-power station was erected in 1900, and the following year the corporation electric tramways started running. The Mesnes Park was opened in 1878, the sewerage works in 1881, public baths in 1882, and a sanatorium in 1889. Victoria Hall was built in 1902. The cemetery was established in 1856.

A dispensary was started in 1798, and a building in King Street provided in 1801, now the Savings

Bank. The Royal Albert Edward Infirmary was opened by the King, then Prince of Wales, in 1873.

A court of quarter-sessions was granted to the borough in 1886.

Impressions of the borough seal of the 15th century are known.⁸⁶ The device upon it—the moot-hall—is used as a coat of arms for the borough.

As a borough Wigan sent two burgesses to the Parliaments of 1295 and 1306, but not again until 1547. From this year the borough regularly returned two members until 1885, except during the Commonwealth, when owing to its royalist tendencies it was disfranchised by Cromwell.⁸⁷ In the 17th century the burgesses were of two classes—in and out; the latter were principally neighbouring gentry, and do not seem to have availed themselves to any great extent of the privilege of voting. On the other hand a large number of the townsmen made strenuous efforts to obtain a vote, and in 1639 the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses prepared a memorial to Parliament on the subject. This stated that they were 'an ancient corporation by prescription, and that all such persons as are or have been burgesses of that corporation have always been received into that corporation by election made by the burgesses for the time present of that corporation, and have been afterwards sworn and enrolled as burgesses in the burgess roll,' and that from time immemorial only such enrolled burgesses had voted for the burgesses who served in the Parliament; but at the recent election, after the choice had been made—but apparently before a formal declaration—'divers inferior persons, labourers, and handicraftsmen, being free only to trade within the said town and not enrolled burgesses,' demanded voices. The mayor and bailiffs had replied asking them 'to make it to appear that they or any others of their condition had any time formerly any voices in election of the burgesses for the Parliament'; they could not prove anything of the sort, and so their votes were not allowed; but the mayor and bailiffs, at the instance of the elected burgesses, judged it right to inform the Parliament concerning the matter.⁸⁸ By the Redistribution Act of 1885 Wigan was allowed but one member instead of two as previously.

A number of families come into prominence from time to time in the records. One of the early ones took a surname from Wigan itself,⁸⁹ another from Scholes.⁹⁰ Other surnames were Jew,⁹¹ Botling,⁹²

⁸⁵ The central ward is called All Saints; to the north is Swinley ward, and to the west of both St. Andrew's ward. The small but populous district in the south has three wards, Victoria and St. Thomas, on the west and east, being divided by Wallgate; and Poolstock, to the south of the Douglas. Scholes has four wards: St. George and St. Patrick the innermost, divided by the street called Scholes; and Lindsay and St. Catherine outside, divided by Whelley.

⁸⁶ *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Geneal. Notes*, iii, 100; an impression of it occurs among the De Trafford deeds.

⁸⁷ Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Rep. of Lancs.* 217, where an account of the members will be found.

⁸⁸ Sinclair, *Wigan*, i, 222.

⁸⁹ In 1292 in various suits appear Quenilda widow of Nigel de Wigan, Thurstan de Wigan, Henry son of Hugh de Wigan, and others; Assize R. 408, m. 54 d, 97, &c.

About 1290 Roger son of Orm de Wigan was defendant; De Banco R. 167, m. 8 d. In 1307 Maud widow of Adam son of Orm de Wigan claimed dower in Wigan lands from Adam son of Roger son of Orm; De Banco R. 162, m. 258 d.; Assize R. 421, m. 4. Lands of Richard son of Adam son of Orm are mentioned in 1310; Crosse D. (*Trans. Hist. Soc.*), no. 19.

Margery widow of Roger de Wigan (son of William son of Hugh de Wigan) in 1331 claimed certain lands as her inheritance. A deed granting portion of them to her brother John atte Cross was produced, but she denied it to be hers; De Banco R. 287, m. 106.

⁹⁰ In 1291 and 1292 Richard son of Adam de Scholes claimed various tenements in Wigan; his legitimacy was denied, but he appears to have recovered possession; Assize R. 407, m. 1; 408, m. 3.

⁹¹ Alice widow of Thomas the Jew,

and Alice wife of Robert the Jew, occur in local suits in 1350; Assize R. 1444, m. 4, 7.

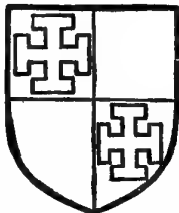
Robert son of Richard de Ince in 1352 granted land in the Scholes, adjoining John de Longshaw's land, to Hugh son of Henry the Jew; Towneley MS. GG, no. 2618.

In 1383 William de Whittington released to William the Jew, chaplain, his claim to the land called Jewsheld near Whelley Cross; Add. MS. 32106, no. 1351. William the Jew was a trustee in 1417; Crosse D. (*Trans. Hist. Soc.*), no. 126.

⁹² William Botling was a Burgess about 1300. Richard Botling made a feoffment of his estate in 1333; Crosse D. no. 6, 44.

John son of William Botling of Wigan claimed three messuages, &c., from Richard Botling and others in 1344; Assize R. 1435, m. 45 d.

Birkhead,⁹³ Duxbury,⁹⁴ Preston,⁹⁵ Ford,⁹⁶ and Scott.⁹⁷ The Crosse family, afterwards of Liverpool and Chorley, were long closely connected with



CROSSE. Quarterly gules and or a cross potent argent in the first and fourth quarters.

⁹³ This family held a good position in the town, and furnished several of the mayors. There is a quaint note concerning the Birkheads in Leland's *Itinerary*, vi, 14; he suggests a relationship with the Windermere Birkheads or Birketts.

In 1308-9 John de Birkhead, son of Ralph, granted a burgage to Richard del Stanistreet; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 253. John de Birkhead attested various local charters down to 1324; Adam de Birkhead others from 1377 to 1417; in the last-named year his son and grandson, Henry and John, also attested; Crosse D. nos. 41, 72, 126. John Birkhead was living in 1434; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1301. In 1471 Richard was son and heir of Henry Birkhead; *ibid.* no. 148. John Birkhead appears in 1504; *ibid.* no. 165.

In 1338 Hugh son of Robert de Birkhead claimed from Richard de Birkhead, litster, various tenements in Wigan, but did not prosecute his claim; Assize R. 1425, m. 2. Thurstan de Birkhead and John his brother were defendants in 1356; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 26; and Matthew son of Thurstan de Birkhead, in 1376; De Banco R. 461, m. 276 d. Adam de Birkhead and Joan his wife were plaintiffs in 1374; De Banco R. 456, m. 10 d.; 460, m. 364. Euphemia daughter of William son of Richard de Birkhead, litster or tinctor, demanded in 1357 20 acres in Wigan from Sir Robert de Langton, Robert his son and others; Pal. of Lanc. Misc. 1-8, m. 3, 4, 5; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 6, m. 3. The younger Robert defended, saying the land had been granted to himself and Margaret his wife and their issue.

An undated petition, addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Chancellor, complained that John Birkhead, feoffee of Richard Birkhead, had refused to make over an estate in the latter's land to William Marsh, the cousin and heir; Early Chan. Proc. 16-528.

Richard Birkhead, who died in or before 1512, held land in Rivington and a burgage in Wigan; Joan, his sister and heir, was four years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 26. A later inquisition shows that they were the children of Hugh, son of Richard, son of Henry 'Birkhead' of Wigan. The last-named Henry, who had another son John, had granted nine burgages in Wigan and other lands there, held of the rector by a rent of 43s. 4d., to feoffees who had granted five burgages to Maud, the widow of Richard Birkhead for her life, and four burgages to Elizabeth, widow of Hugh Birkhead, who died 16 Jan. 1510-11, *ibid.* v, no. 23. Joan, the heiress, married Thomas, son and heir of Thomas Tyldesley of Wardley; *Visit.* of 1567 (Chet. Soc.), 44.

⁹⁴ Thomas de Duxbury was mayor of Wigan in 1402-3; he or another of the name was outlawed in 1420; Crosse D. (*Trans. Hist. Soc.*), no. 95, 127. John de Duxbury also occurs; *ibid.* no. 116, 130.

⁹⁵ In 1277 Maud widow of Orm de Wigan claimed burgages and land in Wigan against William son of William de Preston, and Eleanor his wife and others; De Banco R. 21, m. 62 d. About the same

time Adam del Crosse⁹⁸ appears in 1277, his son John in the first half of the 14th century.⁹⁹ John's son Thurstan¹⁰⁰ was followed by Hugh del Crosse his son,¹⁰¹ after whose death the property went to Richard del Crosse of Wigan and Liverpool. He may have

time Adam del Crosse obtained from the same William and Eleanor a messuage and 14 acres of land in Wigan; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 153.

From one of the Crosse D. (no. 19), dated 1310, it appears that Eleanor de Preston was a daughter of Nicholas de Wigan, clerk; this charter concerns land in Henhurst Meadow, Hitchfield, Lorrimer's Acre, Loamy Half acre, Hengande Half-acre, &c.; the Stonygate is mentioned.

Adam Russell of Preston had land here in 1307; De Banco R. 163, m. 214 d. For Henry Russell see *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 275.

⁹⁶ There were two families of this name, of Swinley and of Scholes; see Bridgeman, *Wigan Ch.* 259. They supplied many mayors. In Oct. 1864 representatives of James Horrocks of Spennymoor, claiming to be the heir of Robert Ford who died in 1772, took possession of the 'Manor House' in Scholes and were besieged for some days, to the excitement of the town.

⁹⁷ 'Roger Scott's land' is mentioned in 1323; Towneley MS. GG, no. 2561. Roger son of Roger Scott of Wigan in 1345 complained that Robert del Mourihilles had been wasting lands 'held by the law of England'; De Banco R. 345, m. 95 d. Further particulars of the family will be found in the account of Pemberton.

⁹⁸ About seven hundred of the family deeds are contained in Towneley's MS. GG (Add. MS. 32107), no. 2196-905. Some of these and others are printed in the *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), v-ix, Crosse D. no. 1-224.

The first of the family of whom any particulars can be stated is the Adam del Crosse, 1277, mentioned in a preceding note. Two grants to him are known, one being of land in Holywell Carr; Crosse D. no. 7; Towneley's GG, no. 2535. To his daughter Ellen he gave land in the Rye Field and Holywell Carr; Crosse D. no. 13. She was living in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 32 d. Adam del Crosse was also living in 1292; *ibid.* m. 32. The Adam son of Richard del Crosse of 1311 (Crosse D. no. 20), was probably a different person. The *de Cruce* of Latin deeds also appears as 'de la Croyz,' 'atte Crosse,' and 'del Crosse.' The family seems to have come from Lathom; Crosse D. no. 5.

In 1277 Richard, rector of Wigan, had a dispute with William del Crosse as to whether the latter's toft belonged to the church of Wigan or to a lay fee; De Banco R. 18, m. 54.

⁹⁹ John son of Adam del Crosse was defendant, with others, in a plea of mort d'ancestor in 1295; Assize R. 1306, m. 20 d. Later he had various disputes with Alan son of Walter the Fuller, husband of his sister Ellen. As early as 1299 he released all his right in the lands his father had given Ellen on her marriage, and in 1315 a final agreement was made;

Towneley MS. GG, no. 2638, 2435; Crosse D. no. 14, 23. He was a defendant in 1292 in two Wigan cases, Henry de Leigh being one plaintiff, and Hugh son of William the reeve the other; Assize R. 408, m. 54, 76.

In 1304 he had a grant of land in the Strindes in the islands of Wigan, on the east side of the high road from Wigan to Out-town Bridge; Crosse D. no. 14*. In 1324-5 he granted to his son Thurstan on the latter's marriage the burgage upon which his capital messuage was built; another burgage which he had received from his sister Margery; the Greater Hey called the Eiclyves, and other lands; with remainders to the grantor's son William, and to his daughter Maud, wife of Henry Banastre; *ibid.* n. 36. In 1329, by fine, Henry Banastre of Walton secured from John del Crosse four messuages and lands in Wigan; Thurstan son of John and the rector of Wigan putting in their claims; *Final Conc.* ii, 73.

About the same time Robert de Clitheroe the rector called on John del Crosse to render an account for the time he was the rector's bailiff in Wigan, viz. from Michaelmas 1313 till the end of August 1316, during which time the profits of three mills, markets, and fairs amounted to £160; and from September 1316 to 4 April 1324, during which time the issues of the church as in corn, hay, beasts, great tithes, small tithes, oblations, obventions, and other profits, amounted he said to £1,500. The money receipts during the same period amounted to £335 11s. 7d. At the trial John did not appear, but the jury decided against him and he was committed to the Fleet Prison; De Banco R. 279, m. 61. In the following year the rector sought to make it clear that four messuages and lands held by John del Crosse and Thurstan his son were free alms of the church of Wigan and not their lay fee; De Banco R. 283, m. 147. John seems to have died about this time, and Thurstan only is named in the following year; *ibid.* R. 285, m. 15 d.

¹⁰⁰ Thurstan del Crosse and Emma his wife were plaintiffs in a Wigan dispute in 1334; Coram Rege R. 297, m. 6. Thurstan appears as witness to charters from 1346 to 1367; Towneley MS. GG, no. 2753, 2423. He was defendant in a suit of 1355; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 4, m. 6.

¹⁰¹ Hugh son of Thurstan del Crosse made sundry grants in 1370, charging an annual rent of 1 mark on his Wigan lands in favour of William son of Adam de Liverpool, who seems then to have married Katherine widow of John son of Aymory; Towneley MS. GG, no. 2269, 2896. In 1382 he made a feoffment of his lands in Wigan and Leigh; Crosse D. no. 75; and in 1386 he was mayor of the town; *ibid.* no. 80. He appears to have died about 1392. Katherine his widow, afterwards wife of Thomas de Hough, in 1403 granted to trustees the lands she had had from her late husband; Towneley MS. GG, no. 2343. In 1395 the feoffees of Hugh del Crosse gave lands received from him to his son Henry, with remainders to his widow Katherine (for

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been a descendant of Aymory the Walker, who appears to have been a Crosse also.¹⁰⁹ The Marklands were prominent up to the beginning of the 18th century.¹⁰⁹ A number of deeds concerning the Marsh family have been preserved by Kuerden.¹⁰⁴ Other surnames were derived from various trades carried on here.¹⁰⁵ In few cases can any connected account be given of them.

life); to Imayne daughter of Hugh and Katherine; to William and to Gilbert, brothers of Hugh; *ibid.* GG, no. 2356. These are not heard of again.

From all this it appears that Katherine, who was a daughter of Adam son of Matthew de Kenyon (Crosse D. no. 56), was four times married: (1) to John son of Aymory, about 1366; (2) to William, son of Adam de Liverpool, who died in 1383 (*ibid.* no. 77); (3) to Hugh del Crosse, who died about 1392; and (4) to Thomas de Hough, of Thornton Hough in Wirral, who died in 1409; see Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), ii, 549, 550 (from p. 576 it appears that Thomas had a previous wife, also named Katherine). She had issue by the three earlier marriages. She was still living in 1417; Crosse D. no. 126. The pedigree recorded in 1567 *Visit.* (Chet. Soc. 107) gives her yet another husband, William de Houghton, the first of all; but this may be an error.

¹⁰² Adam del Crosse, who heads the pedigree, had another son William, who may have been the William del Crosse already mentioned in 1277. In 1292 William son of William the Tailor of Wigan claimed a tenement from William son of Adam del Crosse on a plea of mort d'ancestor; *Assize R.* 408, m. 46 d. This William married Emma daughter of Thomas de Ince. The widow in 1316 released to John del Crosse all her right in her husband's lands in Ormskirk; *Towneley MS.* GG, no. 2384.

There seems, however, to have been another of the name, for in 1331 Isolda widow of William de Cros complained that she had been deprived of 40s. rent from a messuage and 60 acres in Wigan; *Assize R.* 1404, m. 18 d.

In 1329 Aymory the Walker, son of William del Crosse, granted to feoffees all his lands in Wigan; these were regranted forty years later, with remainders to William, John, Henry, and Thurstan, sons of Aymory; *Towneley MS.* GG, no. 2513, 2556.

An Aymory the Walker appears as early as 1309, when William the Frere granted him half a burgage next to the half-burgage he already held; *ibid.* GG, no. 2588. In 1316 he had a grant from Richard de Ince; *ibid.* GG, no. 2654. In 1345 Lora widow of Robert de Leyland granted to Aymory the Walker land called the Souracre ('Sowrykarr') in Wigan; *ibid.* GG, no. 2544; and in the same year he is named in *De Banco R.* 344, m. 432.

Before 1347 John son of Aymory had acquired land near Standishgate from Adam son of John Dickson, whose divorced wife in that year released all claim to it; *Towneley MS.* GG, no. 2568. A little later he purchased land in Liverpool from Adam son of Richard de Liverpool; *ibid.* GG, no. 2576. In 1347 William son of Aymory granted to Thomas son of Henry Fairwood a toft lying in the Wirchinbank; *ibid.* GG, no. 2604. In July 1359 William son of Aymory the Walker and

Isobel his wife were non-suited in a claim against Agnes, widow of Aymory; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 7, m. 3 d. William had a son Aymory, who about 1380 made a feoffment of his lands in Wigan; *ibid.* GG, no. 2567, 2534. In 1388 Aymory the Walker leased the Priestsacre in Botlingfield to Richard de Longshaw; Crosse D. no. 96.

John son of the elder Aymory in or about 1366 married the above-named Katherine daughter of Adam de Kenyon; Crosse D. no. 56; see also *Towneley MS.* GG, no. 2550. He died in 1369, leaving three sons by her, Richard, Nicholas, and Thurstan; Crosse D. no. 66. In 1377 Robert de Picton, cousin and heir of Robert Barret of Liverpool, released to William son of Adam de Liverpool, Katherine his wife, and Richard son of John Aymoryson of Wigan, all actions; *Towneley MS.* GG, no. 2713.

It is uncertain whether the Richard del Crosse who followed Hugh was the latter's son or the Richard son of John Aymoryson and Katherine born about 1367. The latter is the statement in the *Visit.* of 1567, and has probabilities in its favour. The charters state Richard del Crosse to have been the son of Katherine, but do not name his father, and he is not named in the remainders to Hugh's feoffment of 1395. Richard del Crosse first occurs in the charters in 1400-1 (when, if he were son of Hugh, he could not have been of full age); *Towneley MS.* GG, no. 2526; Crosse D. no. 96. On the other hand, in a writ excusing him from serving on juries, dated 1445, he is said to be over sixty years of age, while Richard the son of John and Katherine would have been nearly eighty years of age; *Towneley MS.* GG, no. 2286. In 1423-4 Richard Aymory son of Henry Aymoryson (i.e. son of Aymory son of William) released to his 'cousin' Richard del Crosse all his right in land which had belonged to Aymory the Walker, son of William, son of Aymory de Wigan; *Towneley MS.* GG, no. 2511.

Richard del Crosse prospered. He was receiver for Lady Lovell (*ibid.* GG, no. 2199); and acquired lands in Liverpool and Chorley at the beginning of the 15th century. Settling in the former town he and his successors had little further direct connexion with Wigan. A schedule of lands in Wigan included in the marriage settlement of John Crosse and Alice Moore in 1566 is printed in Crosse D. no. 224. Some of these were sold in 1591 and later years; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 53, m. 13, &c. For a complaint by John Crosse regarding trespass on his lands at Wigan see *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 203.

¹⁰⁸ A pedigree was recorded at the *Visit.* of 1664 (Chet. Soc.), 193. A descendant acquired Foxholes in Rochdale by marriage with an Entwisle heiress; Fishwick, *Rochdale*, 411. The surname is derived from Markland in Pemberton. Adam son of Richard de Marklan(d) attested

By an inquisition taken in 1323 it was found that one William de Marclan had held two messuages and two acres of land and half an acre of meadow in Wigan of the rector by the service of 12d. yearly, and other lands in Shevington of Margaret Banastre. He granted them to feoffees, who in turn granted a moiety to Robert de Holand. The last-named at Christmas 1317 assigned an annual rent of 29s. 6d. out of his

a charter dated about 1280; Matthew and Henry one in 1323; Crosse D. no. 13, 34.

John and Matthew Markland occur in the time of Richard II, and John son of Matthew Markland in 1413; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 253. John Markland of Wigan, mercer, occurs in 1443 and 1445; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 5, m. 1; 7, m. 2, 6 d. Alexander son of Matthew Markland was one of the receivers of the persecuted priests in 1586; Bridgeman, *Wigan Ch.* 166, quoting *Harl. MS.* 360. Ralph Markland, as a landowner, contributed to the subsidy in 1628; Norris D. (B.M.).

Captain Gerard Markland had served in a regiment of horse raised for the Parliament, but disbanded in 1648, after which he applied for arrears of pay. He may be the alderman Gerard Markland who left £5 to the poor of Wigan; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, i, 173; Bridgeman, *Wigan Ch.* 716. A short letter of his is printed in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 62.

¹⁰⁴ Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 253. Grants of land were made to Roger del Marsh by Richard son of Adam son of Orm de Wigan and by Adam son of Roger son of Orm de Wigan in 1322 and 1336. In 1323-4 John son of Robert del Marsh granted his inheritance to John del Marsh and Roger his brother.

John son of Roger del Marsh gave land in Scholefield to Robert de Laitthwaite and Anabel his wife.

In 1398-9 Adam del Marsh received from the feoffees the lands he had granted them with remainders to Roger his son by his first wife; this seems to have been upon the occasion of his later marriage with Joan, daughter of Hugh de Winstanley.

Deeds of the time of Hen. VI show the succession; Roger—s. William, who married Isabel—s. Robert, whose wife was Margaret.

In the time of Hen. VIII the lands of this family appear to have been sold to Thomas Hesketh.

¹⁰⁵ The following occur in the 14th and 15th centuries: Baxter, Bowwright, Carpenter, Ironmonger, Litster, Lorimer, Potter, Skinner, Tanner, Teinturer, Walker, and Wright.

Three minor families occur in the Visitations. The Rigbys of Wigan and Peel in Little Hulton recorded a pedigree in 1613; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 65. In 1664 Colonel William Daniell of Wigan recorded a pedigree; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 95. Also the Pennington family; *ibid.* 232. David de Pennington and Margery his wife occur in pleas of 1374; *De Banco R.* 455, m. 424 d.; 457, m. 341. Margery afterwards married Richard del Ford, and in 1384 a settlement by fine was made between them and John de Swinley and Alice his wife concerning the latter's inheritance; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 2, m. 27.

For the Baldwins of Wigan see *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 54.

share to Aline the recluse of Wigan for her maintenance. This payment ceased when Sir Robert's lands were forfeited; whereupon the recluse petitioned for its restoration, and inquiry was made.^{105a}

William Ford and the widows of James Houghton and Nicholas Standish contributed to a subsidy of Mary's reign as landowners.¹⁰⁶ The following were returned as freeholders in 1600: Gilbert Barrow, Peter Marsh, Oliver Markland, William Foster, Hamlet Green, Charles Leigh, William Burgess, Edward Challoner, John Tarleton, Gilbert Bank, Ralph Markland of Meadows; Thomas Molyneux and Edward Laithwaite of Wigan Woodhouses; Alexander Ford of Swinley, William and Hugh Langshaw, and William Bankes of Scholes.¹⁰⁷ William Ford contributed to the subsidy of 1628 as a landowner.¹⁰⁸

Wigan people generally were royalists, but William Pilkington was in 1650 singled out as a 'grand delinquent'; he escaped with a fine of £29 5s.¹⁰⁹ Minor offenders against the Parliament were Robert Baron, William Brown, and William Tempest.¹¹⁰ The following 'papists' registered estates at Wigan in 1717: Nicholas Mather of Abram, Richard Tootell, Thomas Naylor of Orrell, Gilbert Thornton, Thomas Scott, gent., John Thornton, Dr. Thomas Worthington, and Anne Laithwaite of Borwick.¹¹¹

The parish church has been described above. The first additional church in the township in connexion with the Establishment was St. George's, between Standishgate and the Douglas, consecrated in 1781. A district was assigned to it in 1843, and this became a parish in 1864, on the resignation of Sir Henry Gunning, rector, as did the two following:¹¹² St. Catherine's, Scholes, consecrated in 1841, had a separate district assigned in 1843.¹¹³ There is a small graveyard attached. St. Thomas's, consecrated in 1851, had in the following year a district assigned to it.¹¹⁴ The rector of Wigan is patron of the above churches. St. James's, Poolstock, was consecrated in 1866, for a district formed in 1863. The patronage is vested in Mr. J. C. Eckersley.¹¹⁵ St. Andrew's, Woodhouse Lane, consecrated in 1882, had a district assigned to it in 1871.¹¹⁶ The church of St. Michael and All Angels, Swinley, was consecrated in 1878 as a chapel of ease to the parish church, and became parochial in 1881.¹¹⁷ The patronage of these two churches is vested in the rector of Wigan.

The various bodies of Methodists have in all eight churches and mission-rooms, the Wesleyans having two, the Primitive Methodists three, the Independents two, and the United Free Church one. The Wesleyans have also built the Queen's Hall, a large structure opened in 1908.

A Particular or Calvinistic Baptist congregation was formed in 1795 by seceders from the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion (St. Paul's);¹¹⁸ the chapel in King Street was opened in 1854. There is another chapel in Platt Lane.

What provision was made by those who became Nonconformists by the Act of 1662 does not appear. In 1689 William Laithwaite's barn was certified as a meeting-place of the Wigan Dissenters,¹¹⁹ and two years later Roger Kenyon knew of two meeting-places, one held by Mr. Green, the supporter of Presbyterianism in Hindley, and the other by 'dissenters who do furiously dissent from each other.'¹²⁰ An 'old English Presbyterian congregation' is mentioned in 1773, and a little later William Davenport, also minister at Hindley, was in charge. He was probably a Unitarian, but after his death the chapel was about 1797 secured for the Scottish Presbyterians, who have retained possession to the present time. Trinity Presbyterian Church was built upon the old site in 1877.¹²¹

The Congregationalists formed a church about 1777, probably as a protest against the Unitarianism taught at the existing chapel; in 1785 they opened a chapel, now St. Paul's Congregational Church. For some time it belonged to the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. Becoming 'unhealthy' in 1839, it was dissolved and reformed.¹²² A new Gothic church replaced the old building in 1902. A new minister coming to Wigan in 1812 drew a congregation from dissatisfied Nonconformists, and a chapel was opened in 1818. Hope Congregational Church, opened in 1889, is a short distance from this older chapel, and continues its work.¹²³ Silverwell Congregational chapel originated in a secession from St. Paul's in 1867 and continued till 1888, when it was bought by the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company.¹²⁴ There is a chapel in Gidlow Lane.

The Welsh Presbyterians have a place of worship; the Christian Brethren have two; and the Catholic

^{105a} Inq. a.g.d. 17 Edw. II, no. 137; Anct. Petitions, P.R.O. 150-7470.

¹⁰⁶ Masey of Rixton D.

¹⁰⁷ Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 239-43. Richard Molyneux of Wigan Woodhouses was trustee for lands in Orrell in 1522; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 11, m. 192. Thomas Molyneux was buried at Wigan, 18 Nov. 1611. John Molyneux of the same place followed; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 279. In the same work (ii, 154) is the inquisition taken after the death of John Lowe of Aspull, who died in 1619, holding lands in Wigan.

¹⁰⁸ Norris D. (B.M.).

¹⁰⁹ Cal. of Com. for Compounding, iii, 2175. 'It was by his aid that the Earl of Derby got into Wigan; he helped in its defence, assisted Prince Rupert with hay and money, and told the Earl of Derby that all the Wiganers would go with the Prince to York or Liverpool and turn out the Roundheads; and when others refused, he went himself.' He

had an estate of great value, which he had gone to London to underrate.

¹¹⁰ Ibid. iv, 2913; iii, 1804, 2011.

¹¹¹ Engl. Cath. Nonjurors, 97, 124, 125, 136, 144. At the time of the Oates Plot Dr. Worthington of Wigan and his son Thomas fled into Yorkshire for fear of an indictment; Lydiat Hall, 125, 126. 'Old Dr. Worthington' in 1682 entreated Roger Kenyon to withdraw the warrant out against him; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 139; Dr. Thomas Worthington was with other suspected persons imprisoned in 1689; ibid. 314.

¹¹² Bridgeman, op. cit. 783; Lond. Gaz. 1 Aug. 1843; 28 July 1863. Under an Act obtained in 1904, St. George's will be removed to the east side of the Douglas. The Rev. Benjamin Powell, incumbent from 1821 to 1860, was the father of Sir Francis Sharp Powell, bart., M.P. for Wigan from 1885 to the present.

¹¹³ Bridgeman, op. cit. 786; Lond. Gaz. 1 Aug. 1843; 14 June 1864; 14 Jan. 1868. There is a mission church in Whelley.

¹¹⁴ Bridgeman, op. cit. 788; Lond. Gaz. 24 Feb. 1852; 14 June 1864; 19 May 1876.

¹¹⁵ Bridgeman, op. cit. 788; Lond. Gaz. 1 May 1863; 28 July 1863; 5 Aug. 1870. There are two Eckersley memorial brasses in the church. There is a licensed chapel at Worsley Mesnes.

¹¹⁶ Bridgeman, op. cit. 789; Lond. Gaz. 28 Mar. 1871; 28 Apr. 1871; 13 Apr. 1883. The incumbent, the Rev. W. A. Wickham, has given assistance to the editors.

¹¹⁷ Bridgeman, op. cit. 790; Lond. Gaz. 5 Apr. 1881; 15 June 1883.

¹¹⁸ Nightingale, Lancs. Nonconformity, iv, 84. For notice of the congregation in 1798 see Rippon, Bapt. Reg. iii, 21.

¹¹⁹ Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 232.

¹²⁰ Ibid. 270.

¹²¹ Nightingale, op. cit. iv, 67.

¹²² Ibid. iv, 74.

¹²³ Ibid. iv, 84.

¹²⁴ Ibid. iv, 88.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Apostolic Church has a meeting-room. There are two unsectarian mission-rooms.

The Swedenborgians have a meeting-place called New Jerusalem.

Something has already been recorded of the loyalty of a large number of the people of Wigan to the ancient faith at the Reformation.¹²⁵ In 1681 there were ninety-one 'convicted recusants' in Wigan, and an attempt to levy a fine for recusancy—a result of the Protestant agitation of the time—led to a riot.¹²⁶ The Jesuits were in charge of the mission. In the time of James II they had a flourishing school and well-frequented chapel, but at the Revolution the excited mob destroyed the buildings and the work was stopped for a short time.¹²⁷ The Society of Jesus, however, still possesses the ancient property. Fr. James Canell is known to have been there in 1696, and died at Wigan 1722.¹²⁸ Fr. Charles Brockholes built a house about 1740, the upper room being designed as a chapel.¹²⁹ Near this a chapel was built in 1785, and enlargement being necessary it was replaced by the present church of St. John in 1819. It is still served by the Jesuits.¹³⁰ The other churches, served by secular clergy, are St. Mary's,

Standishgate, built in 1818;^{130a} St. Patrick's, Scholes, founded in 1847 and rebuilt in 1880; St. Joseph's, 1870; and the Sacred Heart, Springfield, 1903. A convent of Sisters of Notre Dame is served from St. John's.¹³¹

The grammar school was founded before 1596.

PEMBERTON

Pemberton, 1212.

Pemberton is cut off from Wigan on the north-east by the River Douglas, and from Ince on the east by another brook running into that stream. Through the township runs eastward the brook dividing Orrell from Winstanley. Going north from this brook on the eastern side are found Hindley Hall, Worsley Hall, Newtown, Laithwaite House, Marsh Green, Walthew House, and Markland¹; and on the western side Tunstead, and Lamberhead Green, Norley, Kit Green, and Orrell City. To the south, on the eastern side lie Smithy Brook, Worsley Mesnes, Goose Green, Hawkley,² and Wheatlees. The lowest ground is that in the Douglas valley; the surface rises to the south-west, where a height of

¹²⁵ E.g. in the account of Rector Fleetwood. In 1580 the sons of Ford of Swinley and Markland were being educated beyond the seas, 'where they were accustomed and nourished in papistry'; Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 218, 226, 240. For Alexander Markland see Foley, *Rec. Soc. Jesus*, vi, 147; *Douay Diaries*, 12, 321, &c. For James Ford, *ibid.*, 12, 202, &c.

In 1583 the Bishop of Chester described the 'papists' about Preston, Wigan, and Prescot, as 'most obstinate and contemptuous,' and desired the Privy Council to arrange 'to deal severely and roundly' with them; *ibid.* 222 (from S.P. Dom. Eliz. clxiii, 84).

The story told by John Laithwaite, born at Wigan in 1585, gives a picture from the other side. He was the son of Henry Laithwaite by his wife Jane Bolton, and he and three brothers became Jesuits and two of them laboured in England. He stated, on entering the English college at Rome in 1603, 'I made my rudiments at Blackrod under a Protestant schoolmaster, with two of my brothers; but being a Catholic, our parents removed us and we received instruction at home from a Catholic neighbour for about half a year. At length it was arranged for our attending schools at Wigan until we were older, and that I did for four years or more. My father's family is descended from the Laithwaites, a wealthy family of the middle class.

'For his faithful adherence to the Catholic religion my father was driven away by the Protestants, and compelled to abandon all his property and possessions, and seek an asylum in another county, until at length, by favour of Henry Earl of Derby, he was reinstated in his property, but rather in the condition of a serf, totally dependent upon the pleasure and ambition of the earl, who had the power of committing or discharging him at will. He was thus enabled to live quietly and securely at home, protected by the earl from the insults of the heretics, for the space of two years; after which, at the earl's pleasure, he was thrown into Lancaster Gaol, but was liberated after two months, on ac-

count of corporal infirmity, and returning home with health completely broken, he died a fortnight after.

'My mother, who is descended from the ancient stock of the Boltons, persevering in the Catholic faith, about three years after my father's death suffered the loss of her whole property; but death at length released her from all her tribulations.' A Joan Laithwaite, widow, of Pemberton, was 'a recusant and indicted thereof' in 1590; *Lydiat Hall*, 247.

'I have five brothers, of whom the eldest, upon my mother's death, yielding to the solicitations and threats of many and the dread of the loss of his property, unhappily lapsed into heresy. . . . My second brother is a Catholic, and (as I hear) is a priest in Spain. My third brother is now a Protestant. In the first or second year after my mother's death he was seized by the pursuivants who are employed to hunt down the Catholics, and was taken before the Bishop of Chester, who endeavoured both by threats and blandishments to entice him to heresy, but in vain, for he preferred torture and death itself to abandoning his religion. But it seems his words were widely different from his actions, for having been discharged from custody, being under age, he was afterwards seduced by a certain intimate friend and, now, though utterly ignorant, yet he is obstinate, and as he declares, acts by the inspiration of the Spirit. My fourth and fifth brothers were always brought up Catholics; the younger of them is now in grammar at Douay. I have two sisters, both Catholics; one married, one still a child. I was always a Catholic.' Foley, *Rec. Soc. Jesus*, iv, 641, 642. The stories of the other brothers (*op. cit.*) are full of interest.

The Recusant Roll of 1641 shows but few names in Wigan township; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 239.

¹²⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 128, 132. The bailiffs made a distress on the goods of Anne, widow of Richard Pennington, for a fine of £100. A great disturbance ensued; the bailiffs were kept imprisoned in the house for an hour and

a half, and on venturing into the street were set upon by 'some hundreds,' and the distress rescued, the men hardly escaping with their lives.

¹²⁷ Foley, *op. cit.* v, 319. 'Some of the fathers resided there and taught several classes, numbering more than a hundred scholars. . . . There were constant sermons, which the mayor, or chief magistrate of the town, and his suite were accustomed to attend. . . . The Society had very large chapels in other places, which were much better attended than the neighbouring Protestant churches.' These sentences are from the Annual Letters of 1685, &c. In 1687 Bishop Leyburn confirmed 1,331 persons.

Dr. Kuerden passing through Wigan about 1695, after crossing the Mill Bridge from Scholes, saw 'without the bars, a fair built house lately styled a college, with officers of learning belonging to it, but since violently pulled down, and the ruins thereof yet remaining, but neither Romanist master nor scholars are left.' Thence by the bars he passed into Millgate; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 214.

¹²⁸ Foley, *op. cit.* v, 405. His stipend in 1701 amounted to £31 4s., of which £10 came from the people; *ibid.* 321.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.* v, 406. His income in 1750 was £47 10s., of which £18 came from his family and £6 10s. from the congregation; sixty general confessions were made (for the jubilee), and the 'customers' or attendants numbered 300. Bishop Matthew Gibson confirmed 230 in 1784, when there were 660 Easter communions; in 1793 the numbers were 285 and 300 respectively. The return made to the Bishop of Chester in 1767 shows an increase of 'papists' from 594 in 1717 to 1,194 in the main portion of the parish, apart from the chapels; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 215.

¹³⁰ *Liverpool Cath. Ann.* 1901.

^{130a} For the controversy about it see Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv, 270.

¹³¹ *Liverpool Cath. Ann.* 1901.

¹ Ancient spellings: Marclane, 1276; Marghlands, xvi cent.

² Or Hawcliff.

245 ft. is attained. The area is 2,894 acres.³ The population in 1901 was 21,664, including Goose Green, Highfield, Little Lane, and other hamlets. The whole district is unpicturesque, bare and open, occupied for the most part by collieries, mine shafts, and pit banks. There are, however, fields where some crops are raised, potatoes and oats surviving the smoke of the environs. Pastures are scattered about also. The soil is clay and loam, over Coal Measures and stone.

There are several important roads. That from Ormskirk to Wigan enters the township at Lamberhead Green and passes through Newtown, where it is joined by the road from St. Helens through Billinge, and by that from Warrington to Wigan, through Goose Green. This last road has a branch to Wigan through Worsley Mesnes. The principal railway is the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's line from Liverpool to Wigan, which has a station called Pemberton; a loop line, avoiding Wigan, goes east to join the Wigan and Bolton line. The same company's Wigan and Southport railway crosses the northern corner of the township. There are minor lines for the service of the collieries.

The Local Government Act of 1858 was adopted by the township in 1872.⁴ The board was changed to an urban district council of fifteen members by the Act of 1894. It has now been dissolved and the township added to the borough of Wigan, with four wards each returning three councillors and having an alderman.

A hospital was erected in 1886 by the local board. A public park was given by Colonel B. H. Blundell in 1903; and a Carnegie library has been opened.

Coal-mining is the principal industry. There are stone quarries, boiler works, iron foundry, cotton mill, and brick-making. The soil is loam and clay, with subsoil of clay, stone, and coal; potatoes and oats are grown, and there is some pasturage.

The pedestal and portion of a cross exist at Goose Green.⁵

There was formerly a burning well at Hawkley.⁶

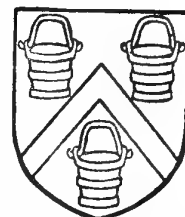
At Lamberhead Green in 1775 was born William Atherton, a Wesleyan divine, president of the Conference in 1846. He died in 1850.⁷

Before the Conquest, as afterwards, *MANOR PEMBERTON* seems to have formed one of the berewicks or members of the manor of Newton.⁸ It is so regarded in the inquisitions.⁹

During the 12th century it was held in thegnage by a certain Alan,¹⁰ whose son Alan, settling at Windle, was known as Alan de Windle. At the Survey of 1212 the latter was holding Pemberton, assessed

as two plough-lands, by the rent of 20s. and the service of finding a judge for the court of Newton.¹¹ Like other Windle properties this mesne lordship may have descended to the Burnhulls¹² and Gerards¹³; no record of it occurs in their inquisitions, but Sir Thomas Gerard, who died in 1621, held certain lands in the township 'of the lords of Pemberton.'¹⁴ It seems, however, to have been alienated to the Walton family,¹⁵ and so to have descended with Northleigh or *NORLEY* to Legh of Lyme.¹⁶

The first Alan de Pemberton had created a subordinate manor for a younger son, known as Adam de Pemberton.¹⁷ He in 1212 was holding it of Alan de Windie, and had granted out a quarter of it to Henry son of Lawrence, who in turn had granted an oxgang, i.e. a quarter of his share, to Alan son of Aldith.¹⁸ Adam de Pemberton made grants to the Hospitallers¹⁹ and to Cocksand Abbey.²⁰ He was



PEMBERTON. Argent a chevron between three buckets sable with hoops and handles or.

³ 2,895, including 15 acres of inland water; Census of 1901.

⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 1872.

⁵ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xiv, 235.

⁶ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 563, quoting Bowen's *Geog.* Roger Lowe records that on 1 June 1665 he went to see the burning well at Pemberton, 'and we had two eggs which was so done by no material fire'; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 180.

⁷ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁸ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 286.

⁹ See for example *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 138; *ibid.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 105.

¹⁰ In the Pipe Roll of 1200-1 the sheriff rendered account of 10 marks from Alan son of Alan for having seisin of the land of Pemberton and for his relief; also for a writ of right against Nicholas le Boteler, formerly deputy sheriff, concerning 40s. already paid; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 132, 141.

In 1202 Edusa, widow of Alan de Windle, claimed dower in Pemberton from Alan son of Alan; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 37.

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

¹² See the case cited below.

¹³ In the inquisition made in 1447 after the death of Sir Peter Gerard it was found that he had held messuages, lands, and tenements, rents, and services in

Pemberton, but the jurors did not know of whom they were held; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1465.

¹⁴ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 300.

¹⁵ Alan de Windle granted to Master Adam de Walton the homage of Adam son of William de Pemberton, and this being transferred to Adam de Walton, lord of Walton le Dale, was by him granted to Thurstan de Northleigh in 1316; *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 509. In 1292 Adam de Pemberton was nonsuited in a claim against Adam de Northleigh; *Assize R.* 408, m. 43. In 1305 Adam de Pemberton claimed estovers as against Thurstan de Northleigh and Maud, the widow of Adam de Northleigh, and his claim was allowed; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 258b. Adam de Pemberton acknowledged that Thurstan and Maud had a right to housebote and haybote without view of the forester, but they had cut down their wood beyond due measure, 93 oaks having been removed; *Coram Rege R.* 184, m. 53. By a fine of 1321 7 messuages, 2 oxgangs and 37 acres of land and 5 acres of meadow in Pemberton were settled upon Thurstan de Northleigh and Margery his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 40; see also ii, 33, 43. Margery, widow of Thurstan de Northleigh, occurs in 1346; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 31.

¹⁶ Robert de Legh of Adlington and

William de Radcliffe of Smithills married respectively Maud and Katherine, daughters and co-heirs of Thurstan de Northleigh in Pemberton, by his wife Margery, daughter and heir of John de Walton; *Ormerod, Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 661; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 35; *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 256-9.

In 1448 Robert Cantsfield of Pemberton, holding of Peter de Legh, had a dispute with John Pemberton; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 12, m. 2, 14.

In the inquisition (1528) after the death of Sir Piers Legh his lands in Pemberton were said to be held directly of Thomas Langton; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 63. In right of Norley the Leghs of Lyme had a chapel in Wigan Church, which was given up to the rector in 1682; *Bridgeman, Wigan Ch.* 694.

¹⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 75. That Adam was son of the elder Alan appears from the Burnhull case cited below.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* It is probable that one of these grants is represented by Tunstead.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 76. No grant in Pemberton is mentioned in the list of the Hospitallers' lands in 1292 in the *Plac. de Quo War.* or in the rental of 1540.

²⁰ *Cocksand Chbart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 668-71. He gave land called Ashberna ridding, within bounds starting at the Douglas and going up Whittle Brook to Flax ridding; across the carr to the syke

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still living in 1246.²¹ His descendant William died about 1292,²² leaving a son Adam,²³ who in 1331 made a settlement of the manor, his son William, who had married Eleanor, being the heir.²⁴

In or before 1362 William died, leaving Eleanor a widow,²⁵ with six children. Thurstan, the heir, was a minor, and his wardship was in 1367 claimed by Robert de Legh and William son of Robert de Radcliffe, in right of their wives.²⁶ Thurstan died soon afterwards and his five sisters were his heirs. One of these died young; the other four each had a share, and it is easy to trace the descent of two: that

of Emma, who married Robert de Hindley of Aspull;²⁷ and of Katherine, who married Alexander de Worsley.²⁸ The family of Molyneux of Rainhill had Hawkley in Pemberton, and in 1578 acquired a fourth part of the manor.²⁹ As late as 1415, however, the lord of the manor was said to be Henry de Pemberton.³⁰

But few particulars can be given of the descent of the various portions of the manor. *HINDLEY HALL* became the property of Meyrick Bankes of Winstanley, and is held by his trustees.³¹ The Worsleys of *WORSLEY MESNES*³² were succeeded by the Downes

between Stephen's assart and the charcoal-man's assart, and by the syke to the Douglas. He also granted an assart which Randle de Pemberton had held, and another called White's cross. Henry son of Lawrence released his share of these lands to the canons.

The abbot shortly afterwards (before 1235) gave them to William son of Richard White of Wigan, who had married Hawise, daughter of Adam de Pemberton, at a yearly rent of 12d.; *ibid.* 671. About 1268 John the Smith held these lands by the same rent and a payment of $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark at the death of wife or heir; *ibid.* 668. For the inquiries after the death of Edmund the Smith of Pemberton in 1408, see *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 92.

²¹ Assize R. 404, m. 9. Adam de Pemberton sued Peter de Burnhull for 200 acres in Pemberton, of which Alan, the plaintiff's father, was seised in the time of Henry II, i.e. before July 1189. The decision was committed to the hazard of a duel, and Adam's man Philip being defeated, Peter de Burnhull was allowed to hold the land in peace. The sureties for Philip were Alan de Windle, William and James de Pemberton, and John del Marsh. See also Assize R. 454, m. 25.

At the same time Adam de Pemberton was summoned to answer Robert son of Hugh, who complained that the lord of Newton compelled him to do service to the three-weeks court at Newton, which Adam as mesne tenant should perform. Robert's tenement was 17 acres, for which he paid a rent of 7d.; Assize R. 404, m. 12.

Adam and William his son, together with James de Pemberton, were charged with having disseised William White, John del Marsh, and Adam his brother of their common of pasture in Pemberton; *ibid.* m. 2. Peter de Burnhull also claimed 6 acres in Ince from Adam de Pemberton, William his son, and James son of Henry; *ibid.* m. 12 d. The last may be the James de Pemberton of the preceding case; then the father may be the Henry son of Lawrence of 1212.

²² The exact relationship is uncertain. A case in 1254, in which an Adam son of William was defendant, alludes to William de Pemberton as if he were then dead; Cur. Reg. R. 154, m. 20. In 1292 William son of Roger de Ince acquired a messuage and two oxgangs in Pemberton from William son of Adam de Pemberton and Mary his wife; *Final Conc.* i, 176. Two years later Mary, widow of William, did not prosecute the claim she made against Adam son of William son of Adam de Pemberton; Assize R. 1299, m. 14 d. John son of William de Pemberton was of full age in 1292; Assize R. 468, m. 27 d.

²³ Adam de Pemberton was both

plaintiff and defendant in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 58 d. 43. Adam and Henry de Pemberton were jurors in 1293; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 276. Hugh de Pemberton, enfeoffed by Adam de Pemberton (probably the grandfather), recovered seisin of a messuage, mill, &c., against Adam de Pemberton and Robert de Rode; Assize R. 1306, m. 16. The fine of 1304 (*Final Conc.* i, 203) may refer to a later agreement between the parties.

²⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 79.

William son of Hugh de Pemberton is mentioned in 1343; Assize R. 430, m. 26.

Hugh de Pemberton, rector of Brindle, was about this time engaged in a number of disputes and settlements in Pemberton; possibly he was the younger son of Adam mentioned in 1331. In 1356 Thomas de Pemberton and many others, including Henry de Pemberton the elder, Henry his son, Edmund and Lawrence de Pemberton, and several 'nailers,' were convicted of having disseised Rector Hugh of two messuages and lands in Pemberton; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 5. Roger de Winstanley was defendant in another case; *ibid.* m. 5 d. In 1365 and 1366 Emma, widow of Roger de Winstanley, who afterwards married John de Ince, brought a suit against the same Hugh; De Banco R. 421, m. 504 d.; 425, m. 253 d. See also *Final Conc.* ii, 153.

²⁵ In 1362 Eleanor, widow of Adam [William] de Pemberton, and other executors of the will of William son of Adam de Pemberton, gave half a mark for a writ respecting a false judgement; Fine R. 163, m. 7.

²⁶ De Banco R. 427, m. 236; 463, m. 389, from which it appears that four of the daughters had by 1376 married as follows: Agnes to Alexander de Lynalx, Katherine to Alexander de Worsley; Alice to Roger son of Richard de Atherton, and Emma to Robert de Hindley. The other daughter was named Joan.

²⁷ See above, and *Visit.* of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 117. In 1531 it was found that Hugh Hindley of Aspull had held six messuages, 60 acres of land, &c., and a water-mill in Pemberton, of Thomas Langton in socage, by the rent of 10s. per annum, i.e. a moiety of the ancient thegnage rent of the whole manor; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 22. He had two of the shares, as will be seen below.

²⁸ The relationship of Alexander to the main Worsley stock is unknown. An Alexander son of Richard son of Henry de Worsley occurs in 1334, but can scarcely have been the husband of Katherine; Coram Rege R. 297, m. 120.

In October, 1431, a writ of redisseisin was issued in favour of Robert de Sankey, Hugh de Hindley, and Alice de Parr, against William de Worsley and Alice, widow of Jordan de Worsley, regarding

lands and tenements in Pemberton and Hindley; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 32. Hugh Worsley of Pemberton is mentioned in 1470; Towneley MS. GG, no. 2671. For a curious claim made after his death see *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 109.

The Worsley portion of the manor was in 1611 said to be held of Richard Fleetwood, baron of Newton, by a rent of 5s. the service for a quarter of the manor; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 172.

²⁹ From the preceding note it will be seen that a quarter of the manor is unaccounted for. Nothing further is known of William de Pemberton's daughter Agnes, wife of Alexander de Lynalx. Alice, who married Roger de Atherton, may have been ancestor of the Athertons of later times.

It appears from the last note that Robert de Sankey and Alice de Parr were lords of the manor in 1431, in addition to the Worsleys and Hindleys. One of the latter married a Parr heiress, apparently the Alice de Parr just named, so securing the estate they had later in Parr and a second quarter of the manor of Pemberton. The Sankey quarter seems to have descended to Thomas Sankey and Thomas his son and heir apparent, who in 1578 sold it to Thomas Molyneux of Hawkley, in whose family it afterwards descended; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 40, m. 171.

³⁰ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 103. Henry, son of Henry de Pemberton, who had brothers William and Peter, occurs in 1430; Towneley MS. GG, no. 2675; and Henry de Pemberton in 1447; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* ii, 54.

³¹ A moiety of the manor of Pemberton, i.e. the Hindley portion, was in the possession of Robert Bankes of Winstanley in August 1721, and appears to have descended with Winstanley; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 515, m. 4; 571, m. 6 d.; 628, m. 7.

³² The family attained some prominence in the 16th century. The Worsleys of the Isle of Wight were the most conspicuous offshoot; Sir James Worsley, their founder, in 1526 complained of the destruction of fences in the Crossfield; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 140. Sir James's will is in P.C.C. Ralph Worsley obtained a grant of Birkenhead Priory. Ottwell Worsley was concerned in various suits in 1525; *ibid.* i, 130, 133. A pedigree was recorded in 1613; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 72.

James Worsley purchased land in Pemberton from Sir Robert Worsley o' Booths and Robert, the latter's son and heir apparent, and Elizabeth his wife, in 1562; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 24, m. 61.

James Worsley in 1570 had a dispute

of Wardley⁸³ and their estates are now held by the Earl of Ellesmere.⁸⁴ The Molyneuxs of *HAWKLEY* continued in possession until the death of Bryan William Molyneux in 1805.⁸⁵ By his will the Rev. William Hockenull of Lymm in Cheshire succeeded, and assumed the surname of Molyneux.⁸⁶

Hawkley, however, was afterwards sold, and is now the property of the trustees of Meyrick Bankes.⁸⁷

The estate called *TUNSTEAD* was in the possession of a branch of the Pembertons during the whole of the 15th century.⁸⁸ One of the daughters and co-heirs of George Pemberton then carried it by mar-

with James Winstanley and Thomas Taylor respecting lands abutting on Salterford Brook; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 403. (It may be stated by the way, that an Adam the Salter and his wife Juliana had a tenement in Pemberton in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 44.) James Worsley died in September 1590, holding the capital messuage or manor house called the hall of Worsley, and other houses and lands, of Thomas Langton by a rent of 5s.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xv, no. 29.

His brother Ralph succeeded. He was one of the 'comers to church but no communicants' in 1590; *Lydiat Hall*, 246. He had spent some time in Salford gaol for religion in 1582; *Engl. Martyrs* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), 23-5. Dying in 1610 it was found that he had held the 'hall of Worsley' in Pemberton with messuages, lands, and rents there, and in Parr, Winstanley, Wigan, and Hindley. The Pemberton lands were held of Richard Fleetwood in socage, by a rent of 5s. but part had belonged to Upholland Priory, and was held of the king by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee and 2s. rent. His widow Ellen was in possession in 1611, and his heirs were his sister Alice, aged sixty years, and Roger Downes of Wardley, son of another sister, Elizabeth; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 171-3.

An account of the sinking of a coal pit on his estate in 1600 is printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* vii, 49-53.

⁸⁸ Roger Downes represented Wigan in the Parliaments of 1601 and 1620; *Pink and Beaven, Parl. Rep. of Lancs.* 223, 224. He was buried at Wigan 6 July 1638. A monument to his grandson Roger, who died in 1676, is in Wigan Church. See the pedigree in *Dugdale, Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 100, and the account of Worsley.

⁸⁴ In a fine concerning the Wardley estates in 1741 George Lewis Scott was plaintiff and James Cholmondeley and Penelope his wife were defendants; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 327, m. 80. Lady Penelope sold them to the Duke of Bridgewater in 1760.

⁸⁵ Some particulars as to this family will be found in the accounts of Rainhill and Whiston.

The *Visit.* of 1567 suggests that their coming to Pemberton was due to marriage with the heiress of the Ince family. Gilbert de Ince of Hawkley occurs in 1374; *Inq. a.q.d.* 48 Edw. III, no. 19; see also *Coram Rege R.* 426. John Molyneux of Hawkley occurs in 1469 and 1490-1; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 245, no. 1012; *Towneley MS.* GG, no. 2537.

An agreement was made in 1512 between Richard Molyneux of Hawkley or Hawcliffe and Thomas Gerard of Ince for the marriage of the former's son Richard (? Roger) with the latter's daughter Elizabeth; *Chet. P.*

In 1543 Thomas Molyneux, son of Roger and the last-named Elizabeth, and Elizabeth his wife had a dispute with Roger Molyneux concerning Hitchcock carr; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i,

174. A settlement of lands in Pemberton and Hawkley was made by fine in 1546 between Roger Molyneux and Thomas, his son and heir apparent, and Elizabeth his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 12, m. 193. Roger was living in 1547; *ibid.* bde. 12, m. 250.

Hawkley Hall is mentioned in a dispute between John Kitchen and Isabel his daughter and Thomas Molyneux, the owner, in 1561; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 228. Thomas Molyneux and his second wife Sibyl occur in various fines concerning lands in Pemberton and Markland from 1572; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F., bdes.* 34, m. 39, &c. 'Thomas Molyneux of Hawkley, gent., in lands £40 and in goods £100,' was a recusant in 1577; *Lydiat Hall*, 215, quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. cxviii, 45. He was buried at Wigan 16 May 1586; and soon afterwards disputes arose between his son and heir Richard and Sibyl the widow. In the pleadings the descent is thus given: Richard Molyneux-s. and h. Roger-s. and h. Thomas-s. and h. Richard. The estate is described as a capital messuage called Hawkley, containing demesne lands in Hawkley and Pemberton, and various lands in Aughton and Uplitherland of very good yearly value; *Duchy of Lanc. Pleas.* Eliz. cliv, M. 11; *Decrees and Orders*, Eliz. xx, fol. 37.

Richard Molyneux of Hawkley was in 1590 among the 'comers to church, but no communicants,' but he and his family appear to have soon afterwards conformed to the Established religion; *Lydiat Hall*, 246 (quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxxv, 4). Pedigrees were reconfirmed in 1567 and 1664; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 108, 200.

Richard Molyneux and Thomas his son and heir-apparent made a settlement of the manor of Pemberton in 1607; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 71, no. 25. Richard paid £10 in 1631 on refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 213. He was still living in 1664, but Thomas was dead, and his son Richard, aged forty at the Visitation in that year, soon afterwards succeeded to the estate. Early in 1681 he made a settlement of the manor and various lands in Pemberton, as also in Wigan, Ince, Standish, and Croft, Anne his wife, and Hugh his son and heir-apparent being joined as defendants; *ibid.* bde. 206, m. 91. Richard Molyneux was buried at Wigan 31 Oct. 1681; Hugh succeeded, but appears to have had no issue, and administration of his estate was granted at Chester in 1687.

William Molyneux succeeded his brother Hugh; he was buried at Warrington in 1698 and there is an inscription in the churchyard commemorating him; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 216. His son William was succeeded by an uncle, Reginald, brother of the preceding William and Hugh; and in turn was succeeded by his sons William (buried at Wigan 4 Nov. 1740) and Richard (buried at Warrington in 1748). In a settlement made in 1721, William Molyneux, gentleman, being in possession, their part of the manor is described as 'the

fourth part'; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 288, m. 36. A monumental inscription for Richard Molyneux exists in Warrington Churchyard; *Local Glean.* loc. cit.

Hawkley descended to his only son Richard, who married Jane daughter and heir of Bryan Wilcock of Walsh Hall, Aughton. Among the Croxteth Hall muniments is a lease of Hawkley Hall in 1749, which describes the house and names the mill and several fields, as Haslings, Hiscow carrs, &c. In 1757 a fine concerning the manor of Pemberton has Hugh Wishaw for plaintiff and David Brodie, Mary his wife, Rev. Francis Gastrell, Jane his wife, William Prujean, Sophia his wife, and Richard Molyneux as defendants; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 259, m. 111. Richard Molyneux was buried at Wigan 9 Mar. 1762, and was succeeded in turn by his sons Richard (died 1771) and Bryan William. The latter died at Lymm Parsonage, 29 July 1805, unmarried. There is a monument to him in Wigan Church, where he was buried.

A full pedigree, from which this outline has been taken, will be found in *Palmer MS. E.* (Chet. Lib.), 202, 398.

⁸⁶ The will of B. W. Molyneux stated expressly: 'The said William Hockenull shall not enjoy the said premises otherwise than upon the express condition that when such estate shall come to him in possession under the said trusts, he shall take use and bear the surname of Molyneux and shall cause himself to be called by the surname of Molyneux and no other.' A pedigree of the family is given in *Burke, Family Rec.* 433.

⁸⁷ Hawkley was sold by the Rev. Bryan William Molyneux, son of William Hockenull.

⁸⁸ There appear to have been several families bearing the local surname. James de Pemberton has been mentioned in 1246; Henry son of James occurs in 1276; *Coram Rege R.* 26, m. 3d. Henry attested a local charter in 1293 in the next place after Adam lord of Pemberton; *Towneley MS.* GG, no. 2649. Henry de Pemberton and James his son occur about 1283; *Cockersand Chart.* ii, 659.

In the Towneley volume just quoted are a number of charters relating to Tunstead, which was at first an oxgang of land, possibly that belonging to Alan son of Aldith in 1212.

William de Pemberton granted 'an oxgang in Pemberton called Tunstead, which Aynhou (?) de Pemberton formerly held' of him, to Christiana, daughter of Adam de Radcliffe; *Towneley MS.* GG, no. 2649. This afterwards came into the possession of Simon de Holland, who called it his 'manor,' and in 1293 granted it to William son of Roger de Ince; *ibid.* GG, no. 2647, 2648; also *Crosse D. Trans. Hist. Soc.* no. 114, b, c.

Simon son of Thurstan de Holland had complained in 1292 that Robert de Holland, Adam his son, Adam de Northlegh, and others had disseised him of his free tenement in Wigan and Pemberton (17 acres). Thurstan de Holland had

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riage to Robert Molyneux of Melling,³⁹ and it descended with the other lands of this family⁴⁰ until they were sold in the middle of the 18th century.

MARKLAND was the property of the Hollands,⁴¹ and in 1360 was granted to the Priory of Upholland. On the suppression it was acquired by John Holcroft.⁴²

granted the estate to Juliana daughter of John Gillibrand, for life, with remainders to her sons, Thurstan and Adam, and then to the plaintiff Simon, apparently a brother. Adam died before Thurstan without issue; Thurstan died at Oxford; and Simon, who was then in Scotland, returned to Wigan to take possession, but found Robert's men in the tenement. At Pemberton, Adam de Pemberton, as lord, had entered, and held until Simon appeared to claim; Simon had married a daughter of his. The lands in Wigan were held of Robert de Holland by the service of a barbed arrow; Assize R. 408, m. 16 d.

Nothing further is known of its history for a century. Richard de Pemberton died in possession of it in 1415, as also of other lands called the Marsh, &c.; his son Thomas being dead the heir was his grandson Hugh; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 103. In the same year William, another son of Richard, as trustee granted Tunstead to Alice, the widow of Richard, for life, with remainders to Hugh son of Thomas de Pemberton, and then to Hugh and Thurstan, sons of Richard; Towneley MS. GG, no. 2626, 2655.

Hugh de Pemberton by his wife Douce had a son John, whose son George was the last of the direct male line of the family. For Hugh's marriage see *ibid.* GG, no. 2596, 2597, dated 1435. He died in or before 1466, when Douce was a widow, and the son John in possession; *ibid.* GG, no. 2650, 2671, and Crosse D. no. 146.

³⁹ Beatrice, Elizabeth, Ellen, and Alice were the daughters and co-heirs of George son of John Pemberton; Towneley MS. GG, no. 2362, 2890, 2405, dated 1512 and 1514; and Crosse D. no. 172. Beatrice Pemberton and others in 1512 claimed the wardship of Elizabeth Birkenhead; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 127.

The third of the daughters, Ellen, married Robert Molyneux of Melling (*Visit.* of 1567, p. 100), and in the inquisition taken after the death of their son and heir John Molyneux in 1582, the estate, comprising Tunstead Hall and various lands, is fully described; among the fields were Bridgeley and Mabcroft; it was held of the heirs of the lords of Pemberton, James Worsley and Robert Hindley, in socage by rents of 4s. 8d. and 7d. respectively; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 73.

⁴⁰ See *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 43; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 94, no. 15.

⁴¹ In 1241 Robert de Holland quit-claimed to Adam de Pemberton all his title to twelve oxgangs in Pemberton in return for the homage and service of Thomas de Sifrethley; *Final Conc.* i, 82. In 1292 Robert de Holland and Robert his son had an estate in Pemberton and Orrell; *ibid.* i, 173.

In 1348 Maud, widow of Robert de Holland, had claimed dower in the 'manor of Markland,' described as three plough-lands; De Banco R. 355, m. 307.

Inquiry was made at Prescot on 25

Jan. 1346-7 as to whether or not it would be to the king's hurt if a messuage, a mill, 60 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of wood in Pemberton, and the reversion of other lands held for a term by Adam de Orrell and Nicholas his son, should be granted to the prior and convent of Upholland. The lands were held of Ralph de Langton by fealty and rendering a rose at midsummer, and were of the annual value of 53s. 4d. The answer of the jury was in the negative; the king had already licensed a grant of lands to the value of £20 a year; and after this land had been given Sir Robert de Holland had the manor of Holland, worth 100 marks a year, from which to discharge his liabilities to the king and others; *Inq. p.m.* 41 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 12.

In 1535 the clear value was reckoned at £8 10s. a year, and after the Dissolution the various rents came to the same amount; Dugdale, *Mon.* iv, 412.

⁴² Pat. 37 Hen. VIII, pt. iv; included in the general grant of the priory lands. Markland was soon sold to Sir Robert Worsley of Booths, Thomas Molyneux purchasing part from Robert Worsley; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 31, m. 111, 147; 35, m. 41.

⁴³ Masey of Rixton D.

⁴⁴ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 239-43.

⁴⁵ Roger Downes had acquired land in 1597 from Thomas Worsley and Katherine his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 58, m. 19.

⁴⁶ See the account of Wigan.

⁴⁷ In 1517 John Pemberton of Lonererehead, with his son Thomas and the latter's wife Elizabeth, leased their chief place to Robert Molyneux; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 121, m. 6 d. John Pemberton and Alice his wife had an estate in the township in 1519; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 11, m. 217. Robert Pemberton and Margaret his wife in 1546; *ibid.* bdl. 12, no. 247. He may be the Robert Higginson *alias* Pemberton of 1549, who had a dispute with Roger Molyneux as to Wacarrs; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 241. Ralph Pemberton *alias* Higginson appears in 1571 (*ibid.* iii, 25) and Richard Pemberton *alias* Higginson in 1579; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 41, m. 92.

Richard Pemberton, yeoman, died 20 Sept. 1628 holding a messuage and lands of Roger Downes and Richard Molyneux; the heirs were his daughters, Margaret wife of Henry Holme, and Margery wife of Ralph Rylands, aged thirty-nine and thirty-four respectively; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 976.

⁴⁸ Roger Scott was a defendant in a plea by John the Salter respecting a messuage and lands in Pemberton in Lent 1351; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 1d. The Scotts held the lands of the Abbey of Cockersand; *Chartul.* iii, 1246, 1243; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 266.

Cuthbert Scott, Bishop of Chester 1556 to 1559, is said to have been a member of the family, which adhered to the ancient faith; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict.* of

Alexander Worsley, Thomas and John Molyneux, Gilbert Scott, and Robert Higginson, contributed to a subsidy of Mary's reign as landowners.⁴³ The freeholders in 1600⁴⁴ were: Ralph Worsley, — Downes,⁴⁵ Richard Molyneux of Hawley, Robert Arrowsmith, Thomas Laithwaite,⁴⁶ Richard Pemberton,⁴⁷ Hugh Scott,⁴⁸ William Walthew,⁴⁹ Thomas

Engl. Catholics, v, 484. A Cuthbert Scott and his wife appear in the Recusant Roll of 1641; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 239.

A large number of deeds relating to the Scotts of Wigan and Pemberton have been preserved by Kuerden (ii, fol. 259) from 'Mr. Thomas Scott's charters.' In 1384-5 a settlement was made on the marriage of Richard son of Roger Scott with Alice daughter of Richard the Marshal of Wigan (his land was in the Woodhouses); no. 108; see no. 37, 36, 45. About 1411 Richard son of Roger Scott made a grant of land in Scholes in Wigan between the walk mill and the high road to his son Roger on marrying Alice daughter of William Laithwaite; *ibid.* no. 71, 69. Roger Scott the younger received the Marshal lands in Wigan Woodhouses in 1418; *ibid.* no. 48, 72. These lands descended by 1467 to Hugh Scott of Pemberton, a son of Roger Scott; *ibid.* no. 38, 53, 61. Hugh's son Richard was in 1467 married to Ellen daughter of Richara Warburton; lands called High Appletree Croft and Little Scholefield were granted to them; Joan, wife of Hugh is mentioned; *ibid.* no. 32, 80.

Richard Scott had a son Hugh, whose marriage with Agnes, sister of Thomas Gerard of Ince, was arranged in 1508-9; *ibid.* no. 14, 47. In 1529 Hugh Scott of Pemberton, and Gilbert his son and heir, demised to Gilbert Mason and Margery his wife a burgage in Millgate, Wigan; *ibid.* no. 104. In 1552 Agnes, widow of Hugh Scott, and Gilbert her son, leased a tenement in Scholes to Charles Bank, brother of William Bank; *ibid.* no. 19. Richard Scott of Lathom, household servant to the Earl of Derby, mentioned in the story of George Marsh, occurs in these deeds, no. 41, 68.

Gilbert Scott died in or before 1576, when a settlement was made by Hugh Scott, his son, and Alice his wife, of various lands in Wigan, Pemberton, and Urmston, with remainders to Gilbert and Roger sons of Hugh; *ibid.* no. 17. Gilbert married a Margaret, and his son Ralph in or before 1592 married Elizabeth a sister of Gabriel Hesketh; *ibid.* no. 21, 9, 91.

Gilbert Scott died 28 January 1620-1, his son Ralph being then 27 years of age; various family arrangements are set out in the inquisition printed in the Rec. Soc. *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* ii, 237-9. Ralph Scott's estate was confiscated by the Parliamentary authorities, and ordered to be sold by the Act of 1652; *Index of Royalists*, 41; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 3105. Cuthbert Scott, a recusant, petitioned in 1653 to contract for his estates; *ibid.* iv, 3174.

An old ballad about Gilbert Scott and his wife appeared in the *Gent. Mag.* 1740; *Preston Guardian Loc. Notes*, no. 1460.

⁴⁹ A Geoffrey Walthew was trustee in 1589; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 31, m. 147. The William Walthew of the text was perhaps his son (buried at Wigan, November 1600); for Geoffrey, grandson of Geoffrey Walthew, died in 1607, leaving a son and heir Robert, three years

Whalley,⁵⁰ Humphrey Winstanley, and John Worthington. The landowners who contributed to the subsidy of 1628 were Roger Downes, for Worsley's lands; Richard Molyneux, and the heirs of Richard Pemberton.⁵¹ Several 'delinquents' compounded for their estates under the rule of the Commonwealth.⁵² The following 'papists' registered estates here in 1717: Barbara and Margaret Green, George Unsworth, and William Winstanley.⁵³ The land tax returns of 1787 show the chief owners to have been the Duke of Bridgewater, the heirs of T. Barton, Mrs. Percival, W. B. Molyneux, and John Markland.

During the last century a number of places of worship have been erected in Pemberton. In connexion with the Established Church St. John's was consecrated in 1832 as a chapel of ease to the parish church; a burial ground was attached to it. The rector of Wigan is the patron.⁵⁴ The church of St. Matthew, Highfield, built in 1894, serves as a chapel of ease. St Mark's, Newtown, was built in 1891. The patronage is vested in trustees. There is a licensed chapel at Worsley Mesnes.

The Methodist denominations are well represented, the Wesleyan, Primitive, Independent, and United Free Methodists having places of worship. There are also Free Gospel and Congregational chapels.

The Roman Catholic church of St. Cuthbert dates from 1872; it was enlarged in 1887.⁵⁵

A schoolhouse was built at Goose Green by Thomas Molyneux; but no endowment was provided.⁵⁶

BILLINGE

Bulling, 1212 and commonly in xiv cent.; Billinge, 1284; Bollynge, 1292; Bullynth, 1292.

This township, which originally included Winstanley, has long been divided into two halves regarded as separate townships and known as Chapel End and Higher End. They form the south-west corner of the parish.

The position of Chapel End township—the eastern one—is bleak and open, and the country bare except in the south, where there are more trees and green fields about the neighbourhood of Carr Mill Dam, a fairly large sheet of water. In the middle of this lake the boundaries of three townships meet. In the north there are sandstone quarries on the highest point of the hill. There are fields where potatoes, wheat, and oats are grown, besides pastures nearer the base of the hillside. The soil is sandy, over a substratum of gravel and sandstone rock. The chapel lies near the centre of the boundary between Chapel End and Winstanley on the north. The village,

with its long straggling street and stone houses, spreads from it along the road from Wigan to St. Helens, which is the principal thoroughfare. About the middle of the township it is crossed by another road which runs eastward from the chapel to Ashton in Makerfield. The south-western boundary is formed by Black Brook, near which lies Birchley; and the south-eastern by the Goyt, its affluent, on which is Chadwick Green. Two detached portions of Winstanley lie on this side. The surface rises from the two streams, a height of nearly 600 ft. being attained at the northern border. Here stands Billinge Beacon,¹ from which fine views can be obtained. The area of Chapel End is 1,161 acres,² and the population in 1901 numbered 2,068.

Billinge Higher End, on the north-west side of the former township, has an area of 1,571 acres.³ The population in 1901 numbered 1,600.⁴ Near the centre, by Brownlow, a height of 560 ft. is attained, the surface falling away somewhat quickly to the south-west boundary, which is formed by Black Brook, and also to the west and north. This ridge of high ground, known as Billinge Hill, is visible for miles around. There are extensive quarries of sandstone and a gritstone used for making mill-stones. In the north of the district there are one or two unimportant coal-mines. In this part the hill is not entirely bare in spite of its exposed situation, for there are plantations of small pine trees and some larger deciduous trees. The west side of the township is occupied by cultivated fields where wheat, oats, and potatoes are grown in a rich sandy soil. On the west lies Billinge Hall; to the north are Bispham Hall, Gautley, and the Great Moss. On the east a brook divides the township from Winstanley; Longshaw lies here, with the village adjacent, on the road from Billinge chapel to Upholland. The main roads are macadamized; others set with square blocks of native sandstone; they are protected by walls in the upper parts and hedges in the lower parts of the township.

A local board for Billinge was formed in 1872,⁵ the district including both the townships and also part of Winstanley. This was succeeded in 1894 by an urban district council of twelve members.

The present townships of *BILLINGE MANOR* (Higher End and Chapel End) and *WINSTANLEY* were originally but one manor, rated as half a plough-land, and probably forming one of the berewicks of Newton before the Conquest, just as they constituted members of the Newton barony after it.⁶ The inquest of 1212 shows that this extensive manor had long been divided into three portions, almost equal. The lord was Adam de Billinge,

old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 80.

Robert Walthew of Pemberton was charged with delinquency by the Parliament in 1650, and his estate was in danger of sequestration; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iii, 2333. In 1667 he built the school at Upholland; his daughter and heir Elizabeth married Ralph Markland of the Meadows; *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* ii, 259, 260, with a reference to Nichol, *Lit. Anec.* iv, 657.

⁵⁰ John Whalley of Pemberton, yeoman, died in 1587, holding lands of the queen in Orrell and Pemberton by a rent of 2s. 4d.; Thomas his son and heir was twenty-eight years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 36. A later

John Whalley died in April 1630, holding lands in Orrell and Pemberton of the king; James his brother and heir was forty years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, no. 37. James Whalley is named in Dugdale's *Visitation* (Chet. Soc.), 319; he appears in the recusant roll of 1641; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 240.

⁵¹ Norris D. (B.M.).
⁵² In addition to those mentioned already, see *Cal. Com. for Compounding*, iii, 2014, 2394; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 257.

⁵³ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 111, 124, 152.

⁵⁴ Bridgeman, *op. cit.* (Chet. Soc.), 782. A district was assigned in 1838 (*Lond.*

Gaz. 3 Apr.); the inclusion of part of Orrell led to disputes, as the ratepayers here were for a time called on to pay church rates both to the new church and to Upholland.

⁵⁵ *Liverpool Cath. Annual*, 1901.

⁵⁶ *Gastrell, Notitia* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 251.

¹ It was erected as a sea mark, about 1780; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 565.

² 1163, including 9 of inland water, according to the census of 1901.

³ 1573, including 3 of inland water; census of 1901.

⁴ Including King's Moss, &c.

⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 1872.

⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 286. See *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 138; ii, 99; *ibid.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 105.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

holding of 'ancient feoffment' by the service of 10s. rent and the finding of a judge at the Newton court.⁷ The two subordinate manors were held by Simon and by Roger de Winstanley; each was considered an oxgang and a third, but the services due are not recorded. Roger's share soon became independent. Yet another tenant, Uctred Leute, held a ridding, and paid 16*d.* rent.⁸ Adam had made grants to Cocksand Abbey and to the Hospital of Chester.⁹ No satisfactory account can be given of the descent of these manors, through lack of evidence. Adam de

Knowsley had lands here in 1246;¹⁰ and six years later he and his wife Godith seem to have had the lordship.¹¹ Henry de Huyton, the son of Adam, was in 1292 lord of two-thirds of the manor, the other third being Winstanley.¹² Billinge, however, did not descend with Huyton; Robert, son of Henry, becoming lord of it, either by special grant or in right of his mother. His daughters were his heirs.¹³ In 1374 the manor is found to have been divided into four parts, which seem to have been held by Eves, Heaton, Billinge and Winstanley.¹⁴ The Eves share

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 76. Adam de Billinge contributed half a mark to the scutage in 1201 and later years; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 152, 179, 205.

⁸ *Inq. and Extents*, loc. cit.

Uctred Leute's holding may have been in Crookhurst, a family taking its name from this place. Richard son of Richard de Crookhurst was a defendant in 1302; Assize R. 418, m. 10 d.

⁹ To Cocksand Abbey Adam de Billinge gave all Falling and Ruhlow, the boundaries beginning at Kidsay Brook, going to Blackley, to Walley Clough, by this to Wetcroft Lache, and so by Little Ruhlow to the starting point. Further he gave half of Crookhurst, the bounds being from Swinepit Clough to Birchley Brook and Blackley Brook, and so to the start; *Cocksand Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 665, 666. William son of Simon de Bulling granted the same abbey a part of his land called Leyerich Ridding, within the carr and Hennecroft; also his portion of Crookhurst, the bounds being named with great minuteness; 'the ford next the house of Thomas Cert which was burnt' is among them; *ibid.* ii, 667.

From the charter last quoted 'the Hospital' is identified as that outside the north gate of Chester.

The Abbey's lands in Crookhurst were in 1461 held by Henry Atherton of Bickerstaffe, and descended with this estate; *ibid.* ii, 668; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 68. The rent paid was 18*d.*

William de Falling, probably the tenant of the Abbot of Cocksand, in 1308 held lands under the lord of Winstanley; Assize R. 423, m. 2. A later bearer of the name forfeited his lands for felony, but those he held of Cocksand were given up to the abbot in 1384; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, 356, 357.

The Cocksand lands here, as in other places, were granted to Thomas Holt; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 288.

¹⁰ Christiana widow of Henry son of Quenilda sued Hugh de Crookhurst for dower in 12 acres; it was found that Adam de Knowsley held the land; Assize R. 404, m. 13.

Crookhurst was the subject of an agreement in 1256 between William son of Hugh and Emma his wife, and Adam son of Hugh and Agnes his wife; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 127. William son of Hugh is called William de Rainford in a suit of 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 61.

¹¹ *Final Conc.* i, 114.

¹² In 1278 William de Billinge complained that Henry de Huyton had destroyed one of his ditches in Billinge; Assize R. 1238, m. 35.

Six or seven years later Adam de Billinge complained that Henry de Huyton and another had disseised him of his free tenement in Billinge; Assize R. 1268, m. 19 d.

In 1290 it was Henry de Huyton who was plaintiff, regarding two-thirds of certain wood and moor, and iron mineral; Assize R. 1288, m. 12, 13. The defendants were Roger de Winstanley and Henry son of Ralph de Billinge; they made an exchange of lands in 1283, to which Hugh son of Ralph de Billinge was one of the witnesses; *Cocksand Chart.* ii, 659.

Richard de Crookhurst in 1292 complained that Henry de Huyton, Adam de Billinge, and Roger de Winstanley had deprived him of estovers in 100 acres of wood for housebote and haybote—i.e. for burning, fencing, and building—pannage for his pigs, &c. Henry, in reply, said he was chief lord of two-thirds of the vill, and Roger of one-third; as chief lords they had approved from the waste, and the complainant, who was Henry's tenant, had sufficient estovers outside the approval. He was non-suited; Assize R. 408, m. 12 d.

Adam de Billinge's right in the manor is not here defined; it appears that he was the representative, and no doubt descendant, of the Simon of 1212. He should, therefore, have had a moiety of Henry de Huyton's two-thirds, and from another suit of 1292 it appears that he claimed the moiety of 50 acres of moor and wood from Henry de Huyton, here called de Rycroft, and others; *ibid.* m. 25. Nine years later the suit, or a similar one, appears in the rolls, Adam claiming the moiety of 60 acres of wood and waste. Henry de Huyton, the principal defendant—the others were William Bird and Alan son of Eva de Billinge—replied that he was lord of the two-thirds of Billinge and Adam of one-third; and they had agreed that the 60 acres should pertain to Henry, and another portion of the waste, called Catshurst, should belong to Adam. The jury found that Catshurst was only 12 acres, and that Henry had approved 40 acres, a share of which should be given to Adam; Assize R. 1321, m. 5 d. In the following year Adam de Billinge and Henry de Huyton were chief lords, the complainants being William de Huyton and Robert his brother; Assize R. 418, m. 10 d.

A possible solution is that Winstanley, having become detached, paid 3*s.* 6*d.* rent to the lord of Newton; that the remaining 6*s.* 6*d.* was shared between Henry de Huyton and Adam de Billinge in the ratio of two to one, while they divided the land equally.

¹³ Robert and William de Huyton were among the defendants in a suit of 1309 affecting the boundaries of Billinge and Winstanley, Henry de Huyton and Adam de Billinge being also joined; Assize R. 423, m. 2.

Four years later Robert de Huyton recovered from Henry de Huyton the manor of Billinge; Assize R. 424, m. 1 d.

In 1321 William son of Robert de Huyton settled messuages and lands upon Robert de Huyton the elder for his life; *Final Conc.* ii, 41. The pedigree of the Huyton family is not clear; but Robert de Huyton the elder was probably a brother of Henry. Robert son of William brother of Henry de Huyton and Robert son of Henry de Huyton were last in the remainders of a settlement made by Ellen de Torbock in 1332; Croxeth D. Z, i, 4. In the same year Robert de Huyton and William de Billinge contributed to the subsidy; *Excb. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 26. Six years later Robert de Huyton of Billinge acquired some land in Ashton; *Final Conc.* ii, 108.

Robert de Huyton of Billinge, probably a descendant, complained in 1348 of the damage which William Dawson of Billinge had done to property while he had it on lease; he had pulled down a hall worth £10, and two chambers worth £5 each, and cut down twenty apple-trees worth 20*s.* each, &c.; De Banco R. 355, m. 21; 356, m. 234 d. Four years later certain lands were held jointly by Alan the clerk of Rainford, whose wife was Agnes, and Robert son of Matthew de Huyton; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2 (Pent.), m. 2. Another defendant in the case was Isolda, widow of Roger de Winstanley and daughter of Roger (? Robert) de Huyton. Richard de Huyton appears in 1357; *ibid.* R. 6, m. 5.

¹⁴ By charter of June 1331 Robert de Huyton and Mary his wife granted an estate in Billinge to trustees, with remainders successively to their children, Henry, Richard, Isolda, Agnes and Avice. By 1363 Robert and Mary were dead, and Henry and Richard had died without issue; Isolda was the wife of William the clerk of Wigan, and her estate having been taken into the king's hands for some default of Eustace de Cottesbech, for whom her father had been a surety, she petitioned for restoration; L.T.R. Memo. R. 128, m. 5. Isolda seems to have been the widow of Roger de Winstanley; in 1363 Hugh de Winstanley sued William the clerk of Wigan and Isolda his wife for waste; De Banco R. 416, m. 299 d. It appears from the following that there was another daughter who shared the inheritance.

From a plea of 1372 it is clear that the manor of Billinge, i.e. the Huyton half as previously explained, had become divided among four co-heirs and their issue; for Geoffrey de Wrightington and Ellen his wife, executors of the will of Robert de Winstanley (Ellen being the widow), in that year claimed dower from Henry de Scarisbrick as guardian of the land and heir of Robert de Billinge, from Richard de Heaton and Isolda his wife; and from Alan the Barker and Agnes his wife, each of the defendant parties holding a fourth part of the manor; De Banco R. 447, m. 184 d.; 454, m. 141.

Alan the Barker may have succeeded



BILLINGE : BISPHAM HALL



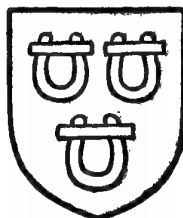
ABRAM : BAMFURLONG HALL

descended to the Lathoms of Mossborough;¹⁵ and one of the parts was later held by the Bispham family.

The Heatons also held *BIRCHLEY* in Chapel End, the service to the lord of Newton being 3s. 2d. rent.¹⁶ This manor of Birchley was acquired in the 16th century by the Andertons of Lostock, a younger son settling here.¹⁷ It is now owned by Lord Gerard.¹⁸

Higher End contains Bispham Hall and Billinge Hall, named after the lords of other portions of the manor. The share of the Bispham family¹⁹ was described as a fourth part even in the 18th century, when it passed by marriage to Thomas Owen of

Upholland,²⁰ and then by his two daughters to Holt and Edward Leigh.²¹ From Holt Leigh it has



ANDERTON of Lostock.
Sable three shackbolts argent.



GERARD, Lord Gerard.
Argent a saltire gules.

Alan de Rainford, who, with Agnes his wife, had a quarter of a moiety of the manor in 1366, when it was settled upon them for their lives, with remainder to Robert del Eves and his heirs; *Final Conc.* ii, 172. It may be conjectured that this Robert was the son of Agnes by a former marriage. Thus the four co-heirs were in 1374 represented by Winstanley, Billinge, Heaton and Eves, and each quarter would pay a rent of 1s. 1d. to the lord of Newton.

Some further light on the descent is given by claims for debt made by the executors of the will of Sir John de Dalton in the next year against Geoffrey de Wrightington and Ellen his wife, executrix of the will of Robert de Winstanley; Geoffrey de Urnston, executrix of the will of Joan, who had been wife and executrix of Robert de Billinge; Alan the Barker of Billinge, executor of the will of Margery, who was the wife and executrix of Robert de Staverley; and Robert de Huyton, executor of the will of Agnes, who was the wife of Alan de Rainford; *De Banco R.* 457, n. 186. 341 d.

¹⁵ Agnes de Rainford being dead, as appears in the last note, Robert del Eves came into possession, and was defendant in 1375; *De Banco R.* 459, m. 162. He died in or before 1398; having held Galfrey (? Gaultley) in Billinge of Ralph de Langton, baron of Newton, in socage by the rent of 13d.; Nicholas, his son and heir, was twenty-four years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 68. The heiress of this family married a Lathom of Mossborough; *Visit.* of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 106; and in 1620 Henry Lathom died, holding messuages and lands in Billinge of the barony of Newton by a rent of 13d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 205; see also Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* 4, no. 2.

¹⁶ The rent appears to be made up of 2s. 2d. due by the heir of Adam de Billinge, and 1s. due from the quarter of the manor inherited from the Huyton family. In a later inquisition the rent is given as 3s. 3d.; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 7.

What is known of the Billinge family has been stated in previous notes. A member of the family married one of the Huyton co-heirs, while the heiress of the main branch appears to have married William de Heaton, son of the Richard de Heaton who held another quarter of the Huyton share. In 1398 a dispensation was granted for the marriage of Joan de Billinge with William de Heaton; *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.) xxxvii. B, 61; *Dods. MSS.* vii, fol. 326. In 1422 a settlement was made of the manor of Birchley and messuages and lands in Billinge, &c., the holders being William de Heaton and

Joan his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 5, m. 9. In 1530 Richard Heaton gave the manor of Billinge, and his messuages, mills, and lands there and in Birchley to trustees, for the benefit of his son William; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 151, m. 8.

¹⁷ In a fine of 1581 relating to Birchley and a quarter of the manor, James and Thurstan Anderton, sons of Christopher, were plaintiffs, and William Heaton and his sons Ralph and Richard, deforciant; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 43, m. 133. Previously, e.g., in 1542, the manor of Birchley had been included in the Heaton settlements; *ibid.* bde. 12, m. 66, &c. James Anderton, of Lostock, died in 1613, seised among other properties of the capital messuage called Birchley Hall, and of various houses and lands in Billinge, held of the Baron of Newton, in socage, by a rent of 3s. 2d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 26, 27. Roger, his younger brother, had Birchley by arrangement with his brother Christopher, of Lostock; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 94, m. 3, and note of Mr. Ince Anderton. In 1631 he paid £10 on refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 213. He was buried at Wigan, 1 Oct. 1640, and Anne, his widow, on 14 Sept. 1646.

His son, James Anderton, of Gray's Inn, took arms for the king in the Civil War, and joined in the attack on Bolton. Though comprised within the articles of Ludlow he forebore to compound within the time fixed, being a recusant, though not convicted. In 1649 he petitioned to be allowed to compound. His estates were, however, confiscated, and included in the third act of sale, 1652; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 41; and Thomas Wharton purchased Birchley in the following year. Soon afterwards, however, a composition was arranged, the fine of £800 being reduced to £650 3s. 4d., and further afterwards; *Royalist Comp. Papers* i, 75-81. Captain Thurstan Anderton, another of the family, was wounded at the battle of Newbury, and died at Oxford, in Sept. 1643; *Castlemain, Cath. Apology.* Early in 1654, in a fine concerning the 'manor of Billinge,' James Anderton, Thomas Wharton, and Joseph Rigby were deforciant; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 153, m. 81. James Anderton died in 1673; *Cavalier's Note Bk.* 305. His only child was a daughter Elizabeth, who married John Cansfield of Cantsfield. A pedigree was recorded in 1664; *Dugdale, Visit.* 5.

¹⁸ Mary, the daughter and heir of the above John Cansfield, married Sir William Gerard, and in 1692 her lands were settled as the manors of Robert Hall and Cantsfield, and a fourth part of the manor of Billinge, with messuages and lands in

these places, including Birchley; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 229, m. 109.

¹⁹ No pedigree was recorded. The earliest of this family known is Thomas Bispham, who in 1552 was one of various persons charged with destroying timber in Galtly Wood, and who early in 1558 made a settlement of three messuages, and other lands in Billinge and Rainford; *Ducatus*, i, 242; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 20, m. 112. Henry and Thomas, jun., appear in a fine of 1571; *ibid.* bde. 33, m. 39. Two years later, Thomas Bispham (probably the younger, on succeeding), made a settlement of 4 messuages and lands in Billinge and Rainford; *ibid.* bde. 35, m. 19. In 1600 he was among the freeholders of the township.

William Bispham, who appears in 1628, on refusing knighthood paid £20 in 1631; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 212. He died to Oct. 1639, holding lands in Orrell and Billinge, the latter of the Baron of Newton by a rent of 13d., the regular rent for a fourth part of the manor; his son and heir, Samuel, was of full age; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 97. William Bispham of Billinge married a niece of Bishop Bridgemans; *Wigan Ch.* 348. See also *Fun. Certs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 198, for further particulars of the family; Samuel Bispham was one of King Charles's physicians in ordinary, and had a son and heir, Thomas, aged 18 months at his grandfather's death.

In 1641 the manors of Orrell and Billinge, and messuages, windmill, and lands there were the subject of a settlement by Samuel Bispham, esq.; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 139, n. 32. Thomas Bispham died 22 Sept. 1677, aged 40; *Wigan Ch.* 746; and another of the same name followed, for Frances Bispham, widow of Thomas, and Thomas Bispham were vouchees in a recovery of the manors in 1703; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 477, m. 6. Frances died at the end of the same year; *Wigan Ch.* loc. cit.

²⁰ Thomas Bispham had an only daughter and heir Margaret, who about 1731 married Thomas Owen; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 532, m. 7; *Feet of F. bde.* 307, m. 8; *Wigan Ch.* 746.

²¹ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdes.* 368, m. 64; 371, m. 137; *Plea R.* 599, m. 12; the 'manor or lordship of Orrell, a fourth part of the manor or lordship or reputed manor or lordship of Billinge, with lands, &c., in Orrell, Billinge, Upholland, Rainford, and Wigan.'

Holt Leigh died 11 March 1785, aged 55, and was buried at St. Clement Danes, London; his widow Mary died 28 Nov. 1794, aged 53; *Wigan Ch.* 745, 746. Bispham Hall was about 1850 the property of John Holt; *Raines, in Gastrell's Notitia*, ii, 254.

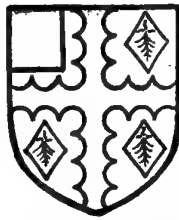
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

descended like Orrell to Mr. Roger Leigh, of Hindley Hall, Aspull.

The shares of the Billinge²² and Winstanley²³ families cannot be traced satisfactorily.

One of the quarters of the manor was acquired by the family of Bankes of Winstanley.²⁴

Thomas and John Winstanley and Thomas Bispham,²⁵ as landowners of Billinge and Winstanley, contributed to a subsidy levied about 1556. The freeholders in 1600 were: Anderton of Birchley, Thomas Bispham, Richard Billinge, William Ather-ton, and John Wood.²⁶ In 1628 the landowners, contributing to the subsidy were: Roger Anderton, William Bispham, William Blackburn, Edmund Wood, and Edmund Bispham. The first and last of these, as convicted recusants, paid double.²⁷ Those who contributed for lands to the subsidy of 1663 were James Anderton of Birchley, Thomas Bispham, Peter Parr, Geoffrey Birchall, and Alexander Leigh.²⁸ In 1717 the following, as 'papists,' registered estates here: John Gerard of Ashton, John Howard, Richard Mather, and Robert Rothwell of Winstanley.²⁹ The principal landowners in 1787, according to the land tax returns, were William Bankes, Edward Leigh, and Sir Robert Gerard, contributing together about half of the sum total raised.



LEIGH. Gules a cross engrailed argent between four lozenges ermine, a canton or.



BISPHAM. Sable a saltire between four harts' heads cabossed erminois.

The Inclosure Award, with plan, is preserved in the County Council offices at Preston.

A chapel of ease was built here in the CHURCH time of Henry VIII at the cost of the inhabitants, who also paid the priest's wages.³⁰ At the beginning of Mary's reign James Winstanley of Winstanley, 'minding utterly to destroy the same chapel for ever, out of very malice and hate that he had and bore towards the service of God, which he perceived the Queen's majesty was minded to advance and set forwards,' assembled a band of twenty 'evil-disposed persons,' and forcibly carried off the chalice and paten and other ornaments, broke the windows, turned out forms and chairs and the like furniture, and made it a barn, keeping his hay and corn there by force.³¹ There was 'no preacher' at Billinge in 1590.³² Eight years later the building was found to be out of repair; there were no books but a Bible, the curate was 'no minister, but one licensed to read.' No attempt had been made to collect the 1s. a week fine for absence from the legal services, nor were there any collections for the poor. Very few came to the communion thrice yearly; the parishioners could not say the Catechism, and many did not know the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and commandments.³³

The Commonwealth surveyors recommended that the chapel should be made a separate parish church, but this does not seem to have been carried out.³⁴ The minister in charge was ejected in 1662.³⁵ The old building was demolished and rebuilt in 1717-18.³⁶ The church has been of late considerably enlarged under the direction of Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A. The oldest part of the building dates only from 1717, and before the additions was a plain rectangle in plan, 57 ft. by 37 ft., with a small eastern apse. The elevations are very plain, divided on north and south into four bays by shallow pilasters, with a round-

²² A pedigree, imperfect, was recorded in 1665; Dugdale, *Visti.* (Chet. Soc.), 30.

John Billinge was in 1590 reported as 'soundly affected in religion' *Lydiat Hall*, 246. He was a trustee in 1573, and Richard Billinge was a freeholder in 1600. His grandson, another Richard, recorded the pedigree, being then 52 years of age. As a 'papist' two-thirds of his estate fell into the hands of the Parliamentary authorities, and in 1652 the whole was sequestered; on inquiry it was found that his estate in Wigan parish had been sequestered for recusancy, and that in Ormskirk parish for recusancy and delinquency. Afterwards he petitioned to be allowed to compound; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 173; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 3102. His son John was aged 17 in 1665, and in 1691 Frances Bispham, widow, purchased from John Billinge and Margaret his wife, and Margery Billinge, widow, the fifth part of the manor of Billinge, with houses, windmill, dovecote, and lands in Billinge and Rainford; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 226, m. 44. This 'fifth part' of the manor is named in a later fine, Holt Leigh being possessor; *ibid.* bdl. 368, m. 64.

²³ This family may be the Winstanleys of Blackley Hurst, a detached part of the township of Winstanley.

²⁴ In a recovery of the fourth part of the manor of Billinge in 1729 Hugh Holme was vouchee; this was before his marriage with the Bankes heiress; *Pal.*

of Lanc. Plea R. 528, m. 8. It has since descended like Winstanley; *ibid.* Aug. Assizes, 1803, R. 10.

²⁵ Masey of Rixton D.
²⁶ *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 240, 243.

John Wood in 1570 acquired lands in Billinge, Windle, and Winstanley from Richard Cowper, and ten years later made further purchases from Ralph and Richard Heaton; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 32, m. 51; 42, m. 143.

The Orrells of Turton held lands, as appears by various suits recorded in *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 242.

For a Molyneux family, holding under Fleetwood, see *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.)*, ii, 128.

²⁷ Norris D. (B.M.).
²⁸ List in possession of W. Farrer, containing also a catalogue of the charterers.

²⁹ *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 124, 125, 151. The son of Richard and Elizabeth Mather is described as a Protestant. In addition, Francis Estcourt of Birchley registered an annuity of £33 from a house in Ashton in Makerfield; *ibid.* 151.

³⁰ The documents referred to are printed in Canon Bridgeman's *Wigan Cb.* 749-57.

The dedication of the chapel is unknown. In the earliest record, 1539-40, the priest in charge is called the vicar of Billinge; *op. cit.* 750. Nothing but 'one little bell' belonged to it in 1552; *Cb. Gds.* (Chet. Soc.), 75.

³¹ *Wigan Ch.* 751. It is possible that the chapel was not used in the time of Edward VI, there being no 'ornaments' in 1552, and that James Winstanley had acquired some title to the building, or claimed a chief rent. As to his opponents, it is obvious that they would use the argument most likely to move the queen. In the will of James Winstanley of Winstanley, made 12 Mar. 1555-6, and proved at Chester 19 Dec. 1557, he expressed a desire to be buried 'within the holy sepulchre in the parish church of Wigan.'

³² Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 348; quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxxv, 4. A similar report was made about 1610; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 13.

³³ *Wigan Ch.* 754; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 184.

³⁴ *Commonw. Cb. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 62; the salary was £50. An augmentation of stipend to the amount of £30 was granted in 1656; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 145. ³⁵ *Wigan Ch.* loc. cit.

³⁶ *Ibid.* Bishop Gastrell about this time found the income of the curate to be £34 os. 8d., of which £6 was paid by the rector, and the remainder was the interest of various benefactions, £15 coming from Eddleston House, an estate bequeathed by John Eddleston in 1672, and containing a stone delph set for £2. A chief rent of £1 was payable to Mr. Blackburn. One word was appointed; *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 253.

headed window in each bay, each window subdivided by mullions into three lights. The walls are crowned with an embattled parapet, with urns at intervals on the parapet, and in the west front is the doorway, with a window of semi-Gothic style over it. All the work is very good of its kind, of wrought stone without, and the fittings of oak, while a fine brass chandelier hangs from the ceiling. Galleries put up in 1823 have now been taken away. It has lately been dedicated to St. Aidan. In 1765 the patronage was disputed, but the rector of Wigan established his right, and is the present patron.⁸⁷ The church became parochial in 1882.⁸⁸

The curates in charge and vicars have been as follows⁸⁹ :—

1609	Richard Bolton ⁴⁰
1625	Edward Tempest
1626	Peter Travers
1646	John Wright ⁴¹
c. 1686	Nathan Golborne ⁴²
1699	Edward Sedgwick
1704	John Horobin
1708	Humphrey Whalley
1749	Edward Parr
1763	Thomas Withnell
1776	Richard Carr
1813	Samuel Hall, ⁴³ M.A. (St. John's Coll. Camb.)
1833	John Bromilow
1853	Howard St. George, M.A. (T.C.D.)
1898	Francis Broughton Anson Miller, M.A. (Trinity Coll. Camb.)

There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Higher End, built in 1845, and a Primitive Methodist one in Chapel End.

If Billinge has afforded some evidence, though questionable, of the existence of a vigorous Protestantism in this part of the county as early as 1550, it also affords evidence of the vitality of the ancient faith, the Andertons of Birchley sheltering the missionary priests. One of the earliest to labour here was the Jesuit Roger Anderton, who served from 1645 until his death fifty years later.⁴⁴ The present church of St. Mary was built in 1828. A manuscript preserved in the presbytery contains the *Forma Vivendi* of Richard Rolle of Hampole.⁴⁵

⁸⁷ *Wigan Ch.* 755.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* 756; *Lond. Gaz.* 8 Dec, 1882.

⁸⁹ *Wigan Ch.* 756, 757. The first who was formally licensed to the cure was Humphrey Whalley, in 1708. Most of the earlier ones, therefore, except during the Commonwealth, were probably curates of Wigan who read the service at Billinge on Sundays.

⁴⁰ He was merely a 'reader' in 1609 (Raines MSS. xxii, 298), but contributed to the subsidy of 1622 as curate; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 65.

⁴¹ He was a 'very honest, godly minister, and of good life and conversation, but kept not the fast day appointed by Act of Parliament'; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 63.

⁴² There is probably some error in Canon Bridgeman's list at this point, as Humphrey Tudor's name does not appear in Bishop Stratford's visitation list of 1691. In 1689 Nathan Golborne was 'minister' at Billinge, and was 'conformable'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 228. In Stratford's list he is described as curate of Wigan, ordained in 1686. He is probably the Goulburn of

Canon Bridgeman. He was buried at Warrington 12 Mar. 1691-2.

⁴³ While at Billinge he renounced Calvinism, became a Universalist, and left the Established Church. He died in 1858; Axon, *Manch. Annals*, 275. Later he returned to the Church, but was not again beneficed.

⁴⁴ In 1717 the families in the chapelry numbered 178, ten being 'papists' and fourteen Dissenters (ten Presbyterian and four Quakers). There were ninety-four 'papists' in 1767. See Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 253; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii.

⁴⁵ The details in this paragraph are chiefly from the *Liverpool Cath. Annual*, 1901.

¹ 1,860, including 29 of inland water; census of 1901.

^{1a} *Dict. Nat. Biog.* ² *Ibid.* ³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Roger de Winstanley held the manor under the lord of Billinge in 1212; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 76. He was a contributor to aids, &c. in the time of King John; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 205, 230. As Roger de Winstanley, son of Outi, he made grants to Cocksand Abbey: (1)

WINSTANLEY

Winstaneslege, 1212; Wynstanesleigh, 1252; Wynstanlegh, 1292; Winstanislegh, 1293.

Winstanley is situated on the eastern lower slopes of Billinge Hill, 440 ft. above sea level being reached, on the edge of an extensive colliery district, several coal-mines being found in the township itself. The principal object in the landscape is the mass of trees surrounding Winstanley Hall, the grounds of which occupy nearly one-third of the whole area of the township. The rest of the country is divided into fields, usually separated by thin hedges, and sometimes by low stone walls. The arable fields produce crops of potatoes, oats, and wheat, whilst there are pastures and meadows, with isolated plantations. The surface soil is sandy, mixed with clay in places, with sandstone rock not far from the surface.

The park is bounded on two sides by the roads from Billinge to Wigan and from Haydock to Upholland, which cross at its southern point. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's Liverpool and Wigan Railway passes through near the northern boundary. A colliery railway goes south-west through the township.

Withington lies in the north-west corner, and Longshaw on the western boundary; south of this is Moss Vale. Two detached portions of the township lie within Billinge Chapel End; one of these is called Blackley Hurst.

The township has an area of 1,859 acres,¹ and in 1901 the population numbered 564.

Thomas Winstanley, an Oxford scholar of some distinction, was born in the township in 1749. He became Camden Professor of History in 1790 and held other university and college appointments. He died in 1823.^{1a} James Cropper, 1773 to 1840, philanthropist, was also a native of Winstanley,² and Henry Fothergill Chorley, 1808 to 1872, musical critic and general writer, of Blackley Hurst.³

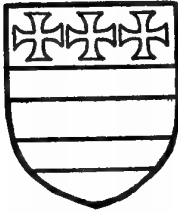
The earlier stages of the history of the *MANOR* manor have been described in the account of Billinge.⁴ There are no materials at present available for tracing the descent in the family of Winstanley, which continued in possession until the end of the 16th century.⁵ Early in 1596 Edmund Winstanley and Alice his wife sold the manor

Witlow Hurst, the bounds of which were the Syke, Green Lache, Thornhurst Brook, and Kemesbirines; (2) another piece, the bounds beginning at the road from Northcroft to Sandyford on Budshaw Brook; and (3) another, bounded by Eldeley Brook and Thornhurst Brook to Green Lache; *Cocksand Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 654-8. The lands were granted by the abbot to William de Burley, by a rent of 12*d.*, and 10*s.* as obit; William de Whitlow held them in 1268, and James de Winstanley, paying 2*s.*, in 1461; *ibid.* 655-6.

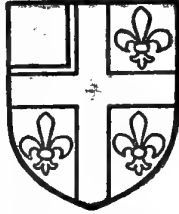
⁵ Adam de Winstanley was in possession in 1252; *Final Conc.* i, 114. By the agreement he appears to have secured a practical enfranchisement of his manor. It was probably Roger his son who made a grant to Cocksand of certain land marked out by crosses; this had been exchanged for other land held by Henry de Billinge, and the exchange and donation were confirmed by the lord of Newton in 1283; *Cocksand Chart.* ii, 658-60. Roger de Winstanley was a plaintiff in 1292 against Henry de Huyton; *Assize R.*

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

of Winstanley, with the coal mines and view of frankpledge, to James Bankes.⁶ The purchaser, who belonged to a Wigan family,⁷ died 4 August 1617,



WINSTANLEY. *Or two bars azure and in chief three crosses formy gules.*



BANKES. *Sable a cross or between four fleurs de lis argent, a canton of the second.*

leaving a widow Susannah, and a son and heir William, then twenty-four years of age. The manor was held of Sir Richard Fleetwood, baron of Newton, in socage by a rent of 3*s.* 6*d.*; the other possessions of James Bankes included the manor of Houghton in

Winwick, and lands in Winstanley and adjacent townships.⁸ William Bankes, the heir, represented Liverpool in Parliament in 1675;⁹ his son, another William, represented Newton in Makerfield in 1660;¹⁰ the latter's son, also William, represented Wigan in 1679.¹¹ The last William Bankes dying in 1689, the manors passed to his brother Thomas's son and grandson.¹² Thomas had also a daughter Anne, who married Hugh Holme of Upholland in 1732, and their descendants, assuming the name of Bankes,¹³ ultimately acquired possession, retaining it until the death of Meyrick Bankes in 1881. His daughter, Mrs. Murray, was left a life interest in the estate, and it was entailed in tail male on her sons. She resumed her maiden name and died December 1907, when her only surviving son George Bankes came into the property.¹⁴

Another branch of the Winstanley family¹⁵ is found at Blackley Hurst, a detached portion of the township. Their lands were sold to Richard or William Blackburne in 1617,¹⁶ and Blackley Hurst was later acquired by the Gerards, owners of the adjacent Birchley.

408, m. 44 d.; and in the same year Henry son of Roger de Winstanley and Adam son of William de Winstanley were defendants; *ibid.* m. 36 d.

In 1305 Roger son of Roger de Winstanley recovered messuages and lands from Richard son of William the Lewed, Alice his wife, and Amota daughter of Alice. Alice, it appeared, was the real defendant; her title came from a grant by Robert de Huyton and William de Winstanley; *Assize R.* 1306, m. 19. In 1332 Roger de Winstanley contributed to the subsidy; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 26. Roger son of Roger de Winstanley and Isolda his father's widow had disputes in 1352; *Assize R.* 435, m. 29. Particulars of various suits will be found in the account of Billinge.

Hugh de Winstanley contributed to the poll tax in 1381; *Exch. Lay Subs.* bde. 130, no. 24. In 1388 he had licence for an oratory for two years; *Lich. Epis. Reg. Scrope*, vi, fol. 124. Henry de Winstanley and Malin his wife made a grant of land in Houghton in Winwick in 1400-1; *Towneley MS. GG.* no. 1007.

At the end of 1433 James de Winstanley the elder granted to trustees all his lands, &c., in Wigan, Winstanley, Pemberton, and Billinge; these in the following year were regranted to him with remainder to his son James and Agnes his wife; *ibid.* no. 2857, 2224. In 1490-1 Gilbert Langton (of Lowe in Hindley), as trustee enfeoffed Gilbert Langtree, James Molyneux, rector of Sefton, and Robert Langton, son of the grantor, of his manor of Winstanley and all his lands in Winstanley, Wigan, Orrell, and Billinge, then occupied by Agnes mother of Edmund Winstanley, and by Randle and Robert Winstanley. After Edmund's death the manor and lands were to descend to James the son and heir of Edmund, with remainder to James's brother Humphrey; *ibid.* no. 2537. Edmund Winstanley was tenant of the Cockersand lands in 1501; *Rentale de Cockersand* (Chet. Soc.), 5. Richard Crosse of Liverpool in 1493 agreed to marry Elizabeth daughter of Edmund Winstanley; *Towneley MS. GG.* no. 2250; *Visit. of 1567* (Chet. Soc.), 107.

Humphrey Winstanley was recorded among the gentry of the hundred in 1512. A marriage agreement between him and Evan Haydock in 1505 is in *Towneley MS. GG.* no. 1534. For the child marriage of Humphrey Winstanley and Alice sister of James Worsley, see F. J. Furnivall's *Child Marriages* (Early Engl. Text Soc.), 2.

⁶ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 59, m. 348. The remainder of the holding included forty messuages, five water-mills, two dovecotes, 300 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, common of pasture for all cattle, and various houses and lands.

Edmund Winstanley is mentioned in the *Visit. of 1567*, pp. 24, 107. He was steward of the rector of Wigan in 1575; *Wigan Ch.* 145. There is a deed of his in *Towneley MS. GG.* no. 2635.

⁷ A pedigree was recorded in 1664 (Dugdale, *Visit.* [Chet. Soc.], 26), and there are later pedigrees in Gregson's *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 232; Burke, *Commoners*, iv, 213; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), iv, 306.

In 1588 William Bankes purchased a house and lands in Wigan and Ince from Miles Gerard and Grace his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 50, m. 171. Five years later James Bankes made a purchase in Aspull and Wigan, and in 1597 he and Susan his wife made a sale or mortgage, Francis Sherington being the plaintiff in the fine; *ibid.* bdes. 55, m. 127; 58, m. 220.

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 97-9.

⁹ Pink and Beaven, *Lancs. Parl. Representation*, 191. He was then 91 years of age. William Bankes in 1631 paid £12 on refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 213.

¹⁰ Pink and Beaven, *op. cit.* 281.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 229; he was a Whig. Some of his letters are printed in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 128, &c.

¹² Thomas's son Robert was sheriff in 1742; his grandson William (son of William) in 1784; *P.R.O. List of Sheriffs*, 74. William Bankes died in 1800, without issue, and the estates passed to his cousin, the Rev. Thomas Holme of Upholland, whose mother's monument in

Upholland Church states that she died 2 June 1799, aged 93; *Wigan Ch.* 747. Thomas Holme was incumbent of Upholland from 1758 to 1767; *ibid.* 749. Several of the family have been benefactors to the poor.

¹³ Meyrick son of Thomas Holme took the surname of Bankes in 1804; he was sheriff in 1805; *P.R.O. Lists*, 74.

¹⁴ A view of the hall, about 1816, is given in Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 231.

¹⁵ An undated fragment of a pedigree in Picope's *MS. Pedigrees* (Chet. Lib.), ii, fol. 18, gives the succession: James—3s. Ottiwell—s. James, 'said to be an alms knight at Windsor.'

A Humphrey Winstanley about 1560 married Jane, a daughter of William Heaton, and had disputes with the Andertons and Heatons; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 236; iii, 12, 13.

¹⁶ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 90, no. 41; bde. 91, no. 27; in the former James Sorocold was plaintiff, and in the latter Richard Blackburne was joined with him. James Winstanley and Margaret his wife were deforciant; the property is described as the manors of Winstanley and Billinge, with various lands, &c., in these townships and in Ashton.

William Blackburne in 1631 paid £10 on refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 213.

The Blackburnes, a Protestant family, near relations of those of Newton, Orford, and Hale, long continued in possession. They had an estate—Crow Lane—in the parish of Winwick, and a burial place there, for in the registers are records of the burials of Thomas Blackburne of Blackley Hurst, 9 Feb. 1664-5; John, 18 Dec. 1666, see Roger Lowe's *Diary*; William son of John (of Billinge), 14 July 1719; William, 21 Dec. 1724; Anne wife of John, 1 May 1745; and John, 2 Apr. 1766, aged 89; then Blackburne son of Mr. Gildart of Blackley Hurst, aged 2, 23 Dec. 1767; John Gildart of Billinge, 13 Feb. 1771-2; and Jane Creighton, of Blackley Hurst, aged 86, 20 Jan. 1795. Sophia daughter and sole heir of John Gildart of Blackley Hurst married Major Richard Jones, a son of the fourth Viscount Ranelagh; 88

In 1600 the freeholders were James Bankes, Edmund Atherton, and James Winstanley of Blackley Hurst.¹⁷ William Bankes and William Blackburne contributed to the subsidy of 1628.¹⁸ William Bankes, Thomas Blackburne of Blackley Hurst, clerk, and the heirs of James Winstanley of Hough Wood, contributed in 1663.¹⁹ A number of Winstanley Quakers were in 1670 convicted as 'Popish recusants,' two-thirds of their properties being sequestrated.²⁰ Thomas Marsh, John Buller, William Jameson, and Thomas Appleton, as 'papists,' registered estates here in 1717.²¹

ORRELL

Horul, 1212; Orel, 1292; Orhull, 1294; Orul, 1307.

This township, sometimes called Orrell in Makerfield, to distinguish it from Orrell in Sefton parish, has an area of 1,617½ acres.¹ It is divided from Upholland on the west by Dean Brook, flowing through a pleasantly-wooded dingle to join the Douglas, which forms the northern boundary. It is situated on the eastern slope of the ridge of high ground stretching north from Billinge to Dalton. The country is open and varied, and consists of pasture land and fields, where the crops are chiefly potatoes, wheat, and oats. Towards the south the country is even more bare and treeless as it merges into the colliery district. The soil is clay with a mixture of sand, over a foundation of hard stone. The town of Upholland is partly situated in this township, and the Abbey Lake, a small sheet of water, is the rendezvous of picnic parties and excursions from the larger towns in the neighbourhood, such a lake being attractive on account of the scarcity of water in the district.

The principal road is that from Ormskirk to Wigan,

which passes through the township from west to east, and is crossed by a road leading northwards from St. Helens to Standish. Orrell Mount, over 300 ft., and Orrell Post are to the east of the point where the roads cross; to the south-west is Far Moor, and to the north Ackhurst. Lamberhead Green lies on the eastern edge, partly in Pemberton. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's Liverpool and Wigan line crosses the southern corner of the township, having a station there called Orrell; the same company's Wigan and Southport line passes through the northern portion, close to the Douglas, with a station called Gathurst.

The population in 1901 numbered 5,436.

Nail-making is carried on, and there is a cotton mill. Roburite is made at Gathurst. In 1787 there were coal mines working under five different ownerships.²

A local board was formed in 1872.³ The township is now governed by an urban district council of twelve members.

Before the Conquest, as afterwards, *MANOR ORRELL* was the extreme north-west berewick of the manor or fee of Newton in Makerfield,⁴ and it remained a member of it until the 17th century.⁵ The available materials for its history are but scanty. At the survey of 1212 it was held in thegnage by Richard de Orrell as half a ploughland, by the service of 10s. rent and finding a judge; this was an arrangement 'of ancient time.'⁶ There was an ancient subordinate holding, William holding half an oxgang after giving Thomas de Orrell two oxgangs in free marriage in the time of King Richard. Richard de Orrell himself had recently given one oxgang to his brother John, and previously 4 acres to the Hospitallers.⁷ Soon afterwards grants were made to Cocksand Abbey by Richard de Orrell and John his son.⁸

Gent. Mag. 1785, ii, 747. She died in 1803 without issue.

The following members of the family matriculated at Oxford, Brasenose College: William son of William Blackburne of Billinge, plebeian, 1626, aged 17 (afterwards vicar of Chartbury); Richard son of William, 1633, aged 21; Thomas son of William, of Blackley Hurst, 1639, aged 18 (B.D. 1661); John son of William, of Billinge, 1640, aged 18 (B.D. 1662); Foster's *Alumni*.

William son of Thomas Blackburne occurs in 1673 in the account of Newton in Makerfield.

William Blackburne, of Blackley Hurst, John his son and heir apparent, and William the son of John, are all mentioned in a lease enrolled in 1718; Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, fol. 200, from 2nd R. of George I at Preston.

A Roger Rigby of Blackley Hurst, brother of Edward Rigby of Burgh, was in 1590 reported as 'evil given in religion'; *Lydiat Hall*, 250.

¹⁷ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 239, 242. Edward Winstanley and Humphrey Atherton had a dispute concerning lands in Winstanley in 1593; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 291, 319. A settlement of lands in Billinge was made in 1596, Humphrey Atherton and Alice his wife, and Edmund, the son and heir, being deforciant; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 59, m. 21.

Edmund Atherton of Winstanley died

in 1613 holding land in Billinge of the Baron of Newton; Humphrey his son and heir was four years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 277.

From deeds in the possession of W. Farrer it appears that Romeshaw House was part of the Atherton estate.

¹⁸ Norris D. (B.M.).

¹⁹ Schedule in possession of W. Farrer. A William Blackburne of Blackley Hurst is also named.

²⁰ *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 234, where lists referring to this and neighbouring townships are printed.

²¹ *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 97, 125, 135, 151. Appleton's house was called The Riddings.

¹ Including 7 acres of inland water; Census of 1901.

² Land tax returns at Preston. The owners were William German, Blundell & Co., Hardcastle & Co., Rev. Thomas Holme, and Richard Culshaw & Co.

³ *Lond. Gaz.* 21 June 1872.

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 286.

⁵ See the various inquisitions of the Langtons; e.g. *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 138; ii, 99; *ibid.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 105.

⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 76. Richard de Orrell occurs from 1201 in the Pipe R. (*Lancs. Pipe R.* 152, 179, &c.), but it appears from the Survey that he had been in possession in the time of Henry II.

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, loc. cit.

The grant to the Hospitallers is not mentioned in the list of their lands in the *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 375, nor in the rental of 1540; but in 1617 James Bankes of Winstanley held a messuage and various lands in Orrell, with common of pasture, of William, Earl of Derby, as of his manor of Woolton, by 12d. rent; as these were probably the Hospitallers' lands; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 98.

⁸ *Cocksand Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 651-4. Richard de Orrell granted a piece of land between Clamsclough and Bradley Brook, and between the Douglas and Osbernela.

John son of Richard de Orrell granted Haselenhurst; from Bradley Brook where Small Brook enters it, up to the syke dividing the Cocksand land from that of William de Orrell, following the syke to Small Brook, and down this to the start. This land had been previously granted to Adam son of Robert; the charter states that Bradley Brook flowed down from Swithel Hills.

William son of Leising released his claim in these lands to the canons.

In 1501 Robert Orrell held a portion of the abbey's lands, and the heirs of Robert Holland the remainder, for a total rent of 12d.; *Cocksand Rental* (Chet. Soc.), 4, 5.

The Cocksand lands here, as elsewhere, appear to have been granted to Thomas Holt.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Before the end of the century, in what way does not appear, the manor was acquired by the Holands of Upholland,⁹ from whom it descended, like their other manors, to the Lovels,¹⁰ and, after forfeiture, to the Earls of Derby.¹¹

William, the sixth earl, sold it to William Orrell of Turton,¹² and the latter soon after sold to the Bisphams, lords of part of the adjacent manor of Billinge,¹³ then by marriage it descended to Thomas Owen,¹⁴ and to Holt Leigh of Wigan.¹⁵ His son, Sir Roger Holt Leigh, of Hindley Hall in Aspull, left it to his cousin, afterwards Lord Kingsdown, for life, and then to the present owner, Mr. Roger Leigh of Aspull.¹⁶

⁹ Robert de Holand was lord in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 37; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 173.

In 1307 Robert de Holand desiring to give a plough-land in Orrell to the chaplain of Upholland, inquiry was made on behalf of the king; the manor of Orrell was found to be held of John de Langton and Alice his wife by the service of 10s. 6d.—an increase of 6d.—and doing suit at the court of Newton in Makerfield from three weeks to three weeks; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 322.

At a later inquiry in 1324 the same statement was made as to the tenure; the value of the manor was £6 6s. 3½d.; *Inq. a.q.d.* 18 Edw. II, no. 68. See also *Inq. p.m.* 47 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 19.

¹⁰ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 2.

¹¹ Pat. 4 Hen. VII, 25 Feb.; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* v, no. 68. In 1597 the deforcians of the manors of Orrell and Dalton were William, Earl of Derby, and Edward Stanley; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 58, m. 254.

¹² Bridgeman, *Wigan Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), 257; see further below.

¹³ See *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 200, in 1607. William Bispham died in 1639 holding the manor of Orrell of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 97.

¹⁴ See the account of Billinge.

¹⁵ See the account of Aspull.

¹⁶ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

¹⁷ In 1292 Adam son of William de Orrell, asserting that he was lord of an eighth part of the vill, complained that Robert de Holland and Robert his son had disseised him of his free tenement in Orrell. Some of the waste had been improved by the elder Robert, and it was shown that sufficient pasture had been reserved for the commoners; thus Adam lost his case; Assize R. 408, m. 37.

In 1334 William Hert and Emma his wife, Roger Hert and Agnes his wife—the wives being granddaughters (or daughters) and heirs of Adam de Orrell—claimed lands in Orrell against Henry de Orrell and the brothers Roger and William de Orrell, Henry alleging a grant by Adam; *Coram Rege R.* 297, m. 103.

¹⁸ In 1530 there was a recovery of the manor of Orrell by William Orrell, sen., against William Orrell, jun.; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 151, m. 1. William Orrell of Orrell claimed against John Orrell of Turton in 1551 a message and lands in Orrell, as heir of a certain Robert Orrell, giving his pedigree thus: Robert—s. John—s. Peter—bro. Henry—s. William; *ibid.* R. 191, m. 12.

In disputes which arose in the time of Elizabeth are numerous details regarding this manor.

It was stated that William Orrell of Orrell was seised of a capital message called the Hall of Orrell, a water corn-mill, and lands in Orrell, by descent from his ancestors. About 1558 he conveyed the estate to Hugh Anderton, from whom it passed to Richard Chisnall of Gray's Inn, and then to Sir Robert Worsley, who gave it to his son Robert. The younger Robert, at the desire of William Orrell, assured the premises to Gilbert Sherington of Gray's Inn, who about 1570 sold to Francis Sherington and Katherine his wife. Two years later William Orrell was charged with forging deeds to regain possession, his son John being an accomplice, and 'they went to the said premises, shooting arrows at the said Katherine and her servants'; Duchy of Lanc. *Plead.* Eliz. lxxxviii, s. 18.

From another document it appears that Sir Robert Worsley, about 1558, was the owner of Orrell Hall and conveyed it to William Orrell, who bought out the interest of Thomas Molyneux in part of the estate. It is not clear whether Sir Robert's title arose from a purchase from the grantee of Upholland Priory, or from a sale (or mortgage) by William Orrell; *ibid.* lxxiii, O. 4. The money to be paid to Sir Robert Worsley was £280. Gilbert Sherington paid this; William Orrell was to be tenant for life, and his son Thomas released all his interest in the estate; *ibid.* xciii, O. 1.

Somewhat earlier, in 1549, James Anderton had purchased lands in Orrell from William Orrell; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 13, m. 66. James died shortly afterwards holding lands in Orrell of the Earl of Derby by a rent of 3s. a year; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* ix, no. 14. In April 1555 Hugh Anderton, the son and heir of James, purchased a message, water-mill, &c., from William Orrell; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 15, m. 21. Two years later Richard Chisnall secured the same from Hugh Anderton and Alice his wife; *ibid.* bde. 17, m. 71.

A settlement by William Orrell and Thomas his son and heir-apparent was made in 1561; *ibid.* bde. 23, m. 193. Sir Robert Worsley, his son and heir Robert, whose wife was Elizabeth, made a settlement two years later; *ibid.* bde. 25, m. 225. Gilbert Sherington's purchase took place in 1569; the deforcians being Robert Worsley and Elizabeth his wife, William Orrell and Margaret his wife, and William Stopforth and Blanche his wife; *ibid.* bde. 31, m. 200.

There were perhaps two estates; Orrell Hall held under the priory and then under Worsley, and sold to Sherington; and another held under the Earl of Derby and sold to James Anderton. If so, the

The Orrell family had numerous offshoots, but the relationships cannot be traced. The survey of 1212, quoted above, shows that there were then two subordinate holdings of one-eighth and a quarter of the manor. The former may have descended to the Orrells of Turton,¹⁷ and the latter may be the holding of Alexander Orrell of Orrell Post, whose land in 1607 was held by a rent of 3s.¹⁸

The freeholders in 1600 were the Alexander Orrell just named, William Prescott, and Thomas Tipping.¹⁹ James Bankes of Winstanley also held lands here in 1618.²⁰

About the same time another family, the Leighs of Ackhurst, are mentioned, continuing down to the

latter was perhaps regained by the Orrells, the rent (3s.) being the same in 1552 and 1607. In 1567 John Orrell conveyed an estate to feoffees; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 29, m. 85. He seems to have been the great-grandfather of Alexander (son of John) Orrell, who, as a minor, in 1587 complained that Elizabeth, wife of John Rivington, and widow of the elder John Orrell, was detaining part of his estate; Duchy of Lanc. *Plead.* Eliz. cxlii, O. 2. This is no doubt the Alexander Orrell who died in 1607, leaving a son and heir Ralph, aged eighteen in 1612; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 199.

The former, Orrell Hall, was retained by the Sheringtons. In 1601 William Orrell of Turton, having purchased the manor, had disputes with Katherine, widow of Francis Sherington, as to her coal mine in Harre hey adjoining the High Street in Orrell. The latter complained that William Orrell had dug a pit in the highway and made a passage to her mine, had caused the water from the ditch to flow into it, and had stopped up the gate through which her coals were carried. He replied that Katherine's message was held of the manor, which he had demised to his brother Richard, of London; and that she had taken coals from his land; Duchy *Plead.* Eliz. cxcv, S. 10; cciv, O. 1; ccv, S. 27.

In 1650 Edward Rigby, who held Orrell Hall of Francis Sherington of Booths at a rent of £38, petitioned the Parliamentary Commissioners for relief. Sherington's estate had been sequestered in 1643, and from that time Rigby paid his rent to the sequestrators; but when Prince Rupert was in the county (1644) Sherington took him prisoner, made him pay £11 5s., and seized his goods, &c., the place being within 3½ miles from Lathom. He desired that Sherington might not be allowed to compound until he had satisfied him; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, ii, 1192.

¹⁹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 242-3. Thomas Prescott died in 1591, holding a message, shop, and lands in Orrell and Upholland of the queen as of the late priory of Upholland, by a rent of 13½d. His son William was thirty-five years of age; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xv, no. 7.

William Prescott occurs 1597; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 58, m. 223. He died in 1601 leaving a son Thomas, one year old; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xviii, no. 21.

²⁰ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 97; part was held of Richard Fleetwood, and part, as already stated, of the Earl of Derby.

middle of the 18th century.²¹ They were recusants and incurred the usual penalties. Emma, or Emerentia, Leigh, widow, Margaret and Catherine Leigh, spinsters, and their sister, Anne Sandford, widow, registered their estates in 1717.²² Thomas Duxon and William Tarleton were the other 'papists' who did the same.²³

Orrell was formerly considered part of the chapelry of Upholland. Recently, in connexion with the Established Church, St. Luke's Chapel-of-ease has been erected.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the township, as also have the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.

Salem Chapel, built in 1824, belongs to the Congregationalists, who formed a church here about 1805 and erected a temporary chapel about 1810. The building is still called John Holgate's Chapel, from the name of one of the early ministers, 1820-50. A later minister conformed to the Established religion, an occurrence which almost ruined the Congregational interest.²⁴

The Roman Catholic mission was founded at Crossbrook in 1699 and removed to the present site at Far Moor in 1805; the church of St. James was enlarged in 1841, and a bell-tower erected in 1882. There is a burial-ground attached.²⁵ Anne Sandford in 1740 gave £100 to the mission with an obligation to say mass for herself, her mother, and two sisters.²⁶ A convent of French Benedictine nuns, driven out of their country by the Revolution, in the first half of last century occupied the house at Orrell Mount, but afterwards removed to Princethorpe, Warwickshire.

UPHOLLAND

Hoiland, Dom. Bk.; Hollande, 1202; Holand, 1224 and common; Holande, 1279; Upholond, 1292; Upholland, xvi cent.

This township, distinguished by the prefix from Downholland near Halsall, is the largest in the parish, having an area of 4,685 acres.¹ The population in 1901 numbered 4,773.² From the northern and eastern boundaries, formed by the River Douglas and its affluent the Dean Brook, the surface rises rapidly to a point near the middle of the western boundary, where a height of about 550 ft. is attained. From this a ridge extends southerly, the ground to the south-

west falling away continuously to the boundary, which is formed by Raw Moss and Holland Moss. The southerly aspect of the township is open and bare; on the north there are more trees as the land dips down to the romantic valley of the Douglas. The arable fields, many divided by stone walls, are sown with oats and wheat, and potatoes are very extensively grown. On the south and west there are collieries and fire-brick works, whilst stone quarries give work to a section of the inhabitants. The soil appears to be chiefly sandy, clayey in places, a shaley rock appearing now and again on the surface, but the solid base is sandstone.

The 17th-century registers name many 'coalers' and 'delf men'; there were also nailers, linen-weavers, glovers, watchmakers, and other craftsmen, whose names are found in the township.

Upholland village, where the priory formerly stood, lies on the eastern slope of the ridge, near the Orrell boundary. Through it pass from east to west the road from Wigan to Ormskirk, and from north to south that from Chorley to St. Helens. The village has a steep main street, with the church at the south end, overlooking a wide open space of churchyard on the north and east. Immediately south of the church is the site of the claustral buildings, but their remains, with a single exception, are buried in the ground and have never been explored. The houses of Upholland are from an architectural point of view of little interest, except one, an early 17th or late 16th-century house on the south side of the main street, with mullioned windows and a panel with the Stanley crest. To the north lie Walthew Green, Roby Mill, and Holland Lees; to the west are Holland Moor, Birch Green, Digmoor, and Tawd Bridge, the River Tawd forming a portion of the boundary at this point, and being joined by Grimshaw Brook; to the south and southwest are Tontine, Pimbo, and Crawford. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's railway from Liverpool to Wigan passes through the southern part of the township, with a station at Pimbo Lane now called Upholland.

Edward II stayed at Upholland for a fortnight in October 1323, on his way from the north to Liverpool.³

The Local Government Act of 1858 was adopted by the township in 1872.⁴ The local board was, in 1894, replaced by a district council of fifteen members.

²¹ The inheritance of this family was derived from Edmund Molyneux, mercer of London, lord of Vange in Essex, who died 31 Jan. 1615-16, seised of lands in Orrell and Upholland, held of Richard Fleetwood and of the king respectively. His heir was James Leigh, son of his sister Agnes, aged forty in 1618; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 99. He was a benefactor of Wigan and Upholland. His will is printed in Gisborne Molineux's *Molineux Family*, 143; it shows that he was related to the Molyneuxs of Hawkey. An Edmund Molyneux and his wife Agnes had lands in Orrell (apparently in the latter's right) in 1532; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. dble.* 11, m. 192.

James Leigh and Margaret his wife, with their daughters Alice, Jane, and Ellen, were fined for recusancy in 1616.

James and Alexander Leigh also appear on the recusant roll of 1641. James Leigh had a small copyhold estate at Barking in Essex sequestered for his recusancy by the Parliamentary authorities, and sold in 1648 to Abraham Webb, apothecary-general to the army; Alexander Leigh, the son and heir of James, afterwards for £220 concurred in the sale. In 1619 he charged his lands in Orrell with a rent of £6 13s. 4d. for the maintenance of the grammar school at Wigan. Under the Parliamentary rule, two-thirds of his estate was sequestered for his recusancy. He died in or before 1649, when his son Alexander succeeded; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 86-91; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 2564.

Alexander Leigh appears in the recusant rolls down to 1667, and Richard Leigh,

probably his son, to 1680. Two of Alexander's sons, Philip and John Joseph, became Jesuits; the former was the author of a *Life of St. Winefride*. See Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 191; Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vi, 528, 516; vii, 448-50.

²² *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 135, 124.

²³ *Ibid.* 149, 126.

²⁴ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconformity*, iv, 37. Daniel Rosbotham of Rainford in 1858 left £200 towards the endowment; *Wigan End. Char. Rep.* 1899, p. 57.

²⁵ *Liverpool Cath. Ann.* 1901.

²⁶ Gillow, *op. cit.* iv, 191.

¹ 4,686, including 9 of inland water; Census Rep. 1901.

² Including Bank Top, Crawford, &c.

³ *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, pp. 25, 27, 28, 41.

⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 1872.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

A figure, probably of Cupid, dating from Roman times was found here.⁵

A fair, for pigs only, is held on Easter Monday. There was formerly a market on Wednesday.⁶ There were several crosses which have now disappeared.⁷

In 1066 the manor of *HOLLAND* or *MANOR Upholland* was held by Steinulf; it was assessed as two plough-lands and worth 64*d*.⁸ Nothing further is known of its tenure until 1212, when it together with Melling was held in thegnage by Henry de Melling; of him Matthew and Alan held the two plough-lands in Upholland by a rent of 12*s*. a year.⁹ Ten years earlier Matthew de Holland—or Holand, as the name was usually spelt—held fourteen oxgangs here, to which Uctred de Church quitclaimed all his right.¹⁰ Nothing further seems to be known of Alan, the joint tenant with Matthew. The latter was a benefactor of Cockersand Abbey.¹¹

In 1224 Simon de Halsall quitclaimed to Robert de Holland all his right in the two plough-lands in Upholland.¹² The relationship of this Robert to his predecessor Matthew does not appear in the records. He was the ancestor of the great Holand family. His last appearance was to answer a charge of setting fire to one of the rector's houses in Wigan in 1241; he and his son Thurstan were lodged in prison, but released till the trial.¹³

Thurstan is said to have married a daughter of Adam de Kellet; eventually the lordship of Nether Kellet descended to his heirs by this wife.¹⁴ He also acquired lands in Hale, and large grants in Makerfield.¹⁵ Sir Robert de Holland, the son of Thurstan, who succeeded about 1276, married Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of Sir William de Samlesbury.¹⁶

Robert's son and namesake, Sir Robert de Holland, became one of the leading men in the county, being a favourite official of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, from whom he secured an alteration in the tenure of Upholland, which does not seem to have been permanent.¹⁷ He extended his possessions by a marriage with Maud, daughter and co-heir of Alan de la Zouch,¹⁸ and had many grants from his patron the earl;¹⁹ some of these were held to be invalid. He was summoned to Parliament as Lord Holland from 1314 to 1321. He took part in the earl's rebellion, and all his lands were forfeited;²⁰ he himself was murdered in October 1328, it is said by followers of the earl who regarded him either as a coward or a traitor.²¹ Among his other acts was the foundation of the priory at Upholland in 1310 to 1317.²² This was practically the conclusion of the family's active interest in the manor.

The forfeiture of the estates was in 1328 reversed by Edward III,²³ and Holland descended regularly to Sir Robert's son, Robert, who distinguished himself

⁵ Watkin, *Roman Lancs.* 230.

⁶ It had long been discontinued in 1836; Baines, *Lancs.* (1st ed.), iii, 561.

⁷ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xix, 237.

⁸ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 284*b*.

⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 15.

¹⁰ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 14. The two oxgangs not accounted for may have been Alan's portion.

¹¹ *Cockersand Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 610. The boundaries of his donation began at the head of the Ridge on the division between Holland and Dalton, followed this division as far as Black lache, and by Black lache, Rutand Clough, Green lache, Pool lache, to the syke between St. Mary's land and the assart of Outi; then by the carr beyond the Ridge to the starting point. He added an assart called Lithurst, lying between Philip's boundary and Hawk's Nest Clough. The easements included oak mast and shealings (*scalingis*). The 'St. Mary's land' mentioned was perhaps the abbey's land in Dalton.

¹² *Final Conc.* i, 47.

¹³ *Cur. Reg. R.* 121, m. 25*d*, 26*d*, 32. The result is not given. Robert de Holland granted to Cockersand Abbey all the land which Hugh and Wronow held of him in Bothams, on the boundary of Dalton, and apparently adjoining that granted by Matthew de Holland; *Chart.* ii, 611.

¹⁴ See *Final Conc.* ii, 118. Thurstan de Holland was one of the jurors as to those liable to contribute to the Gascon scutage in 1242-3; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 146.

In 1246 Thurstan de Holland was acquitted of having disseised Amice, wife of Thomas de Pendlebury, of 16 acres in Upholland; *Assize R.* 404, m. 1.

In 1268 Thurstan de Holland, his brothers Matthew, Richard, Robert, and

William, and his son Robert, were summoned to answer a charge of trespass; *Cur. Reg. R.* 186, m. 23*d*; 190, m. 16*d*.

As Sir Thurstan de Holland he witnessed a charter to Stanlaw in 1272; *Whalley Coucher* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 585.

There were other families bearing the local surname; thus in 1258 Christiana, daughter of Adam de Holland, claimed 6 oxgangs of land in Holland from Roger, Henry, and William, sons of Adam de Holland; *Cur. Reg. R.* 160, m. 5, 32.

¹⁵ See the accounts of Hale, Pemberton, Haydock, Golborne, and Lowton.

¹⁶ Robert de Holland and Elizabeth his wife occur in 1276; *Assize R.* 405, m. 2. By his marriage he acquired part of the manor of Harwood and other lands; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 313; *Final Conc.* i, 173; ii, 193. He is supposed to have died about 1304.

¹⁷ In 1295 Upholland seems still to have been dependent upon Melling, for the heirs of Jordan de Hulton were responsible for the 12*s*. rent; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 288.

Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, by his charter granted to Robert de Holland and Maud his wife the manors of Upholland, Hale, &c., to hold of the chief lords by the services due, and further by the service of distributing each year for the earl's soul on St. Thomas the Martyr's Day, and on Christmas Day, to the poor folk coming to the manor house of Upholland, 20 heaped-up measures of wheat flour, and ox, swine, and calf flesh to the value of £10; and of providing a repast of two courses for 240 poor persons in the hall of Upholland, on the same feast, to be served on dishes after the manner of gentlefolk, and a repast of one course the following day, a pair of shoes, or 4*d*., being given to each of the guests on departing; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc.* vol. cxxx, fol. 14*d*.

The endowment of the priory may have been a commutation.

¹⁸ Robert son of Robert de Holland had lands in Pemberton and Orrell settled upon him by his father in 1292; *Final Conc.* i, 173. In 1304 a grant of free warren in Upholland, Hale, Orrell, and Markland was made to Robert de Holland; *Chart. R.* 97 (32 Edw. I), m. 3, no. 48.

In 1307 Sir Robert de Holland desired to assign two messuages and two plough-lands in Holland, and land in Orrell to two chaplains in his chapel at Holland to celebrate for his soul and the souls of his ancestors for ever. It was found upon inquiry that the manor was held of Adam de Pennington—who was perhaps a trustee or a representative of the Melling family; he does not occur again—Adam holding of the Earl of Lancaster, and the earl of the king; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 322.

In 1308 Robert de Holland had licence to crenellate his manor house at Upholland; *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 57.

The account of the family is mainly taken from G.E.C.'s *Complete Peerage*, iv, 236.

¹⁹ See the account of West Derby; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 851. There are numerous details in the *Calendars of Close and Patent Rolls*.

²⁰ In 1325 the forfeited manor was held by Amota, widow of Simon de Holland; *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 391.

In an account of Sir Robert's lands made about 1326 the manor of Holland with garden and castle-stead is recorded; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc.* x, fol. 15.

²¹ For some account of his proceedings in Lancashire see *Coram Rege R.* 254, fol. 60.

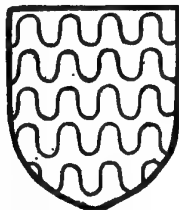
²² Dugdale, *Mon.* iv, 409-12.

²³ *Parl. R.* i, 400; ii, 18; *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 286. Ct. R. of 1326 are printed in *Lancs. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 73.

in the French wars, and died 16 March 1372-3;²⁴ and to the latter's granddaughter Maud, who married John Lovel, fifth Lord Lovel of Titchmarsh.²⁵ She



HOLLAND. *Azure semé de lis a lion rampant guardant argent.*



LOVEL. *Barry nebulee of six or and gules.*

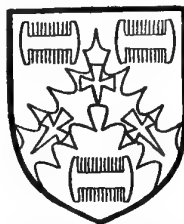
survived her husband, and died 4 May 1423, holding the manor of Upholland of the king as Duke of Lancaster in socage by the ancient rent of 12s.; also the manors of Halewood, Walton in West Derby, Nether Kelleet, half of Samsbury, Orrell, and a quarter of Dalton, burgages in Wigan and Lancaster, and lands in Aughton, Cuerdley, and Ditton. The other estates had descended to her father Robert's brother John, as heir male, and he was succeeded by Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter.²⁶

Lady Lovel's son John having died in 1414 Upholland was inherited by her grandson William, seventh Lord Lovel and fourth Lord Holland. It descended on his death in 1455 to his son John, Lord Lovel, who died ten years later, and then to the latter's son and heir Francis, created Viscount Lovel in 1483. Adhering to the cause of Richard III he had many offices and honours bestowed upon him; but was attainted by Henry VII in 1485 and his honours and lands were forfeited. Two years later he fought on the Yorkist side at the battle of Stoke, and was either killed there or died soon afterwards.²⁷

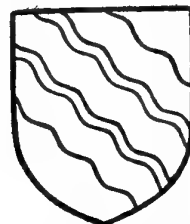
Upholland and the other forfeited manors were

retained by the Crown until 25 February 1488-9, when they were granted to Thomas, Earl of Derby, with the lands and manors of other Yorkists.²⁸ It continued to descend with Lathom and Knowsley until 1717, when it was sold by Lady Ashburnham, as heir of William, the ninth earl, to Thomas Ashhurst of Ashhurst in Dalton.²⁹ In 1751 Henry Ashhurst sold it to Sir Thomas Bootle of Lathom,³⁰ and it has since descended with his manors, the Earl of Lathom being the present lord.³¹

After the foundation of the monastery the prior were the chief residents within the manor. As in the case of most other religious houses the external history was uneventful.³² After the suppression of the house by Henry VIII in 1536 the site and all the lands were granted to John Holcroft,³³ who soon transferred them to Sir Robert Worsley of Booths.³⁴ Seventy years later the site was owned by Edmund



BOOTLE. *Gules on a chevron engrailed between three combs argent as many crosses formy fitchy of the field.*



WILBRAHAM. *Argent three bendlets wavy gules.*

Molyneux of London,³⁵ who bequeathed it to his nephew, Richard Leigh.³⁶ It is said to have been acquired by the Bispahms of Billinge, and descended with their estates to the Leighs of Orrell and Aspull.³⁷

²⁴ G.E.C. loc. cit. Robert was sixteen years old in 1328; *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 348. From the fine above quoted (*Final Conc.* ii, 193) it will be seen that Sir Robert had three sons—Alan, Robert, and Thomas. Of Alan nothing further is known, and it is supposed that he died before the restoration of the honours. Thomas married Joan daughter of Edmund, Earl of Kent, and granddaughter of Edward I; he was summoned to Parliament as Lord Holland in 1353 and as Earl of Kent in 1360; G.E.C. op. cit. iv, 237, 351, 352.

The inquiry made in June 1349, after the death of Maud, widow of Robert de Holland, showed that she had held the manor of Upholland for her life, with reversion to her son Robert and his heirs, in socage by a rent of 12s.; and doing suit to county and wapentake; also the manors of Hale, &c.; *Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. III, pt. 1, no. 58. She died outside the county; Sir Robert, her son, was of full age.

A similar return was made after the death of Sir Robert in 1373. The heir to Upholland and other manors was his granddaughter Maud (daughter of his deceased son Robert), wife of John Lovel, and seventeen years of age. The heir to the moiety of the manor of Haydock, &c., was his son John, aged twenty-four and upwards; *Inq. p.m.* 47 Edw. III (1st

nos.), no. 19. See also *Surv.* of 1346 (*Chet. Soc.*), 42.

Sir Robert in 1367 increased the endowment of Upholland by a grant of Markland in Pemberton and other lands; *Inq. p.m.* 41 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 12.

²⁸ G.E.C. op. cit. iv, 236; v, 164-6, from which this account of the Lovels is derived.

²⁶ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (*Chet. Soc.*), ii, 1-3. For the Exeter family see G.E.C. op. cit. iii, 296.

²⁷ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁸ Pat. 4 Hen. VII. There is a later grant of this and other manors to James Lord Straunge; Pat. 13 Chas. I, pt. 27, 3 July.

In the inquisition taken after the death of Ferdinando, fifth earl, in 1595, it was found that Upholland was still held by the rent of 12s.; *Add. MS.* 32104, fol. 425.

²⁹ James, Earl of Derby, seems to have released his right in the manors sold, in Sept. 1715; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 276, m. 52.

Thomas Ashhurst and Diana his wife were in possession in 1721; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 512, m. 8.

Baines (ed. 1836) gives the date 1717, apparently from the Lathom D.; iii, 559.

³⁰ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 347, m. 26.

³¹ See the account of Lathom.

³² In 1350 Prior John took action against a number of men who had invaded his lands; *De Banco R.* 363, m. 92 d.; 364, m. 78 d.

³³ Dugdale, *Mon. iv*, 411; Pat. 37 Hen. VIII, pt. iv, 22 May; the price was £344 12s. 10d.

In 1592 an annual rent from the site and demesnes of Holland Priory was granted to William Tipper and Richard Dawe; Pat. 34 Eliz. pt. iv.

³⁴ *Mon. iv*, 409 n.; from *Orig.* 38 Hen. VIII, pt. v, *Lanc. R.* 118; *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), ii, 385.

³⁵ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), ii, 99, where it is simply called 'a messuage, mill, 50 acres of land,' &c. in Upholland, held of the king by knight's service.

³⁶ Gisborne Molineux, *Family of Molineux*, 143. Richard Leigh was brother of James Leigh of Orrell. Edward Leigh of the Abbey gave a rent-charge of £5 a year for Upholland School; *Gastrell, Notitia* (*Chet. Soc.*), ii, 259. The Prescott family also held land which had belonged to the priory; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xv, no. 7; xviii, no. 21. The site and lands of the priory were the subject of suits in 1576 and 1580, Margaret Parker being plaintiff; *Ducatus* (*Rec. Com.*), iii, 46, 115.

³⁷ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 560.

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Little can be said of the remains of the monastic buildings. They were on the south of the church, but did not, as it seems, join it except as regards the western range of the claustral buildings. Part of the west wall of this range is standing, enough to show that it was of two stories with a row of narrow windows on the west side. In the deed of grant to John Holcroft in 1546 a chamber at the west end of the church is mentioned, which may be that on the south face of the tower, the roof corbels of which still remain.

Sir John de Dalton and his accomplices, after carrying off Margery de la Beche in 1347, took refuge for a time in Dame Maud de Holland's manor at Upholland, which was then vacant; but fled north on the arrival of the king's writ for his arrest.³⁶

Among the landowners in the township may be named Hesketh,³⁹ Orrell,⁴⁰ Standish,⁴¹ Crosse,⁴² and Fairclough.⁴³ In 1600 the only freeholder recorded was Robert Smallshaw.⁴⁴ In 1628 William Whalley, Roger Brownlow, and Richard Smallshaw, as landowners, contributed to the subsidy.⁴⁵ A family

named Holme were also settled here. Hugh Holme of Upholland House in 1732 married Anne daughter of Thomas Bankes of Winstanley, and her descendants ultimately succeeded to the manors and lands of the Bankes family.⁴⁶ Pimbo was held of the Earl of Derby.⁴⁷ Though the Recusant Roll of 1641 contains but few names of residents here⁴⁸ the Ven. John Thewlis, a priest, executed for religion at Lancaster in 1617, was a native of this township.^{48a}

The earliest record of a church of **CHURCH** any kind is that concerning Sir Robert de Holland's endowment of his chapel in 1307.⁴⁹ This was succeeded by the priory church, which, after the destruction of the monastery, was preserved for the use of the people, as a chapel of ease to Wigan.⁵⁰ It appears to have been well fitted, but the church goods were seized by the Crown, as part of the priory,⁵¹ and in 1552 it was but poorly furnished.⁵²

The church of **ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR** stands at the south-east end of the village on sloping ground, the churchyard, which lies on the north and

³⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III, no. 63.

³⁹ The Heskeths of Rufford held various properties in this and neighbouring townships; see Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 16. In 1555 Richard Hey acquired a message and lands from Sir Thomas Hesketh and Alice his wife; this property seems to have been secured in 1578 by Robert Hey from James, the bastard son of Richard; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdles. 16, m. 137; 40, m. 167. See also *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 145.

⁴⁰ The families of this name make frequent appearances. Henry Orrell was a defendant in a suit respecting Dean riddings in 1516; *Ducatus*, i, 127. William Orrell and Thomas his son were deforciant in 1561 and 1562; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdles. 23, m. 193; 24, m. 256. Lewis Orrell and Ellen his wife in 1566; *ibid.* bdle. 28, m. 102.

⁴¹ George Standish of Sutton held land in Upholland of the Earl of Derby by the 100th part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 3 (6 Edw. VI). William Standish, the grandson and heir of George, had secured to him in 1561 the reversion of a tenement of Robert son of Thomas Topping; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 23, m. 153. William Standish and Margaret his wife made a settlement in 1573; *ibid.* bdle. 35, m. 56. John, William's son and heir-apparent, was joined with them in 1597; *ibid.* bdle. 58, m. 26.

⁴² Roger Crosse of the Liverpool family, in the time of Henry VIII, had copyhold lands in Upholland of the Earl of Derby at a rent of 17s.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 18; also 4, no. 20. See *Crosse D. Trans. Hist. Soc.* no. 165.

⁴³ Oliver Fairclough purchased lands from James Worsley and Beatrice his wife in 1584; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 46, m. 10. Arthur Fairclough occurs in 1613; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 276.

Thomas Winstanley, clerk, and Thomas Fairclough were in 1588 defendants in a suit regarding Dean Mill in Upholland and Orrell; *Ducatus* (Rec. Com.), iii, 199.

Dr. James Fairclough, 1636, and his son James were benefactors; *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 260.

⁴⁴ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.),

i, 241. William and Robert Smallshaw occur in fines of Elizabeth's reign; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 26, m. 55, &c. The name takes various forms, e.g. Smohay.

Thomas Chisnall acquired lands in Upholland in 1549 and 1559; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdles. 13, m. 73; 21, m. 90. They appear to have descended to Edward Chisnall or Chisenhale, 1635; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii, no. 8.

⁴⁵ Norris D. (B.M.). Henry Whalley, as a landowner, contributed to a subsidy in Mary's reign; Mascy of Rixton D. A later Henry Whalley died 31 July 1627 holding lands in Euxton, Tockholes, and Upholland; the last of William, Earl of Derby. His son and heir William was aged thirty and more; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1288.

⁴⁶ The surname Holme occurs early; in 1352 the executors of the will of John de Holme of Holland are named; Assize R. 432, m. 1 d. Gilbert Scott of Wigan married Elizabeth Holme of Upholland before 1620; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 238. There is a pedigree in Burke, *Commoners*, iv, 216. See the account of Winstanley and A. E. P. Gray, *Woodcock Ped.* 13, 14.

⁴⁷ Thomas Molyneux held the marled earth and Russell's cliffs in Pimbo. His widow Cecily, in or before 1598, married Thomas Worden, and various suits followed; *Ducatus* (Rec. Com.), iii, 380, &c.

⁴⁸ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 239. Bishop Gastrell recorded no 'papists' in 1717, but there were 216 in 1767; this, however, is for the whole chapelry; *ibid.* xviii, 215.

^{48a} Bishop Challoner, *Missionary Priests*, ii, n. 155, relates his story from an account published at Douay in 1617. There is another contemporary account in verse printed, together with extracts from a poem by Thewlis himself, in Pollen, *Acts of Martyrs*, 194-207. John Thewlis was educated at Rheims and the English College, Rome; he entered the latter in 1590, and was sent to England as a priest two years later; Foley, *Rec. Soc. Jesus*, vi, 181, 117. He was for some time imprisoned at Wisbech for religion; afterwards he laboured in Lancashire and was arrested by order of William, Earl of

Derby, and condemned to death for his priesthood. He escaped from Lancaster Castle by the aid of a fellow-prisoner for religion, Roger Wrennall, a weaver; they were captured and executed together, 18 Mar. 1616-17. It was with great reluctance that the authorities carried out the execution; the priest was at the last moment begged to save his life by taking the oath of allegiance, but to his challenge—'Write me out a form of oath which contains nothing but civil allegiance and I will take it'—there could be but one reply, that the Parliamentary form was binding, and this impossible for him. One of his quarters was exposed at Wigan.

The name is an uncommon one, but it appears that the family was connected with the Ashtons of Lever. A Christopher Thewlis, *alias* Ashton, was at the English College, and sent to England as a priest in 1585; Foley, *op. cit.* vi, 137.

⁴⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 322, quoted above.

⁵⁰ Bridgeman, *Wigan Cb.* 744.

⁵¹ The inventory of the goods of the priory of Upholland in 1536 is in Duchy of Lanc. Misc. 11, no. 47. The plate was valued at £28 3s. 9d.; some of the pieces were in pledge to Geoffrey Sherington of Wigan and others. The crosses, vestments, and other church ornaments were worth nearly £12; the bells, £8; the lead (3 'foulders' weight), £10; and the books, 6s. 8d. These last included four old mass-books, 'whereof two in paper printed and two in parchment written.' Then follows an account of the furniture in the hall, parlour, great-chamber with adjoining chapel, rooms, kitchen, outhouses, dorter, &c.; horses, cattle, &c.; carts and other gear, corn and oats. The chambers of two monks—John Codling and John Ainsdale—had furniture valued at 10s. 2d. and 9s. 8d. respectively; the former monk had a feather-bed and bolster; the latter—perhaps the vicar of Childwall of that name—had a mattress and bolster.

The high altar had a tabernacle gilded, and the altars adjacent had alabaster tabernacles. There were twenty-one great and small images of wood and stone, and 'twelve fair windows glazed with divers and many pictures.'

⁵² *Cb. Gds.* 1552 (Chet. Soc.), 75.

east sides, falling rapidly from west to east and allowing the introduction of the vestry under the east end. The building consists of chancel 32 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. 6 in., nave 80 ft. by 22 ft. 3 in., with north and south aisles 11 ft. wide, and west tower 14 ft. by 16 ft., all these measurements being internal. With the exception of the chancel and the tower the building is of 14th-century date, the original structure having been planned as a T-shaped church with large central western tower and transepts, the present nave forming the chancel. Whether this plan was ever carried out is extremely doubtful, and only excavation on the west end could determine the extent of the original building, if it were ever greater than at present. It is probable, however, that the building came to a standstill somewhere about the middle of the 14th century, perhaps during the Great Pestilence, and that in this unfinished state it remained till late in the 15th century, when the present west tower was added in the rather clumsy manner now apparent. In this form the church continued till late in the last century, the sanctuary being formed in the easternmost bay, inclosed on the north and south by low walls, the evidence for which may still be seen in the arcades; but in 1882 (when a drastic restoration was commenced), a new chancel was begun to the east, and the building was brought to its present condition.

It may be assumed that the original chapel founded here in 1307 was a small building, and that it stood for some years after the foundation of the priory twelve years later. There is no record, indeed, of the erection of a church by the convent, but probably a larger and more important building would be thought necessary, and the present structure begun towards the middle of the first half of the 14th century. The conditions of the site, which rises steeply at the west end, preclude the idea that the building was ever intended to extend much further in that direction, and the evidence of the masonry at the west end of the nave and aisles makes a transeptal T-shaped plan the only likely one.

The walls are constructed of rough sandstone, finishing with a plain parapet, and the nave and aisles are roofed in one rather low span, which detracts somewhat from the external dignity of the building. This roof, which is covered with stone slates, is however not the original one, the line of which may still be seen on the exterior of the east face of the tower. The old pitch is only slightly more acute than the present one, and it may be assumed that the original aspect was not very different from that which now exists, the height of the aisle walls precluding the idea of there having ever been a clearstory.

There seems to have been a restoration in the middle of the 18th century, the present roof dating from 1752 according to a date roughly cut on it, with the initials P R on one of the principals, and T W on another. The tower also appears to have been repaired at this time, and many of the bench-ends put in during the previous century renewed. Galleries were also inserted, and in 1799 a vestry was built on the north side at the east end of the aisle, a door being cut through the wall in the north-east angle of the aisle. The galleries, which were on the north, south, and west sides, projected in front of the nave piers, which were much damaged in being cut away to receive them. The interior remained in this state, with square pews and no chancel, down to the

time of the restoration of 1882-6. In this restoration, in addition to the erection of the new chancel, the tracery of all the old windows which had not been already restored was renewed. A plan of the church with the seating as it existed in 1850 now hangs in the vestry.

The chancel is built in 14th-century style, and is lit by a large five-light traceried window at the east and two windows on the north and on the south. On the north side a stone circular staircase leads down to the vestry beneath, access to which is gained on the outside by two doors at the east end. To obtain room for the vestry the chancel is raised four steps above the level of the nave, which makes it dominate the interior rather aggressively. The chancel arch is modern, of three moulded orders, and takes the place of a very poor east window, inserted in 1840, after a former 14th-century window had been blown out. The older window is shown in Buck's drawing of 1727.

The nave is of four bays with north and south arcades of pointed arches springing from piers, and responds composed of four rounded shafts with hollows between, with moulded capitals and bases. The arches are of two orders with the characteristic 14th-century wave-moulding. There is no clearstory, and the nave roof is ceiled with a flat plaster ceiling at the level of the crown of the arches, the aisles having plaster ceilings following the line of the roof. The 18th-century king-post roof above is of a very plain description, and not intended to be exposed. At the west end of the aisles are pointed arches springing from responds composed of three shafts, the moulded capitals of which range with those of the nave piers, and were designed to open to the transepts on each side of the tower. The arches are now filled in with modern windows, apparently reproducing early 16th-century work. The responds, both to nave and aisles, form on each side of the tower part of the great eastern piers of the crossing, the lofty clustered shafts of which, facing west, are now partly exposed on the outside of the building in the internal angles of the tower and aisle walls, and partly hidden by the later masonry.

The north aisle has four three-light pointed windows on its north side with net tracery, all modern copies of the original 14th-century work, and one similar window at the east end; the later window, already mentioned, on the west end is of four lights with poor tracery, and all the windows have external labels. The south aisle is similarly lighted except in the west bay, where there is a deeply-splayed window placed high in the wall. Originally the wall of this bay appears to have been pierced for an opening about 12 ft. wide which gave access to the western range of the priory buildings, which abutted here. The straight joints in the masonry on the outside wall show distinctly the extent of the former opening, and the present window must be a late insertion after the opening had been built up. At the east end of the south aisle is a good double 14th-century piscina, in the usual position, with trefoiled head, and on the corresponding side of the north aisle a square hole in the wall, probably an aumbry. Under the windows at a height of 6 ft. there is a moulded string, which is cut away for some distance on each wall on the west end. Below the string the walls have been cemented, but above it are of rough

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masonry. The capitals and upper parts of the western responds have also been much cut away at the time when the galleries were inserted.

The west tower is narrower than that originally designed, built of very friable sandstone, and having apparently been untouched since the 18th century is in a very bad state of repair. Some refacing appears to have been done on the west front on the north side of the doorway and at the belfry stage, and a scheme of restoration which it is proposed shortly to carry out will include the refacing of the tower. It has little architectural merit, being of low proportion and little in keeping with the rest of the building. Externally on the west face it is of four stages, with rather weak diagonal buttresses of nine stages at the north and south-west angles. On the north and south sides the walls are quite plain up to the string under the belfry windows. The west doorway, now much decayed, consists of a pointed arch with moulded head and jambs, with a series of hollows filled with carvings, and so weathered as to be unrecognizable. Between the buttresses a moulded string-course forms the lower member of the sill of a large three-light west window similar to those of the nave, with net tracery and external hood-mould. The tracery is modern, but the jambs appear to be old, and the window must have been moved here when the tower was built. Above this again is a string ornamented with four-leaved flowers which goes round the tower, breaking round the buttresses at the level of the belfry window-sills. The belfry windows, which are of similar detail on all three sides (north, west, and south) are of two lights under a pointed traceried head, and appear to be of 14th-century date. They seem to have been originally intended for glass, as the jambs and mullions are grooved, and probably belong to some part of the monastery building either destroyed or in decay when the tower was erected. They have now stone louvres. Above the belfry stage there is a single-light narrow window on the north, south, and west sides, and on the east side one of two lights, but these are now hidden by the clock face. The present clock was given in 1907, replacing an older one. The tower ends in an embattled parapet with 18th-century angle pinnacles, one only of which is perfect. The roof is apparently of the same date, being in the form of a stone-slatted gable running east and west. There is a door also on the north side of the tower in the east angle, and on the south side below the string underneath the belfry window are three corbels, showing that a building was set against it at this point. On the face of the north buttress is a niche now much decayed, with a trefoiled head. There is no vice in the tower, the first floor being gained by a wooden staircase, and the others by ladders, but at the belfry stage in the south-east corner is a stone staircase in the thickness of the wall, descending to a door which is now blocked. This must have been the original means of access to

the upper part of the tower, and from this stage a stair in the south-east angle of the tower leads up to the roof. The tower was evidently meant to be open to the church up to 35 ft. from the ground, and at this level a chamfered string, with four-leaved flowers cut on it, shows on the inner face of the walls, marking the position of the original floor here.

The tower arch is of two moulded orders springing from a 15th-century impost moulding, and is filled in at the ringing-chamber stage with modern glazed wooden tracery, and below with a modern wooden door screen to the porch under the tower.

The fittings are mostly modern, the pulpit and font, both of wood, dating from 1882. In the north and south aisles are the 17th-century bench-ends already mentioned, carved with initials, names, and dates, the majority belonging to the year 1635,⁶⁸ and at the west end of the nave is a good oak churchwardens' pew with the names of the wardens and the date 1679. There is a good 18th-century brass chandelier in the middle of the nave, suspended by a long ornamental iron rod. In the tower porch above the north door is the board with the royal arms, dated 1755; and on the opposite wall is an oak cupboard with doors inscribed with the churchwardens' names, Scripture texts, and the date 1720.

There were formerly fragments of ancient stained glass in various parts of the church, but these were collected and brought together in the middle window of the south aisle in 1883.

There is a ring of six bells cast by John Warner & Sons, London, 1877.

The church plate consists of a chalice 1706, a paten 1720, another paten 1738, inscribed 'The gift of Thomas Henry Ashhurst Esqr. of the Chappel of Upholland in Lancashire 1739'; two flagons of the same date; one with a similar inscription, but the other without, and a chalice 1817, with the inscription 'The gift of Meyrick Bankes Esqre. to the Chapel of Upholland 1817.'

The registers of marriages begin in 1600, those of baptisms in 1607, and those of burials in 1619. The first volume (1600-1735) has been printed.^{68a}

During the time of Elizabeth, and probably later, only a reading minister was provided; ⁶⁴ but an improvement took place under Bishop Bridgeman,⁶⁵ and in 1643 Upholland was made a parish, the district including also the townships of Dalton and Orrell, and parts of Billinge and Winstanley.⁶⁶ The Act was treated as null at the Restoration, and Upholland remained a chapelry until 1882, when by Order in Council it was made a parish.⁶⁷

The income of the minister appears to have been about £60 in 1650.⁶⁸ The principal tithes were owned by the Earls of Derby, who paid a small composition to the rectors of Wigan⁶⁹; the lands of the monastery were tithe-free.⁶⁰ In 1724 Bishop Gastrell found the curate's income about £40, of

⁶⁸ Many have been recut and a late 18th-century date added.

^{68a} Transcribed and edited by Alice Brierley. *Lanc. Par. Reg. Soc.* xxiii, 1905.

⁶⁴ Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 248; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 13. In 1598 there was no curate, but Mr. Moss, unlicensed, had done service for a time; *Wigan Cb.* 744.

⁶⁵ It appears from the Act of 1643 that

William Ashhurst and others had guaranteed to Bishop Bridgeman or his son Orlando, that his tithes from the rest of the parish should be at least £600 a year, if he would consent to an Act being passed for making the chapelry an independent parish.

⁶⁶ The Act is printed in *Wigan Cb.* 237-9.

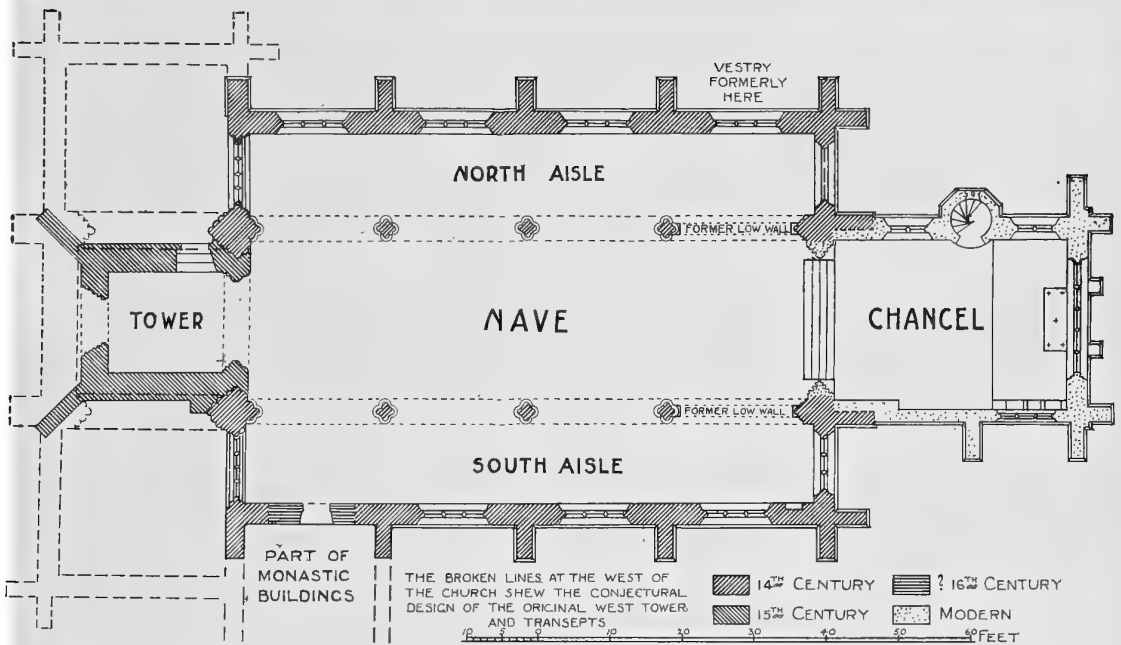
⁶⁷ *Wigan Cb.* 745.

⁶⁸ *Commonwealib Cb. Surv.* (Rec. Soc.

Lancs. and Ches.), 60, 62. There was no residence.

⁶⁹ *Wigan Cb.* 254-59. The tithes of Upholland were sold by Edward, the twelfth earl, in 1782 to John Morris, and those of Dalton to — Prescott. The rector of Wigan still receives £8 8s. 10½d. and £4 4s. 5½d. or 19 marks in all, as composition for the tithes of the townships.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 258.



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which half was paid by the rector.⁶¹ Various grants and benefactions have since been added, and the gross income is now about £300.⁶² The rector of Wigan is patron.

The following is a list of the curates and vicars :⁶³

1598	William Moss
1609	Edward Tempest
1626	William Lever
1628	William Lewes ⁶⁴
1634	Richard Eaton
1636	Richard Whitfield ⁶⁵
1646	Henry Shaw ⁶⁶
1650	Richard Baldwin ⁶⁷
1653	Samuel Boden ⁶⁸
bef. 1671	Gerard Brown
occ. 1681	John Leigh
1683	Roger Bolton, M.A. ⁶⁹
1694	William Birchall
1719	John Allen, M.A. ⁷⁰
1726	Adam Bankes, M.A.
1728	William (Simon) Warren
1746	Thomas Winstanley, B.A. ⁷¹
1747	John Baldwin
1758	Thomas Holme ⁷²
1767	Richard Prescott
1798	John Fawel
1802	Thomas Merrick, B.A.
1821	John Bird, B.A.
1844	Charles Bisset, B.D. (Clare Coll. Camb.)
1881	Frederick D'Austini Cremer, M.A. (Wadham Coll. Oxf.) ^{73a}
1888	George Frederick Wills.

There is a licensed mission-room.

There are Wesleyan, Primitive, and United Free Methodist chapels.

The grammar school was founded in 1668 by Peter or Robert Walthew.⁷³

At Walthew Park, in the north-east part of the township, is situated St. Joseph's College, the seminary for the Catholic diocese of Liverpool. After collecting a sufficient sum the foundation was laid in April 1880, and in 1883 the building was open to receive students preparing for the priesthood. The museum contains a rich collection of ancient furniture, china, &c.⁷⁴

⁶¹ *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 258. There were two wardens.

⁶² *Liverpool Dioc. Cal.* For particulars of the grants see *Wigan Cb.* 744, 745.

⁶³ This list is taken, with a few additions from Visitation lists, &c., from that compiled by Canon Bridgeman; *Wigan Cb.* 748. It is not continuous until 1719.

⁶⁴ Perhaps the same as 'Lever.'

⁶⁵ In 1639 Richard Whitfield, curate, paid 10s. to the clerical subsidy; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 122. He was in charge when the Act of 1643 was passed.

⁶⁶ He was a member of the classis in 1646; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), i, 227.

⁶⁷ 'A very able minister, a man of honest life and conversation,' but he had not kept the last fast day; *Commonw.*

Cb. Surv. 61. The name is spelt Bowden on p. 63.

⁶⁸ Paid first-fruits 9 April 1653; *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* ii, 414. Probably a Baldwin also. He had recently been in trouble with the authorities, it being alleged that he had taken part with the Earl of Derby in his recent attempt to raise forces for Charles II; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 2955; v, 3266. He is mentioned in 1658; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 214.

⁶⁹ Bishop Stratford's Visitation List. He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229.

⁷⁰ At this time the church papers at Chest. Dioc. Reg. begin.

⁷¹ It is possible that a James Miller (inserted between Winstanley and Baldwin by Canon Bridgeman) was assistant curate for a time.

DALTON

Daltone, Dom. Bk. ; Dalton, 1212.

Dalton occupies hilly ground south of the River Douglas. The highest point is Ashhurst Beacon, known locally as the 'Beetle,' 569 ft. above sea level. From it the land slopes away gradually on every side. The district is extensively cultivated, fields of corn, potatoes, and other root-crops alternating with pastures. Plantations of trees appear more especially on the north-east under the lee of the hill and away from the assault of westerly sea winds. A few insignificant brooks find their way towards the Douglas, which forms the northern boundary of the township and divides the Hundred of West Derby from that of Leyland. The view from the top of the hill near the Beacon is an extensive one, affording a fine panorama of the surrounding country. The preponderance of holly trees and hedges on the sheltered side of the district is a noticeable feature. There are many picturesque stone-built houses in the neighbourhood. The soil appears to be loam and clay, over solid sandstone rock. The area is 2,103½ acres.¹ The population in 1901 was 422.

The road from Upholland to Newburgh crosses the township in a north-west direction, ascending and descending; Ashhurst Hall and the church lie on the western slope of the ridge; to the north are Hawksclough and Dalton Lees, and to the south lies Elmer's Green. Prior's Wood is in the north, and Cassicarr Wood on the eastern boundary.

There is a colliery.

The township is governed by a parish council.

Ashhurst Beacon was erected a century ago, when a French invasion was regarded as imminent. Watchers were stationed day and night to be ready to light the beacon fire, and thus give notice of the enemy's landing.

At the death of Edward the Confessor, *MANOR DALTON* was held by Uctred as one plough-land; its value was the normal 32d.² On the formation of the Manchester fee Dalton was included in it, and probably about 1150 Albert Grelley the elder enfeoffed Orm son of Ailward, of Kirkby Ireleth, of a knight's fee in Dalton, Parbold, and Wrightington, in marriage with his daughter Emma. The heirs of Orm held it in 1212.³ Dalton was reputed part of the Manchester fee down to the 17th century.⁴

For Thomas Winstanley see Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

⁷² He succeeded his cousin, William Bankes, at Winstanley in 1800; died 17 Aug. 1803.

^{73a} Now vicar of Eccles.

⁷⁸ *End. Char. Rep.* 1899.

⁷⁴ *Liverpool Catb. Ann.* 1886.

¹ 2,102, including five of inland water; Census Rep. of 1901.

² *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 284b.

³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 55.

⁴ *Ibid.* 154 (Dalton probably included with Parbold) and 248. For claims by Lord La Warr see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 264; ii, 74. From the *Manchester Ct. Leet Rec.* (ed. Earwaker) it appears that constables for Dalton and Parbold were summoned to the court leet down to 1733, though they did not appear; vii, 25.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The descent of the mesne lordship it is not possible to trace clearly. The descendants of Orm were the Kirkbys of Kirkby Ireleth, who long retained an interest in part of the fee of Dalton, Parbold, and Wrightington. Dalton and Parbold as half a knight's fee seem very early to have been granted to the Lathom family,⁵ and Parbold and part at least of Dalton were in turn granted to younger sons. In the 13th century Dalton was held by Richard de Orrell, Richard le Waleys of Aughton, and Henry de Torbock, but how their interests had arisen there is nothing to show, though the Torbocks no doubt held their quarter of the manor by a grant from the Lathoms.

The Orrell portion, called a fourth part of the manor,⁶ was like Orrell itself acquired by the Holland family,⁷ and descended in the same way to the

Levels,⁸ and, on forfeiture, to the Earls of Derby.⁹ The latter sold it about 1600 to the Orrells of Turton,¹⁰ who soon afterwards sold all their rights to the Ashhursts.¹¹ The Dalton family, who took their name from this township, but who are better known as lords of Bispham in Leyland and afterwards of Thurnham, probably held under the Hollands and their successors.¹²

The Waleys portion was divided, half being given to a younger branch of the family. Richard le Waleys had a brother Randle, whose son Richerit was a benefactor of Cockersand Abbey.¹³ Adam the son of Richerit sold his quarter share to Robert, lord of Lathom, who granted it to the priory of Burscough.¹⁴

The priory continued to hold this quarter of the manor to the Suppression, after which its fate has not been ascertained; but all or most was probably

⁵ *Inq. and Extents*, i, 55; see also *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 18. Robert de Lathom was holding the knight's fee in Parbold and Wrightington in 1242 (p. 154). Robert de Lathom was one of the tenants in 1282, but Thomas de Ashton did suit; *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), i, 136. The Lathom tenure was remembered in 1349; *ibid.* 443; and even in the Feodary of 1483 it is stated that 'Lord Stanley holds Allerton and Dalton of Lord la Warre'; see also *Feud. Aids*, iii, 94.

⁶ In the grants to Burscough of a quarter of the vill John de Orrell has the position of a superior lord, confirming the grant; Burscough Priory Reg. fol. 31b. The same John granted to Burscough land held of him by Robert son of Henry the Smith of Lees; *ibid.*

He and his father Richard were benefactors of Cockersand Abbey. One of the father's grants was the half of Lithurst, the other half of which seems to have belonged to Richard le Waleys, with lands of Burscough Priory adjacent. John de Orrell made grants of Nelescroft and Fernyhurst and of a piece of land, the bounds of which cause the naming of Full clough, Mickle clough, the Hill, Edwin's ridding, Barn lache, the Dyke, the carr, Lithurst and Buke side; acquittance of pannage for thirty pigs in Dalton Wood was allowed with other easements; *Cockersand Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 621-5.

⁷ See the account of Orrell.

In 1320 Sir Robert de Holland was the principal mesne tenant, Richard le Waleys, the Prior of Burscough and Ellen de Torbock following; Dalton and Parbold are joined, but the tenant of the latter is omitted; the service was 3s. for sake fee and 5s. for ward of the castle of Lancaster. From the later statement of rents it is evident that half of this was due from Dalton, and the other half from Parbold; thus each of the four quarters of the former should pay 1s.

In 1341 and again in 1349 it was found that Maud de Holland held the fourth part of Dalton of the lord of Manchester in socage by a rent of 13d. and the lord of Manchester of the Earl of Lancaster by the same service; *Inq. p.m.* 15 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 30; 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 58. In the latter year it was worth, in all issues, 53s. 4d.

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 2. The rent is this time stated as 6d., so that half had been alienated, probably to the Daltons.

A Manchester rental of 1473 shows the division of the manor at that time: The Prior of Burscough, 6d.; William Orrell, jun. (of Turton), 12d.; Richard Bradshaw of Uplitherland, 12d.; William Arrow-smith of Warrington, 6d.; Lord Lovel, 6d.; — Dalton, 6d. (making 4s.); Edward de Lathom (of Parbold), 4s.; making up the 8s. paid for sake fee and castle-ward as in 1320; *Mamecestre*, 491.

⁹ Pat. 4 Hen. VII, 25 Feb.

¹⁰ Bridgeman, *Wigan Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), 257. Bishop Bridgeman recorded the division of the manor among four lords, of whom the Prior of Burscough was one; and says—'All these four lords called themselves lords thereof, and sometimes kept courts all jointly and sometimes severally'; 258.

¹¹ Thomas Parker, who died in 1600, held various messuages and lands in Dalton of William Orrell, which in 1622, when the inquisition was taken, were held of Henry Ashhurst; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 307.

¹² Robert de Dalton is mentioned as early as 1293; *Inq. and Extents*, 276. In 1305 Robert de Dalton was claiming common of pasture from Ellen, widow of Henry de Lathom, and from the Prior of Burscough; De Banco R. 154, m. 252 d.; 156, m. 119. There was another family bearing the local name, who held of the Torbocks; thus Gilbert son of Alan de Dalton speaks of 'my lord, Henry de Torbock'; Kuerden MSS. iii, T, 2, no. 15. Robert de Dalton allowed the Prior of Burscough to approve in the hey of Dalton; Burscough Reg., fol. 34b.

The most conspicuous of the early members of the family was Sir John de Dalton, kt., whose exploit in carrying off Margery de la Beche in 1347 has been mentioned in the account of Upholland. Robert de Dalton, his father, was then living. Sir John died in 1369 holding 40 acres in Dalton of Roger La Warr, lord of Manchester, in socage, by the rent of 9d. yearly; *Inq. p.m.* 43 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 31. The service does not agree with the 6d. named in the rental previously quoted. Ellen, wife of Robert de Urswick, was executrix; De Banco R. 454, m. 141 d. For later descents see the accounts of Bispham in Leyland and Thurnham.

¹³ By a charter made in the first quarter of the 13th century Richard le Waleys, with the consent of his brother Randle, gave land to Cockersand; Dolfin and

Itharthur were two of the tenants; *Cockersand Chart.* ii, 616. This was followed by grants and confirmation from Richerit son of Randle le Waleys; the first of these states that the quittance of pannage had the consent of John de Orrell; while another was for the benefit, among others, of 'the soul of Thomas Grelley, my patron' (*advocatus*); *ibid.* ii, 617-20. These charters contain a number of local names, as Hawk's nest clough, Rushy lea, Rodelea pool, Sandyford, &c. Adam the son of Richerit was also a benefactor; *ibid.* ii, 621.

The Cockersand lands were afterwards held in 1451 by Henry Birchinslaw by a rent of 12d., in 1501 by the Earl of Derby, and in 1537 by the Prior of Burscough (who denied); *ibid.* iv, 1244, &c.

¹⁴ Burscough Reg. fol. 31, 31b.

John le Waleys released to Sir Robert de Lathom the annual rent of a pair of gloves due to him from the fourth part of the vill, which Richerit de Aughton and Adam his son had held of the lord of Uplitherland by that rent; *ibid.* fol. 33. John le Waleys also granted lands in Bokeside, the bounds beginning at Livelsbridge; this charter mentions the house which Robert de Legh founded on the land of Blessed Nicholas of Burscough; *ibid.* fol. 33b; see also fol. 32b for another gift. His son Richard confirmed these grants; *ibid.* fol. 35.

The other Burscough charters include an agreement between the prior and Richard son of Stephen de Lees and Denise his wife as to land in Rodelea carr; an engagement by Richard son of Simon de Haselhurst for himself and his heirs, to pay 6d. a year to the prior and canons to the end of the world; and a grant of Gibhey, between Priors' Hey and the Douglas, made by Geoffrey de Wrightington; *ibid.* fol. 34, 35.

At the Dissolution the priory was drawing a rent of £6 3s. from its lands in Dalton, viz. £4 from Dalton Hey, Richard Prescott being tenant at will; 10s. from Gorstlow or Gorstifield, the same tenant; 25s. from Haselhurst, Buckshead, and Willins carr, leased to John son of Ralph Orrell for 509 years from 1533, when Edward Prescott was tenant; the second best animal, or 6s. 8d., was paid as heriot; and 8s. from a quarter of the Helde in Dalton, formerly Walsh's, William Shaw being tenant; Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bble. 136, no. 2198, m. 7 d.



DALTON : SCOTTS FOLD, DOUGLAS VALLEY

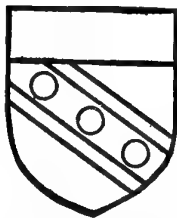


DALTON : STANE HOUSE, DOUGLAS VALLEY

acquired by the Earls of Derby,¹⁵ and remained with this family till the sale of Lady Ashburnham's estates.¹⁶

The fourth part retained by the Waleys family descended like Uplitherland to the Bradshags,¹⁷ and was sold in 1546 to Matthew Clifton,¹⁸ and then apparently to the Ashhursts, who before that seem to have been the tenants under Waleys and Bradshagh.

The remaining quarter, that of the Torbocks, descended for some time with the principal manor of Tarbock; but this portion of Dalton became, like Turton, the share of the Orrell family.¹⁹ The estate was often called the manor of Walton Lees. A family named Lascelles, of long continuance in this township



ORRELL. *Argent three torteaux between two bendlets gules, a chief sable.*

and Upholland, appear to have been the immediate holders.²⁰

In 1598 William Orrell of Turton was called lord of 'three-fourths' of the manor, holding his hereditary share and that of the Holland family; and William Ashhurst lord of 'one-fourth,' i.e. probably the Waleys share.²¹ The Burscough quarter does not seem to be accounted for. Shortly afterwards, as stated above, the Ashhursts acquired the Orrells' lands and rights, and became sole lords of the manor. In 1751 they sold it to Sir Thomas Bootle, and it has since descended with Lathom, the Earl of Lathom being lord of the manor.

In the absence of records it is not possible to give a satisfactory account of the Ashhurst family.²² The earliest known is Simon de Ashhurst, who about the end of the reign of Henry III granted to his son Robert all his land in Dalton, and to his son John all his land in Ashhurst.²³ Robert son of Simon next occurs;²⁴ and in 1300 Richard son of Robert de Ashhurst made

¹⁵ A grant of Burscough lands, including Dalton, was made to the Earl of Derby in 1603; *Pat. 1 Jas. I, pt. v, 21 July*.

William Rigby of Lathom, who died just before this date, held land in Dalton of the Earl of Derby, as parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Burscough; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 20; see also i, 30, and ii, 185*.

Part of the Burscough lands was later granted to Robert Hesketh; *Pat. 12 Jas. I, pt. 5*.

¹⁶ Lands in Dalton were included in a fine concerning the Derby manors, &c., in 1708, John Earl of Anglesey and Henrietta Maria his wife, being deforciant; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 260, m. 53*. They were sold under a decree of 14 July 1719 to Thomas Franke; *Cal. Exch. of Pleas, D. 3; see the account of Lathom*.

¹⁷ John le Waleys acquired land in Dalton in 1283; *Final Conc. i, 161*. Richard le Waleys in 1322 held a fourth part of the manor of Dalton; *ibid. ii, 46*. This was in possession of Eleanor wife of Thomas de Formby in 1372; *ibid. ii, 183*.

¹⁸ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 12, m. 173*; William and Edward Bradshagh were the vendors. About a year afterwards Matthew Clifton had a dispute with John Orrell and others regarding a coalmine in Dalton; *Ducatus, i, 222*. William Clifton was hanged at Lancaster 28 Aug. 1562 for participation in the murder of William Huyton of Blackrod; he had lands in Dalton held of William, Lord La Warr, by knight's service and the rent of 12d.; also lands in Mawdesley and Ormskirk; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 40*.

¹⁹ For the descent see the account of Tarbock. See also *Final Conc. ii, 183*. Maud widow of Richard de Torbock granted her annuity from Walton Lees to Gilbert de Haydock in 1340; *Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 45; also 247, &c.*, for other arrangements, in one of which John the son of Maud is named; he is not otherwise known. In the endorsement of one deed Maud is called 'de Standish.' Walton Lees and Turton were early secured by the Orrells, according to the award of the arbitrators in 1425; *Croxtheth D. Z. i, 21*. Ralph Orrell, who died in or before 1535, held messuages and lands in Dalton of the Earl of Derby by a rent of 14d. and of

Lord La Warr by a rent of 12d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 1*; those said to be held of the Earl of Derby were perhaps in Upholland or Orrell.

In 1543 a formal agreement was made between Lord La Warr and John Orrell of Turton, setting forth that the latter held his lands, &c. in Dalton of the lord of Manchester by fealty and the yearly rent of 12d., and by doing suit at the court of the manor of Manchester twice a year; *Manchester Corp. D.; Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.), ii, 74*. A grant or confirmation of lands in Orrell and Dalton was made to William Orrell in 1599; *Pat. 41 Eliz. pt. 11*.

²⁰ Walton Lee is mentioned in a grant to Cockersand; *Chart. ii, 629*. Richard son of Thurstan de Waltonlees in or before 1270 released 2 acres in the vill of Walton Lees to Henry de Torbock; *Kuerden MSS. iii, T. 2, no. 17*.

In 1292 Denise, wife of Richard son of Stephen de Dalton Lees claimed lands in Upholland and Sivardslee against Richard Lascelles and Amice (or Avice) his wife; William son of Warine son of Matthew, a minor, was called to warrant; *Assize R. 408, m. 33*. The defendants are named in an earlier suit; *Assize R. 1238, m. 31 d*.

In 1322 Henry son of Richard Lascelles quitclaimed to Ellen de Torbock all his right in the Green in Dalton; *Kuerden MSS. iii, T. 2, no. 14*.

In 1341 Gilbert de Haydock granted lands in Dalton to Burscough Priory. Part at least was held of Maud widow of Sir Robert de Holland by a rent of 3d.; and part had been purchased from Warine Lascelles; *Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 30; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 175*. Three years later Henry Lascelles of Walton Lees claimed certain lands in Dalton against Adam del Ley of Welch Whittle, John the Prior of Burscough, Gilbert de Haydock, Maud de Standish, and others; afterwards the estate was described as a fourth part of four messuages, 2 oxgangs of land, &c., and the resulting suits show the descent of the Torbock quarter of the manor; *Assize R. 1435, m. 38 d.; De Banco R. 346, m. 155 d.; 348, m. 146, &c.* Isolda widow of Warine Lascelles claimed dower in 1348 from Thomas, Prior of Burscough, and Henry de Molyneux of Halsnead, respecting the grant to the priory; *Assize R. 1444, m. 6*.

In 1501 John Lascelles held the Cockersand lands in Upholland by a rent of 12d.; *Cockersand Rental (Chet. Soc.), 7*.

In 1574 Thomas 'Lassell' and Elizabeth his wife had a water-mill and other property in Upholland; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 36, m. 25*. Thomas Lassell, who seems to have married a second wife named Margaret, had a son Edward, whose first wife was named Grace, and second Ellen; there are various fines concerning their estate in Dalton and Upholland, and in 1586 they sold land in Upholland to Anne Halsall; *ibid. bde. 41, m. 136; 48, m. 103, &c.* The name occurs in later documents.

²¹ *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.), iii, 362*. John Orrell was deforciant of the manors of Turton and Dalton in 1607; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 72, m. 5*. William Orrell of Turton died in 1612 seised of the manor of Dalton, which was held of Sir N. Mosley as of his manor of Manchester by a rent of 12d.; thus only the rent of a quarter of the manor was paid; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 224*.

²² There are a few brief notes of the family deeds in *Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 95*. Pedigrees were recorded in 1613 and 1664; *Visit. (Chet. Soc.), p. 97* and p. 9 respectively; abstracts of some deeds are printed with the former. There is a later one in *Foster's Lancs. Pedigrees*.

The place-name occurs in a charter by Richard le Waleys early in the 14th century, mention being made of lands which Hugh son of Osbert held in Ashhurst; *Burscough Reg. fol. 35b*.

The following other members of the family are named in the deeds in *Harl. MS. 2112*; Roger, in Scarisbrick; Hugh, with John and Adam his sons, in Shevington; Thomas, whose mother was Hannah daughter of Robert Torbock, in Lathom; William in Winstanley; Ralph and Henry his son in Upholland; all in undated deeds.

²³ *Harl. MS. 2112; Visit. of 1613*; grants from Simon to his sons Robert and John.

Simon de Ashhurst was defendant in a plea concerning 20 acres in Dalton in 1292; the plaintiff, Robert son of William de Senington (? Shevington) and grandson of Robert son of Osbert, was non-suited; *Assize R. 408, m. 30*.

²⁴ *Harl. MS. 2112*; Ashhurst is called a vill.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

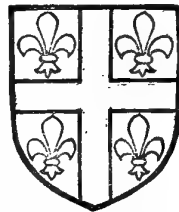
a release of lands in Pemberton.²⁵ This Richard acquired lands about the same time from Henry the Miller of Skelmersdale, whose daughter Alice afterwards released her right in the same.²⁶ Richard's son Adam was the most distinguished member of the family until the Commonwealth period. He fought in the French wars under Edward III and was knighted, receiving also a grant of lands in Essex and Hertfordshire.²⁷ He was succeeded by his son John, who married Margery, daughter of Henry de Orrell,²⁸ and had a son Roger. This Roger about 1385 married Maud,²⁹ daughter of Henry de Ince, leaving a son Robert, whose son John de Ashhurst about 1437 married a daughter of Roger de Dalton.³⁰ From this date there is an absence of documentary evidence until the middle of the 16th century,³¹ about which time, as already stated, William Ashhurst acquired, probably from the Bradshags of Aughton, a quarter of the manor, and afterwards acquired the remainder from William Orrell.

This William Ashhurst was in 1590 reported to be 'soundly affected in religion';³² and the family continued Protestant, adopting Puritan and Presbyterian tenets. William Ashhurst died in 1618,³³ and was succeeded by his son Henry, who married Cassandra Bradshaw,³⁴ and had several children, including Henry, the draper and alderman of London, a wealthy man and a consistent Puritan.³⁵ The eldest son William

was a member of the Long Parliament, and also of Cromwell's Parliament of 1654.³⁶ He died in January 1656-7, and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir Thomas, who recorded a pedigree in 1664. John Ashhurst, the brother of William and Henry, took an active part in the Civil War on the Parliamentary side, having a commission as captain and major. He engaged in the second siege of Lathom, and was present at the surrender in December 1645; he was subsequently governor of Liverpool.³⁷

Thomas Ashhurst, aged twenty-five in 1664,³⁸ was succeeded in 1700 by his son Thomas Henry, who made a settlement of the manor of Dalton in 1706,³⁹ and about thirty years later succeeded also to the manor of Waterstock in Oxfordshire, which had been bought by the above-named Alderman Henry Ashhurst. In 1751 the manors of Dalton, Upholland, and Skelmersdale, with various lands, were sold to Sir Thomas Bootle by Henry Ashhurst, son of Thomas Henry,⁴⁰ and apparently an elder brother of Sir William Henry Ashhurst, the judge.

Families named Arrowsmith,⁴¹ Prescott,⁴² and Hol-



ASHHURST. *Gules a cross between four fleurs-de-lis argent.*

²⁵ Harl. MS. 2112.

²⁶ *Ibid.*; *Visit.* of 1613. Richard and Adam de Ashhurst contributed to the subsidy of 1322, the former paying 5s. out of a total of 16s.; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 8.

²⁷ *Staff. Hist. Coll.* (W. Salt Soc.), xviii, 38, 85, &c. Pardons were granted at his request in 1347; *ibid.* 277. His retinue consisted of four esquires and two archers; *ibid.* 200.

In 1336, already a knight, he received a grant of land in Dalton from John the Harper of Dalton; *Visit.* of 1613. Three years after he had a protection from the king, dated at Brussels, as being in the royal service in parts across the seas; Harl. MS. 2112. There are also references to him in the *Cal. Pat.*

In 1341 he acquired land in Dalton from Richard son of Adam de Huyton and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 114; see also *De Banco R.* 323, m. 155 d. He was still living in 1366, when he granted his lands to his son John; Harl. MS. 2112.

²⁸ *Visit.* of 1613; Harl. MS. 2112.

²⁹ *Visit.* of 1613.

³⁰ *Ibid.* A John Ashhurst of Dalton in 1481 granted to William Bolland, Abbot of Cockersand, a rent of 12d. and 6s. 8d. at death as an obit; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1553.

³¹ About 1540 William Ashhurst was tenant of the Hospitaliers' land in Dalton, at a rent of 12d.; Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 84. The rent suggests an alternative origin for the 'fourth part of the manor' subsequently claimed for this family. In 1559 a settlement was made of lands in Dalton by William Ashhurst and Cecily his wife, who according to the pedigree of 1613 were the parents of the William Ashhurst of 1590; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 21, m. 143.

³² Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 246; quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxv, 4.

³³ *Manchester Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 19; 'his will dated 6 February 1615-16 was proved at Chester 9 April 1618. He mentions his wife Margaret; his son

Henry Ashhurst, and his daughter Anne Elston, and Robert, Elizabeth, Margaret, Henry, Anne, and Mary Elston, children of the latter. Henry Ashhurst was to pay his mother £40 a year; in default of which she was to have all the testator's lands in Bispham and Wrightington for her life.'

³⁴ *Visit.* of 1613, p. 98; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 250; marriage settlement dated June 1606. Baxter says that he 'was a gentleman of great wisdom and piety, and zealous for the true reformed religion in a country where papists much abounded. And when King James, the more to win them, was prevailed with to sign the book for dancing and other such sports on the Lord's days, he being then a justice of the peace, as his ancestors had been, and the papists thus emboldened sent a piper not far from the chapel to draw the people from the public worship, he sent him to the house of correction. And being for this misrepresented to the king and council he was put to justify the legality of what he did at the assizes; which he so well performed that the judge was forced to acquit him—though he was much contrary to him; and an occasion being offered to put the oath of allegiance on his prosecutors, their refusal showed them papists, as was before suspected'; *ibid.* 251.

Henry Ashhurst was the only Dalton landowner contributing to the subsidy of 1628; Norris D. (B.M.). He and Cassandra his wife were in possession of the manor in 1630; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 115, no. 3. In the following year he paid £25 as composition on refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 212. About the same time he was engaged in the trial of Anne Spencer, a known witch; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 55.

³⁵ 'A very holy man,' according to Oliver Heywood; *Diaries*, ii, 142. His career and virtues are recorded by Richard Baxter in the funeral sermon quoted in the last note. See also Wood, *Athenae Oxon.* (Ecl. Hist. Soc.), i, 157-8; and *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³⁶ *Local Glean.* ii, 272, 275; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Rep. of Lancs.* 280, 73. He was a member of the fourth Presbyterian Classis in 1646; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), i, 308.

³⁷ *Local Glean.* ii, 276. Afterwards, as a leading Presbyterian, he joined in the attempt to set Charles II on the throne in 1651, and took refuge in the Isle of Man; *Cal. of Com. for Advance of Money*, iii, 1464. See *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 77, &c.; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 176-7.

³⁸ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 9.

³⁹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 256, m. 3. The estate is described as the manor of Dalton, with messuages, barns, dovecot, lands, wood, common of pasture and turbary, and 20s. rent in Dalton, Wrightington, Ormskirck, Lathom, Bispham, Skelmersdale, Shevington, Orrell, and Hutton.

In 1721 King's Silver was paid by Thomas Ashhurst and Diana his wife for a fine concerning the manors of Dalton, Upholland, and Skelmersdale; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 512, m. 8.

⁴⁰ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 347, m. 26. This Henry is omitted in the pedigree in Foster, but appears in the *Alumni Oxonienses* as son of Thomas Henry Ashhurst, having entered Exeter College, Oxford, in 1739, aged eighteen; he was made D.C.L. in 1754, being then of Waterstock, Oxfordshire. Sir William Henry Ashhurst is stated to have been born in 1725; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴¹ William Arrowsmith of Warrington in the rental of 1473, already quoted, paid 6d.; this was possibly a part of the Burscough quarter, the prior being returned as paying 6d. only. Hugh Arrowsmith occurs in 1555; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 15, m. 40. In 1598 there was a dispute as to land between William Ashhurst and Robert Arrowsmith; *Ducaus* (Rec. Com.), iii, 393.

⁴² As will have been seen from the Burscough rental the Prescotts were tenants of the priory at the Dissolution

land⁴³ also held lands in Dalton. In 1600 William Ashhurst and William Moss were the only freeholders recorded.⁴⁴

The Knights Hospitallers had land.⁴⁵

In the 13th century an estate called Sifredlea is recorded; it disappeared later.⁴⁶

About 1400, 2 acres of land in Dalton, granted without royal licence for the repair of Douglas Bridge, were confiscated, but restored.⁴⁷

For the adherents of the Established Church John Prescott of the Grange, owner of the great tithes of the township, turned the tithe barn into a place of worship; a district was assigned to it in 1870,⁴⁸ and it was consecrated in 1872; but five years later the present church of St. Michael and All Angels was built on an adjoining site, and the old one destroyed. The patronage is in the hands of Mrs. Prescott.⁴⁹

INCE

Ines, 1212; Ins, 1292; Ince, xvi cent.

Ince, called Ince in Makerfield to distinguish it from Ince Blundell in the same hundred, lies immediately to the east of Wigan, of which it is a suburb, and from which it is separated by a small brook, the Clarendon or Clarington. A large part of the boundary on the south-west and eastern sides is formed by mosslands. Ambers or Ambrose Wood lies on the eastern edge. The ground rises slightly from south-west to north-east, a height of over 200 ft. being attained on the latter boundary. The area is 2,320 acres.¹ The population in 1901 was 21,262, including Platt Bridge.

Two great roads cross it, starting from Wigan; the more northerly is the ancient road to Hindley and Manchester, while the other goes through Abram to Warrington. A cross road joining these is, like them, lined with dwellings. The portion of the township to the north-west of it is called Higher Ince. Numerous railway lines traverse the township, as well

as minor lines for the service of the collieries. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's line from Wigan to Bolton and Manchester crosses the centre from west to east, and has a station called Ince; it is joined near the eastern boundary by the loop line through Pemberton. The London and North-Western Company's main line goes through from south to north, and has junctions with the lines from Manchester and St. Helens, as also with the Joint Companies' railway through Hindley and Haigh. The Great Central Company's line from Manchester to Wigan also crosses the township, with a station, called Lower Ince. The Lancaster Canal traverses it near the Wigan boundary, and the Leigh branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal near the western and southern boundaries.

The general aspect is unpleasing, it being a typical black country in the heart of the coal-mining area. The flat surface, covered with a complete network of railways, has scarcely a green tree to relieve the monotony of the bare wide expanses of apparently waste land, much of it covered with shallow 'flashes' of water, the result of the gradual subsidence of the ground as it is mined beneath. A good deal of the ground appears to be unreclaimed mossland. Needless to say no crops are cultivated. All the energies of the populace are employed in the underground mineral wealth of the district, Ince being famous for cannel and other coal.

The northern part of the township merges into the town of Wigan, the principal features being huge cotton mills and warehouses, crowding the banks of the canals and River Douglas, which here degenerates into a grimy ditch, with never a bush or tree to shade its muddy banks.

The soil is clay, with a mixture of sand and gravel lying over coal. There are iron works, forges, and railway wagon works; cotton goods also are manufactured.

The Local Government Act of 1858 was adopted by the township in 1866.² The local board was

for Dalton Hey and Gorstlow. Alice and Edward Prescott were among the defendants in a case regarding these lands in 1548; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 51. Richard Prescott and Ellen his wife occur in 1560; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 22, m. 108. He seems to have been a lessee of the Orrells for their manor of Walton Lees, and his children were orphans in 1596; *Ducatus*, iii, 206, &c.

The Recusant Roll of 1641 includes two Prescotts, also Crosses, Holland, &c.; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 239. The Earls of Derby owned the tithes of Dalton, and about 1782 sold their right to Mr. Prescott, in whose family it remains; *Bridgeman, Wigan Ch.* 258.

⁴³ In 1554 Lewis Orrell had a dispute with Robert, Ralph, Hugh, and Agnes Holland respecting a close in Dalton called the Barn Hey; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* Edw. VI, x, O. 1. In 1560 Richard Holland and Margaret his wife had land at Dalton; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 22, m. 102.

In a fine of 1572 concerning land in Dalton in which Richard Holland, Ralph Crosse, Philip Moss, and Edward Prescott were plaintiffs, and Richard Chisnal and Thomas Lathom defendants, the latter warranted Richard Holland and his heirs against Lord La Warr, the heirs of

William Bradshagh, deceased, James Howorth, and Margaret his wife, and Margaret's heirs, and John Parbold and Margery his wife; *ibid.* bde. 34, m. 16.

Richard Holland died 29 Apr. 1587 holding lands in Dalton, Parbold, and Ormskirk, which by his will he left to his wife Margaret for life and then to his son and heir James; the latter was sixty-eight years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 20. James Holland, perhaps a son of the last-named James, died in 1605, leaving a son and heir Richard, eleven years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 30.

In 1717 Ellen Holland, daughter of James Holland, as a 'papist' registered an estate at Dalton for the life of her sister Mary; *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 131.

⁴⁴ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 239, 241. In 1653 Edward Moss of Dalton, two-thirds of whose estate had been sequestered for recusancy, asked leave to contract for the same; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 199.

⁴⁵ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 375; see also a preceding note.

⁴⁶ The name has a great variety of spellings.

In 1202 Syfrethelegh was part of the tenement of Alan de Windle (or de Pemberton) in which Edusa his widow claimed dower; *Final Conc.* i, 38. In

1241 Robert de Holland released his claim to twelve oxgangs in Pemberton, on receiving from Adam de Pemberton the homage and service (*viz.* 5s. 6d. rent) of Thomas de Siverdelege in the latter place; *ibid.* 82.

Very early in the 13th century Edrith de Sivrdeleie granted a portion of his land to Cockersand Abbey, the bounds commencing at a burnt oak by Swinley Carr, so to two oaks, and to Raven's Oak, and by syke and brook to the great bank, and so to the start; this was afterwards held by a tenant paying 12d. and a half a mark at death; *Cockersand Chbnt.* ii, 627. In 1271 or 1272 Robert son of Thomas de Siverthelege released to Matthew de Bispham and his heirs all his right in the abbey's land in Siverthelege, rendering to the abbot 12d. a year; this land was in 1268 held by Matthew de Holland; *ibid.* ii, 629, 630.

It is clear that Matthew de Holland was the same as Matthew de Bispham, and it was for him probably that Robert de Holland had before bought out the interest of Adam de Pemberton.

⁴⁷ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 2.

⁴⁸ *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 1870; 23 Dec. 1870.

⁴⁹ *Bridgeman, Wigan Ch.* 789.

¹ Including 100 acres of inland water.

² *Lond. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 1866.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

changed into an urban district council by the Act of 1894; it consists of fifteen members.

The manor of *INCE* appears to have *MANOR* been a member of the royal manor of Newton before the Conquest,³ and to have been included in the fee of Makerfield from its formation.⁴ In 1212 Alfred de Ince held this in thegnage with Haydock,⁵ in succession to his father, Orm de Haydock, whose name occurs as early as 1168.⁶ The whole of Haydock had been granted out, and half of Ince was held of Alfred by Richard de Perpoint.⁷

Some forty or fifty years later Henry de Sefton began to acquire a share in the manor. In 1261 he held the Perpoint moiety by grant of Thomas de Perpoint,⁸ and seems to have acquired the remainder, with the mesne lordship, from Henry son of John de

Ince.⁹ He was still living in 1288,¹⁰ but in 1291 his son, styled Richard de Ince, was in possession.¹¹ Richard de Ince occurs as late as 1333;¹² he was succeeded by his son Gilbert, living in 1347.¹³ At this time Gilbert had a son Ivo living; but in 1382 the manors of Aspull and Ince were granted to feoffees by Richard son of Robert de Ince, whose relationship to Gilbert is not known.¹⁴ The manor went with Ellen, daughter of probably the same Richard de Ince, who married John Gerard, a younger son of Peter Gerard of Brynn.¹⁵

From their son William the manor descended regularly to Thomas Gerard of Ince, who in 1514 had a dispute with Sir Thomas Gerard of Brynn, as to the possession of Turnesha Moss, on the boundary of Ince and Ashton.¹⁶ At his death in 1545 it was

³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 286.

⁴ *Ibid.* 366, note 8. For later notices see *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 138; ii, 99; *ibid.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 105.

⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 74. The separate assessment of Ince appears to have been one plough-land: and its share of the thegnage rent was probably 10s.; one of the judges being also supplied by it. In 1544 the Gerard's rent was stated to be 5s. only; possibly this was a moiety of the manor, the other moiety being held by the Ince family.

⁶ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 12. Orm de Haydock gave to Cocksand Abbey a portion of land in Ince, between two brooks, as marked out by the canons' crosses; *Cocksand Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 673. Robert Anderton held this in 1501 at a rent of 10d.; *Cocksand Rental* (Chet. Soc.), 5.

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 74; the half plough-land was held 'of ancient feoffment.'

Richard de (or le) Perpoint was a benefactor of Cocksand, his grant being thus bounded: The great brook up the Thele lache, down the lache between Beric-acre and Wolveyley to the syke between Hardacre and Bircacre, to the great brook; *Cocksand Chart.* ii, 672. He seems to have been succeeded by Robert son of Adam de Perpoint, who released to the canons the lands he had held of them in Ince, and whose daughter Godith did the same; *ibid.* 673, 674. For Alfred de Ince see *Lancs. Pipe R.* 152, and *Cur. Reg. R.* 171, m. 28; Henry de Sefton called Thomas de Perpoint to warrant him as to 4 oxgangs in Ince. He may be the Henry de Seveton who with his wife Alice was taken into confraternity with the Knights Hospitallers in 1256; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 128.

⁹ Assize R. 408, m. 21d. John de Ince was witness to an Abram charter about 1240; *Cocksand Chart.* ii, 664.

¹⁰ Assize R. 408, m. 73. It is possible that there is an error in the date.

¹¹ Assize R. 407, m. 3d. Gilbert de Southworth claimed in right of the dower of his wife Emma, who seems to have been the widow of Henry de Sefton; but this would not have been so if Henry de Sefton was living in 1288.

About this time there was a long suit between John son of Richard Maunsel of Heaton and Richard son of Emma de Marhalgh as to messuages, mill, &c., and 6 oxgangs of land in Ince and Aspull.

Richard is described as son and heir of Henry de Wigan, a brother of Richard Maunsel; Assize R. 1265, m. 22d.; R. 1321, m. 13d.; R. 418, m. 2, 11. As in one of the pleadings in 1284 (Assize R. 1268, m. 11) Gilbert de Southworth and Emma his wife were joined in the defence with Richard son of Emma de Marhalgh, it might seem that Henry de Wigan was the same as Henry de Sefton, but there is probably some other explanation.

¹² In 1292 he was defendant in a number of suits concerning his father's acquisitions.

Henry de Litherland claimed 4 oxgangs less 12 acres; he had in 1288 released his right in them to Henry de Sefton, but now said he was a minor at the time; Assize R. 408, m. 73. It is possible that the plaintiff was the Henry son of Thomas de Ince who at the same assizes claimed 6 acres of land, &c., from Robert son of Fulk Banastre, Hugh de Hindley, Alan son of Peter, Adam de Urmston and Isabel his wife, and Richard de Molyneux and Beatrice his wife; *ibid.* m. 68. Agnes widow of Thomas de Ince was also a claimant in respect of dower; 2 oxgangs of land are named; *ibid.* m. 3, 13d., 64d. Henry son of Thomas de Ince held 12 acres claimed by William, brother and heir of Robert de Wyttonelake, who asserted that Thomas had demised to Henry de Sefton, who had disseised Robert; *ibid.* m. 51.

Robert de Abram and Emma his wife, in right of the latter, claimed the moiety of an oxgang of land, &c., from Richard son of Henry de Sefton of Ince, and from Gilbert de Southworth and Emma his wife. The latter pair said they had only Emma's dower out of Richard's inheritance. The plaintiffs said that Henry de Ince gave the tenements to Adam son of Wido and Margery his wife; the latter being, it would seem, a daughter of Henry; and that Emma was their daughter and heir; Robert was the son of John de Abram, who had married the said Margery. Richard de Ince's reply was that Margery had granted the lands to his father while she was a widow and free to do so; but the jury decided for the plaintiffs, believing a grant was made after she had married John de Abram. Gilbert and Emma were also to have nothing from the land, 'because the seisin of the latter's first husband was unjust'; *ibid.* m. 26d. The last sentence seems to prove that this Emma was widow of Henry de Sefton.

In the same year, 1292, Richard de Ince and Alice his wife, 'put in their

claim' in a fine concerning the manor of Haydock; *Final Conc.* i, 174.

Late in 1334 Richard son of Henry de Ince granted Gilbert de Culcheth leave to carry turves from Hindley to Wigan through Ince; *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i, 52.

¹³ In 1323-4 Gilbert son of Richard de Ince remitted to Gilbert de Haydock a rent of 13s. 4d.; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 33. Gilbert de Ince was witness in 1334; Crosse D. no. 45. Ten years later John de Tyldesley made a claim against Gilbert son of Richard de Ince and others concerning land; Assize R. 1435, m. 47. A little later, 1347, William son of John Donning of Ince sued Gilbert son of Richard de Ince for a messuage in Ince. Gilbert claimed by a grant from Elias Donning and Margery his wife, parents of John Donning; in the defence there were associated with him his brothers Richard, Thomas, and John; also his son Ivo; *ibid.* m. 41d. Gilbert de Ince at Easter 1354 was convicted of disseising John son of Thomas Jew of a rent of 13s. 4d. in Ince; and Hugh, Gilbert's brother, cut off John's arm; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 3. Henry, another brother, occurs in 1347; *Cal. Close*, 1346-9, p. 49. Gilbert de Ince attested a charter in 1358; Standish D. no. 46.

¹⁴ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 2, m. 36; a list of the tenants is given.

Robert was perhaps yet another brother of Gilbert's, for a Robert son of Richard de Ince was plaintiff in 1353 against Roger de Leigh, and others; Assize R. 435, m. 20.

Richard and Thomas de Ince contributed to the poll tax of 1381; Lay Subs. Lanc. bdl. 130, no. 24.

¹⁵ Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), ii, 131, where it is stated that a dispensation was granted for the marriage. John Gerard of Ince occurs in 1425; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 13.

In 1420 John Gerard of Ince and Ellen his wife arranged for the succession of the manor of Ince, with fifteen messuages, 140 acres of land, &c., in Warrington, Wigan, and Aspull; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 5, m. 18. At the inquisition after his death, taken in 1434-5, his son and heir William was said to be aged twenty-three; Ormerod, loc. cit.

¹⁶ *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 3-7; the date should be 6 Hen. VIII. The plaintiff's pedigree is given: 'The said moss . . . is the freehold and inheritance of plaintiff as parcel of his manor of Ince, whereof William Gerard his great-grandfather, Thomas

found that he had held the manor of Ince of Sir Thomas Langton in socage by a rent of 5s.; also the manor of Aspull, a burgage in Wigan, and lands in Abram and Hindley. Miles Gerard his son and heir was thirty years of age.¹⁷ Miles died in August 1558,¹⁸ leaving a son William,¹⁹ who in turn was succeeded by his son, another Miles Gerard.²⁰ The family adhered to the ancient faith, and Miles Gerard in 1590 was reported to be 'in some degree of conformity, yet in general note of evil affection in religion.'²¹

Miles Gerard was still living in 1613, when a pedigree was recorded, showing Thomas his son and heir to be twenty-two



GERARD. *Azure a lion rampant ermine crowned or.*

his grandfather, and William his father, and many others of his ancestors were time out of mind peaceably seised.

In 1448 Thomas Gerard son of William Gerard, Roger Gerard, and Cecily wife of William Gerard, were accused of causing the death of Robert Gidlow, but were acquitted; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 12, m. 25; see also R. 11, m. 15, 16.

In that year a dispensation was granted by Nicholas V for the marriage of Thomas son and heir of William Gerard of Ince, and Elizabeth a daughter of William Norris of Speke, the parties being related in the third degree; Norris D. (B.M.), no. 643. Ten years later an indenture was made, reciting the fact of this marriage, and stating that lands in Aspull and Hindley had been assigned to them; William Gerard, the father, 'had not made and would not make any alienation of the manor of Ince or of any messuage, lands, and tenements that were Ellen's that was wife to John Gerard mother to the said William Gerard,' but such as should determine at his death. William's brothers, Robert, John, Hugh, and Richard are named, as also his younger sons, Roger, Edmund, Lawrence, and Seth; *ibid.* no. 644.

To Thomas Gerard, the son, a pardon was granted in 1479; Towneley MS. RR, no. 1430. In this year Thomas Gerard of Ince and William his son, with Roger and Seth his brothers, were parties to an engagement to keep the peace with Alexander Standish and others; Standish D. nos. 160, 161.

In 1490 the marriage of Thomas son and heir apparent of William Gerard, and Maud daughter of Sir Henry Bold, was agreed upon; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 210, nos. 118, 119.

¹⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 27. The burgage in Wigan was held by the rent of a pair of gloves.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* xi, no. 12; he held the manors of Ince and Aspull, with various messuages and lands, &c.; including a wind-mill and a water-mill in Ince, and the same in Aspull; sixty burgages, &c., in Wigan, and various lands there, held by a rent of 57s. 1d.; also lands in Pemberton, Abram, and Hindley. William his son and heir was twenty-three years of age.

¹⁹ William was a plaintiff against Sir Thomas Gerard in 1549; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 101.

In 1567 a pedigree was recorded; *Visit.*

years of age.²² Thomas was a convicted recusant in 1628,²³ and his estates were in 1643 sequestered 'for his recusancy and supposed delinquency.'²⁴ The documents relating to the matter give a number of interesting particulars as to the mining of cannel and the charges upon the lands;²⁵ they also show that Thomas Gerard, his son, had fought against the Parliament, and had been taken prisoner at Naseby in 1645; afterwards he took the National Covenant and compounded for his part of the estate.²⁶

It appears to have been Anne, the daughter and heir of the younger Thomas, who carried the manors of Ince and Aspull to her husband John Gerard, a younger son of Sir William Gerard, third baronet; and the manors were afterwards sold to Richard Gerard, uncle of John.²⁷ Richard's son and heir Thomas and his wife, Mary Wright, were in possession in 1683.²⁸ His son Richard Gerard of Highfield

(Chet. Soc.), 101. William Gerard was buried at Wigan, 29 Nov. 1583; Reg.

²⁰ A settlement of the manors of Aspull and Ince was made by fine in 1586; Miles Gerard and Grace his wife being deforciant; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 48, m. 299; there was a later one in 1612; *ibid.* bdle. 82, m. 51. Several other fines relate to dealings with their properties; *ibid.* bdle. 47, m. 57, &c.

In 1599, as lord of the manor, he complained that Ralph Houghton and others were withholding suit; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 336, 399.

²¹ Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 245, quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxxv, 4. He and his wife had been accused in 1586 of sheltering one Worthington, a persecuted priest; and his own brother, Alexander Gerard, was another priest in the neighbourhood; *ibid.* 239, 240. Thomas and Alexander Gerard, aged eighteen and seventeen respectively, entered Brasenose College, Oxf. in 1578; Foster, *Alumni*. In spite of a discrepancy in the dates—it being recorded that Alexander left Rheims for England in 1587—it seems certain that Miles's brothers were the Thomas and Alexander Gerard imprisoned for religion in Wisbech Castle, where Thomas died; their brother Gilbert, born in 1569, and therefore not recorded in the Visitation pedigree, entered the English College, Rome, in 1587, and became a Jesuit; Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vi, 175; vii, 293.

In September 1590 Miles Gerard was indicted for fourteen months' absence from church, but for most part of the time he had been 'so extreme sick' that his life had only been preserved by the use of goat's milk; before that he said he had been a regular attendant at church; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 597. See also *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 252.

Miles Gerard, a Douay priest, executed at Rochester in 1590 for his priesthood, is supposed to have been of this family; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* ii, 430-2. He does not occur in the pedigree, but Miles seems to have been a favourite Christian name in this branch.

²² *Visit.* of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 25. 'Miles Gerard of Ince, esquire, was buried at Wigan, 1615, in his own chancel, the 28th day of September'; Reg.

Thomas son and heir of Miles Gerard of Ince entered St. Mary Hall, Oxf. in 1607, aged seventeen; he was afterwards of Gray's Inn; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

²³ Norris D. (B.M.). For a settlement

in 1641 see Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 138, m. 38. He paid £13 6s. 8d. on refusing knighthood in 1632; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222.

²⁴ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 34; petition of his wife and daughters.

²⁵ *Ibid.* iii, 34-51. Thomas Gerard had a mine of cannel in Aspull, for which he needed a trench through lands of James Gorsuch, paying him £20 for leave. Owing to neglect in the various sequestrations the trench was filled up, and the mine was 'totally drowned up'; the fault being that of the agents of the sequestrators. He asked for compensation or assistance to put the mine in order.

The rents of the confiscated two-thirds of the estates amounted in 1653-4 to £111 17s. 6d.; it consisted of the demesne lands at Ince, a mill, tenant's rents, tithe corn, rents in Aspull, and a cannel mine in Aspull farmed to his son Thomas Gerard; *ibid.* 47.

Ince Hall was the subject of suits between Thomas Gerard and Roger Stoughton in 1663; *Exch. Depos.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 37, 48.

In 1667 an inquiry was made touching an annuity granted by Thomas Gerard to John Biddulph; *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 348.

²⁶ *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iii, 40-43. It being alleged that the younger Thomas was 'a delinquent papist and not to be admitted to composition, notwithstanding his conformity,' his friends moved that he might be allowed to give the committee further satisfaction by taking the oath of abjuration.

²⁷ For Richard Gerard see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

The descent which follows is taken from Piccope's MS. Pedigrees (Chet. Lib.), i, 119, with additions from his abstracts of Roman Catholic deeds enrolled in the Preston House of Correction. There is also a pedigree in Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 239. John Gerard died in July 1672, and was buried at Winwick; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 191.

²⁸ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 211, m. 25. Besides the manors the property included messuages and lands and a water grain mill in Ince, Aspull, and Wigan; also tithes in Ince. For a fine of 1700 see bdle. 245, m. 93; Thomas Gerard, Sir William Gerard, and William Gerard were the deforciant. Thomas Gerard is usually described as 'of Highfield' in

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succeeded, but dying without issue the manor of Ince went by the provisions of his will²⁹ to his wife Margaret for life and then to his heir, his cousin Richard Gerard's son William.³⁰ William's heirs were his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth; but as the latter died unmarried, the whole devolved on the former, the wife of John Walmesley, a relation of the Showley family.³¹ They settled at Westwood House in Ince, and the manor has descended regularly to the present lord, Mr. Humphrey Jeffreys Walmesley, of Ince and Hungerford.³² The Hall of Ince was sold by Richard Gerard in 1716 to John Walmesley of Wigan, whose descendant Mr. John Walmesley of Lucknam and Ince is the present owner.³³

Ince formerly possessed three halls, each bearing the name of the township; two of them, very much modernized, still stand. The first of these, now known as above mentioned as Hall of Ince, stands in Warrington Road, near the cemetery, and was restored about ten years ago, the old timber work at the back, which was then visible, being removed, and the wall rebuilt in brick.^{33a} The whole of the exterior of the building, which was formerly timber framed, is now stuccoed and otherwise modernized, but the roofs retain their old stone slates. The building is now divided into three houses.

Another branch of the Gerard family also resided in Ince from about 1600; their house was called the New Hall.³⁴

Aspull. As a 'papist' he registered his estate in 1717, the value being given as £345 17s. 4d.; Richard Gerard, of Highfield, who registered an annuity of £150 out of the manor of Aspull, was no doubt his son; *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 128, 153; he also owned the hall of Southworth; Piccote, *op. cit.* Two of his sisters were nuns.

In 1694 an inquiry was made as to the suspected devotion of the Hall of Ince to religious uses; *Exch. Depos.* 84.

²⁹ Richard Gerard of Highfield died without issue in 1743. In 1721 he was in the remainder to the Brynn estate. By his will dated 1 Feb. 1734-5, he gave the manor of Ince to his wife Margaret, who was daughter of John Baldwin of Wigan, for life, with remainder to his right heirs; his manors of Southworth and Croft to his brother Thomas; Piccote, *op. cit.* This Thomas and another brother Caryll were priests; for the latter see Foley, *Rec. S. F.* vi, 468.

³⁰ Richard Gerard, a younger brother of Thomas, was an apothecary in Wigan. He and his son Richard registered as 'papists' in 1717; *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 107, 148. They mortgaged a messuage in the Market-place in 1731. The son, who died in 1743, married Isabella, another daughter of John Baldwin of Wigan; and their son William, described as an apothecary in 1744, was the heir to Ince. Aspull is not mentioned, having probably been sold. In 1751-2 William Gerard was deforciant of the manor in a fine, which included lands in Ince, Abram, Hindley, Newton in Makerfield, and Wigan; also 'one chapel open to the north side and adjoining the parish church of Wigan'; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 346, m. 108.

³¹ In 1773 John Walmesley and Mary his wife, Elizabeth Gerard, spinster,

William Moss and Margaret his wife, and Richard Baron and Anne his wife were the deforciant in a fine regarding this manor; *ibid. bdlc.* 389, m. 176.

³² The descent is thus given in Burke, *Landed Gentry*—John Walmesley, d. 1780; son, Richard, d. 1790; son, Charles, d. 1833; son, William Gerard, d. 1868; son, William Gerard, d. 1877; brother, Humphrey Jeffreys, born 1846.

³³ Information given by the present owner, who also inherited the house in Hallgate, Wigan, in which the Young Pretender slept in November 1745. For the pedigree of the family see Burke, *Landed Gentry*, Walmesley of Hall of Ince.

^{33a} A view of the Hall, as it was a century ago, is given in Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 236.

³⁴ One Thomas Anderton had lands in Ince in 1529, as recorded in a later note; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, u. 14, 30. One of his daughters and co-heirs married Thomas Gerard, and a division was sought in 1546; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs*, file 30. Ralph Gerard and Grace his wife sold lands here in 1548; James Gerard was a purchaser; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 13, m. 133, 136. See also *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xv, no. 19; a James Gerard was buried at Wigan 21 Sept. 1590. This James may have been the father of Miles Gerard, who in 1600 was one of the freeholders in Ince; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 239. The same name, as 'of New Hall' appears among the landowners contributing to the subsidy of 1628; Norris D. (B. M.). He was buried at Wigan in 1640, and in 1654 Charles son of James Gerard, of the New Hall, was buried, as appears by the Wigan registers.

For some 'delinquency' James Gerard's

The house now known as Ince Hall, which is situated off Manchester Road, near Rose Bridge, was originally surrounded by a moat and approached by a fine avenue of elms. It was a good specimen of timber and plaster building erected about the reign of James I, with a picturesque black and white front of five gables.^{34a} The entrance hall is described as being spacious and with a richly ornamented plaster ceiling and wainscoted walls. Three other rooms also were stated to have been panelled in oak, and the drawing-room ceiling was ornamented with 'carved work representing birds, shells, fruit, and flowers. There were two chimney-pieces of fine Italian marble. The staircase was of oak and 6 ft. wide, the ceiling much ornamented with stucco. The best bedrooms were covered with tapestry.'^{34b} In 1854 the house was so seriously damaged by fire as to necessitate a practical rebuilding. The ancient timber front has therefore given place to a brick elevation of no architectural pretension, and the house is internally wholly modernized. The line of avenue still remains, but the trees have disappeared, and the opening of coal pits in the immediate vicinity about thirty years ago has destroyed any sense of picturesqueness that the rebuilt structure might have possessed.³⁵

A family using the local surname came into note in the 16th century.^{35a} Thomas Ince, who died in April 1573, held a capital messuage and other messuages with lands and wood at Ince of Thomas Langton in

estate was sequestrated about the end of 1651 by the Parliamentary authorities; as 'son and heir of Miles Gerard, late of Ince,' he was admitted to Gray's Inn, 1646; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iii, 21; iv, 34.

In 1671, on a complaint by Henry Backer and his wife Jane against Ellen Gerard, depositions were taken as to the marriage of John Davies of Manby in Cheshire, with Alice eldest daughter of Miles Gerard, late of Peel Ditch in Ince, and moneys agreed to be paid to Jane and Margaret, daughters of Miles; and touching a sum of £400 lent to Thomas Gerard of Ince; *Exch. Depos.* 49.

^{34a} The house is the subject of one of Roby's *Traditions of Lancashire*, where a view of it in its original state is given.

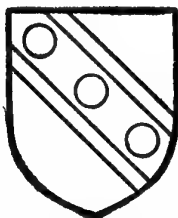
^{34b} *Manchester City News, N. and Q.* iv, 7 (1881).

³⁵ There is a tradition that the Young Pretender slept here when he was in this part of Lancashire, and that there was a skirmish in the hall during his stay in which two men were killed.

^{35a} They may have descended from the Henry son of Thomas de Ince, of 1292, who had a son Thomas; Assize R. 419, m. 12; De Banco R. 198, m. 136d. Richard son of Henry de Ince contributed to the subsidy in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, 6. The Thomas of 1381 may also have belonged to it; a release by Thomas son of Robert de Ince, dated 1379, is in Towneley MS. GG, no. 2439. Robert son of William de Ince, occurs in 1398; Crosse D. (*Trans. Hist. Soc.*), no. 86. Henry de Ince occurs in 1415; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 107. Thomas son of Henry de Ince was party to a bond in 1428; GG, no. 2655. Henry Ince of Ince was one of the gentry of the hundred in 1512.

socage by a rent of 5s.^{85b} The residence was known as Ince Hall, or the New Hall. They also adhered to the ancient faith,⁸⁶ and John Ince's estate was sequestered by the Parliamentary authorities during the Commonwealth,⁸⁷ but not confiscated outright. It descended from him to his great-great-granddaughter Frances Sobieski, daughter of Christopher Ince, and wife of William Anderton of Euxton. She died in 1816, when the family ceased to reside here.⁸⁸

The third hall, the residence of the family of Ince, stood on a site a short distance from the junction of Ince Green Lane and Warrington Road, part of which is occupied by a building apparently erected some sixty years since from the materials of the former house. Two date stones, now on a rockery in front



INCE. *Argent three torteaux between two bendlets gules.*

of the house, are said to belong respectively to the old barn and a stable now pulled down. One bears the date 1578 and the initials G^M, and the other

the inscription

A
W F
1785

 referring to the above-named

William Anderton and Frances his wife. There is also part of a stone sundial, dated G^M.¹⁷⁴¹ The hall is said to have been built about 1721.

Property here was acquired by a family named Brown,⁸⁹ in which it descended for about a century and a half.⁴⁰ Henry Brown, by his will in 1726, left it to his grand-nephew Edward, son of Robert Holt of Wigan; by two daughters and co-heiresses it became the property of General Clegg and Thomas Case of Liverpool.⁴¹

Miles and Peter Gerard, Thomas Ince, and Ralph Brown were the landowners recorded about 1556.⁴² Richard Pennington was a freeholder in 1600.⁴³ The four halls of Ince were duly noted by Kuerden

^{85b} Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 6. Miles Ince was his son and heir, and of the age of twenty-five years. The rent payable seems to prove that this was a moiety of the manor. Mr. H. Ince Anderton gives the descent as: Thomas Ince (15 Edw. IV) —s. Henry (20 Hen. VII) —s. Arthur —s. Thomas; from Harl. MS. 1987, fol. 88b.

The father of Thomas was Arthur Ince, who in 1546 and later had a dispute with Ralph Brown over the marriage between the latter's daughter Ellen and Thomas Ince, son and heir apparent of Arthur; *Duchy Plead.* ii, 211. In 1569 Miles Ince, as grandson of Ralph Brown, put in a claim to lands in Ince, Aspull, and Wigan; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 378, 360.

⁸⁶ Miles Ince was one of the 'comers to church but no communicants' in 1590; *Lydiat Hall*, 246 (quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxv, 4). He was buried at Wigan 7 Apr. 1593; Reg.; and was succeeded by John Ince, probably his son, returned as a freeholder in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 241. With him begins the pedigree recorded in 1664; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 163. In 1628 he paid double to the subsidy as a convicted recusant; Norris D. (B.M.); and died the following year, being buried at Wigan.

⁸⁷ In 1643 two-thirds was sequestered for Thomas Ince's religion only, and so remained till his death in Feb. 1653-4; it does not appear that he took arms for the king. John Ince was the only son and heir, thirty-four years of age, and in 1654 had a wife and four small children depending on him. He mortgaged his property in order to pay his father's debts and provide for his wife Margaret and his children Thomas, Hugh, &c.; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iv, 1-13.

⁸⁸ Dugdale's pedigree is supplemented by that of Piccope (MS. Pedigrees, ii, 291), who consulted the Roman Catholic deeds enrolled in the House of Correction, Preston. It appears that Thomas, the eldest son of John, mentioned in the preceding note, had no issue, and the estate descended to Christopher Ince, a younger brother, who in 1717 as a 'papist' registered his estate, being described as 'of Aughton'; *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 112. His four sisters, Dorothy, Anne, Ellen (wife of James Twiss), and Elizabeth also registered; *ibid.* 124.

Christopher was executor of his brother Thomas's will (dated 1703), and by his own will, dated 12 Dec. 1728, he left Ince Hall to his grandson Christopher; John, the son, to have 'the profits of part of Brook House,' if he behaved himself to the satisfaction of the trustees. Thomas, a younger brother of John, had lands in Aughton and Billinge, divided between his sons Thomas and James; Piccope, *op. cit.*

Mr. Ince Anderton adds that papers in Chest. Dioc. Reg. show that Christopher Ince died in 1735, leaving two sons, John and Thomas; and that administration of the goods of John Ince of Ince was granted on 14 Jan. 1739-40.

Christopher Ince, son of John, accordingly succeeded to Ince; in 1740 he married Mary Catherine Parry of Holywell; and their daughter and heir, Frances Sobieski Ince, married in 1769 William Anderton of Euxton; Piccope.

⁸⁹ In a suit in 1609 respecting a place called Rundiefield in Ince, the following pedigree was adduced:—Roger le Brown, to whom the rent of 4s. from the land had been granted by William de Ince —s. Rowland —s. William —s. Ralph. Ralph in 1545 granted the rent to William Brown, whose son Roger was defendant in 1609; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 303, m. 16.

Roger Brown of Ince, in August 1517, granted to Cecily daughter of Richard Urmston a burgage in Scholes for her life, with remainder to Ralph Brown, junior, son and heir of William Brown; and at the same time this Ralph Brown, describing himself as next of kin and heir apparent of Roger, granted his burgages, &c., in Scholes to the same Cecily, probably on his marriage with her; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1109, 1108.

Thomas Anderton of Ince died in August 1529, seized of messuages and lands in Ince held of Thomas Gerard of Ince, by a rent of 2s. 8d.; and other lands in Thingwall, Walton, Halewood, and Aughton. His heirs were his daughters Margaret, Ellen, and Cecily, said to be ten, nine, and eight years of age in 1534. They were in the wardship of Ralph Brown of Wigan, who accordingly took possession; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 14, 30.

Ralph Brown next appears in 1535 in a dispute with Thomas Gerard as to lands in Whitreding; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 201; and then in 1546 regarding the marriage covenant with Arthur Ince, already referred to. William Brown, feoffee of Ralph, and James Brown appear in 1568 and 1569 in the disputes with Miles Ince. In 1581 William Brown made complaint as to Charles Bank, Miles Gerard, and Lawrence Wood regarding lands called Foxholes, &c.; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 92, 107.

William Brown died 13 May 1596 leaving a son and heir Roger, then about sixteen years of age; he had held two messuages and various lands in Ince of Miles Gerard, by a rent of 4s. 6d. and sixteen messuages in Wigan; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 157.

Roger Brown, in 1597, alleged that Miles Gerard was withholding suit; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 350. He died 2 Jan. 1619-20, seized of the paternal lands, and leaving as heir his son William, aged seventeen; there was a younger son Ralph, as appears by a feoffment made in 1611; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 202. He had lived 'roguing about London,' in Bishop Bridgeman's opinion; Bridgeman, *Wigan Ch.* 249.

⁴⁰ William Brown died in 1626, for his uncle Ralph, brother of Roger Brown, tendered his relief on succeeding; he was buried at Wigan 11 Mar. 1626-7, and succeeded by his son; Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 250. The 'heirs of Ralph Brown' are mentioned in the Wigan rental of 1627; *ibid.* 310.

⁴¹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 568; Gregson, *Fragments*, 176.

⁴² Mascy of Rixton D.; a subsidy roll, *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 241.

In 1546 was a fine between Nicholas Pennington (or Pinnington) of Wigan and John Pennington of Ince, respecting property in the latter place; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 12, m. 167. In 1559 John Pennington was again deforciant; *ibid.* bde. 21, m. 134. In 1600 Gilbert Bank sued Robert and Nicholas Pennington concerning a cottage and lands called Emme Fields; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 412.

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about 1696.⁴⁴ In 1717 John Clarkson and Richard Richardson, as 'papists,' registered estates here.⁴⁵

Ambrewood inclosure award may be seen at Preston.

The Established Church has two places of worship in the township; Christ Church, consecrated in 1864, the district assigned being the whole township;⁴⁶ and St. Mary's, Lower Ince, consecrated 1887.⁴⁷ The patronage of both is vested in Simeon's trustees.

The Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1866; the Primitive Methodist one in 1885. The Congregationalists also have a place of worship.

The adherents of the ancient religion found assistance in the constancy of the families of Gerard and Ince. The chapel at New Hall was built in 1760; this was closed in 1818. There was a private chapel at Westwood House, and in 1873 the church of St. William was opened. Twenty years later the Church of the Holy Family at Platt Bridge was added.⁴⁸

HINDLEY

Hindele, 1212; Hindelegh, 1260 (common); Hindeley, 1292.

Hindley lies in the centre of the great Lancashire coalfield, and consists of a level-surfaced country dotted over with collieries and black pit-banks. A close network of tramways and railways covers the face of a singularly dreary stretch of country, where the pastures are scanty and blackened. Frequent pools of water lie between the collieries, indicating subsidences of the earth caused by mining. What trees remain standing appear as dead stumps, with leafless branches reflected weirdly in the 'flashes' of water. In the more favoured parts of the township, wheat, oats, and potatoes manage to find an existence. There is some pasturage also. The area is 2,610½ acres,¹ and the population in 1901 was 23,504.

The ancient road from Manchester to Wigan goes west-north-west through the township. The town of Hindley lies to the north of this road. At this point is a cross road leading north-eastward from Platt Bridge and Lowe Green to Westhoughton, having a branch north to Aspull. Through the town, adjacent to this cross road, runs a brook known here as the Borden. Near the eastern boundary is the

village of Hindley Green; from this a road leads south to Leigh. The London and North-Western Company's Manchester and Wigan Railway passes through the township from east to west, with stations at Hindley Green and Platt Bridge. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's line from Wigan to Manchester also crosses the northern corner, where there is a station; and the two companies' joint railway runs north through the western part of the township, being there joined by a connecting line from the North-Western main line. The Great Central Railway's line to Wigan crosses the western end, and has a station called Hindley and Platt Bridge.

There were formerly two 'burning wells' here, one in Derby Lane, the other near Dog Pool, now called Grange Brook.²

The great business is coal-mining; there is also an iron foundry, and cotton manufacturing is carried on extensively. The first factory is said to have been erected near the end of the 18th century by Richard Battersby at Lowe mill, formerly a water corn-mill. A little later hand-loom weaving was one of the chief industries, each cottage having a weaving shop attached.³

The Local Government Act of 1858 was adopted by the township in 1867.⁴ Under the Act of 1894 an urban district council of fifteen members has been constituted. New council offices were opened in 1904.

A fair is held on the first Thursday in August.

A sundial, dated 1699, formerly stood at Castle Hill.⁵

HINDLEY was no doubt one of the *MANOR* fifteen berewicks of the royal manor of Newton before the Conquest.⁶ After the Conquest it continued to form part of the fee of Makerfield,⁷ and in 1212 one part was held in tithenage, in conjunction with Ashton, by Thomas de Burnhull.⁸ The remainder was held by local families.

Swain son of Leofwin held the Burnhull share, and gave it to a certain Gospatric in free marriage; in 1212 Roger the son of Gospatric held this portion of Thomas de Burnhull. Two oxgangs were at the same time held by Adam de Hindley 'of ancient feoffment,' i.e. by a title going back to the time of Henry I at least. Another half plough-land was held by Richard de Hindley, son of Robert; portions of this had been given to the Hospitallers and to Cocker-sand Abbey. Some portion was perhaps still held in demesne.⁹

⁴⁴ *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 209-14. He states that the Browns had the Cockersand lands.

⁴⁵ *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 125, 152.

⁴⁶ Bridgeman, *Wigan Ch.* 787; a district had been assigned in 1862; *Lond. Gaz.* 4 Nov.

⁴⁷ Bridgeman, loc. cit.

⁴⁸ *Liverpool Cath. Ann.* 1901.

¹ 2,612, including 30 of inland water; Census Rep. of 1901.

² Leyland, *Hindley*, 7. Baines quotes an account from the *Life* of Lord Guildford, of a visit to the burning well in 1676; *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 555.

³ Leyland, op. cit. 96, 104. An interesting account is given, pp. 105-8, of the former customs of the place; the pace-eggers and their drama, the Eastertide lifting, maypole on the green, rush-bearing, &c.

⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 2 July 1867.

⁵ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, i, 165.

⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 286. The ancient assessment appears to have been a plough-land or a plough-land and a half.

⁷ See e.g. *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 138; ii, 99; *ibid.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 105.

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 74. He had half a plough-land in Hindley.

⁹ *Ibid.* 75. The Hospitallers' holding is named in the *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 375; see also *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i, 35. In the rental of their lands compiled about 1540, the following particulars are given: John Atherton, a messuage, 1s. 4d., and a close 2s. 8d.; Robert Lee, a messuage, 6d.; Jonathan (?) Bate for Crockholes, 6d.; Peter Langton, a messuage, 6d.; Gilbert

Hindley, a messuage, 6d.; 6s. in all; Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 84. John Leigh of Westhoughton in 1619 held lands formerly belonging to the Hospitallers by a rent of 6d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 133.

The *Cockersand Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 642-51, contains particulars of the grants made to this abbey. Robert de Hindley gave 6 acres, partly in Twiss Car by Lanulache and partly by Aspenhead, with pasture for as many animals as the man might have who held the land from the canons; he also gave an acre on the northern side of Bickershaw. Richard his son confirmed these charters, and gave further parcels in Berlets-housted and Osbern meadow, and a third with his body. Adam de Hindley also was a benefactor, 10 acres and a messuage on the north of Stony street, 4 at Ferny-

The mesne lordship of the Burnhulls appears to have been surrendered, and the lords of Makerfield had the various Hindley families as immediate tenants. It appears, however, down to 1330, and the Pemberton holding was part of it.¹⁰ Gospatric's immediate successors seem to have been the Waleys or Walsh family.¹¹

The two oxgangs of Adam de Hindley may have been joined to that half plough-land or to the half plough-land of Richard de Hindley to form the moiety of the manor held by a family bearing the local name. Gilbert de Culcheth was overlord of this in 1300. In November 1302 Adam de Hindley complained that a number of persons had joined in disseising him of a free tenement

in Hindley, a messuage with an acre of land, and an acre of meadow, which he had had from one Adam de Plumpton, who had purchased from Hugh de Hindley. Gilbert de Culcheth replied as chief lord; he had taken possession fearing that the feoffment made by Adam de Plumpton was contrary to the statute.¹² Some settlement was made, and the claim was not prosecuted.

This moiety was divided into four parts, the descent of which can be traced for some time.¹³

In 1308 half of the manor was claimed by Robert son of Fulk Banastre.^{13a} This was afterwards recovered by Robert de Langton, baron of Newton, from Jordan de Worsley,¹⁴ and about 1330 the lordship of the whole manor, together with lands in it,

halgh, and a land called Crokeland, one head of which lay towards Platt and the other towards Thursclough, and another portion bounded in part by the Lanulache. These grants conveyed the usual easements, including quitance of pannage for pigs in Hindley Wood. Godith daughter of Adam de Hindley gave Tunkercroft by Glazebrook, lying north of the Hospitallers' land. Robert Banastre gave land in Fernyhalgh, and Robert his son confirmed the preceding and other gifts to the abbey. Thurstan Banastre gave all his portion of the water called Glazebrook from Marefalford to the ditch of Henry the Hosteller of Hindley. In 1501 the heirs of Thomas Turton (6d.) and Gilbert Langton (6d.) held these lands; *Cockersand Rental* (Chet. Soc.), 4.

¹⁰ Katherine wife of Hugh de Venables, as widow of Peter de Burnhull, in 1331 claimed dower in two-thirds of an eighth part of the manor of Hindley; *De Banco R.* 284, m. 119; 287, m. 185 d. Peter's sisters and heirs, then minors, were called to warrant; *ibid.* R. 286, m. 170. William son of Adam de Pemberton was the tenant.

¹¹ Gospatric also had a grant of land in Lathom, supposed to be represented by the Cross Hall estates, of which in the 13th century the tenants were named Waleys (i.e. Welsh). In Hindley Richard le Waleys and Eleanor his wife held lands, of which a portion was given in arms to Cockersand Abbey; *Cockersand Chart.* ii, 648.

¹² *Assize R.* 478, m. 3, 13. The defendants were: John de Langton and Alice his wife, as chief lords of the fee; Gilbert de Culcheth and Gilbert his son, as lords of Hindley; Henry de Atherton; Richard de Molyneux of Crosby and Beatrice his wife; Alan de Windle; Robert son of Fulk Banastre; Adam de Bradshagh; Adam de Urmston and Isabel his wife; Robert Bulgut; Henry son of Roger de Ince; Hugh de Hindley; John son of Henry le Suur of Hindley; and Richard son of William Hert.

¹³ Some tenants occur in the last note.

In 1306 and 1307 Beatrice widow of Hugh de Hindley claimed dower from Hugh son of Roger de Ashton and others. Hugh de Ashton called to warrant him Adam son of Hugh de Hindley; Adam de Bradshagh and Margaret his wife also called Adam de Hindley and John de Broadash; Thomas son of John son of Maud called William son of Simon de Warrington and Emma his wife; John Gillibrand called Hugh and Gilbert sons of Richard de Culcheth; *De Banco R.* 161, m. 132; 164, m. 212. Henry de Atherton and Beatrice his wife in 1330

claimed 25 acres in Aspull, Hindley, and Ince from Cecily the widow and Robert the son of Robert de Hindley; but it appeared that Beatrice while sole had demised them to Cecily, and the latter's title was therefore admitted; *Assize R.* 1411, m. 12 d.

In the following year Henry de Atherton the elder and Beatrice his wife did not prosecute a claim for lands in Aspull and Hindley; Henry de Atherton the younger was one of his sureties; *Assize R.* 1404, m. 18. Their sons were Henry, William, John, and Thomas; *De Banco R.* 297, m. 103.

The younger Henry married Agnes daughter and heir of Thomas son and heir of Richard de Molyneux of Crosby and Beatrice his wife; *Assize R.* 1411, m. 12 d.; *Final Conc.* ii, 18. Henry and Agnes were concerned in numerous actions as to tenements in Hindley; among others was a claim in 1345 by Beatrice widow of Richard de Molyneux to her dower in one-eighth part of the manor of Hindley; *De Banco R.* 344, m. 442. The latest case in which they are mentioned is in 1356; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 5, m. 10 d. Agnes daughter of Henry de Atherton of Hindley, after a divorce between herself and Adam son of John Dickson, released her right to lands in Wigan in 1347; *Towneley MS.* GG, no. 2568.

In 1358 Beatrice daughter and heir of Henry de Atherton, and then wife of Thomas de Wight, claimed from Richard de Atherton and others a messuage and lands in Hindley. The defence was a grant by Henry de Atherton to Richard; see Hindley D. no. 25, 26, in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 150. Beatrice alleged that this had been merely in the nature of a trust, she being then under age. Her claim, however, was rejected; *Assize R.* 638, m. 3 d. Beatrice was soon left a widow; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 338; and afterwards married Thomas Hert; *De Banco R.* 462, m. 199 d. In 1460 a bond of £100 was given at Wigan by John son of Richard Hert to Charles Hert, who purchased the Hert estate in Hindley and Westleigh; Ellis son of Charles sold in 1500-1 to Thurstan Southworth; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), iv, 166-71. Margaret wife of Richard Tothill and Alice wife of William Edge were in 1519 the heirs of their father John Hert, described as son of Richard son of John son of William Hert; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 128, m. 14 d.

The share of the manor derived from the Molyneux family was by Thomas Hert in 1390-1 released to William de Charnock of Charnock, Richard and Henry Blundell of Little Crosby, other heirs of

Richard and Beatrice de Molyneux; Blundell of Crosby D. K. 282. In 1517 the feoffees of Nicholas Blundell released to him their interest in the eighth part of the manor; *ibid.* K. 179. Henry Charnock was in 1535 found to have held a messuage and lands in Hindley of Sir Thomas Langton by fealty only; while in 1573 a moiety of (the eighth part of) the manor was claimed for Thomas Charnock; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* viii, no. 28; xiii, no. 5. In 1346 Robert de Nevill of Hornby demanded a messuage and land in Ashton in Makerfield from John son of Henry de Atherton of Hindley, in right of his wife Joan daughter of Henry son of Hugh de Atherton and heir of the latter; *De Banco R.* 346, m. 349. It is probable that her inheritance was a portion of the estate in this neighbourhood held by the Harringtons of Wolfrage in the 16th century; Hindley in the partition was allotted to the Standishes; *Norris D.* (B.M.).

The Athertons of Atherton held lands in Hindley under the Hospitallers; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 107. See also the *Inq. p.m.* of George Atherton in 1535; v, no. 12. His son John is named in the list of their tenants already given. A decree as to Kidd land in Hindley was made in Elizabeth's time between Standish and Atherton; *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 253.

The Lathoms of Wolfall in Huyton held their lands under the Culcheths by a rent of 1d.; *Inq. p.m.* ix, no. 10; the Gerards of Ince under the Langtons of Lowe by the rent of 3s. 1d.; *ibid.* vii, no. 27. John Urmston in 1508 was found to have held his lands of Gilbert Langton of Lowe by fealty and a rent of 2s. 7d.; *ibid.* iii, no. 30.

Hugh Hindley of Aspull was in 1531 found to hold his lands in Hindley of Thomas Langton by a rent of 10d.; *ibid.* vi, no. 22. In this case the mesne lord may have been overlooked.

^{13a} *Harl. MS.* 2042, fol. 60; quoting *De Banco R.* 167. In 1303 this Robert Banastre alienated an oxgang and a half to Jordan son of Richard de Worsley; *Final Conc.* i, 202. John son of Robert de Langton and Alice his wife put in their claim as chief lords of Makerfield.

¹⁴ In 1316 and later years Robert son of John de Langton and Alice Banastre claimed from Jordan de Worsley two parts of the moiety of the manor of Hindley which Robert Banastre, great-grandfather of the claimant, granted to Fulk Banastre and his issue, and which after the death of Robert son of Fulk Banastre without issue should revert to him. Jordan at first pleaded that the

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was granted to Robert de Langton, a younger son of the Robert just named, from whom descended the Langtons of *LOWE* in Hindley,¹⁵ the last of the line being Edward Langton, who died in 1733. The descent is stated in cross-suits by Peter Langton and Ellen widow of John Langton in 1444. The former said that Henry son of Adam de Manchester, chaplain, holding (as trustee) the manor of Hindley, granted it to Robert de Langton and Margaret his wife and their heirs.¹⁶ In virtue of this their son and heir Robert succeeded them, and was followed by his son John, who married Amice daughter of Roger de Bradshagh of Westleigh. John lived to a great age, dying in July 1443; his son Gilbert died before him, leaving as heir his son, the above-named Peter; John's second wife Ellen was the other party to the suits.¹⁷ Peter Langton died at sea in May 1450, leaving a son and heir Gilbert, seven years of age.¹⁸



LANGTON. *Argent*
three cheverons gules.

In 1528 there was a dispute between Robert Langton of the Lowe and others as to the title to waste lands and the right to dig coal. The plaintiff, son of Gilbert Langton, asserted that he was sole lord and owner of the manor of Hindley, and he had built some cottages on the waste, assigning to each a plot of ground; this was on account of 'the increase and

multiplying of the people in those parts,' and sufficient pasture had been left for the other free tenants. Gilbert Culcheth, however, held a manor described as 'half the manor,' and a dwelling called Hindley Hall; and Hugh Hindley of Aspull, whose ancestors had from time immemorial been seised of nine messuages and 80 acres in this moiety of the manor, took the law into his own hand, disregarded the inclosure, and dug and got coal and turf as accustomed, and this 'with strong hand, by the aid of certain his masters, gentlemen.' It appeared that about 1475 permission to get coal had been asked by 'old Hugh Hindley's wife,' and had been granted by Gilbert Langton, then chief lord of Hindley. Inclosures being then a general grievance, the Chancellor of the Duchy and his council ordered seven of the cottages to be pulled down and various parcels of land to be restored to the common, from thenceforth 'not to be kept in severalty by any pretending to be lords of the said waste.' Others they allowed to stand. The tenants were to have the right to take turf and dig coals, which, 'within late years,' had been found on the waste; but to prevent abuses Robert Langton and his heirs were to nominate three charter-holding tenants and Gilbert Culcheth one, to 'appoint the places where coal and turbary should be digged and taken for fuel' of the general body of tenants.¹⁹

Peter Langton at his death in January 1572-3 held the manor of Hindley of the heirs of Thomas Langton of Makerfield in socage by fealty only.²⁰ The heir was his son Robert, then twenty-six years of

grant to Fulk had been in fee and not to his issue, but seems to have withdrawn, and the case went against him by default; De Banco R. 216, m. 56; 257, m. 72 d.; 264, m. 264. In 1319 there was also a claim for the third part of the moiety against Adam de Bradshagh and Isabel his wife, widow of Fulk Banastre; De Banco R. 229, m. 129.

Jordan de Worsley left a daughter and heir Margaret, who married Thurstan de Tyldesley, and they at Michaelmas 1352 claimed the manor of Hindley against Sir Robert de Langton. The jury, however, did not allow it; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. 2 d.

Edward Tyldesley of Morleys in 1621 held his lands in Hindley of Philip Langton; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 260.

¹⁵ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 95. There is a difficulty in having a younger Robert de Langton so early as 1330, but the pleadings seem to require it. It should be noticed that Robert de Langton, the husband of Margaret, is usually identified with the baron of Newton; see *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 98, and *Visit. of 1533* (Chet. Soc.), 24, 25.

¹⁶ *Final Conc.* ii, 194. The whole grant comprised a third part of the manor of Langton in Leicestershire, a messuage and plough-land in Hendon, a messuage and 38½ acres in Walton le Dale, the manor of Hindley, and half the manor of Golborne.

A number of Hindley deeds are among the additional charters in the B.M. including:—

No. 17670. Grant by Robert son of Sir John de Langton to Henry de Milnecate, chaplain, of the manor of Hindley; 1325.

No. 17674. Grant by Robert de Langton to Henry (son of Adam) de Man-

chester, chaplain, of the manor of Hindley and half the manor of Golborne; 1334.

No. 17683. Quitclaim by Ralph son and heir of Sir John de Langton to Robert son of Sir Robert de Langton of the manors of Hindley, Langton, and Hendon; 1361.

No. 17687. Quitclaim by Henry son and heir of Ralph de Langton to John son and heir of Robert de Langton, junior, of the manor of Hindley, &c.; 1395.

No. 17690. Refeofment to John de Langton of Hindley and Agnes his wife of tenements in Hindley; 1419.

No. 17694. Settlement by John de Langton of Hindley in favour of his wife Ellen de Radcliffe; 1429.

No. 17698. Grant in tail by Peter de Langton, chaplain, to John de Langton his brother; 1432.

No. 17699. Grant to William son of John de Langton; 1433.

¹⁷ Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 6, m. 15, 16. In the former of these suits Peter claimed from Ellen a box of charters, containing among others the final concord and marriage covenant referred to and an exemplification of the said fine granted by Richard II in 1391 at the request of John de Langton. In the second Ellen claimed damages from Peter Langton, Robert Gerard, and many others, for trespass on her close at Hindley and destruction of her corn and grass. Ellen claimed a life interest in the manor by grant from her late husband; but as she did not appear when summoned judgment was given for the accused.

In a later case William son of John Langton is mentioned; *ibid.* R. 8, m. 1, 37b.

The inquisition taken after the death of John Langton in 1443 confirms the statements in the text; Peter the grandson and heir was then twenty-four years

of age. It recites a grant made in 1413 by the deceased to Gilbert his son and his wife Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard, who afterwards married William Gernet. The manor was held of Henry Langton, lord of Makerfield, but by what service the jury were ignorant; it was worth, including the Hollinhey, £10 a year; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1471.

¹⁸ Early Chan. Proc. 22-137, and 26-611; petitions by William Langton, to whom his 'cousin' Peter had bequeathed Gilbert's wardship.

¹⁹ *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 160-71. The hall was tenanted by James Strangeways, and came to be known as Strangeways Hall.

The Gilbert Langton, father of Robert, had a brother Thomas, to whom in 1485 certain tenements in Hindley were granted for his life; Agcroft D. no. 348. By an indenture of the same date Robert son and heir of Gilbert Langton of the Lowe confirmed a grant by Ralph Langley, warden of Manchester, to Peter Langton, son of the said Gilbert, for life; B.M. Add. Chart. 17707.

Gilbert Langton of Lowe, 'squyer,' was one of the gentry of the hundred in 1512. Robert his son and heir apparent occurs in 1505; Towneley MS. GG, no. 1534. In 1512 Gilbert Langton made a grant of certain lands in Hindley to Robert his son and heir apparent; B.M. Add. Chart. no. 17715. In Aug. and Sept. 1555 Sir Thomas Hesketh of Rufford and others made grants of lands in Hindley to Gilbert son of Peter Langton of Hindley, deceased; *ibid.* 17719-20.

²⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 14. Peter Langton was in possession of the manor in 1549, when he made an exchange of lands with Gilbert Culcheth; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 1. It is with him that the recorded pedigree begins.

age. The tenure is stated 'as in free socage, by a rent of three pepper-corns' in the inquisition after the death (1595) of Robert Langton, who was succeeded by his son Philip, then aged twenty-six.²¹ Robert Langton of the Lowe, a justice of the peace but of 'mean living,' was in 1590 reported to be 'well affected in religion'; he had spoiled his estate and used 'bad company.'²² At the same time Edward Langton of Hindley, one of the 'gentlemen of the better sort,' and perhaps a brother of Robert, was a 'recusant and thereof indicted.'²³ The head of the family, however, soon reverted to the ancient religion,^{23a} and Abraham Langton, son and heir of Philip, in 1628, as a convicted recusant, paid double to the subsidy.²⁴

This Abraham Langton, as a 'papist delinquent,' had his estates sold for treason by the Parliament in 1652;²⁵ but appears to have recovered at least a portion of them. He was living, sixty-six years of age, in 1664, when he recorded a pedigree at the Visitation.^{25a} His son Philip, then aged thirty-six, succeeded him, and was tried in 1694 for participa-

tion in the Lancashire Plot.²⁶ Very shortly afterwards he was succeeded by his son Edward Langton,²⁷ who as a 'papist' registered his estate in 1717.²⁸ Edward died without issue in 1733, leaving his property to Catherine his wife for life and to nephews and nieces named Pugh. William Pugh had Hindley, and his nephew and heir, Edward Philip Pugh of Coetmor in Carnarvonshire, sold the manor of Hindley and the Lowe Hall estate to the Duke of Bridgewater, the Earl of Ellesmere being the present owner.²⁹

The Culcheth moiety of the manor descended to Thomas Culcheth, who died about 1744; by his will it passed to the Traffords of Croston.³⁰

Among the other early families of the place may be named Nightegale,³¹ Barker,³² and Harper.³³



EGERTON, Earl of Ellesmere. *Argent a lion rampant gules between three pheons sable.*

²¹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 12. Philip Langton and Mary his wife were deforciant of tenements in Hindley in 1597; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 58, m. 324; and of the manor and estate in 1612-13; *ibid.* bde. 81, m. 52.

²² Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 244, quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxxv, 4.

²³ Gibson, *op. cit.* 246.

^{23a} In 1607 lands of Philip Langton, recusant, were farmed out to Sir Arthur Aston; Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. 22, 25 July.

He died at Lowe 22 Jan. 1625-6; the manor was held of Sir Richard Fleetwood and the heir was Abraham Langton son of Philip, then aged twenty-nine years and more; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 2. The heir's christian name was derived from his mother's surname, she being one of the coheirs of Thomas Abram or Abraham of Abram.

²⁴ Norris D. (B.M.). Elizabeth his wife occurs in the Recusant Roll of 1641; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 239. Abraham Langton in 1631 paid £10 as a composition on declining knighthood; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 213.

²⁵ *Index of Royalists (Index Soc.)*, 43. He afterwards petitioned to be allowed to compound; and on the petition of 'divers well-affected persons,' his tenants, he was informed that it was 'just and reasonable' to request him to allow his tenants liberty of pre-emption or a renewal of their leases at the ancient rents. Later, in Dec. 1653, Major John Wildman, who had contracted to purchase, received an order to take possession; *Royalist Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, iv, 56-9.

^{25a} Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 174.

²⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 303, &c.; on p. 362 is an account of his arrest at Wepre in Flintshire, where he was attending the burial of his sister-in-law; he had married a daughter of Edward Pennant of Bagillt. In Jan. 1688-9 he broke an innkeeper's head with his cane, for proposing the health of the Earl of Derby—a sufficient indication of his politics; see the amusing anecdote on p. 214. He had been indicted for recusancy in 1678; *ibid.* 109.

²⁷ In Aug. 1687 a fine was made concerning the manor of Hindley, seventy

messuages, a water-mill, dovecote, gardens, lands, wood, furze and heath, turbary, moor and moss and 80s. rent in Hindley and Westleigh; the deforciant was Philip Langton and Elizabeth his wife, Edward Langton son and heir of Philip and Katherine his wife, and George Langton; George Pennant was one of the plaintiffs; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 219, m. 64.

²⁸ *Engl. Catb. Nonjurors*, 123. The value of the estate was £69 1s. 2d. For a mortgage by him see *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 272. Edward Langton of Lowe in 1728 granted to John Rigby of Hindley a messuage and land there; B.M. Add. Chart. 17733.

²⁹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 191; from information 'supplied by Mr. William Langton.' In Piccopes MS. Pedigrees in the Chet. Lib. (ii, 234) it is stated that Edward Langton's sister Elizabeth married—Pugh; their son William is described as 'of Lowe, jeweller.' Their other children were Philip Pugh of Pemerhyn or Penwryn, Carnarvonshire (whose son Edward was the vendor), Joseph, Winifred, Anne, and Frances. The references are to Piccopes MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 178, 234, 254, 258, 270, from the Roman Catholic D. enrolled at Preston.

In Aug. 1758, by fine, Edward Philip Pugh and Mary his wife remitted to William Carghey messuages and lands in Hindley; the manor is not named; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 361, m. 132.

³⁰ Cal. Exch. of Pleas, Lancs. C. 301, where the will of Thomas Culcheth is given. In 1771 Humphrey and John Trafford were vouchees of the manor of Croston and various other lordships, including a fourth part of the manor of Hindley, with the hall known as Hindley Hall or Strangeways Hall; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 613, m. 10; also at Aug. Assizes, 1797, R. 11.

In 1364 Gilbert de Culcheth, a minor, by his guardian John de Blackburn, demanded against Cecily, widow of Gilbert de Culcheth the elder, messuages and land in Hindley which the elder Gilbert gave to Gilbert his son and Joan his wife, and which should now descend to the plaintiff as son and heir. Cecily claimed

the manor of Hindley and all its demesne lands for life by a charter from her late husband and a quitclaim from his son, plaintiff's father; dated 1354; De Banco R. 418, m. 227.

John Culcheth, who died at the beginning of the reign of Charles I, held 'the manor of Hindley'; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 67. For a decree as to Strangeways Hall at this time see *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* ii, 244.

³¹ A number of suits are on record brought in 1292 by John Nightegale and Alice his wife against Hugh de Hindley, Adam son of Hugh de Hindley, Robert son of Adam de Hindley, and others. Alice was the widow of Adam de le Woodhouses. John had a son Henry. The surname is spelt in many ways—Nutegal, Nithingale, Nichtegeale, Nithingale, and Nightingale; Assize R. 408, m. 12, 7 d. 59 d. 58 d. 57.

In 1330 Robert del Coran and Eva his wife, Jordan de Rixton and Agnes his wife, and Amota daughter of Robert de Ashton, claimed land in Hindley from William the Fisher by inheritance. It appeared that Roger son of Whinilda married Leukia daughter of Richard the Boor, seised in the time of Edward I, and left a daughter Agnes as heir; Agnes had three daughters—Eva and Agnes plaintiffs, and Emma, formerly wife of Robert de Ashton, represented by her daughter Amota; De Banco R. 275, m. 7; 278, m. 31 d.; 281, m. 78 d.

³² *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 144. Alice daughter of Robert Dicconson of Hindley married Hugh the Barker in 1401; her property descended, in the reign of Henry VIII, to William Barker, who was succeeded by five daughters, Agnes, Margery, Ellen, Cecily, and Elizabeth, married respectively to John Hulme, James Harrison, Richard Astley, Henry Waterworth, and William Ainsworth.

³³ In Towneley MS. OO, are preserved a number of deeds regarding the lands of Adam the Harper of Hindley and his descendants. Adam's son William acquired lands about 1299, and was living in 1331; nos. 1465, 1470, 1449. His son John made a feoffment in 1334; no. 1466; and his sons John and Thomas sold their lands in 1364 to Adam son of Richard son of John de Hindley; no. 1443,

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Philip Langton of Lowe, Robert Pinnington, and Peter Harrison of Hindley, occur among the freeholders of 1600.³⁴ In 1628 Abraham Langton and Christopher Stananought were the freeholders contributing to the subsidy.³⁵ Nicholas Ranicans of Hindley had his estate sequestered by the Parliament in 1650 'for delinquency in the late wars,' and was allowed to compound.³⁶ A family named Marsh resided here.³⁷

A decree concerning the boundaries between Hindley and Ince, and the division of the wastes, was made in the time of Charles I.³⁸

Before the Reformation there was a chapel at Lowe in Hindley; but the Langtons probably claimed it as private property, and then allowed it to decay.³⁹

The next church in Hindley was erected in 1641 on land given by George Green,⁴⁰ subscriptions being collected for the building from the inhabitants. It was built with the approbation of the rector of Wigan, then Bishop Bridgeman; there was a chancel at the east end, and the Established services were adhered to, one of the Wigan curates officiating.⁴¹ The place was, as early as 1643, regarded as Puritan,^{42a} and its first regular minister, Thomas Tonge, conformed readily to the Presbyterian discipline established a few years later.⁴² He was succeeded by William Williamson,⁴³ and he by James Bradshaw, ejected in 1662 for nonconformity.⁴⁴ The chapel seems to have remained unused for six years, and

then a succession of curates followed; some of the feoffees were Nonconformists or sympathizers, and thus conforming ministers had probably an uneasy time.⁴⁵ In 1690 a determined attempt was made to secure the chapel for the Dissenters, their worship now being tolerated, by the appointment of Thomas Whalley, an open Nonconformist.⁴⁶ The matter was finally taken into the Duchy Court; after a long trial the chapel was secured for the Establishment and consecrated in 1698 on All Saints' Day.⁴⁷ It was rebuilt in 1766,⁴⁸ and with some alterations remains in use. It is now known as All Saints' Church. The church property is still in the hands of trustees, but the curates and vicars since 1708 have been appointed by the rectors of Wigan.⁴⁹ There is a mission chapel called St. Augustine's.

St. Peter's, Hindley, was consecrated in 1866, the patronage being vested in trustees.⁵⁰ To the recent churches of St. Nathaniel, Platt Bridge (1905), and St. John the Evangelist, Hindley Green (1903), the Bishop of Liverpool collates.⁵¹

The Wesleyan Methodists acquired land in 1846, and built a chapel in 1851. Another chapel was built in 1869 in Walthew Lane, Platt Bridge.⁵² The United Methodist Free Church have two chapels at Hindley Green—Brunswick Chapel, built in 1855, and another in 1866.⁵³ The Primitive Methodists have one at Castle Hill, built in 1856, and another at

1462; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), iv, 161; the purchaser had a son Richard, who in 1430 made a settlement of his lands; OO, no. 1459. The ancestor of this branch of the Hindley family was perhaps the Richard son of Beatrice who had a grant from Robert Banastre, lord of Makerfield; the rent was to be 4s. a year; no. 1471.

A grant of Burghurst in Hindley by Hugh de Thursaker is printed in *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 150.

³⁴ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 238, 243, 251.

In the *Hindley D.* printed in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 167, are some referring to the Harrisons of Hindley; Peter Harrison, living in 1637 and 1651, had a son and heir John, who in the latter year was rector of Ashton under Lyne, and has found a place in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Peter Harrison, 'late solicitor to the County Committee,' had in 1651 joined the Earl of Derby, but being angry with him for plundering, recalled his two sons; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 2955. These sons are called Captain Jeremiah and Lieutenant Nathaniel Harrison in 1652; *Cal. of Com. for Advancing Money*, iii, 1445.

Richard Wood of Hindley died 12 Jan. 1612-13 seized of a messuage and lands in Hindley held of the king, as of his manor of Enfield by a rent of 3s. 4d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 262.

³⁶ Norris D. (B.M.). Christopher Stananought was son and heir of William, living in 1602; Hindley D. no. 10.

³⁸ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 2519. John Ranicans was not allowed to compound for a messuage and lands purchased from Nicholas.

³⁷ Wills of John and James Marsh, of 1670 and 1687 respectively, are printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, ii, 44, 80. See also Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv, 467-70.

³⁸ *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* ii, 278.

³⁹ It is mentioned in one of the Culcheth deeds dated 1517; as an annuity was to be paid there it must have been open to the people of the district; *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i, 13.

⁴⁰ This account is derived from Canon Bridgeman's *Wigan*, 757-80, in which are reprinted a number of the Hindley D. from *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.*; John Leyland, *Mem. of Hindley*, 1873; the Kenyon MSS. (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv); *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i, 12, &c. In Leyland's book are given extracts from the wardens' accounts and many personal reminiscences. In the *Liverpool Dioc. Gaz.* for Oct. 1905 will be found a further account, the object being to show that this was not a Puritan effort; special stress is laid upon the almost perfect orientation.

A contributor was Chisenhall Brettargh, who died before 1652. In October that year a settlement was made of disputes between Alice Brettargh the widow and Edward son of Edward Chisenhall, the former surrendering the lease of her house on receiving £260. Chisenhall Brettargh was a captain at the defence of Lathom House, and otherwise took part in the wars on behalf of Charles I; he was buried at Wigan 12 Dec. 1645, being described as 'Captain Chisnall Bretter de Hindley'; he left children:—Edward, Jonathan (died in 1664), Frances, and Elizabeth. From J. P. Earwaker's MSS.

⁴¹ Leyland, *Hindley*, 21, from the petition for consecration in 1698. The statement that the 'prayers of the Church' had been duly said from 1641 to 1669 requires to be corrected by the remembrance that at least the period 1645 to 1668 was an exception. Part of the endowment was given in 1655 by John Ranicans.

^{42a} For the Cavaliers' behaviour in Hindley (Henden) Chapel see Ormerod, *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 63.

⁴² Thomas Tonge was in 1646 a member of the fourth Presbyterian Classis; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), i, 227.

⁴³ William Williamson was minister in 1650, 'an able, godly, and painful minister,' the Parliamentary Commissioners described him, 'of good life and conversation'; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 61. He died 9 Feb. 1656-7; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 181.

⁴⁴ Bridgeman, op. cit. 758-60; he afterwards ministered at Rainford Chapel. Another James Bradshaw had been acting rector of Wigan, 1643-53.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 779, 762.

⁴⁶ Bridgeman, op. cit. 763, 765-7.

John Green in 1690 tendered a certificate to the justices at Lancaster, so that the chapel might be recorded as 'a place appointed to dissenting Protestants for their religious worship'; but the court, on the opposition of the Bishop of Chester, refused; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 245, 246; see also 270, where the quarrels of the Dissenters are noticed; and 415.

⁴⁷ Bridgeman, op. cit. 769-72. In this document it is not called All Saints' Church.

⁴⁸ A brief was issued in 1763 on behalf of the rebuilding.

⁴⁹ Bridgeman, op. cit. 602-5. See *Lond. Gaz.* 2 July 1878 for the formation of the present chapelry.

John Croudson, incumbent from 1789-1811, was also head master of Wigan Grammar School; he visited the village one day in each week; Leyland, op. cit. 29.

⁵⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 14 May 1867, 26 Mar. 1875, &c. See Bridgeman, op. cit. 780; Leyland, *Hindley*, 57, 58.

⁵¹ Leyland, op. cit. 75-7; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* iv, 13.

⁵² Leyland, op. cit. 78, 79; Nightingale, op. cit. iv, 21. The chapel was practically unused from 1862-82.

⁵³ Leyland, op. cit. 79.

Platt Bridge, built in 1854.⁵⁴ The Independent Methodists have one at Lowe Green, built in 1867.⁵⁵

The Particular Baptists built Ebenezer Chapel in Mill Lane in 1854.⁵⁶

The Congregationalists made a first effort in 1794, but no church was formed until 1812; St. Paul's Chapel was built in 1815, meetings for worship having been held some years earlier in cottages. Certain differences between the minister, the Rev. William Turner, and the majority of the congregation caused him to resign in 1830; his friends opened a temporary building in the Bridge Croft, and built a church in 1838, where he officiated till 1862.⁵⁷

The ejected Presbyterians of 1698 built another place of worship for themselves; it has been continuously used, the present congregation being Unitarian in doctrine.⁵⁸

Nothing is known of the permanence of the ancient religion during the 17th century, but mass was probably said at Lowe Hall as opportunity was afforded. Dom John Placid Acton, a Benedictine, was stationed at this place in 1699, and died there in 1727; succeeding priests, who till 1758 resided chiefly at Park Hall in Charnock Richard, or at Standish Hall, moved the chapel to Strangeways and then to Hindley village; this change was made in 1789. From 1758 there has been a resident Benedictine priest in charge; and the present church of St. Benedict in Market Street was built in 1869.⁵⁹

ABRAM

Edburgham, 1212; Adburgham, 1246, and common; Abraham, xvi cent.; Abram, xviii cent. Pronounced Abbram.

Abram is situated in the centre of a coal-mining district; the surface of the country is flat except in the south, where it is very slightly undulating. The surroundings are characteristic of a coal-producing district, distinctly unpicturesque, dingy grass-fields alternating with collieries, pit-banks, and railway lines. Some fields are arable and produce crops of wheat and oats. There is much pasture land. Trees are in the minority, and stunted and blackened with smoke. The hawthorn hedges which divide the fields are low and spare. The soil is a stiff clay which holds a quantity of water on its surface, for besides occasional 'flashes' caused by mining, the fields appear to be slightly flooded at most seasons of the year. It is a district of sett-laid roads and cinder-paths. In the northern part of the township the geological forma-

tion consists of the Coal Measures. At some distance from the southern boundary this formation dips under the New Red Sandstone and the intervening Permian Beds.

The area is 1,982 acres,¹ and in 1901 the population numbered 6,306. Part of the western and nearly all of the southern boundary is formed by a brook running through Hindley, and called successively Eye Brook and Glazebrook; by it Bamfurlong,² in the extreme west, is cut off from the main portion of the township.

Abram village lies in the north-western corner, where the road from Wigan to Warrington by Golborne crosses the township, meeting at the village other roads from Ashton on the south-west, and from Leigh on the east. Bickershaw³ lies by the last-named road, near the eastern boundary. Plank Lane is a hamlet in the south-eastern corner, situate on the road from Leigh to Newton. Dover is a hamlet on the south-west border.

The London and North Western Company's railway from Warrington to Wigan crosses the western corner of the township, with a station called Bamfurlong; a branch of its Wigan and Manchester line has a station at Plank Lane; the Great Central Company's Manchester and Wigan line passes north through the middle of the township, with two stations called Westleigh and Bedford, and Bickershaw and Abram. The Leigh branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes through near the southern border.

Coal-mining began about sixty years since.

A local board was formed in 1880. The township is now governed by an urban district council of twelve members, elected by four wards.

Before the Conquest, as after, *ABRAM MANOR* appears to have been a member of the manor and fee of Newton.⁴ Henry II gave it to Warine son of Godfrey, and his descendants, assuming the local name, held it to the 17th century. This Warine confirmed a grant by his nephew, William de Occleshaw, to Cockersand Abbey, for the souls of King Henry and others.⁵ His son Richard was a benefactor to the same house, granting Bernegrenes, on the south of Walter's Pool, with other lands and liberties.⁶ Richard de Abram was in possession in 1212, holding the manor as 4 oxgangs by a rent of 4s.; a third part had been given in alms.⁷ John son of Richard confirmed the previous grants to Cockersand and added a ridding by Glazebrook.⁸ Warine Banastre granted an oxgang of his demesne to the same canons,⁹ and Robert son of Robert Banastre gave a general confirmation about 1250.¹⁰

⁵⁴ Leyland, op. cit. 79.

⁵⁵ Ibid. 79.

⁵⁶ Ibid. 78.

⁵⁷ Ibid. 75-7; Nightingale, op. cit. iv, 13.

⁵⁸ Leyland, *Hindley*, 64-75. The chapel was built in 1700 by Richard Crook of Abram and conveyed to trustees in 1717, James Green of Abram being one. Owing, it is said, to an attempt by William Davenport, minister in 1777, to carry the endowment to the Presbyterian chapel at Wigan, he became unpopular, was assaulted and finally resigned. He is said to have been Arian in doctrine. Unitarianism prevailed here by the end of the 18th century, but from the account of a disturbance in the chapel in 1833 it would seem that some Trinitarians then remained in the congregation. Particulars of the endow-

ment, now considerable, on account of coal mining on the land, are given in the *Report of the End. Char. of Wigan*, 1899, pp. 90-7.

⁵⁹ Mr. Gillow in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiii, 153, 154, where it is stated that Bishop Matthew Gibson confirmed fifty-nine at Strangeways in 1784; there were 259 communicants; *Liverpool Cath. Ann.* 1901. See further in Leyland, *Hindley*, 62, 63, for reminiscences of Dom Anselm Appleton, 1808-36.

¹ 1,984, including 26 of inland water; Census of 1901.

² Banforthlang, 1448.

³ Bykershagh, 1365.

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 286.

⁵ *Cockersand Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 661.

⁶ Ibid. 663. The first of his charters

names 'the deep lache which was the boundary between Abram and Occleshaw.'

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 77. How King Henry came to have Abram in his hands is unknown. The third part in alms probably refers to the Occleshaw and other gifts recorded in the text.

⁸ *Cockersand Chart.* ii, 664. In 1246 John de Abram quitclaimed his right in 200 acres of land to Peter de Burnhull; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 98.

⁹ *Cockersand Chart.* ii, 660.

¹⁰ Ibid. ii, 643. The following were the abbey tenants in 1501: John Ashton, 12d.; William Culcheth, 12d.; Richard Atherton and Robert Bolton, in Bickershaw, each 6d.; *Cockersand Rental* (Chet. Soc.), 4.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The family pedigree cannot be traced satisfactorily.¹¹ A Gilbert Abram died about 1470 leaving two daughters as heirs; Constance married Henry Byrom and Isabel married James Holt;¹² and the later holdings of these families probably represent the inheritance of the daughters.¹³ The manor, however, continued in the male line^{13a} to Thomas Abram, who died in 1606, also leaving two daughters to divide the property.¹⁴ The elder, Susan, married Henry Lance,



ABRAM. *Azure a sun in splendour or.*

of a Cornish family,¹⁵ and the manor was assigned to her; the younger daughter, Mary, married Philip Langton of the Lowe in Hindley.¹⁶ All adhered to the ancient religion, and suffered accordingly under the persecuting laws in force.¹⁷ In 1652, however, Abraham Lance, the son and heir of Henry and Susan, being 'conformable,' petitioned for the removal of the sequestration of his mother's lands, and on condition that he abjured his religion they were allowed to him.¹⁸ It does not appear whether he actually regained possession or not, but the ruin of the family, several members of which fell in the Civil War fighting as Royalists, could not be averted.¹⁹

Shortly afterwards William Gerard and Anne his

¹¹ Adam de Abram occurs in 1246; Assize R. 404, m. 13 d. In 1270-1 Robert de Abram and Robert and Adam his sons were defendants; Curia Regis R. 201, m. 15 d. From one of these may descend the John son of Richard son of Robert de Abram mentioned in 1342; Towneley MS. GG, no. 2670.

Richard de Abram, probably the head of the family, was a juror in 1288; *Inq. and Extents*, i, 273. John son of Richard de Abram was a defendant in 1301; Simon de Holland was plaintiff; Assize R. 419, m. 4 d.; 418, m. 2. John de Abram seems to have died soon after his father, for in 1305 the defendants in a case concerning land were Richard son of John de Adburgham, Agnes widow of John, Maud widow of Richard (probably the grandfather), Henry de Huyton, William and Roger de Bradshagh, Simon de Holland, John Gillibrand, and William son of Roger de Ashton; the plaintiff was Richard son of Adam del Lache. This list probably includes all or most of the freeholders; Assize R. 420, m. 8. Many years later, in 1324-5, Richard del Lache claimed common of pasture from Richard de Abram; Assize R. 426, m. 9. In 1324 an agreement was made between Adam de Kenyon and Richard de Abram that the latter should marry Adam's daughter Godith, her portion being £40; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 159-95.

William de Abram was a juror in 1387; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 25. Soon afterwards there are several references to Gilbert de Abram, who was a juror in 1416; *ibid.* i, 116. In 1419 a proclamation was issued forbidding armed men to go about to the peril of the king's peace, with special reference to Gilbert de Abram and his sons John and William, who had entered the lands of Richard del Lache at Abram; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 17.

John de Abram, probably the son of Gilbert just mentioned, appears to have died about the beginning of 1446, when the writ *Diem clausit extremum* was issued; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 533. William de Abram, gentleman, and Joan daughter of John de Abram, occur in suits of 1445; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 8, m. 1, 6.

¹² In the time of Edward IV there was made a settlement of his estate, or part of it, in favour of his two daughters; Towneley MS. CC, no. 651. It is described as seven messuages, 124 acres of land, &c. John Abram was the deforciant. Possibly he was the heir male; in which case Gilbert must have been dead at that time. In the Visitations the father's name is given as John.

About 1500 James Holt with Isabel his wife and Constance Byrom a widow, as

cousins and heirs of Hugh Boydell and daughters and heirs of Gilbert Abram claimed a right of toll from all who crossed the Mersey between Runcorn and Thelwall; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 39-41. In Ormerod's *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 596, it is stated that Isabel, one of the sisters and co-heirs of Robert Boydell, was married to John Abram as early as 1405; Gilbert was the son and heir; a few years later she was the wife of Nicholas Langton. The other sister, Margaret, married Hugh Reddish. See also op. cit. ii, 723.

¹³ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 46; Thomas Holt of Grislehurst. In the inquisition taken after the death of Henry Byrom in 1613, it was found that he had held lands in Abram, &c., of the lord of Newton, but the service was not known; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 273; ii, 12.

^{13a} Thomas Abram seems to have been lord about 1500 and John Abram in 1528; *Duchy Plead.* i, 162, 163. In 1540 Thomas Abram was defendant in a claim to messuages, &c., in Abram put forward by Gilbert Hindley and Elizabeth his wife; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 163.

¹⁴ In 1567 Thomas Abraham, the last of the family, was deforciant of the manor of Abram, and lands in the township; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 29, m. 68; and again, in conjunction with Mary his wife, in 1600; *ibid.* bde. 62, m. 275. The remainders in the former settlement are thus stated: To Peter brother of Thomas, Sir Thomas Gerard, Thomas and George, sons of the late Richard Abraham of Westleigh; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 223, m. 18. Thomas Abraham, in October 1606, was buried at Wigan, as 'father-in-law to Mr. Henry Lance of Abram'; Wigan Reg. He was on the recusant list of 1599-1600; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv, 112.

¹⁵ *Visit. of Cornw.* (Harl. Soc.), 124. The story of the marriage is curious. 'Abram of Abram, a gentleman of £100 land in Lancashire, put his daughter and heir unto my lady Gerard of the Brynn. Sir Thomas and my lady being here in London, one Dwelles, a fencer near Cecil house, and his wife, by indirect means—being of kin to the girl—did invite all my lady's children and gentlewomen unto a breakfast. They came thither, and at their coming the youths and serving men were carried up to the fence school. My lady's daughters and gentlewomen must needs play at the cards, will they nill they. The girl Abram, by the wife of the house, was conveyed into a chamber and shut the door after her and there left her. The girl found in the chamber four or five tall men. She knew

them not. And immediately the girl fell into a great fear, seeing them to compass her about. Then began an "old priest" to read upon a book. His words she understood not, saving these words: "I Henry take thee Susan to my wedded wife," etc. This done they charged the wench never to discover this to anybody living; and so sent her down to her fellows. And dinner being done the wench told to her fellows very lamentably what had been done; and they over to Sir Thomas and my lady.' The date of this deposition is 1583. Quoted in Leyland's *Abram* from Ellis's *Original Letters* (Ser. 1), ii, 292.

¹⁶ By an indenture of 10 Dec. 1598 the estate was secured to Mary wife of Thomas Abram for life, with reversion to Henry Lance and Susan his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Abram, and their heirs; in default, to Philip Langton and Mary his wife, younger daughter of Thomas Abram; Leyland, op. cit. 11. Mary Abram gave £90 to the school at Hindley.

¹⁷ An informer gave evidence that Abraham Lance and Abraham Langton—so named from their mother's family—were 'present at a meeting of some of the leading Catholics of the county, held at the house of Widow Knowles in Ashton the day before Newton Fair, 30 July 1623, at which Sir Thomas Gerard is asserted to have made a treasonable speech. In 1626 Abraham Lance, of Abram, gent. and Emma his wife are found in the recusant rolls'; Gillow, op. cit. iv, 112.

In 1628 Henry Lance the father, as a convicted recusant, paid double to the subsidy; Norris D. (B.M.). He was buried at Wigan, 7 Jan. 1629-30.

¹⁸ *Cal. Com. for Compounding*, iv, 2967; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 55. No reason is assigned except the recusancy of the petitioner's mother, who was buried at Wigan 9 Sept. 1648, as 'Old Mrs. Susan Lance of Dalton.' Emma wife of Abraham Lance was buried at the same place 17 Mar. 1651-2.

¹⁹ Abraham Lance certainly had issue, for a son Henry was baptized at Wigan in 1619, and another was buried in 1620; Wigan Reg. Hence the Captains Abraham and Robert Lance stated by Lord Castlemain to have been slain at Rowton Heath may have been his sons; John Lance was another of the family, killed at Islip; Gillow, loc. cit. A Captain Lance was taken prisoner 6 Mar. 1643-4; *Civil War Mem.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) 125. Abraham married again, Elizabeth daughter of Richard Mascy of Rixton, and afterwards wife of George Mascy, being his second wife; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 194.

wife were in possession,²⁰ and sold the manor to Richard Hilton,²¹ with whose daughter Abigail it descended to her children by her husband Thomas Crook.²²

The new owner it appears was a zealous Protestant, and his son Richard Crook was the builder of the Non-conformist chapel at Hindley, after the existing one had been recovered by the Bishop of Chester.²³ Richard died without issue in November 1727, and the inheritance, which, besides Abram, included lands in Walton le Dale and elsewhere in the county,²⁴ passed to his five sisters as co-heirs.²⁵ The manor of Abram seems to have been the portion of the second sister, Anne, who married John Darbyshire of Warrington, and her only child, Abigail, married Thomas Clayton, M.D., of Little Harwood.²⁶ Their grandson,

Thomas Clayton, in 1785 sold the manor to Peter Arrowsmith of Astley, who in 1828 sold it to John Whitley, and his son Henry Jackson Whitley, of Biggleswade, succeeded.²⁷ His son, Mr. John Henry Arthur Whitley, of Bourton, Salop, is the present owner; but no manorial rights are claimed.²⁸

The portion called *OCCLESHAW*, as has been seen, was granted to Cocksand Abbey,²⁹ and was occupied by the Urmston family;³⁰ after the Dissolution it came into the possession of the Earl of Derby.³¹ The Occleshaw family long continued to hold an estate in the township;³² this eventually passed into the hands of Abigail Crook, and became part of her Abram estate.³³

BAMFURLONG was the possession of the Ashton family for a long period³⁴; it then passed to a junior

²⁰ In 1649 Abraham Lance appointed William Gerard of Garswood, son and heir apparent of Sir William Gerard of Bryan, receiver for behoof of Abraham Lance and his wife and their heirs, with remainder to the use of the said William Gerard; a bond, signed by William Gerard in 1667, mentions that Abraham Lance had died about seven years before without male issue. See J. Leyland's *Abram*, 12, for fuller abstracts of these and other deeds.

Fines relating to the above are Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdles. 146, m. 111; 180, m. 17.

²¹ On 16 Sept. 1667 the estate was conveyed to Richard Hilton of Westleigh, yeoman, for £1,505; it included two pews in Wigan Church; also the following fee-farm rents: 'William Leyland, 5s.; John Anderton, 3s. 4d.; late Frances Dukinfield, 11d.; Richard Occleshaw, 13d.; James Wreast, 3s. 5d.; Thomas Holland, 1s. 6d.; Roger Culcheth, 2d.; John Lithgoe, 1d.:' see Leyland, op. cit. 12, 13. Richard Hilton died at the beginning of 1690.

²² *Ibid.* 14. Thomas Crook is described as of Hoole, Lancashire. He was the founder of numerous charities, and left money 'to the preaching Protestant minister of Hindley chapel.' He expressed a desire to be buried with his mother (Margaret Green) and brother in Standish parish church; Leyland, op. cit. 14, 118-21; also *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 147. An accusation of coin clipping, probably false, was made against William Crook and Thomas his brother in 1684; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 173, 175.

²³ Leyland, *Hindley*, 65.

²⁴ The will of Thomas Crook already quoted mentions estates at Bretherton, Much Hoole, Mawdesley, Walton le Dale, Billinge, Euxton, Ulnes Walton, Leyland, Farington, Alston, and Whittingham.

Richard had an elder brother Caleb, who also died without issue.

Abigail Crook, the widow, died about 1705; an abstract of her will is printed in *Local Glean.* ii, 231, in which volume is much information as to the Crook family. Several documents about their properties are in the possession of W. Farrer.

²⁵ *Ibid.* ii, 231, 237. The eldest sister, Lydia, married Thomas Yates of Whitchurch; the second, Anne, married John Darbyshire of Warrington; the third, Abigail, married in 1707 John Andrews of Bolton le Moors; the fourth, Margaret, married (1) John Percival of Liverpool and Allerton, and (2) Thomas Summers of Liverpool; the fifth, Isabel, married (1) —Danvers, and (2) Rev. Thomas Heys of Rainhill.

²⁶ In 1734 all the heirs joined in a lease of the manor of Abram, viz.—Thomas Yates and Lydia his wife, Thomas Clayton and Abigail his wife, John Andrews and Abigail his wife, Thomas Summers and Margaret his wife, Thomas Heys and Isabel his wife. There is an account of the Clayton family in Abram's *Blackburn*, 556-61.

²⁷ Leyland, *Abram*, 15, 16.

²⁸ Information of Mr. Whitley and Mr. William Valiant of Newton.

²⁹ 'The whole land of Occleshaw' was granted by William de Occleshaw to the canons of Cocksand about the end of the 12th century. The bounds are thus given: 'From where Deep lache runs down from Bageley head, by the lache to Glazebrook, up this brook and Occleshaw brook, to Rushy lache and so to Bickershaw, then up the lache to the Slavi-lache, by this to within Bageley wood Eves, and so to Deep lache;' *Cocksand Chart*, ii, 660, 664. William de Occleshaw is called William Gillibrand in the confirming charter; and John Gillibrand had the land as the canons' tenant in 1268 at a rent of 12d.; *ibid.* 643, 661. Other Occleshaws occur in Hindley and Aspull. The spelling of the *Chartulary* is Aculesaue or Aculesahe; in 1292, Okkeshawe.

³⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p. m. iii, no. 30; John Urmston of Westleigh, 1507.

³¹ *Lancs. Inq. p. m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 433; Richard Urmston, 1624. The rent payable was 12d., as paid by John Gillibrand.

³² In 1292 William del Platt unsuccessfully claimed right of way beyond the lands of Thomas and Roger de Occleshaw in Abram; Assize R. 408, m. 65 d. The same William demanded lands in Abram and Ince from William Gillibrand, Margery his wife, and others in 1305; it was agreed that he should receive a rent of 5d. for them; Assize R. 420, m. 3 d. A fine between Beatrice daughter of Thomas de Occleshaw and her father in 1303 settled a messuage and lands upon her; *Final Conc.* i, 200. Richard Gillibrand and Cicely his wife; Roger Gillibrand; and Margery and Lucy, daughters of Adam son of William Gillibrand, occur in various suits of 1365; De Banco R. 419, m. 192, 108 d.; 420, m. 17.

John Occleshaw of Abram, gentleman, was a trustee in 1531; Add. MS. 32105, no. 912. Thomas Occleshaw in 1568 held four messuages, &c. in Abram; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 30, m. 111. In 1600 John Occleshaw was a freeholder and Henry Occleshaw in 1628; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 240; Norris D. (B.M.).

³³ A mortgage by Richard Occleshaw and Thomas his son in 1698 seems to have prepared the way to a sale, the release being granted 3 Apr. 1700; the purchase money was £590. In 1713-14 an indenture was made between Thomas Occleshaw and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas son of Thomas and the representative of Abigail Crook. From abstract of title in possession of W. Farrer.

³⁴ It is possible that this was the oxgang of land held by Alan de Burton in 1212, rendering yearly 12d. in fee-farm; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 77.

William son of John de Ashton was a defendant in 1305; Assize R. 420, m. 8.

Amota daughter of Robert de Ashton by his wife Emma was with Robert del Coran and Eva his wife and Jordan de Rixton and Agnes his wife a plaintiff in 1329 respecting lands in Abram; De Banco R. 278, m. 31 d.; 281, m. 76. Another suit of the same is recorded under Hindley; the defendant in the Abram cases is called William de Ashton instead of William the Fisher. William de Ashton contributed to the subsidy of 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 13. Richard de Ashton of Abram attested a Newton charter in 1373; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 146. Richard de Ashton of Abram in 1388 granted to his son Roger and another lands in Sankey and Penketh acquired from Margaret widow of Simon de Langtree; *ibid.* 87.

The name occurs in 1445 in a complaint by Katherine the widow and Gilbert the son of William de Ashton, as executors, against Richard de Ashton of Abram and others, respecting the seizure of cows and other property; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 8, m. 6. In the following year there were cross-suits between Katherine the widow and Oliver, Gilbert, and James the sons of William de Ashton, and Richard, also son of William de Ashton of Abram, Hindley, and Ince; *ibid.* R. 9, m. 13b, 14, 14b. In 1448 William son of Richard de Ashton of Bamfurlong was charged with breaking into Sir John de Byron's close at Atherton; *ibid.* R. 12, m. 6.

In 1478 a marriage was agreed upon between Oliver son and heir of Thurstan Anderton and Margaret daughter of John Ashton of Bamfurlong; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 92, 97.

John Ashton, about fourteen years of age and in ward to Roger Anderton of Bickershaw, being son and heir of Gilbert Ashton, in 1552 made complaint that various servants of Sir Thomas Gerard had prevented his viewing Bamfurlong Hall and its lands, Sir Thomas apparently asserting that a Richard Ashton was the

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branch of the Gerards, described as 'of Brindle'³⁵; and probably by sale to the later Gerards of Ince, and has descended with the Westwood property.³⁶

Nothing definite can be stated about the descent of *BICKERSHAW*, formerly called a manor.³⁷ In the 16th century it was owned by the Holcrofts, and sold by them to Richard Ashton in 1599.³⁸ Ralph Ashton about thirty years later sold it to Frances widow of Robert Dukinfield of Dukinfield near Stockport.³⁹ It descended in this family until 1760, when it was sold to Richard Clayton of Adlington; and it was again sold in 1790 to Edward Ackers of Newton, surgeon. The trustees of Abraham Ackers, who died in 1864, are the owners; it is leased to the Abram Coal Company.⁴⁰

A branch of the Culcheths were long seated in Abram.⁴¹ The inquisition taken after the death of John Culcheth in 1586 shows that he had held lands in Abram of Thomas Abram by a rent of 1*d.*, and in

Hindley of John Culcheth of Culcheth by a rent of 6*d.*⁴² A pedigree was recorded in 1664,⁴³ but the family afterwards migrated to Warwickshire, and in 1750 sold the property.⁴⁴

Adam Bolton,⁴⁵ John Occleshaw, John Southworth, Roger Culcheth, Cecily Ashton, and Nicholas Huyton, were the landowners contributing to a subsidy collected about 1556.⁴⁶ The Corless,⁴⁷ Lithgoe,⁴⁸ and Leyland⁴⁹ families were long resident here.

A plot of land in Park Lane, known as the Morris Dancers' ground, is popularly supposed to be held by them on condition that a morris dance be celebrated there once in twenty years.⁴⁰



CULCHETH. *Argent an eagle sable preying upon a child swaddled gules.*

true heir; *ibid.* iii, 124, 125. At the same time John Ashton and Richard his son alleged their title to Bamfurlong against Richard, Cecily, and Anne Ashton, Roger Anderton, Gilbert Lee, Gilbert Houghton, and Ralph Anderton; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 114.

John Ashton of Bamfurlong, senior, and his son and heir were in 1590 among the 'comers to church but no communicants'; Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 246, quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxxv, 4. In 1598 as an avowed recusant he was called upon to pay £10 for 'her Majesty's service in Ireland'; *ibid.* 262, from S.P. Dom. Eliz. cclxvi, 80.

John Ashton, claiming by inheritance from Richard Ashton, deceased, demanded in 1594 an estate in Bamfurlong, &c., from Adam Hawarden, Margaret Ashton, and Lawrence Bispham; *Duchy Plead.* iii, 293. In that year Richard Ashton of Bamfurlong had died holding nothing, as the inquest found, and leaving a son Richard who was but sixteen in 1609; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 130. At the *Visitation* in 1613 (*Chet. Soc.* 17) Richard was said to be twenty years of age; his father Richard was son of John Ashton of Bamfurlong. John Ashton had died in 1603, being buried on 30 July at Wigan; *Reg.* Richard Ashton, being a convicted recusant, paid double to the subsidy in 1628; Norris D. (B.M.).

⁸⁵ This family recorded a pedigree in 1664, in which they are already described as 'of Bamfurlong'; Dugdale, *Visit.* (*Chet. Soc.*), 118. It is not clear how they obtained possession. In 1684 John Ashton called for an inquiry as to the title of Henry Gerard, son of Henry Gerard, a solicitor, deceased, to the hall of Bamfurlong, a water corn-mill, and various lands, formerly the property of Richard Ashton and his daughter Mary, deceased; *Exch. Depos.* (Rec. Soc.), 65. There is a charge of 'dishonest contrivances' against the elder Henry.

⁸⁶ See Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* ii, 431; Leyland, *Abram*, 18, 19. From the latter it seems that Henry Gerard the son in 1681 married Cecily West, who in 1717 (now Cecily Howett) as 'a papist' registered an annuity of £80 derived from her first husband; *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 128. Henry's brother Ralph, a priest, served the domestic chapel at Bamfurlong.

⁸⁷ Sir Thomas Holcroft held Bickershaw manor of James Browne by a rent of 6*d.* in 1558; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* x, no. 13. There was a large amount of dis-

puting about it at the time, as will be seen by a reference to the *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 145, 150; ii, 56, 194. Hugh Bradshaw and Constance his wife were in possession in 1535, but Thomas Holcroft's title was allowed.

⁸⁸ William Holcroft and Elizabeth his wife were vendors; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 61, m. 139.

⁸⁹ It was purchased from Edward Bolton in 1671, according to the statement in Leyland's *Abram*, 20; but was acquired by Frances Dukinfield in 1633 or 1634 from Ralph Ashton and Katherine his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 124, m. 18.

The later succession is described in Leyland, 21-8. See also *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 362, m. 129.

⁴⁰ Leyland, *op. cit.* 23, 24; and information of the secretary to the company. Nothing of the old house remains.

⁴¹ Some deeds concerning the family have been preserved by Towneley, *Add. MS.* 32105, no. 906-23. The other information is given in the Culcheth papers published in *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*.

In 1392 John son of Thomas de Culcheth had lands in Abram and Hindley; his son Roger had married Ellen daughter of Henry son of Robert de Blackrod; *Add. MS.* 32105, no. 915.

William Culshaw in 1531 arranged for the marriage of Roger, his son and heir, with Janet daughter of John Richardson; his own wife was named Margery; *ibid.* no. 911, 912, 919. The lands in Hindley were called Occleshull and Taleor, and in Abram, Longfield.

⁴² *Ibid.* no. 909. The holding in Abram was two messuages, two tofts, two gardens, two orchards, 40 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture. Roger Culcheth was his son and heir, and six years of age.

⁴³ Dugdale, *Visit.* (*Chet. Soc.*), 92. Roger Culcheth was still living, aged eighty-four; his son George recorded the pedigree. His two eldest sons had been slain at Newbury, and a younger son in Wirral in the Civil Wars; Thomas, the third son, aged forty-four, was the heir.

⁴⁴ See *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, ii, 228, for a continuation of the pedigree by Mr. J. P. Rylands. Roger Culcheth of Wottenbury in Warwickshire, by his will of 1701, left his estate in the parish of Wigan to his brother Thomas of Studley in Warwickshire, tanner; *ibid.* p. 120. This Thomas left a son William, who seems to have been the

last of the family connected with Abram; *ibid.* i, 275, 276. See also Payne's *Engl. Cath. Rec.* 26. Part of their land is now the property of the trustees of Abigail Crook's charities.

Roger Culcheth of Abram, as a 'papist,' registered his estate in 1717, the value was £64 15*s.* 4*d.*; *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 124. The name of the family had constantly appeared on the Recusant Rolls; Gillow's *Bibl. Dict. Engl. Cath.* i, 608.

⁴⁵ Adam, son and heir-apparent of Robert Bolton, was a surety for William Culcheth in 1531; *Add. MS.* 32105, no. 912. The father and son were engaged in numerous disputes as to their property, called Blackfields, Mossheys, Lower House, New Earth, &c.; see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 166, &c. It appears that Robert Bolton died in 1552 or 1553; his wife's name was Elizabeth Holden. Another Robert Bolton is mentioned in 1583 (*ibid.* iii, 149), and the inquisition after the death of Edward Bolton in 1587 is in *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xv, no. 48. The tenure is not recorded; Edward's heir was his son William, twenty-three years of age.

William Bolton was a freeholder in 1600 and Edward Bolton in 1628; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 239; Norris D. (B.M.). This is perhaps the Edward Bolton who sold Bickershaw Hall in 1671. Deeds relating to Bolton House in Abram and other properties of the family are printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, ii, 39, 47.

⁴⁶ Masey of Rixton D.

⁴⁷ Richard Corless as a landowner contributed to the subsidy of 1628; Norris D. (B.M.).

⁴⁸ Nicholas Huyton of Blackrod in 1528 held lands in Abram of the heirs of John Abram by a rent of 5*s.*; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 53. In 1628 John Lithgoe contributed to the subsidy 'for Huyton's lands'; Norris D. (B.M.).

⁴⁹ William Leyland was a trustee in 1626; *Add. MS.* 32105, no. 906. Their connexion with the township ceased about 1780; but John Leyland of Cheetham House (afterwards called the Grange) in Hindley represented them down to his death in 1883; his accounts of Hindley and Abram, published in 1873 and 1881, have been used in these notes. A grant of arms was made to him in 1863; *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, iii, 34.

⁵⁰ Leyland, *op. cit.* 114; the custom was observed in 1880. Mr. William Vallant informs us that this is still kept up.

The church of St. John was erected in 1838 for the accommodation of members of the Established Church.⁵¹ The rector of Wigan is patron of this, but trustees present to the new church of St. James and St. Elizabeth, Bickershaw.

A Congregational chapel was built in 1897.

A school was founded at Lowe in 1632 by Mrs. Mary Abram.⁵²

HAIGH

Hage, 1193; Hagh, 1298, and common, with Haghe; Ha, Haw, xvi cent.; also Haigh.

This township forms the north-eastern corner of the parish. On the west it is bounded by the Douglas, and on the north a small brook running into the Douglas divides it from Blackrod. The ground rises towards the east and north, and the village of Haigh, near the middle of the Aspall boundary and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Wigan, is one of its highest points, about 520 ft. above sea level. The Hall is on the slope of the hill to the west of the village. The area is $2,135\frac{1}{2}$ acres.¹ The population in 1901 was 1,164.²

Roads lead from the village, north to Blackrod, west to Standish, and south to Wigan and Aspall. The London and North Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Companies' joint railway passes through the township on the western side, where it is joined by a short connecting line from the Wigan and Preston Railway; there is a station called Red Rock. The Lancaster Canal also winds through the western part of the township, near the Douglas.

The woods and grounds of Haigh Hall, occupying 500 acres, clothe the south-western slopes with pleasant scenery in contrast with the surrounding collieries of a black country. It is a common sight to see the gaunt and black coal-shafts rising from

the midst of corn fields and plantations. For Haigh has its agriculture, as well as mining and manufacturing industries, wheat, oats, and potatoes being grown in spite of an exposed situation and smoke from neighbouring factories &c., the soil being clay upon a shaley rock. The Hall itself commands a fine panorama of the district around Wigan. Haigh has long been celebrated for its cannel coal;³ this is almost exhausted, but coal-mining is the great industry of the place. There are also a brewery, and dyeing and bleaching works.

The township is governed by a parish council.

William Roby, 1766 to 1830, a Congregational divine of note, was a native of Haigh.⁴

The early history of the manor of *MANOR HAIGH* cannot be traced. About 1220-1230 it belonged to the Marsey fee, sold to Ranulf, Earl of Chester.⁵ A Hugh de Haigh, most probably Hugh le Norreys, to whom the adjacent Blackrod was granted, paid 3 marks in 1193-4 for having the king's good will.⁶ Richard de Orrell granted to Cockersand Abbey land in Haigh, adjacent to Hugh's ridding, about 1220;⁷ and as a century later Sir Robert de Holland held it of the Earl of Lancaster,⁸ together with other manors which had belonged to Richard de Orrell, it might be supposed that Haigh was part of the Orrell family's holding.⁹ In 1282, however, Hugh son of Alan le Norreys was lord of Haigh.¹⁰

In 1298 William son of Richard de Bradshagh and Mabel his wife were in possession of the manors of Haigh and Blackrod,¹¹ which were Mabel's right as heir of the last-named Hugh le Norreys. Her husband from his name is supposed to have been a descendant of the Bradshags of Bradshaw, near Turton.

In 1302 William de Bradshagh held the twelfth part of a knight's fee in Haigh of the Earl of Lancaster;¹² ten years later the title of William and

⁵¹ Leyland, *Abram*, 29-35. The tenures of the second and third of the incumbents appear to have been shortened by their parishioners' objection to what was called 'ritualism.' The district chapelry was formed in 1843; *Lond. Gaz.* 1 Aug. and 3 Oct. 1843.

⁵² Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 256.

¹ 2,130 acres, including 68 acres of inland water; Census Rep. of 1901.

² Including Willoughbys.

³ See the account by Roger North in 1676, quoted in Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), from the *Life of Lord Guildford*, iii, 554; see also Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* 1825, ii, 613. There is a notice of a cannel mine being on fire in 1737 in *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, iii, 106.

⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵ Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 37, from the Duchy Coucher. The Marsey fee is only imperfectly described in the survey of 1212.

⁶ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 78; after the rebellion of John, Count of Mortain, afterwards king. If Hugh le Norreys be rightly identified with Hugh de Haigh it may indicate that he had been settled in Haigh before Blackrod was granted to him; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 68, where he is called Hugh de Blackrod.

⁷ *Cockersand Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 612. The boundaries began at 'the road to the church,' and went up to the head

of Green syke, and so to Hugh's ridding, and by the dyke to the starting point.

⁸ Inq. 11 Edw. II, no. 4, quoted below. Haigh and Blackrod were both held of Sir Robert.

After Robert de Holland's forfeiture it was found that he had held the manor by a rent of 10d.; Roll of Foreign Rent of Derbyshire in Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, 379. In an account of his lands made about 1326 it is stated that his manor of Haigh had been leased to Henry de Atherton and Adam de Bradshaw for £20 a year; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. 10/15.

In the Feodary compiled in 1324 it is stated that Robert de Holland held the manor of Haigh by the service of 10d. as the fourth part of a knight's fee; Dods. MSS. cxxxii, fol. 366. In all other inquisitions the twelfth, not the fourth, part of a fee is recorded. The 10d. rent continued down to the 17th century.

⁹ See the account of Orrell.

It is more likely that Robert de Holland had had the grant of a mesne manor from Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and that it was not restored to him by Edward III.

¹⁰ So described he attested a Haydock charter of Robert de Holland's in that year; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 231. From the account of Blackrod it will be found that the descent was as follows:—Hugh le Norreys (1191-1221)—s. Hugh (1233)—bro. Alan —s.

Hugh —dau. Mabel. Hugh son of Alan had a brother Henry, &c.

Emma la Norreys held messuages and lands in Haigh in 1290; De Banco R. 86, m. 95.

¹¹ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 185; a surrender to William de Atherton. It is recorded that Thomas de Osbaldeston put in his claim. Kuerden (MSS. ii, fol. 213, no. 5) has preserved a grant of the manor by William de Atherton to William de Bradshagh, about that time or earlier.

In 1295 William and Mabel de Bradshagh had a contest with Adam de Walton, rector of Wigan, the latter charging them with having diverted the water-course between Haigh and Standish to the injury of his mills. They replied that they had only erected a mill by the Douglas, two leagues from Adam's mill. The jury found that the new mill had been made by William's father, Richard de Bradshagh, while he was guardian of William and Mabel, and that it had been to the loss of the rector's mill; Assize R. 1306, m. 19; 1321, m. 7 d.

Brief and unsatisfactory abstracts of some Bradshaw deeds are printed in Croston's edition of Baines, *Lancs.* iv, 291, 292. There are others in Kuerden MSS. loc. cit.

¹² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 313; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 81. The mesne lordship of Robert de Holland is not recognized here or later.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Mabel was assured by a fine.¹³ For his share in Adam Banastre's rebellion in 1315 and the death of Henry de Bury,¹⁴ Sir William de Bradshagh was outlawed for felony and by 1317 his manors of Haigh and Blackrod had been taken into the king's hands and demised to Peter de Limesey, but Mabel de Haigh intruded herself.¹⁵ Sir William was living in 1328,¹⁶ and appears to have been killed at Winwick in August 1333.¹⁷

Mabel's title to the Norreys lands must have been recognized, for in 1336 and 1337, when a widow and childless, she arranged for the succession to the manors as absolute owner, granting them to her husband's nephews; Haigh to William, a son of John de Bradshagh, and Blackrod to Roger son of Richard, who was another son.¹⁸ In 1338 she founded a chantry in Wigan Church for her husband's soul and her own, as also for the soul of Edward II.¹⁹ In 1346 Mabel de Bradshagh, heir of Hugh le Norreys, held the manor of Haigh for the twelfth part of a knight's fee and by the service of 10*d.* yearly.²⁰ She was living two years later.²¹

Early in 1365 Roger de Bradshagh of Westleigh demanded the manor of Haigh from William de Bradshagh and Sir Henry de Trafford, in virtue of the settlement of 1312.²² There may have been two

Williams in succession, for William de Bradshagh, who died in 1380 seized of the manor of Haigh, left a son and heir Thomas only twelve years of age.²³ Thomas de Bradshagh took part in the Percy rising of 1403 and was present at the battle of Shrewsbury; afterwards he received a pardon from Henry IV.²⁴ He was living in 1425.²⁵

His son and heir was James Bradshagh,²⁶ who, with many others, was accused of the death of John Tailor; he appears to have been released from attendance at the trial, but died in the summer of 1442 before it came to an end.²⁷ He had held lands in Wigan called Rudgatehurst of the rector, and the manor of Haigh of the king, as Duke of Lancaster, for the twelfth part of a knight's fee and by the service of 10*d.* yearly. His son and heir was William Bradshagh, aged twenty-three.²⁸

William Bradshagh was accuser and accused in various pleas of the next succeeding years.²⁹ He had several children, but the manor descended to his son James,³⁰ who died in May 1491, leaving as heir his son Roger, then twenty-three years of age and more. There were also two younger sons, Ralph and William, and a daughter Constance.³¹ Roger, who was made a knight, had no children, and died in December 1537, the heir being his brother Ralph, then about

¹³ *Final Conc.* ii, 9. The remainder was to 'the heirs of William,' which occasioned a lawsuit later. Also Kuerden, loc. cit. no. 3.

¹⁴ *Coram Rege R.* 254, m. 52.

¹⁵ *Inq. a.q.d.* 11 Edw. II, no. 4. The inquiry was made at Haigh in June 1318, when the manors had been in the king's hands a year and a day. It may be added that in 1319 Mabel asserted that her husband was dead; *Assize R.* 424, m. 8 d.

These facts are utilized in the well-known legend of Sir William and his wife; see Bridgeman, *Wigan Ch.* 695-9; also Harland and Wilkinson, *Lancs. Legends*, 45; *Topog. and Gen.* ii, 365-9. That there is some basis for the legend may be gathered from entries in the Close R., Mabel being called wife of Peter de Limesey in 1318 (unless there is an error in the record) and 'Mabel de Haigh' simply in the following year; *Cal. Close*, 1313-18, p. 554; 1318-23, p. 8.

¹⁶ *De Banco R.* 273, m. 121 d.; Sir William de Bradshagh charged Adam de Hindley and others with having forcibly carried off his goods at Haigh and Blackrod.

¹⁷ *Coram Rege R.* 297, *Rex*, m. 23 d.

¹⁸ *Final Conc.* ii, 101, 107. The former of these was a grant of the manor of Haigh to William de Bradshagh for his life. The latter was a settlement of the succession after Mabel's death; to William son of John de Bradshagh, with remainders to the sons of Richard de Bradshagh his brother, and a further remainder to Henry son of Robert le Norreys. Alan son of Henry de Eltonhead, another Norreys, put in his claim. Also Kuerden, loc. cit. nos. 11, 13.

As Mabel de Haigh she made a grant of two plough-lands (probably the manor) in Worthington in 1318; *Final Conc.* ii, 28.

¹⁹ See the account of Wigan Church; Kuerden, loc. cit. no. 16-21.

²⁰ *Surv.* of 1346 (*Chet. Soc.* 36). In the same year Dame Mabel accused

William son of John de Bradshagh of breaking down her close and doing other damage; *De Banco R.* 348, m. 338.

²¹ The sheriff accounted for 10*d.* from Mabel de Bradshagh for the manor of Haigh for ward of Lancaster Castle; *Duchy of Lanc. Var. Accts.* 32117, fol. 7*b.*

²² *De Banco R.* 419, m. 180 d.; 425, m. 363 d.; 429, m. 68. The descent is clearly stated; Sir William de Bradshagh died without issue, and the claimant, as son of Richard son of John de Bradshagh, brother of Sir William, was the heir entitled to the manor. For the Trafford feoffment see Kuerden, loc. cit. nos. 35-8.

²³ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (*Chet. Soc.*), i, 9; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 354.

In the aid collected in 1355 William de Bradshagh contributed for the twelfth part of a knight's fee formerly held by Hugh le Norreys; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 91.

In 1397-8 Isabel, widow and executrix of William de Bradshagh, was called upon to account for the issues of a house at Haigh; *L.T.R. Mem. R.* 163, m. xiii, 167, m. x.

²⁴ *Add. MS.* 32108, nos. 1491, 1495, 1507.

²⁵ He was juror from 1397 to 1425; *Lancs. Inq.* (*Chet. Soc.*), i, 65 &c. In 1399 his feoffees regranted the manor to him with remainder to James his son and heir; Kuerden, loc. cit. no. 39.

William de Bradshagh seems to have been in possession of Haigh at the time of Thomas's outlawry; *Duchy of Lanc. Knts. Fees*, 1/20, fol. 8*b.* Edward was there in 1429; *Lancs. Inq.* (*Chet. Soc.*), ii, 35.

²⁶ Croston's Baines, iv, 292; his mother was Margaret, daughter of Robert de Highfield. It was an earlier Robert de Highfield who granted lands in Rudgatehurst to William de Bradshagh and Mabel his wife; Kuerden, loc. cit. no. 10, 12.

²⁷ Lettice, widow of John Tailor, summoned a large number of people in

the neighbourhood to answer for the death of her husband on 2 Feb. 1440-1. They included James Bradshagh of Haigh, Alice his wife, William son of James, Christopher son of Thomas Bradshagh, the wife of Gilbert (another son of Thomas), Ivo and Richard, sons of Thomas son of Ivo Bradshagh of Haigh or Pennington, Richard Houghton of Aspull, Ralph and John, sons of John Gidlow of Aspull, Alexander and Gilbert Nowell of Read, etc.; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 3, m. 15. James Bradshagh seems to have taken part in the assault, but was allowed to go *sine die*; *ibid.* m. 37. Two years later the trials concluded; Christopher Bradshagh was outlawed for the felony, James had died, and the rest were all acquitted; *ibid.* R. 5, m. 18*b*; 21, 5*b.*

²⁸ Towneley MS. DD, no. 1484. In 1436-7 a dispensation was granted for the marriage of William Bradshagh and Agnes daughter of John Gerard of Ince; Baines, op. cit. (ed. Croston), iv, 292.

²⁹ *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 5, m. 24, ordered to keep the peace towards Thomas Cayley; *R.* 8, m. 3, and *R.* 9, m. 10*b* charged Christopher Bradshagh and others with waylaying him with intent to kill, but did not prosecute; *m.* 12, 19*b*, 37, accused of trespass and fined for defaults; *R.* 10, m. 36*b*, warrant for his arrest. A pardon was granted in 1457-8; Baines, loc. cit.

³⁰ By fine in August 1477 the manor of Haigh with its appurtenances, as also a water-mill and land in Wigan, were settled on James son and heir of William Bradshagh of Haigh, whose widow Agnes was living, with remainders to Roger, Ralph, and William, sons of James Bradshagh and Joan his wife, daughter of Alexander Standish, and heirs male; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 9, m. 3. The covenant of marriage between James and Joan is dated 1463; Baines, loc. cit.

³¹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 106; James's wife was named Joan, and Roger's Anne.

sixty years of age.³² Ralph died early in 1554, his heir being his brother William's son Roger, aged about thirty-six.³³

Roger Bradshaw of Haigh died 20 February 1598-9.³⁴ To the religious system established by Elizabeth he showed 'some degree of conformity,' but was of 'general note of evil affection in religion, and a non-communicant.'³⁵ In temporal matters the time was one of prosperity for the family, the cannel-coal of Haigh being famous already, and bringing wealth to the lord of the manor.³⁶

His son James having died before him he was



BRADSHAW OF HAIGH.
Argent two bendlets between three martlets sable.

³² Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 16; the fine of 1477 and other settlements are recited. Roger Bradshaw was 'not at home' when the herald came in 1533, so that only his arms were recorded; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 174. His will is in P.C.C.

Sir Roger's widow Anne married Nicholas Butler of Rawcliffe and various disputes followed; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 70. She died at Hoole 22 Aug. 1554; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 182.

Henry Bradshaw of Halton, Buckinghamshire, attorney-general of the king, seems to have been concerned in the manor; *Close*, 37 Hen. VIII, pt. ii, no. 46; pt. iv, no. 37.

³³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 41. William Bradshaw is named in various suits of the time; *Ducatus* (Rec. Com.), ii, 32.

³⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 59; the tenure was unchanged. A pedigree was recorded in 1567; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 88.

³⁵ Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 245, quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. ccxxv, 4. His son Thomas was a serjeant-at-arms to the queen; *Ducatus* (Rec. Com.), iii, 295.

³⁶ Leland, writing about 1536, noted that 'Mr. Bradshaw hath a place called Haigh a mile from Wigan. He hath found much cannel like sea coal in his ground, very profitable to him'; *Itin.* vii, 47. These mines led to various law suits; see *Ducatus* (Rec. Com.), ii, 179, &c.

³⁷ In 1554 Roger Bradshaw said that he was owner of the demesne lands of the manor of Haigh, within which there had always been certain mines or pits of a kind of fuel called cannel, wherein the tenants within the lordship had been accustomed to dig and get cannel to be 'spent and brent' in their tenements, for which they had paid by boons, presents, and averages; *Duchy Plead.* iii, 182.

³⁸ James son and heir of Roger Bradshaw married, in or before 1567, Jane the daughter and heir of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 44.

³⁹ Richard son of Roger Bradshaw of Haigh was baptized at Wigan, 28 Dec. 1601; *Reg.* 51. In 1623, on entering the English College at Rome under the name of Barton, he gave the following particulars: 'My true name is Richard Bradshaw. I am in my twenty-second year, was born in Lancashire, and for the most part brought up there. My parents are Roger Bradshaw of Haigh . . . and Anne his wife. The former, who had been brought up in the Catholic religion,

left it in his youth; at length, however, by the goodness of God, about six months ago, he again embraced the true faith and I hope will persevere in it until death. My mother, brought up a Catholic by her parents [Ander-ton of Lostock], has never professed any other religion. I have seven brothers and six sisters, all of whom are Catholics. I received some local schooling until my fifteenth year, when I gave myself up to hunting and suchlike youthful sports; but by good fortune being sent to St. Omers College, I applied myself to humanity studies. I was always a Catholic.' He afterwards joined the Society of Jesus, and from 1655 to 1660 was head of the English Province; Foley, *Rec. Soc. Jesus*, i, 229-32, where extracts from his letters are given; vii, 78; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 287; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Thomas Bradshaw, a younger brother, entered the English College from St. Omers in 1626, and made a similar declaration: 'My chief relations are uncles and aunts, all Catholics, except one uncle, Alexander Bradshaw, who is a Protestant'; Foley, i, 228. He also became a Jesuit and laboured in England from 1650 to 1663; vii, 79. A third brother Peter, also a Jesuit, served the English missions from 1650 to 1675, and was twice rector of the Lancashire district; *ibid.* vii, 77. Another brother, Edward, a Carmelite, after a term of imprisonment was banished, but returned to England and ministered at Haigh Hall; he was a student of English antiquities; Gillow, *op. cit.* i, 286. Another brother, Christopher, was a secular priest. Three of the sisters were nuns. A brother William was knighted by Charles I; his will is printed in *Lancs. Wills* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), ii, 66.

³⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 66. His eldest son James was buried at Wigan 7 June 1631; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 229, 230.

A pedigree was recorded in 1613; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 57. Roger refused knighthood, paying in 1632 a composition of 20 marks; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222.

⁴⁰ *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 228-33; it is obvious that strict inquiries were made by the Commonwealth authorities. There are numerous references to the family in the *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*.

⁴¹ The guardianship system was a common and successful means of inducing such conformity.

Dr. Wroe, warden of Manchester, who

succeeded by his grandson Roger, twenty-one years of age in 1599.³⁷ He also, after some wavering, adhered to the ancient religion,³⁸ but died in May 1641, before the outbreak of the Civil War.³⁹ His grandson and heir Roger, being then only thirteen years of age, took no part in the war, and the estates escaped the sequestration and forfeiture which would no doubt have overtaken them under the Commonwealth.⁴⁰ The minority, however, involved the placing of the heir under a Protestant guardian; he changed his religion and conformed to that established by law.⁴¹ In 1679 he was made a baronet⁴²; he was knight of the shire in 1660,⁴³ showing himself an opponent of the Presbyterians⁴⁴ and also of the adherents of Monmouth.⁴⁵ He died in 1684, and his son Roger three years later,⁴⁶ when the third Sir Roger Bradshaw, his son, succeeded.⁴⁷

preached the funeral sermon, said: 'His religion was true Protestant; not that of late falsely so called, but that which is by law established, the religion of the Church of England; in which he was happily educated and instructed in his greener years by the care and directions of the Right Honourable James, Earl of Derby, to whom he was entrusted by his faithful guardian, John Fleetwood of Penwortham, esq.; to whose religious designs and the joint endeavours of his virtuous consort he owed the early impressions of piety, and in that family first commenced Protestant, and was thence sent into the Isle of Man, where the principles he had already imbibed were soon cultivated and improved under the umbrage of that religious, loyal and great man'; quoted in *Pal. Note Bk.* ii, 34. One of his sisters was a nun and the other married Thomas Culcheth of Culcheth.

⁴² Burke, *Extinct Baronetcies*. A pedigree was recorded in 1664; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 52.

⁴³ Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Rep. of Lancs.* 77, 78. He was made a knight in the same year; Le Neve, *Knights* (Harl. Soc.), 77. He was re-elected in 1661, this Parliament lasting till 1678. There is a monument to him in Wigan Church; Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 701, 702.

In a fine of 1673 the estate is described as the manor of Haigh, sixty-four messuages, two water-mills, a saw-mill, 500 acres of land &c., with views of frankpledge in Haigh and Wigan. The deforciantes were Sir Roger Bradshaw, kt., Elizabeth his wife, and Roger Bradshaw, esq.; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 191, m. 71.

⁴⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 84. There are a number of Bradshaw letters in this volume. ⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 161.

⁴⁶ The son represented the borough of Wigan in 1678, and the county in 1685; Pink and Beaven, *op. cit.* 228, 79. Like his father he was a Tory. He was knighted in 1679; Le Neve, *Knights*, 330.

⁴⁷ He was a member for Wigan in fourteen successive Parliaments from 1695 till his death, 25 Feb. 1746-7; Pink and Beaven, *op. cit.* 230-3. According to this he was Tory down to the accession of George I, when he became a Whig. He restored the family chapel in Wigan Church in 1719; Bridgeman, *op. cit.* 620. A view of Haigh Hall as it existed in his time is given in Baines' *Lancs.* For recoveries of the manor in Aug. 1697, see *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 466; in 1727, *R.* 524, m. 7 d.; in 1730, *R.* 533, m. 2 d.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

ASPULL

His son Sir Roger, the last baronet, died in 1787 without issue,⁴⁸ the heir to the manor and estates being his sister Elizabeth.⁴⁹

She married John son of Sir Humphrey Edwin,⁵⁰ and her daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married Charles Dalrymple of North Berwick, whose daughter and heir, Elizabeth Bradshaigh,⁵¹ married Alexander Lindsay, sixth Earl of Balcarres. He thus became lord of the manor of Haigh,⁵² which has descended regularly⁵³ with the title to James Ludovic Lindsay, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who succeeded in 1880.⁵⁴ His son, Lord Balcarres, is the member of Parliament for the Chorley division of the county. At the Hall is a valuable library, including a Mazarin Bible among the printed books.⁵⁵

Apart from the Bradshaw family there do not seem to have been any important landowners⁵⁶ in the township, though in 1600 Ralph Charnock was also returned as a freeholder.⁵⁷

A poor man named John Rycroft was in trouble with the Commonwealth authorities during the Civil War; he explained that he had assembled with the king's men on Westhoughton Common but had not joined them later.⁵⁸

In connexion with the Established Church St. David's, Haigh, was consecrated in 1833 as a chapel of ease to Wigan; a district was assigned five years later. The rector of Wigan is patron.⁵⁹ At New Springs, St. John Baptist's, an iron church, was licensed in 1871; and rebuilt in brick in 1897.

A school was founded here about 1660 by the township.⁶⁰



LINDSAY, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. *Quarterly, 1 and 4: Gules a fesse chequy argent and azure for LINDSAY; 2 and 3: Or a lion rampant gules debruised by a ribbon sable, for ABERNETHY.*

⁴⁸ Little seems to be known of the last Sir Roger, or of the male descendants of the previous barons.

⁴⁹ These and the subsequent particulars are from the pedigree in Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), iv, 294-296.

⁵⁰ See the note in G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*, ii, 419; *Herald and Gen.* vi, 62; vii, 186, 187.

⁵¹ She died 10 Aug. 1816. There is a monument to her in Wigan Church; Bridgeman, op. cit. 703. There was a recovery of the manor in 1804; Aug. Assize, 44 Geo. III, R. 5.

⁵² The Earl of Balcarres resided at Haigh, which has since remained the principal seat of the family. He became *de jure* 23rd Earl of Crawford in 1808, but did not assume the title. He died in 1825, and was buried at Wigan; see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵³ See G.E.C. loc. cit. James, son of the sixth earl by Elizabeth Dalrymple, was member for Wigan 1820 to 1825, and was created Baron Wigan of Haigh Hall in 1826. In 1848 the House of Lords decided that he had justified his claim to the earldom of Crawford. He died 15 Dec. 1869. For his younger son Colin, see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

The eldest son and heir, Alexander William Crawford Lindsay, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, author of *Hist. of Christian Art, &c.*, died 13 Dec. 1880; see *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He was succeeded by his son, the present lord of Haigh.

⁵⁴ He was member for Wigan 1874 to 1880, is a fellow of the Royal Society, and was formerly president of the Royal Astronomical Society.

⁵⁵ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* i, 59; iii, 236.

⁵⁶ Robert son of Richard de Windle granted to his brother Adam Haleshurst and Middlehurst in Haigh; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 213, n. 22.

⁵⁷ *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 238, 243.

Robert Charnock, in right of James Bradshaw, claimed possession of a water-mill, &c. in Haigh in 1581; *Ducatus (Rec. Com.)*, iii, 109; see also iii, 435.

Roger Bradshaw was the only landowner contributing to the subsidy in 1628; Norris D. (B.M.).

Other holders of land in the 16th century were Thomas Holt, Christopher Arderton, and Gilbert Sherington, probably as purchasers of land of suppressed monasteries and chantries.

⁵⁸ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, ii, 1093. ⁵⁹ Bridgeman, *Wigan Ch.* 783; *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Apr. 1838.

⁶⁰ Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 251. ¹ 1,906, including 23 of inland water, according to the Census of 1901.

² Including New Springs and Torlock.

³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 54. The fee was a composite one of 6½ plough-lands (of which

Aspall, 1212; 1292; Hasphull, 1277; Haspehull, 1292; Aspehill, 1292; Aspell, 1301; Aspfull, 1304, common; Aspfull, 1356, common. Aspden and Aspshaw occur in the district.

This township, though in the parish of Wigan, is in the hundred of Salford. It is separated from Westhoughton by a brook running through Borden or Borsdane Wood, but has no marked physical separation from the other neighbouring townships, which, like itself, are in Wigan parish. The ground rises from south to north, reaching 400 ft. The area is 1,905 acres.¹ The population in 1901 was 8,388.²

The principal road leads north from Hindley to Haigh, passing through Pennington Green, which lies 2½ miles east-north-east of Wigan Church. To the south-west of this lies Hindley Hall, and a road branches off to the north-west, going through New Springs to Wigan. The Lancaster Canal passes through the western corner of the township.

Aspfull Moor lies in the northern half of the township.

Cannel coal was found in Aspfull. There are several large collieries, also malt kilns and a cotton mill. Wheat, oats, and potatoes are grown.

A local board was formed in 1876. This has been succeeded by an urban district council of nine members.

The earliest notice of *ASPULL* is that *MANOR* contained in the survey of 1212, when, as one plough-land, it formed part of the Childwall fee held by Richard son of Robert de Lathom, under the lord of Manchester.³ Immediately after this lands in Aspfull are found among the possessions of William de Notton, being described as the right of Cecily his wife, daughter of Edith, lady of Barton-on-Irwell.⁴ The Lathom mesne manor was commonly ignored⁵; thus, in 1302 Richard de Ince, as son and heir of Henry de Sefton, and Adam de Hindley, were

Aspfull formed one), held chiefly by Richard de Lathom, and partly by Roger de Samlesbury and Alexander de Harwood.

⁴ The evidence of Edith's holding is contained in grants preserved in the *Cockersand Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 695-8. Edith de Barton herself gave the canons of Cockersand a portion of land in Aspfull in free alms; Lonington Brook, Holelache, Scraplache, and Cranberry Lea, are named among the boundaries; no. 6.

William de Notton, with the assent of Cecily his wife, of whose dower it was, gave half of Hulgreave in Aspfull; and added a portion bounded by the Roskit (brook), from the ford, thence by a lache and oaks marked with crosses to the Meanway, and so back to the ford; no. 4, 1.

Sir Gilbert de Barton, son of William and Cecily, confirmed these gifts, and himself added the Millward's croft; the bounds of this went by Mickle Brook, starting at the ford, to the boundaries of Richard de Hindley's land, and by various dykes to Sinerhill Leach, and so to the ford; also waste near Brinshope; no. 5, 2. The land called Scrapps in Aspfull was in 1501 held by Richard Houghton at a rent of 2d.; *Cockersand Rent.* (Chet. Soc.), 4.

⁵ From a subsequent note it will be seen that the lordship of the Lathoms was recognized in 1290. In 1346-55 Sir Thomas de Lathom is said to have held the same fee, including Aspfull; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 89.

found to hold Aspull, as the eighth part of a knight's fee, directly of Thomas Grelley.⁶ From this time the lordship has been held with the adjacent Ince by the families of Ince and Gerard in succession; until Aspull was sold to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, lord of Haigh.⁷

⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 314. Richard de Ince and Robert de Hindley held the same in 1322; *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), 579.

Towneley (GG, no. 1604), preserves an agreement between Henry de Sefton and the free tenants of Aspull, including those of the Hospitallers, their names being given. These granted to Henry as their lord all the land bounded by a line starting at Haigh on the west, going to the Quintacres, Ternshaw Brook, Brinshope Bridge, and so to Quintacres; also land in Fald-worthing shaw. Henry on his part granted them certain liberties.

⁷ See the account of Ince above.

John son of Peter Gerard and Ellen his wife made a settlement of the manor of Aspull in 1421; Pal. of Lanc. Feor of F. bde. 5, m. 12.

Thomas Gerard, in 1473, held the lordship of Aspull of the lord of Manchester by a rent of 8d. and the same sum for ward of the castle of Lancaster; *Mamecestre*, 481.

Miles Gerard, in 1558, held the manor, &c., of Lord La Warre in socage by a rent of 12d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 12.

Aspull descended with Ince until the early years of the 18th century, when Richard son of Thomas Gerard of Highfield appears to have sold it to the Gerards of Brynn. The manor of Aspull was Sir William Gerard's in 1796, as appears from R. 12 of the Lent Assizes, 1796 (Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.). It was sold to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres before 1825; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 553.

⁸ A plea of 1292 gives an account of the acquisition. Adam de Hindley alleged that Robert de Lathom, Richard de Ince, Gilbert de Southworth, Emma his wife, and others had disseised him of a messuage and 12 acres of moor and pasture in Aspull. Gilbert, however, claimed nothing but common of pasture. Robert de Lathom claimed lordship only. Richard de Ince, as tenant, asserted that Adam had no right beyond common of pasture, but had inclosed the disputed land by night, his fence being promptly thrown down the next day.

The jury, however, found that Adam's title was derived from William son of Richard son of Enot de Aspull, who had delivered seisin of all his lands to Adam de Hindley; that Henry de Sefton and Richard son of Enot had been lords of the waste in common, and had divided an approval, Henry taking three parts and Richard the other part, amounting to 7 acres; that after they had lain uncultivated Adam inclosed them, at the same time adding 5 acres more without the assent of Richard de Ince, and he and his man dwelt there some time; that Richard ejected him *vi et armis*; and that the 7 acres should be restored to Adam, and the 5 remain waste as formerly; Assize R. 408, m. 6.

The Hindleys had several branches, one by marriage acquiring Culcheth. The Hindleys of Aspull continued to hold land in Hindley also. Hugh de Hindley, father of Adam, is mentioned in 1258-9; Originalia, 43 Hen. III, m. 3. Hugh de

Hindley was living in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 12; and Beatrice widow of Hugh de Hindley—perhaps another Hugh—claimed dower in 1307; De Banco R. 161, m. 132; *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i, 27.

Adam son of Hugh de Hindley, and Robert his son, were defendants in a plea concerning a markate of rent in Hindley and Ince in 1291 and 1292; Assize R. 407, m. 3 d.; 408, m. 7 d. This suit arose through a certain Adam de Woodhouse, who gave land as dower for his wife Alice; she took a second husband John Nightgale, and gave the land to Henry son of her previous husband, for the tent of 13s. 4d. Adam de Hindley seems to have secured the land, and refused to pay the rent; the jury allowed half a mark to the claimants.

Then Cecily, widow of Henry son of Adam de Woodhouse, claimed dower from lands in Hindley and Ince from Adam son of Hugh de Hindley, and Maud his wife; they asserted that Henry was not dead, but living at Paris; Assize R. 408, m. 55. Adam de Hindley occurs as plaintiff or defendant in many suits; e.g. Assize R. 419, m. 12; 421, m. 1 d.; 1411, m. 12 d. There was another Adam son of Richard de Hindley; Assize R. 1294, m. 9 d.

⁹ A pedigree was recorded at the *Visitation* of 1613 (printed by Chet. Soc. pp. 117, 118), in which abstracts of some family deeds are given. From these and other sources it is possible to give an outline of the family history. The somewhat earlier pedigree printed in the Chet. Soc. *Visit.* of 1567 is from Harl. MS. 6159.

Robert son of Adam de Hindley occurs in 1291, as already stated, and was in possession in 1322; *Mamecestre*, 379. He and his brothers Adam, Thomas, and John, seem to have taken a share in the rebellion of Thomas of Lancaster; Coram Rege R. 254, m. 60. Robert married Cecily daughter of Henry de Tyldesley; *Visit.* 117. She was a widow in 1329, when Henry de Atherton and Beatrice his wife claimed from her and Robert son of Robert de Hindley the fourth part of the manor of Aspull, and various lands in Aspull, Ince, and Hindley; but it was shown that Beatrice had granted them while sole; Assize R. 1411, m. 12 d. From an earlier suit it appears that Beatrice was a daughter of Adam de Hindley's; Assize R. 420, m. 2 d.

Among the Culcheth deeds is a grant from Adam son of Hugh de Hindley to his daughter Beatrice, for her life, of his lands in Aspull, 'Kastrelegh' in Hindley, &c.; she was to pay a rent to her brother John; *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i, 27. A release of lands was made in 1332 by Henry de Atherton to Robert son of Robert de Hindley; *Visit.* 117. Cecily the widow of Robert afterwards married Robert de Warrington; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 5 d.

The younger Robert occurs in 1343 and 1358; Assize R. 430, m. 26; 438, m. 8. He was still living in 1365, as appears by a suit concerning lands in Windle, in which he was a plaintiff; the pedigree is there given as Robert son of Robert

The Hindley family appear to have had a quarter of the manor by grant of William son of Richard son of Enot de Aspull. The succession can be traced from Adam son of Hugh de Hindley, living in 1292,⁸ until the 17th century,⁹ when Roger Hindley suc-

(and Cecily) son of Adam son of Hugh; and it is further stated that Robert the father was seised of the lands in dispute in the time of Edward I; De Banco R. 421, m. 108.

⁶ Robert, who married Emma, a daughter and co-heir of Pemberton, had a son Hugh, as appears by a release made by Hugh son of Robert in 1398-9; *Visit.* 117.

Robert son of Hugh de Hindley was a plaintiff in 1447; and at the same time Robert and Adam de Hindley of Aspull were defendants in another suit; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 10, m. 2, 26. Robert Hindley in 1473 held a messuage and lands in Aspull of the lord of Manchester by the service of the eighth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 2½d.; paying a further 2½d. for ward of the castle; *Mamecestre*, 480. This Robert Hindley and his son 'old Hugh Hindley' are both mentioned by aged witnesses in a dispute concerning the wastes of Hindley in 1528; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 165. He made a lease to his son Hugh in 1472; *Visit.* 117.

Hugh Hindley had a son Robert who married Alice daughter of William Parr, as appears by an entail dated 1489-90; *ibid.* Alice wife of Robert Hindley the younger and her husband, as well as Hugh Hindley, had numerous disputes with the Parr family from 1466 onwards; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 30, m. 10; 44, m. 6 d.; &c.

There were three sons, Hugh, Gilbert, and Roger. Hugh Hindley's name is entered in a list of the gentry compiled about 1512; he died 30 Apr. 1531 holding lands in Aspull called Greenhalf, Pilats croft, Kiln croft, and Rosket, of Thomas Gerard of Ince by the rent of 5s. 4d.; also Mickle croft of the heirs of John Aspull, by a rent of 12d.; and six messuages, 100 acres of land, &c. and a water-mill, of Lord La Warre, by knight's service and the rent of 2½d. a year. He held other lands in Ince, Hindley, Pemberton, and Parr. His son and heir was Robert, aged only about five years; but six other sons had annuities assigned to them; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 22. His wardship was assumed by Lord La Warre, who granted it to George Leigh, of Manchester, by whom it was sold to Peter Arderton, and by the last-named to Grace the widow of Hugh de Hindley; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 237.

From a suit in 1549 it appears that Hugh Hindley had been married, about 1510 at Wigan, to Ellen Langton, both parties being 'within the age of consent'; and that they were in 1522 divorced by a decree of Richard Smith, rector of Bury, acting as commissary of Adam Beconsaw, rector of Brington and official of William Knight, archdeacon of Chester; and then Hugh married Grace Turner, Robert, declared heir in 1531, being their son. This decree was afterwards reversed in the Court of Arches, it appearing that Hugh and Ellen had lived together for eight years before the divorce was granted, and Gilbert, brother of Hugh, claimed the inheritance; on Gilbert's death without issue Roger, another brother, claimed it, and the court gave sentence in his favour, the dispossessed

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ceeded.¹⁰ *HINDLEY HALL*, as the residence of the Hindleys was called, became the property of James, a younger son of Robert Dukinfield of Cheshire.¹¹ In the 18th century it was acquired by the Leighs of Whitley Hall, Wigan, and Sir Robert Holt Leigh lived here till his death in 1843.¹² His estates then passed for life to his cousin Thomas Pemberton, who took the name of Leigh, and made Hindley Hall his residence; he was raised to the peerage as Baron Kingsdown in 1858.¹³ After his death in 1867 it passed by the will of



HINDLEY. *Asure a hart lodged argent.*

Sir R. H. Leigh to Mr. Roger Leigh, the present owner.¹⁴

The Knights Hospitallers held lands here from an early period.¹⁵

One of the ancient families here was that of Occleshaw. In 1246 Richard son of William recovered 8 acres in Aspull from Gilbert de Barton, Henry de Occleshaw, and Hugh his brother.¹⁶ Thirty years later the prior of St. John of Jerusalem was claimant against John de Occleshaw and another;¹⁷ and John de Occleshaw and Henry his brother occur in 1291.¹⁸ Afterwards Occleshaw was acquired by the Ince family.¹⁹

Yet another early family was that of Gidlow, whose residence was long known as *GIDLOW HALL*. In 1291 Robert de Gidlow was a freeholder in Aspull,²⁰ and the name occurs frequently down to the 17th century,²¹

son Robert, then about twenty-four years of age, appearing and renouncing his title; *Duchy Plead.* iii, 69.

Roger's son Robert, one of the 'gentlemen of the better sort' who were 'soundly affected in religion' in 1590 (Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 246), was living at the *Visitation* of 1613 (p. 118), and his will was proved in 1620. Roger Hindley was assessed to the subsidy in 1622, and refusing knighthood compounded in 1631; *Misc. Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*, i, 162, 216.

¹⁰ It appears from the Wigan Registers that he had several children; his wife Alice died in Jan. 1624-5; Roger Hindley himself was buried at Wigan, 15 Nov. 1651. Robert son of Roger Hindley was baptized at Winwick in 1607.

Margaret, a 'daughter and co-heir of Roger Hindley of Hindley,' is said by Dugdale, *Visit.* (54), to have married Roger Bradshaw of Aspull; it appears from the registers that the marriage took place in 1596, a daughter Elizabeth was born in 1597, and in the following year the wife died.

¹¹ *Ibid.* p. 100; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 817. Old Mrs. Dukinfield and her son James are mentioned in Roger Lowe's *Diary*, 1663; *Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 170, 171, 189. The mother left money to the chapel and school of Hindley.

¹² Alexander Leigh, the grandfather, procured the Act of 1720 for making the Douglas navigable from Wigan to Preston; for an anecdote of him see *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 458. Holt Leigh, the father, of Hindley Hall, Aspull, and Whitley Hall, Wigan, married Mary daughter and co-heir of Thomas Owen, of Upholland; acquiring the manors of Orrell and Billinge. Robert Holt Leigh was born at Wigan in 1762. He was educated at Manchester School, and Christ Church, Oxford, but though he passed the examinations he did not graduate till 1837. He was made a baronet in 1815, at the instance of Canning, and represented Wigan in Parliament from 1802 to 1820; he is described as 'a high Tory and firm Churchman, but strenuous Protestant.' He had a high reputation as a scholar, linguist, and man of culture, but 'over the latter years of his life it is better that a veil should be drawn. It is very sad to record folly and profligacy in the mature years of a life in which, otherwise, there is much to admire;' *Manchester School Reg.* (Chet. Soc.). He died at Hindley Hall, 21 Jan. 1843.

His brother, Roger Holt Leigh, of Leeds, died 13 May 1831 from injuries received during election disturbances.

¹³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iv, 401.

¹⁴ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

¹⁵ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

¹⁶ The rental compiled about 1540 shows that there were four tenements yielding a total rent of 4s., viz. one messuage held by Thomas Gorsuch, 6d.; Occleshaw, by Alexander Catterall, 18d.; Whittington House, by John Byrom, 12d.; and a messuage by William Houghton, 12d.; *Kuerden MSS.* v, fol. 84.

¹⁷ *Assize R.* 404, m. 11 d.

¹⁸ *De Banco R.* 18, m. 6; 21, m. 26.

¹⁹ *Assize R.* 1294, m. 9 d.

²⁰ By her charter, Cecily daughter of John de Occleshaw granted to her first-born son John all that she had received from her father in Aspull; Henry de Occleshaw was a witness; *Add. MS.* 32104, fol. 117 (509). She is perhaps the same Cecily who, as wife of John de Worthington, in 1323-4 claimed a messuage and lands from Richard de Occleshaw and William son of Henry de Occleshaw; *Assize R.* 425, m. 3; and, as wife of John de Warrington, quitclaimed to Hugh de Ince the land called 'Oculshagh' in Aspull, of which John son of William de Occleshaw was once seised. Her grandson and heir, Thomas son of Henry son of Robert de Ulneswalton, in 1359 claimed it from Hugh de Ince; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 7, m. 2 d.

Another Cecily, wife of Robert de Warrington, claimed dower here in 1351; *ibid. R.* 1, m. v d; 2, m. 2.

²¹ *Assize R.* 1294, m. 9 d.; Henry son of Gunna and Roger de Swinley were other defendants. The Gidlows were probably so named from Gidlow in Wigan; the name is spelt Gydelowe, Gudelowe, Goodlaw, &c. Robert de Gidlow was plaintiff in 1304; *Assize R.* 420, m. 2 d.

²² Some family deeds have been preserved by Towneley (*Add. MS.* 32107, GG, no. 1586-1619), and these and others more briefly by *Kuerden* (ii, fol. 244b), but they are not sufficient for a complete history.

Henry, lord of Ince, gave lands in Ince to William de Gidlow, with reasonable entry from his land in Aspull, by following the Mill Brook and that part on which the Harleton lies to Ince boundary, rendering two white gloves; GG, no. 1588. Robert de Gidlow gave the mill of Brinshope to Richard de Ince; *Kuerden*, loc. cit. no. 27. Henry de Sefton (father of Richard de Ince) gave land in Ince to Robert son of William de Gidlow in exchange for some the latter had from Roger son of Godith; also the greater hey in Aspull, the bounds mentioning Longshaw, Ballisdene, and the highway

to Westhoughton; GG, nos. 1595, 1603. This latter was in 1294 transferred by Robert to his son William, except portions he had given to his daughter Ellen and another son Robert; 13s. a year was payable to Richard de Ince; no. 1593.

William son of Robert de Gidlow in 1326 gave the Blackfield to his son Richard; nos. 1598-9.

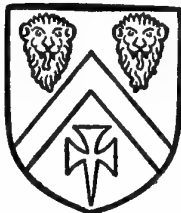
Robert son of Roger de Gidlow at Easter 1354 claimed a messuage and lands in Aspull from John son of Richard de Gidlow, Gilbert de Ince, and William de Ince of Aughton; but Gilbert de Ince showed that the father had held of him by knight's service, so that he had lawfully entered into possession, as guardian, on Roger's death; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 3, m. 3 d.

Another John Gidlow, of the time of Henry VI, is the next of whom information is forthcoming; GG, no. 1586. Ralph son of John Gidlow was in 1444 contracted to marry Joan daughter of John and Elizabeth Parbold; no. 1591. In 1445 Thomas Pleasington accused John Gidlow and others of an assault upon him at Heapey, and Amice Gidlow accused Randle Charnock and others of waylaying her with intent to kill; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 8, m. 1, 1b; 9, m. 6, 2. In the same year Ralph Gidlow was to be arrested for felony; *ibid. R.* 7, m. 16b. In 1471-2 the feoffees regranted to John Gidlow, senior, all his messuages and lands in Aspull, with remainders to John son of Ralph son of the elder John; then to John, William, and Robert, brothers of Ralph; GG, no. 1600.

Ralph Gidlow of Aspull referred his disputes with Roger Brown to arbitration in 1514; no. 1529. He was murdered with a dagger 22 Sept. 1531 by one Christopher Shakerley. Thomas Gerard of Ince was called out of his bed by the constables of Aspull to view the body and search for the felon; and on returning home with a crowd of neighbours, Cecily and Agnes, daughters of Ralph, desired him to take charge of two boxes belonging to their father. The complaint of Anne the widow followed; *Duchy Plead.* ii, 25-27. At the inquisition after Ralph's death it was found that he had held lands in Langtree, Coppull, and Aspull; the jury did not know what knight's service belonged to the last. Robert Gidlow his son and heir was sixteen years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 12.

In 1535 another inquisition was made at the petition of Robert the heir. It appeared that Ralph Gidlow had in 1520 made a feoffment of the Dower house and others of his tenements in Aspull and Ince,

when a short pedigree was recorded.²² In 1584 and 1586 rights of way were investigated, Thomas Gidlow claiming a footpath from Gidlow Hall westward across Roger Hindley's meadows called Longer Hey to the highway between



GIDLOW. *Asure a cheveron argent between two leopards' heads in chief and a cross formy fitchy in base or.*

&c., for the use of Anne Shakerley, widow, for her life. Robert asserted that he was of full age, and not sixteen only, when the former inquisition was taken; also that the premises in Aspull were held of Thomas Gerard of Ince and not of Lord La Warre. The message in Langtree had been the property of one John Perlebarne, whose heirs were Ralph Gidlow, Roger Haydock, and James Aspenall, descendants of his daughters Joan, Katherine, and Margaret. Joan had married a Gidlow (obviously the John Gidlow, senior, of a previous paragraph), and her son was Ralph father of John father of the Ralph Gidlow of 1531; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 6.

On Robert's coming of age Lord La Warre remitted all actions, &c.; GG, no. 1610; and soon afterwards, in 1541, Robert made a settlement of his lands, the remainder being to Thomas his son and heir; Kuerden MSS. loc. cit. no. 20. In 1552 a further settlement seems to have been made by Robert Gidlow and Ellen his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 14, m. 106; and another including the capital message called Gidlow, Hindley House, Bank House, &c., three years later, perhaps on the marriage of his son Thomas with Elizabeth daughter of William Kenyon of Pilkington; GG, no. 1601, 1609, 1611. A release was made to Thomas in 1584 by John son of William Kenyon; GG, no. 1606. Two years later Thomas Gidlow was elected coroner; GG, no. 1608. He died 28 Oct. 1606, holding various lands and the Lee in Aspull of Miles Gerard of Ince, by a rent of 14s. and 12d.; also 12 acres and the water-mill of the king, as of the late Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Thomas his son and heir was aged thirty-three years; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 73.

William Kenyon, who died in 1557, held part of the old Hospitalers' lands in Aspull by the gift of Robert Gidlow; John his son and heir was sixty years of age in 1586; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 27.²³ *Visit.* of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 50. The last-named Thomas Gidlow recorded it; his son and heir, another Thomas, being then twenty years of age.

The elder Thomas died about 1618-19, but the age of his son Thomas is given as only twenty-two years; Kuerden, loc. cit. no. 23. Thomas Gidlow contributed to the subsidy in 1622; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 162.

²⁸ Towneley, GG, no. 1613-15. Risley Hey and a stile called the Merrel are mentioned; also a lane called 'a certain lisle lane' which led to Aynscough Lane, going north to Aspull Moor.

²⁴ John son of Thomas de Halghton, or Houghton, of the Westhoughton family, had two messuages and land in Aspull in 1317; *Final Conc.* ii, 25. John son of Thomas de Houghton was defendant in a claim for dower in 1351 and 1352; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. v d. and R. 2, m. 2.

A Ralph Houghton of Kirklees married Margery daughter of Richard Molyneux

Aspull Moor and Pennington Green, and so to Wigan.²³

The Houghtons of *KIRKLEES* long continued in possession; ²⁴ Ralph Houghton in 1653 renounced his faith in order to secure his lands.²⁵ The Bradshags, already mentioned,²⁶ the Lathoms of Wolfall,²⁷ and the Lowes²⁸ also held lands here. Later families were the Rigbys²⁹ and Penningtons.³⁰

of Hawkley; *Visit.* of 1567 (Chet. Soc.), 109. For a plea of 1554-5 by Roger Heigham

claiming against Ralph Houghton lands called Smyrrels and Gromerscroft in Aspull see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 184.

Richard Houghton acquired lands in Aspull, Ince, and Wigan from Christopher Kenyon and Margery his wife in 1572, and made a settlement in 1577; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 255; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 34, m. 138; bdl. 39, m. 13. Ralph Houghton was a purchaser in 1593; *ibid.* bdl. 55, m. 200. He was one of the 'comers to church but no communicants' in 1590; Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 246.

Richard Houghton of Kirklees in 1616 married Bridget daughter of Adam Mort; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 211. Richard son and heir apparent of Ralph Houghton of Kirklees in Aspull was a trustee for William Heaton in 1619; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 160. The succession of the various Richards and Ralphs is not quite clear; for Clemence Simpson, formerly wife of Ralph Houghton, in 1604-5 claimed an interest in the Great Scraps in Aspull; she had formerly had a writ of dower against Richard Houghton, uncle to Ralph, Thomas, and Anne Aspull, Christopher and Margaret Kenyon; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Hil. 2 Jas. I, bdl. 221.

A 'Mr. Ralph Houghton of Kirklees' was buried at Wigan 12 Aug. 1643.

²⁵ 'By some omission or mistake' his estate was in 1653 ordered to be sequestered; he had never 'acted against the State,' had subscribed the engagement, but was also required to take the oath of abjuration. He was conformable, but being infirm asked for more time; and afterwards took the oath. The sequestration was discharged in 1654; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 293; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 3124.

²⁶ In 1343 John de Ince, John son of Henry de Tyldesley, and Robert son of Robert de Hindley were charged with having overthrown the house of William son of Adam de Bradshagh at Aspull, and shot at him; Assize R. 430, m. 18 d. 20 d. 26.

In 1473 Henry Bradshagh held a message of the lord of Manchester, by rent of 2d. and 2d. for ward of the castle; *Mamecestre*, 480. The name of William Bradshagh of Aspull occurs in a list of the local gentry compiled about 1512. William Bradshagh contributed to the subsidy of 1541, 'for £20 in goods'; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 143. For his will see *Lancs. and Ches. Wills* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 187.

James Bradshagh in 1568 was deforciant of fourteen messuages in Aspull, Wigan, Hindley, and other places; Humphrey Bradshagh was one of the plaintiffs; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 30, m. 75. Roger Bradshagh was a purchaser or feeoffee in 1583; *ibid.* bdl. 45, m. 122. He was reported as 'soundly affected in religion' in 1590; Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 246.

Margaret Bradshagh, daughter of Roger Hindley, was in 1598 found to have held lands in Aspull called the Several or Inland of Miles Gerard by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; and other lands of Roger Hindley. Elizabeth Bradshagh, her daughter and heir, was only a year old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 43.

Roger Bradshagh was a freeholder in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 247. The same or a later Roger contributed to the subsidy of 1622 as a landowner; *ibid.* 162. He died 17 June 1625, holding three messuages and cottages and lands in Aspull of Edward Mosley, as of the manor of Manchester, by the tenth part of the eighth part of a knight's fee; also other messuages and lands in Hindley; William and John were his sons by his first wife, living in 1619, and Edward by his second wife Ellen; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 52.

There is a short pedigree of these Bradshags in Dugdale, *Visit.* 54.

About the end of the 17th century Nathaniel Molyneux had lands in the Hall of Bradshaw in Aspull, Westhoughton, &c.

²⁷ The Atherton family may have derived their holding here as also in Hindley from a grant by Adam de Hindley. In each township it seems to have descended to the Lathoms of Wolfall. The evidence, however, is defective.

In 1420 Thomas de Atherton and Margery his wife were deforciant of eight messuages in Aspull, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 5, m. 16. In 1473 Thomas Lathom of Knowsley held of the lord of Manchester a message in Aspull, in right of his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Atherton of Prescott, by the rent of 3d. with 3d. for ward of the castle; *Mamecestre*, 481.

The Lathoms, as the inquisitions show, held the lands here till the end of the 16th century, when Thomas Lathom and Frances his wife disposed of them; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 36, m. 158, 250.

²⁸ Robert Law or Lowe in 1473 held a message of the lord of Manchester, by a rent of 3d. and 3d. for castle ward; *Mamecestre*, 481.

Alexander Rigby of Middleton in Goosnargh, who died in 1621, held land in Aspull of Thomas Gerard by a rent of 10s. 8d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 456, 458. His son, Joseph Rigby 'of Aspull,' Parliamentary officer, to whom it had been bequeathed, is named in the pedigree in Dugdale, *Visit.* 245; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Joseph and Alexander Rigby were clerks of the peace under the Commonwealth; *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 144-5. The father, Major Joseph Rigby was, however, accused of 'impeding profits,' by trying by threats to secure the lands of 'papists and delinquents' for himself under value; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding* i, 371.

²⁹ The son, Alexander, was said to have joined Lord Derby in 1651; *Cal. Com. Advancing Money*, iii, 1455.

³⁰ In addition to those already named Robert Pennington, Robert Gorton, Roger Rycroft, and John Ainscough were free-

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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.³¹

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.³²

John Roscow of Aspull compounded for his estate under the Commonwealth.³³ Besides Thomas and Richard Gerard of Highfield, the following 'papists' registered estates here in 1717:—James and Roger Leigh, Thomas Cooke, and Robert Taylor.³⁴

The land tax returns of 1797 show the landowners

to have been Robert Holt Leigh, Sir Richard Clayton, and others.³⁵

In connexion with the Established Church St. Elizabeth's was built in 1882 by Mr. Roger Leigh. The patronage is vested in trustees.³⁶ 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 1701.³⁷ In 1858 the permanent church of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception was erected³⁸; 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 'fifteenths,' out of a levy of £106 9s. 6d. on the hundred, the parish contributed £8 3s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. bdl.* 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. bdl.* 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. bdl.* 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. bdl.* 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*.

³¹ *Lay Subs. R. bdl.* 131, no. 312, Lancs.

³² *Ibid.* bdl. 250, no. 9, Lancs.

³³ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, ii, 1151.

³⁴ *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 153.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ Bridgeman, *Wigan Ch. (Chet. Soc.)*, 784; *Lond. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 1883.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ *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
Colborne	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 Hawkey 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 the 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;
Nortanhumbrosum 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 Brynny, 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, Boydell, Boydell 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, 286.

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. Lancs. 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 *Nor. Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 260–4; and 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 *Whalley 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 Warnefield, 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	—	—
6 May 1389	William Daas ⁴⁵	The Pope {The Pope {The King	—
3 April 1423	Mr. Richard Stanley ⁴⁶	Bishop of Lichfield	—
11 Mar. 1432-3	Thomas Bourchier 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 Cliffe ⁵¹	Lord Stanley	d. J. Stanley
27 Feb. 1493-4	Mr. James Stanley, D.Can.L. ⁵²	Earl of Derby	res. R. Cliffe
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
7 Jan. 1575-6	John Caldwell, M.A. ⁵⁸	Earl of Derby	{ depr. or removal of Chr. Thompson
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 Mobblerley; 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. Antiq. 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, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 285.

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

WEST DERBY HUNDRED

WINWICK

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. cxxxv, 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. Chalice, 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 **CHARITIES** 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.

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 Elimes 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.

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 *Land. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 1863; 18 June 1869. ⁹ See *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 366 n.

¹⁰ *Land. 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

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.

⁸ It was at Parkside, to the east of Newton, that William Huskisson, M.P.,

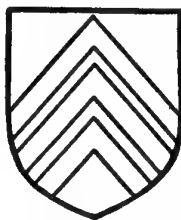
outside the churchyard. The village wake was falling into disuse in 1836,¹² and no wakes have been held in the district for the last half-century.

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

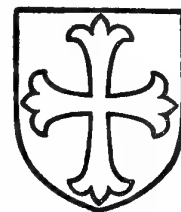
Before the Conquest **NEWTON HUNDRED** was the head of a hundred assessed at five hides. One of the hides, including Newton itself, was held in demesne by Edward the Confessor, as lord of the manor. In 1086 the demesne was valued at £4.¹³

Afterwards the **BARONY** 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-

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

families were those of Bingley²⁵ 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 Brethertons or Brothertons, the tenants from the 16th century to the beginning of the 19th.³¹ A pedigree was



BRETHONTON of the Hey. *Argent a cross patee 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 Gwther 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, *Chantries* (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.

²⁴ Adam son of Hugh de Booth claimed lands from John de Bingley and Katherine his wife in 1329; De Banco R. 279, m. 185 d. 3, 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.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ 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 Heuse 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 Slynehead; 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, Westhoughton, and Hindley, in 1654; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 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. bde. 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. Repre. 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 Masy 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. bde. 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. bde. 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. bde. 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. Repre. 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. ccxxxv, 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 *London 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 Mms. 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 Cloughton 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 Grapenhall 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 *London 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; Heddoch, 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.

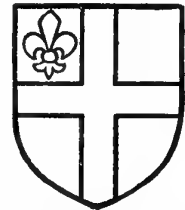
Haydock Lodge is now a lunatic asylum. A cottage hospital was opened in 1886. A stone celt was found here.³

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 family⁸ descended from Hugh. William's descendants⁹ died or sold their interest in the middle of the 13th century¹⁰ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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 Eynalves 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 seized 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 'Walftheuronys oxengeng,' 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. 300 d.

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. Repr. 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 the younger John, 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 Massey 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. Hulsby), 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 Hospitallers' 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 -quic 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 Asheton routed the Cavaliers,³ and in 1648 Cromwell overtook and defeated the Duke of Hamilton and his Scottish force.⁴ 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. bdle.* 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 Hospitallers 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 Ewittings 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.

⁴ 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 blessing 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 Samlesbury; 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. Cath.* ii, 324.

For Fortescue Goulding, born at Win-

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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 Katherine, his son Thomas, and his nephew Richard Hitchmough. The testator had property in Southworth, Croft, Poulton, Woolston, Fearnhead, and Moscroft.

¹⁶ Towneley MS. GG, no. 1069.

¹ 6,251, including 63 of inland water, according to the census of 1901.

² Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 717.

³ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xix, 235, 236.

⁴ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 628; no reference is given.

⁵ *Ibid.* 639.

⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 14 June, 1872.

⁷ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 286.

⁸ *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.

⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 74, 75.

¹⁰ i.e. reaching back to the time of Henry I.

¹¹ *Ibid.* The grant to the Hospitallers does not appear again.

¹² *Whalley Coucher* (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. Lanca. and Ches.), i, 98.

¹³ See the account of Windle; her manors were Windle, Skelmersdale, and half of Rainhill.

¹⁴ *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.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.

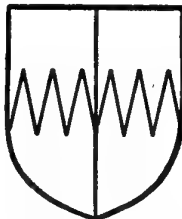
a son Peter, and two daughters, Joan and Agnes. The son died before 1330, and his sisters became heirs of the property.¹⁷

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 Mellington in right of his wife.

An account of the Gerard's 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; Q.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. Repre. 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 seized 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 accepted 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, Chadkiline, Ridges, Podmore, Kauntun, 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.³³ 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-

³³ 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 Bryn, 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. bde.* 11, m. 246.

³⁴ *Duchy Plead.* ii, 234. He died 7 Nov. 1523 seized of the manors of Bryn, 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.*

³⁵ 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; *Metcalf, Bk. of Knights*, 78. In 1536 Thomas Gerard of Bryn 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.

³⁶ *Ormerod*, op. cit. ii, 96.

³⁷ See below.

³⁸ With this Sir Thomas and his wife the pedigree recorded in 1665 begins; *Dugdale, Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 116. His son 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.

³⁹ *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.

⁴⁰ 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.

⁴¹ *Lydiat Hall*, 244; quoting *S.P. Dom. Eliz.* ccxxxv, 4. Another Thomas Gerard, perhaps the bastard, was 'soundly affected in religion'; *ibid.* 246.

⁴² 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.F.* 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.

⁴³ 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 dovescotes, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 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.* bde. 36, m. 230. Shortly afterwards he purchased Lord Mounteagle's lands in Ashton; *ibid.* bde. 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.* bde. 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.* bde. 48, m. 118-198, 262, 305. A number of similar feoffments were made in 1598; *ibid.* bde. 60, m. 4-22, 43, 47.

⁴⁴ Feoffments were made by Thomas Gerard in 1587, his father being then in the Tower; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 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

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 Beaven, 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. bdl. 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. ccxv, 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 Highley 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 Beaven, 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. bdl. 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-

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

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 Arderton, 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, Prescott, Wigan, Hindley, Hale, Halewood, and Halebank; Lent Assizes 1796, R. 12.

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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; *Exc. 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 Totehill, 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 sparrows-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.

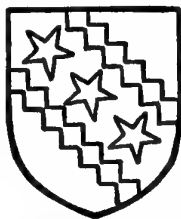
Under the Commonwealth the Gerard estates, as above related, were confiscated; the properties of Hugh Orrell⁶⁵ and Elizabeth Rogerson, widow,⁶⁶ were also sequestered for recusancy. In 1717 John Darbyshire, Thomas Naylor, Elizabeth Aray of Chorley, John Taylor of Lydiate, Edward Unsworth, John Boardman, 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. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 6.

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

⁷⁹ *Notitia Cestr.* (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 *London 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. Accts.* 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.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

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 2½ 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.F.* 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.

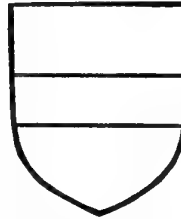
heirs, and a new grant in socage to the Hollands; but one heiress of the Golbornes⁶ appears to have sold her right to Thurstan de Holland,⁷ whose descendants continued to be regarded as its lords.⁸

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

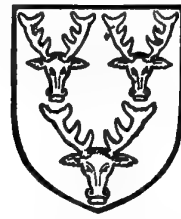
The Hospitallers had lands here.¹⁵ Cockersand

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.*

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 scutage 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, m. 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

Tyldesley, as to the manor of Lightshaw, the latter resigning his claim; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* (Proton. Rec.), bde. 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.* bde. 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. 4¹/₂d.; 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. cxxxi, fol. 34b, has some entries partly explained by the foregoing: Roger son of Robert holds [in Lightshaw] a message and land by the service of 16d.; Roger de Synthull a message and land by 6d.; Elias son of Richard a message 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 message 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. bde. 24, m. 57; also *bde.* 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. bde. 57, m. 120.

Nicholas Huyton of Blackrod died in 1527 holding a tenement in Golborne of Thomas Langton by a rent of 6s. 3¹/₂d.; 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. bde. 13, m. 130. Other fines relate to the estate of Henry Bankes and Katherine his wife between 1562 and 1570; *ibid.* *bde.* 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 Perpont 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 Perpont 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 West-houghton, 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 Siward; 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 Hospitaliers. 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 thereof.'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 Flitcroft, 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, Ringley (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.; Piccope, *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. ccxxxv, 4.

²³ *Ibid.* 247.

ships.²⁴ 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 1608.²⁵ He espoused the royal side in the Civil War, and is said to have been killed at the battle of Edgehill in 1642.²⁶ He had seven children, the eventual heir being the fifth son, Samuel, born in 1634.²⁷ His son John succeeded him in infancy, and died in 1696,²⁸ 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.²⁹ He was, however, a spendthrift, and four years later was negotiating the sale of 'the royalty, manor, and demesne of Byrom.'³⁰ The purchaser was Joseph Byrom, a wealthy Manchester mercer.³¹ 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.³²

The Hospitallers had land here by the grant of Pain and Adam de Kenyon.³³

The Mathers of Lowton are said to have been the parent stock of a celebrated Puritan family.³⁴

In 1600 James Lowe was a freeholder.³⁵ The heirs of John Byrom, John Lowe, and the heirs of John Baxter contributed as landowners to the subsidy of 1628.³⁶ 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.³⁷ Richard Holcroft, as a recusant, asked leave to compound for the sequestered two-thirds of his estate in 1653.³⁸

An Inclosure Award was made in 1765.³⁹

The Commonwealth surveyors in 1650 recom-

²⁴ 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).

²⁵ *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 Mascy 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 latter marriage.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ 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 Wilsmslow registers are printed in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 12.

²⁸ John Byrom was born 24 June 1659, as appears by an entry in the Rossethorne 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.

²⁹ 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 deforcians 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.

³⁰ 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.

³¹ An account of this family is given in Canon Raines's work already cited. See further under Kersal.

³² Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), iv, 372.

³³ 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 Morley 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.

³⁴ Five members of it have notices in *Diet. 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.

³⁵ *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 messuage 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. bdl. 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.

³⁶ Norris D. (B.M.).

³⁷ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iii, 2076.

John Thomason Widdows in 1601 claimed land under a lease to his father, Thomas Johnson; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 476.

³⁸ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 3176.

³⁹ *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 Brosley occupy the north-east corner, Sandy Brow the south-west.

Bricks are manufactured.

The bronze tongue of a Roman fibula was found here.³ 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 Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 49.

⁴¹ Raines in *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 262.

⁴² A district was assigned in 1862; *Land. 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. 1 d.

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, 26 d. 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. 7 d.

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, 14 d, 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. 18 d; 20.

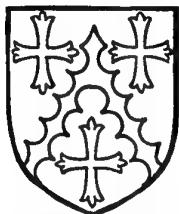
¹⁰ Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 155/191.

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 inquiries the tenure is described as socage,

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 patonce or.



EGERTON, Earl of Wilton. *Argent* a lion rampant *gules* between three pheons *sable*.

Windycroft and Snapecroft in Kenyon from William de Lawton; ¹⁵ he had sons William and Robert. The former died before his father, leaving a daughter

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.

¹⁸ 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 burgage 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 disseised 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.

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.¹⁶

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

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.

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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 1,310½ 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 1,206½ 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. 2½d. 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. bde.* 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 improvements 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 Cockersand, 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. 136; 6, m. 156; 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.

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John²⁶ and Randle,²⁷ successively held the manor, which, on failure of male issue, reverted about 1495 to their uncle Nicholas, rector of East Bridgeford,²⁸ whose youngest brother Oliver thus became heir. In the year named he married Douce daughter of Gilbert Langton of Hindley,²⁹ 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

²⁶ John son and heir of Gilbert Culcheth was in 1462 contracted to marry Parnell daughter of Hamlet Masey 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.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ Culcheth D. no. 124, dated 1502.

²⁹ *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. cxxxv, 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. dble.* 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. dble.* 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 Chet. 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.*



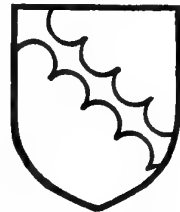
TRAFFORD. *Argent a griffon segreant gules.*

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



RADCLIFFE of Radcliffe. *Argent a bend engrailed sable.*

husband, William son of Richard de Radcliffe of Radcliffe. ⁵⁵ It descended regularly in this family until

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.* viii, 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.

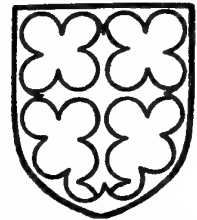
In 1349 Margery daughter of Gilbert de Culcheth, a widow, released to Richard de Radcliffe all her claim to lands which he had by the gift of her father; Dods. MSS. xxxix, fol. 123b. She may be the same as the Margaret daughter of Gilbert of 1324; Culcheth D. no. 44.

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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 *Lanc. 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 dovescotts, 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 Woollen 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 Woollen 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. 30 d.

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. 32 d.; 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. 24 d. 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 Gawsorth.⁷⁰ Shortly afterwards Holcroft came into the hands of Ralph Calvey 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. bde. 13, m. 77. Sir John died in 1560 and was buried at Newchurch in Culcheth; Dods. MSS. c. liii, fol. 46. His will with the inventory is printed in Piccote, *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. bde. 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; *Ducasus 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. bde. 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. cxxxv, 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 Calvey 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 Calvey, aged thirty-six, was Ralph's son and heir. The manors of Holcroft and Peasfurlong were claimed by a John Calvey 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. bde. 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 Calvey '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 Calvey 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 Woodlen 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. bde. 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.* bde. 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.* bde. 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. bde. 263, m. 110. Then in 1761 James Tyldesley and Sarah his wife were in possession, and sold or mortgaged it to John Lloyd; *ibid.* bde. 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 1877 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 appropvements 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 parceners; 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 Haigh 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. 44 d. 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; *Exc. 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. 287 d.

⁸² De Banco R. 419, m. 52 d. 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 therof.' 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 hogsheaf 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 —s. Richard, Henry, and John (plaintiff); Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 169, m. 14 d. The second Nicholas is an error for Richard (Nic. for Ric.); Pal. of Lanc. Sess. Papers, bble. 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. 4 d.

⁸⁷ Richard's son and heir apparent, Henry Risley, was in 1463 married to Margery daughter of Hamlet Masey of Rixton; Hale D.

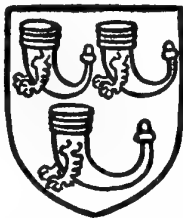
⁸⁸ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 14. He is also named in Culcheth D. no. 126, 260, from which it appears that he was living in 1505.

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 from 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.⁹⁴ 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 12*d.*, 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. ccxxxv, 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

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 2*s.* 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

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. 26*b.*

Ralph de Holcroft occurs in 1443 and later; *ibid.* R. 5, m. 2*b.*

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 Atherton, 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.

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 13*s.* 4*d.* 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 13*s.* 4*d.* as relief, and did homage soon afterwards; *ibid.* 28, 30. ¹⁰⁰ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b*dl.*e. 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. b*dl.*e. 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. b*dl.*e. 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. b*dl.*e. 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 disseised 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 Burchall, 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.

WEST DERBY HUNDRED

WINWICK

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 Pennington ¹²⁶
oc. 1611	Richard Mallory
oc. 1617	James Whitworth
oc. 1622	— Hopwood
oc. 1627	John Burtonwood ¹²⁷
oc. 1630	H. Atherton
oc. 1635	Thomas Hall, 'incumbent'
oc. 1636	Richard Wilson, 'curate of Newchurch'
oc. 1639-40	Robert Gee ¹²⁸
oc. 1645-54	William Leigh ¹²⁹
oc. 1654	John Bird
Jan. 1657-8	Thomas Potter ¹³⁰
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. Accs.* (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 Aspinal qualified according to law, without any school for religious instruction, and whose number I believe to be upon the decline.' Heyes was curate of Westhoughton 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 ^{134a}
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.

^{134a} 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. Nonconformity*, 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.ſ.* v, 346. The Jesuits were usually in charge. Edward Scarisbrick was at Culcheth in 1701 with a stipend of £9;—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. Middleton, 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

Houghtongreaves, 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 Mollie 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 Mollie 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; *ibid.* no. 1816.

In 1292 William Post of Houghton complained that he had been disseised 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 2d.; *ibid.* no. 1841. He reserved two messuages and the croft in Houghton.

In 1307 William Gillibrand and Margery his wife recovered against Gilbert de Southworth 12 acres of land and ⅔ 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.

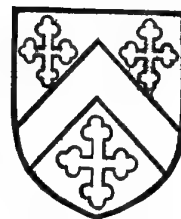
Roger de Ashton and Alice his wife in 1318 claimed an eighth part of the manor of Middleton, less an oxgang, from Andrew de Middleton, who granted it to them, receiving 20 marks; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 31.

In the same year Thomas son of

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.

Their possessions were acquired by the Southworths of Sablesbury 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.*

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 Levens 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 Fearhead complained that he had been deprived of his common of pasture; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 4 d. William son of Robert Ormsoun 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

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 feoffee 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 Fearhead. 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; ¹² Maire, Claughton, Greenall,¹³ 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 1,883½ 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 ¾d. 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 Ewyas 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 appertaining 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 'Sceryswierz' (? 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;

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manor was held by the Gerards of Ince, and bequeathed in 1743 by Richard Gerard to his brother Thomas, a Jesuit priest.¹⁹ This was no doubt a gift to the society to enable it to maintain the local missions, and thus Southworth came into the possession of Stonyhurst College. It was sold about 1820 to Thomas Claughton of Haydock; he failed in 1823,²⁰ and it was sold to Edward Greenall of Warrington,²¹ whose granddaughter Elizabeth, Lady Shiffner, sold it to Samuel Brooks, the banker, after whose death it passed to a younger son Thomas. The latter's sons, Mr. Joseph Raynor Brooks and Mr. Edward Brooks, are the present owners.²² No manor courts are held, nor are any manorial rights claimed.

Aspshaw anciently gave a surname to the family settled there.²³

A branch of the Southworths was established in Croft.²⁴ About 1556 the heirs of Henry Southworth and James Hey contributed to the subsidy as landowners.²⁵ No freeholders appear in the list of 1600, but in 1628 John Hay contributed to the subsidy.²⁶ James Bankes of Winstanley held some land in Croft in 1618.²⁷ Christopher Bate, a recusant, petitioned in 1654 for leave to contract for the sequestered

two-thirds of his estate in Croft.²⁸ In 1717 Elizabeth Kay, widow, as a 'papist,' registered a house and 8 acres in the same place.²⁹

The 'chapel of Southworth' is mentioned in 1292,³⁰ but nothing further is known of it; perhaps it was a domestic chapel.

During the last century several places of worship have been erected. For the Established religion Christ Church was built in 1832. The benefice became a rectory by the Winwick Church Act of 1841; the patron is the Earl of Derby.³¹

An Independent Methodist chapel was built at Croft in 1817,³² but has disappeared.

When the Unitarians were ejected from the old Risley Chapel in Culcheth they built for themselves a small chapel in Croft, opened in 1839.³³

After the suppression of the ancient worship by Elizabeth nothing is known until 1701 of any survival or continuance; but Gervase Hamerton, a Jesuit, was in that year in charge of the mission of Southworth.³⁴ The private chapel in the hall continued to be used even after the sale; but in 1827 the present church of St. Lewis was opened.³⁵ The mission is now served by the secular clergy.³⁶

Lancs. Funeral Certs. (Chet. Soc.), 49-51; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 58. George Ireland succeeded him in the Southworth manors and in Pennington; there is some uncertainty as to his birth, so that he was probably illegitimate. In 1626 he received the manors from his brother Thomas; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 110, no. 3; and died 6 May, 1632, being buried at Winwick the following day. He left by his wife Helen a daughter and heir Margaret, nearly six years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii, no. 30. He had settled the manors on his heirs male, with reversion to the heirs male of Thomas Ireland of Bewsey and his brothers; but, as male issue was lacking, Margaret his daughter succeeded.

She married in or before 1648 Penistone Whalley, son of Thomas Whalley of Kirton, Notts., and by him had a daughter Elizabeth; *Visit. of Notts.* (Harl. Soc.), 118. She was the widow of Cuthbert Clifton of Clifton, but had no issue by him; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 87. See Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 144, m. 17; 148, m. 67 (1650); in this Alexander Breres and Anne his wife are joined with Penistone Whalley and Margaret his wife as deforcians; also bde. 156, m. 146 (1654).

¹⁹ Piccope, MS. Pedigrees (Chet. Lib.), i, 119, quoting Roman Catholic deeds in the Preston House of Correction; Thomas Gerard was to divide the profits equally with his brother Caryl (also a priest), and his sisters Anne, Mary, Bridget, and Clare.

There was a recovery of the manor in 1761, Thomas and Caryl Gerard being vouches; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 593, m. 4.

²⁰ See the note on the Winwick charities. He married in 1806 Maria sister of Thomas Legh of Lyme, the Eastern traveller; Earwaker, *East. Ches.* i, 306. He sat for the borough of Newton from 1818 till his resignation in 1825; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 293. He was the father of Dr. Thomas Legh

Claughton, Bishop of Rochester, 1866-77, and of St. Albans, 1877-90; and of Dr. Piers Calveley Claughton, Bishop of St. Helena, 1859-62, and of Colombo, 1862-71.

²¹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 631. Edward Greenall died in 1836; his third son John, who died in 1850, appears to have received Southworth.

²² *Ibid.* (ed. Croston), iv, 369; and information of Mr. T. Algernon Earle. Elizabeth Lady Shiffner was the daughter and heir of John Greenall of Middleton in Winwick.

²³ In the time of Edward I are grants from and to Gilbert son of Gilbert de Southworth his chief lord, to and by William son of John de Aspshaw; the land was in Croft. In one of the charters Emma widow of Gilbert is mentioned; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1985, 1983; Kuerden fol. MS. 37, no. 272.

John son of Richard de Aspshaw was in 1359 a claimant against John de Aspshaw; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 7, m. 6. In 1411 the feoffees released lands to Joan widow of Hugh Tailor and daughter of Richard de Aspshaw; Towneley MS. HH, no. 2030.

²⁴ In 1480 there was an arbitration between Robert Southworth of Croft and William his son on one side, and James (son of William) Hay and John his son on the other, respecting a boundary; Kuerden fol. MS. 388 S. In 1517 Richard Southworth of Shenston, son and heir of Henry Southworth, released his lands in Croft to Sir Thomas Southworth at a yearly rent; Dods, MSS. liii, fol. 18, no. 16; Kuerden, loc. cit.

Gilbert Southworth of Croft by will in 1504 bequeathed money for an obit by the Austin friars of Warrington, with a gift of 3s. to the poor; Raines, *Lancs. Chant.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 65.

²⁵ Masey of Rixton Deeds.

²⁶ Norris D. (B.M.).

²⁷ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 98.

Among minor inquisitions preserved by

Towneley are those of Henry Birch, who died in 1635, holding lands in Croft and Southworth of Sir Richard Fleetwood; Henry, aged twenty, being son and heir; MS. C 8. 13 (Chet. Lib.), 60; of Thomas Elam, son and heir of George, 401; and of Thomas Goulden, who died in 1639 leaving a son and heir Thomas, aged four years; 459. The Gouldens are noticed also under Winwick and Windle.

²⁸ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, v, 3185. The inquisition after the death of Ralph Bate is in Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 75; his lands were held of Sir Richard Fleetwood, and he left a son and heir Thomas.

In 1727 disputes arose concerning the estate of Ralph Bate (will made 1705) and Ralph Bate his son (will made 1727), in Croft and Fearnhead; Cal. Exch. of Pleas B. 68, 66, C. 284.

²⁹ *Engl. Catholic Nonjurors*, 117. Kays appear in the recusant roll of 1641; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 245.

³⁰ Deed above quoted.

³¹ Raines in Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 262; the Act is 4 Vict. cap. 9. See also *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 1844.

³² Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 631. ³³ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconformity*, iv, 255-65.

³⁴ Foley, *Rec. S. J.* v, 321; his salary from various sources was £18. In 1750 the mission seems to have been confused or combined with Culcheth, Henry Stanley being in charge; 322. In 1767 the Bishop of Chester recorded the fact that Mr. Royle and Mr. Horne, priests, were at Croft and Southworth; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 216. In 1784 thirty-four persons were confirmed, and there were seventy communicants at Easter; Foley, op. cit. v, 364.

³⁵ The priest in charge was a French refugee, Louis Richebeque, which accounts for the dedication. For some interesting particulars see Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 210, 211.

³⁶ *Liverpool Cath. Annual*, 1901.

THE HUNDRED OF SALFORD

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

MANCHESTER	RADCLIFFE	ROCHDALE (PART)
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	PRESTWICH	BOLTON
ECCLES	BURY (PART)	AND THE
DEANE	MIDDLETON	TOWNSHIP OF ASPULL IN WIGAN
FLIXTON		

In 1066 King Edward held Salford, with its 3 hides and 12 ploughlands, its forest 3 leagues square with many heys and a hawks' eyry, and a hide in Radcliffe, where a second hide was held as a royal manor. The churches of the manor of Manchester had a plough-land in Manchester. The rest of the 'manor or hundred,' including Rochdale, was divided into twenty-one berewicks, held by as many thegns, assessed as 11½ hides and 10½ plough-lands, with extensive woodlands. The whole manor rendered £37 4s. for farm of the plough-lands. In 1086 the demesne was worth 100s.; there were two ploughs and serfs and villeins with one plough; and by the grant of Roger of Poitou five knights held 3 hides and 7 ploughlands, in which were thegns, villeins, and others, including a priest, having thirty-two ploughs; and the whole was worth £7.¹ The area was probably much the same as that of the existing hundred.²

The lordship of the hundred followed the same descent as the district anciently known as 'Between Ribble and Mersey,'³ and with the honour and Duchy of Lancaster is now vested in the Crown. Nearly a third of the hundred continued to be held in thegnage, as the survey of 1212 shows, the parish of Rochdale being so held of the lord of Clitheroe; the principal military tenant at that time was the baron of Manchester, other prominent holders being the lords of Penwortham and Tottington—whose fees were acquired in the first half of the 13th century by the Lacy family and afterwards incorporated in the honour of Clitheroe—and the lord of Great Bolton.⁴ These feudatories did suit to the hundred court of Salford from three weeks to three weeks.⁵

¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 287.

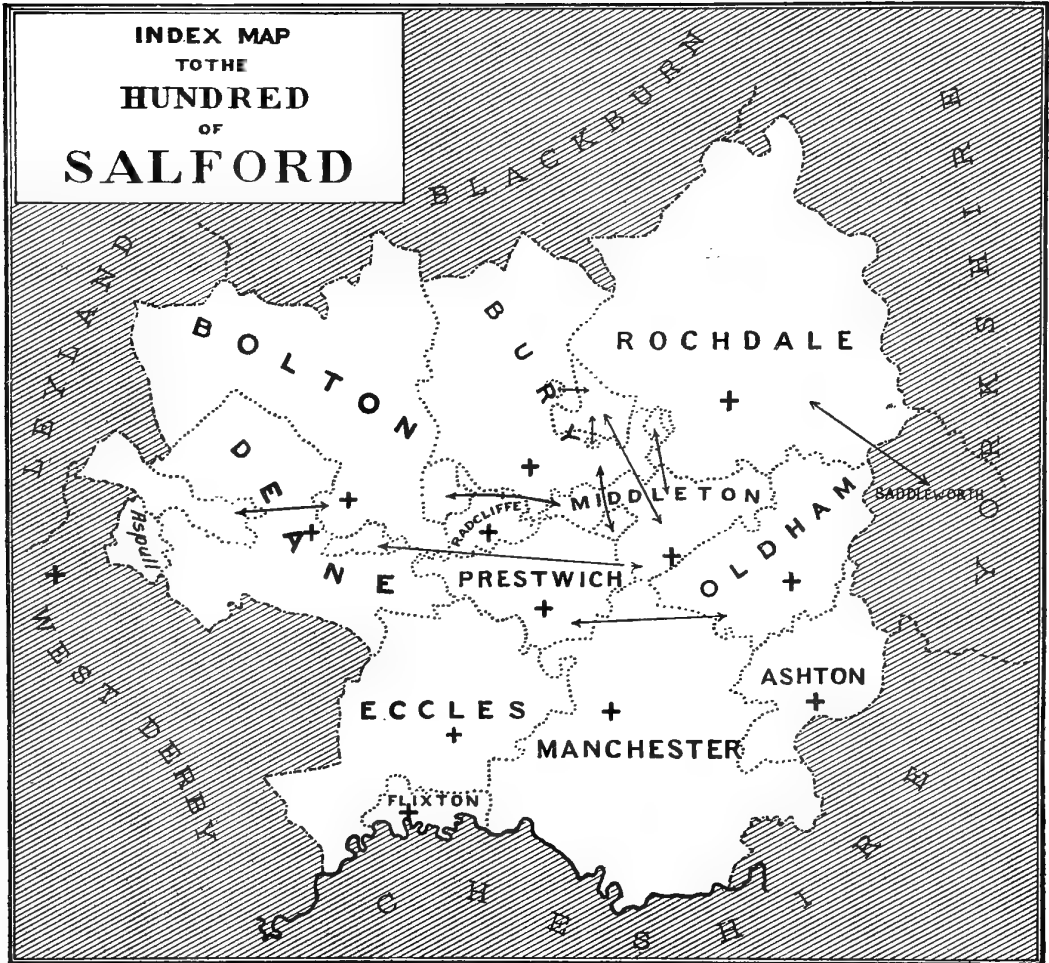
² The possible exceptions are the township of Aspull, in Wigan parish; the northern extremity of Bury parish, now in Blackburn Hundred; and Saddleworth in Rochdale, now in Yorkshire.

³ See the grant to Ranulf, Earl of Chester; *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 221; also the accounts of the honour of Lancaster and the hundred of West Derby in the present work. In 1257, during the minority of Robert son and heir of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, the hundred was in the hands of Prince Edward by the king's gift; *Lancs. Inq.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 205. In 1324 the issues of the hundred or wapentake amounted to £58 per annum; *ibid.* ii, 203.

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 52-72.

⁵ *Ibid.* 248, 268. Court rolls of the wapentake from 1324 to 1326 are printed in *Lancs. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 150-64. The *judices* or doomsmen of Withington, Oldham, Middleton, Barton, Stretford, and Bolton were fined, as were a number of townships (p. 157). Other court rolls (1510 onward), surveys, and ministers' accounts are preserved in the Record Office.

**INDEX MAP
TO THE
HUNDRED
OF
SALFORD**



SALFORD HUNDRED

The administration was committed to a serjeant or bailiff.⁶ In 1436 the king gave Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton the office of Steward of the Wapentake of Salfordshire, to descend by hereditary right;⁷ by virtue of which grant the Earl of Sefton is the present high steward. The courts were formerly held at the Town Hall, Salford,⁸ the ancient jurisdiction having been regulated and extended by an Act passed in 1846;⁹ but they are now held in Manchester.

In 1237 a subsidy of a thirtieth of movable goods produced £81 7s. 8½d. for the hundred and £493 9s. 2d. for the whole county.¹⁰ In 1332 the levy of a fifteenth of movable goods yielded £39 4s. for this hundred and £287 13s. 8d. for the whole county. This became the basis of the 'fifteenth,' amounting to £41 14s. 4d. for the hundred and £329 16s. 4d. for the county, which was regularly levied until the imposition of the Land Tax in 1693. Under the provisions for the levying of that tax at the rate of 4s. in the pound on the profits of land and 6 per cent. on personal estate, the valuation of this hundred amounted to £5,438 12s. 10d., that of the whole county being £21,265 16s. 8d.¹¹

According to the certificate of a general muster made in 1574 this hundred supplied of furnished men 60 archers and 294 billmen, and of unfurnished men 72 archers and 309 billmen; total 735, out of 4,870 provided by the whole county.

⁶ Ellis son of Robert [de Pendlebury] was master serjeant in 1199; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 116; but about 1222 Richard de Hulton held the wapentake at the will of the king; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 133. Henry son of Wenne was chief bailiff in 1246, and Henry de Lea in 1257; Assize R. 404, m. 16; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 205. In 1355 Adam del Hegleghe, bailiff, and his under-bailiffs were indicted for having ridden where they should have gone on foot; Assize R. 436, m. 1.

⁷ Croxteth D. W 2. The grant was renewed and confirmed in 1446, and in later times; *ibid.* W 3, &c.

⁸ About 1857 the court leet for the hundred was held twice a year at Salford Town Hall, but has long since ceased.

⁹ 9 & 10 Vict. cap. 126; the court was empowered to try actions up to £50. In 1868 a similar Court of Record for the city of Manchester (founded in 1838) was amalgamated with the Salford Court, and the sittings were transferred from Salford Town Hall to Manchester. The Earl of Sefton, as hereditary steward, used to nominate the registrar, but now the City Council nominates him. The judge is appointed by the Crown through the chancellor of the duchy, and he appoints the bailiff.

¹⁰ *Lancs. Lay Sub.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches. xxvii), 50. Manchester township paid £5 and Bury parish £6.

¹¹ Exch. K.R. Accts. of Land and Assessed Taxes, 1693.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER

SALFORD	MOSTON	DROYLSDEN	LEVENSHULME
BROUGHTON	HARPURHEY	OPENSHAW	BURNAGE
MANCHESTER	NEWTON	WITHINGTON	DENTON
CHORLTON - UPON -	FAILSWORTH	DIDSBURY	HAUGHTON
MEDLOCK	BRADFORD	CHORLTON - WITH -	HEATON NORRIS
BLACKLEY	GORTON	HARDY	REDDISH
CHEETHAM	ARDWICK	MOSS SIDE	STRETFORD
CRUMPSALL	BESWICK (EXTRA-PAR.)	RUSHOLME	HULME

The ancient parish of Manchester, with an area of 35,152 acres and a population in 1901 of 878,532, has from time immemorial been the most important in the county. The situation of the town from which it derives its name being at the junction of two important roads—from the south to the north-west of the country and from the port of Chester to York—must have attracted an urban population from very early times,¹ and the convenience of its position beside the Irwell and between two of its tributaries, if not the original reason for a settlement, was a concomitant attraction. The Romans established a fortified station, of which various fragments are known,² and from which great roads branched off in five directions.³ Their English successors also occupied the place, which in the 10th century was included in Northumbria. In 923 King Edward sent a force to the town to repair and man it.⁴ History is again silent for a century and a half, and then reveals the existence of an endowed church at Manchester and of a royal manor at Salford, to which not only the parish but the hundred owed service.⁵

By the Norman kings the town of Manchester with the greater part of the parish was granted to the Grelley family, who constituted it the head of their barony;⁶ but Salford, with the adjacent townships of Broughton, Cheetham, Hulme, and Stretford, and the more distant one of Reddish was retained by the king as demesne or bestowed on the great nobleman to whom he entrusted 'the land between Mersey and Ribble' or in later times the honour of Lancaster, the holders of which received the title of earl

and duke successively.⁷ The duchy having long been annexed to the Crown, Salford may still be regarded as a royal manor.

A borough grew up at Manchester in the 13th century, and a market and fair were granted in 1227, while four years later Salford also became a borough.⁸ The inhabitants of the former town were already probably to a great extent artificers and traders; a fulling-mill, a tanner, and a dyer are named about 1300.⁹ Its earliest known charter was granted in 1301. The town appears to have grown and prospered; non-resident lords, represented by their stewards, at least did nothing to hinder its progress, and the foundation of a well-staffed collegiate church in 1421, when the lord of the manor, at that time also rector, gave to the new body of clergy his manor-house as their residence, made the parish church the most important institution of the place, a position which it retained until the 18th century.¹⁰ It drew round it numerous benefactions, such as the chantries and grammar school.

Adam Banastre and his associates displayed the king's banner at Manchester on 1 November 1315, at the outbreak of their insurrection.¹¹ John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, was at Manchester on 7 September 1393.^{11a}

The district was visited by some form of plague about 1350—perhaps the Black Death itself¹²—and many later visitations are on record, two of the most notable being in 1605 and 1645.¹³

A bridge over the Irwell, connecting Manchester and Salford, existed from early times.¹⁴ In 1368

¹ For pre-Roman relics see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* iii, 254; v, 327; x, 250.

² See Thompson Watkin's *Roman Lancs.* 92-124; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xvii, 87; xxiii, 66, 73, 112; and the Roman section of the present work. The legend of Sir Tarquin, enemy of King Arthur, who was attacked and slain by Sir Lancelot du Lake, was in the 17th century attached to the old Roman castle. 'Near to the ford in Medlock about Mab house (he) hung a bason on a tree,' on which bason a challenger must strike; Hollinworth, *Mancuniensis*, 21.

³ To Chester, Stockport, York, Ribchester, and Wigan.

⁴ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.*; also *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 178. Hoards of coins have been found near Alport; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* ii, 269; *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 152, 203.

⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 287.

⁶ *Ibid.* 326.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ See the accounts of the townships.

⁹ The fulling-mill existed in 1282; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 245.

An undated deed in the possession of Manchester Corporation relates to land in [Long] Millgate between the croft of Hugh the Barker and Henry the Dyer. Another deed (of 1324) calls the former Hugh the Tanner.

Robert Olgreyff (Oldgreave) of Manchester, goldsmith, in 1524 leased the Four Acres to Ralph Sorocold; *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i, 140. A family surnamed Goldsmith appears in Manchester and Salford; in 1417 William the Goldsmith granted a burgage in Millgate to Henry de Buckley; Hopwood D. (Harland).

A number of 'blade smiths' were summoned in 1467; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs*, Proton.

¹⁰ See the account of the church.

¹¹ *Coram Rege* R. 254.

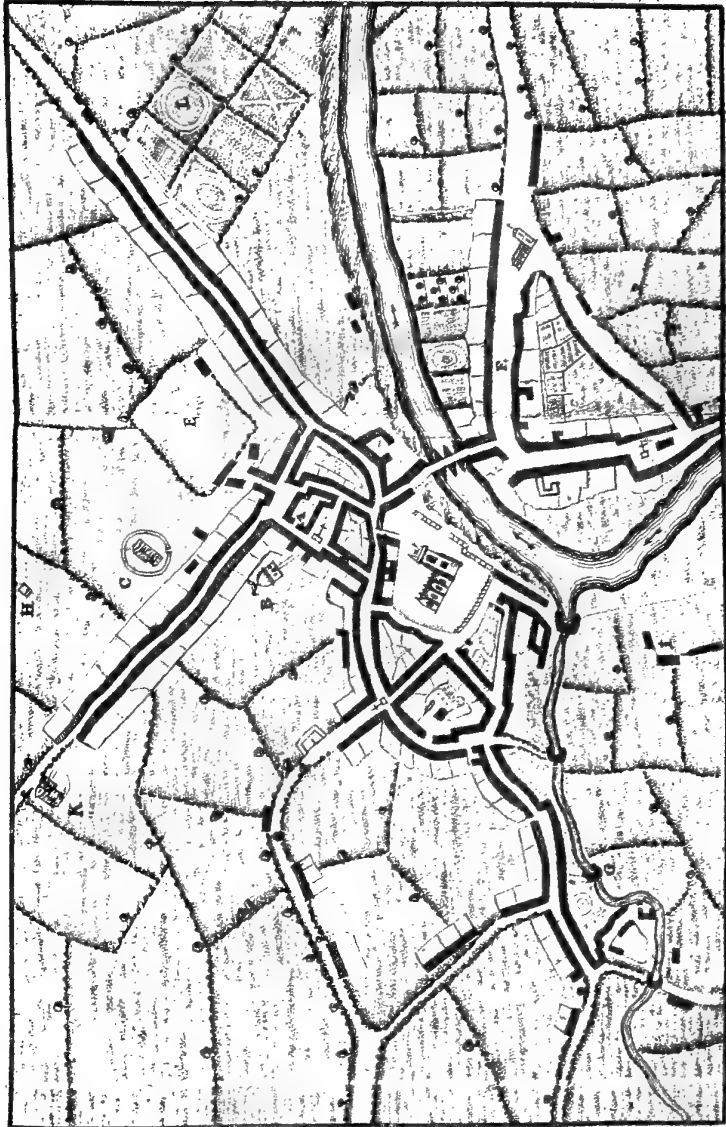
^{11a} Duchy of Lanc. Chan. Warrants, ii. This reference is due to Mr. S. Armitage Smith.

¹² This is gathered from the account of Didsbury burial ground, opened in a time of great mortality and sanctioned in 1351 and 1362.

¹³ A contemporary note states that 2,000 died in the 1605 visitation; *Birch Chapel* (Chet. Soc.), 35. See also *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, Intro. and pp. 197, 210, 280; *Manch. Constables' Accts.* ii, 155. For the plague of 1645 see *ibid.* iv, 115; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.) 232, 233; *Manch. Constables' Accts.* ii, 119; and generally *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xii, 56.

¹⁴ It is mentioned in 1226; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 138.

A Plan of Manchester and Salford taken about 1650.



Reference.
of what is not in
the New Plan.

- A. *Sejens Houje*
- now the Long Room.*
- B. *The Clock Pit.*
- C. *Radcliffe Hall.*
- D. *Meal Gate.*
- E. *Acres Field.*
- F. *Serjeant Street.*
- G. *Tanners Bridge.*
- H. *Conduit Head.*
- I. *Knoles Houje.*
- K. *Levers Houje.*
- L. *New gardens.*

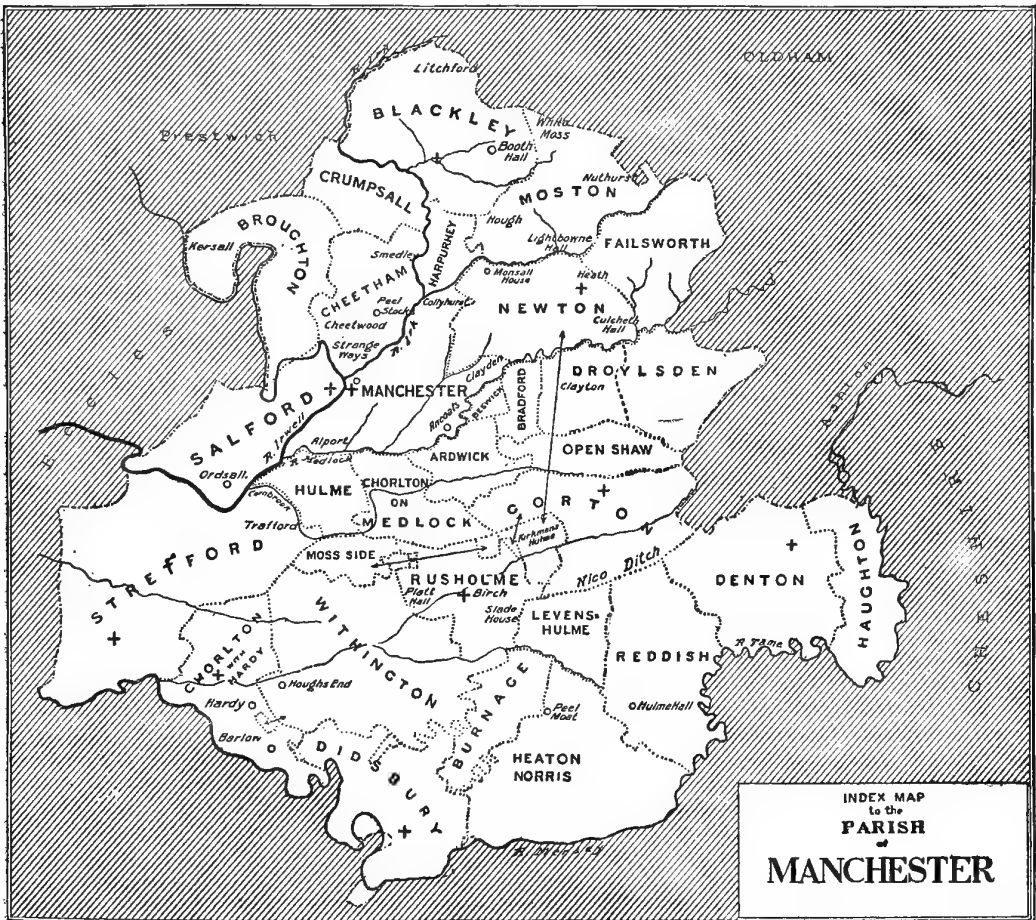
Thomas del Booth of Barton left money for this bridge.¹⁵ Another, over the Irk, is named in 1381.¹⁶ These rivers were noted for their floods, often very destructive.¹⁷

About 1536 Leland thus described the place: 'Manchester, on the south side of the Irwell River, standeth in Salfordshire, and is the fairest, best builded, quickest, and most populous town of all Lancashire; yet is in it [but] one parish church, but is a college, and almost throughout double-aisled *ex quadrato lapide durissimo*, whereof a goodly quarry is hard by the town. There be divers stone bridges in the town, but the best, of three arches, is over Irwell. This bridge divideth Manchester from Salford, the which is a large suburb to Manchester. On this bridge is a pretty little chapel. . . . And almost two flight shots

without the town, beneath on the same side of Irwell, yet be seen the dykes and foundations of Old Mancastel in a ground now inclosed. The stones of the ruins of this castle were translated towards making of bridges for the town.'¹⁸ The quarry named was that at Collyhurst.¹⁹

The privilege of sanctuary which had been allowed to the town²⁰ was in 1541 transferred to Chester, having proved injurious to good order.²¹

The prosperity of the place was uninterrupted during the religious changes of the 16th century.²² The endowments of the parish church were confiscated by Edward VI, but restored in great measure by Mary. No resistance was openly offered to any of the changes. The two great families of the parish—the Byrons of Clayton and Radcliffes of Ordsall—though at first



¹⁵ His will is printed in Baines's *Lancs.* (1868), i, 283.

¹⁶ Hunt D. no. 52 (Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 169); see also *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 506.

¹⁷ In 1480, in the testimony of the burgesses respecting the highway between Manchester and Collyhurst occurs the statement that 'the water of Irk had worn out' the said highway; Hulme D. no. 22. In 1787 part of Salford Bridge was carried away by a flood of the Irwell.

¹⁸ Leland, *Itin.* v, 94.

¹⁹ *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* iv, 107.

²⁰ The Act of 32 Hen. VIII, cap. 12 (1540), abolishing the right of sanctuary, excepted parish and other churches, also Westminster, Manchester, Lancaster, and some other places. It is not quite clear from this that Manchester's privilege of sanctuary was new, but this is shown by the subsequent Act. See also *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xvii, 64.

²¹ 33 Hen. VIII, cap. 15. The particular reason alleged for revoking the privilege was that the 'linen yarn must lie without as well in the night as in the day continually for the space of one half year to be whited, before it can be made

cloth; and the woollen cloth there made must hang upon the tainter to be dried before it could be dressed up.' Hence only honest and industrious persons were welcome.

²² The Act last quoted describes Manchester as 'a town well inhabited,' with manufactures of linen and woollen, whereby the inhabitants had 'come unto riches and wealthy livings,' and thus kept at work 'many artificers and poor folk.' Acts for regulating the size and weight of 'Manchester cottons' were passed in 1552, 1558, and 1566 (the Aulnagers Act).

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adverse to Protestantism, declined in fortune in the time of Elizabeth, and their estates were early in the 17th century dispersed among the smaller gentry and prosperous traders; the great manor of Manchester itself was about the same time purchased by a wealthy merchant. The smaller gentry, excepting the Barlows, appear as a rule to have gone with the times, often becoming zealous Puritans, while the trading and artisan classes, in Manchester as elsewhere, soon embraced the new doctrines.²³ Thus by the end of Elizabeth's reign the population was almost wholly Protestant, and of the more extreme type. The change was, of course, chiefly due to the clergy of the parish church, the more respected and influential of the ministers serving there and in the dependent chapelries being of the Puritan school.

William Camden visited the place in 1586, and appears to have been pleased with it; he found the notable things to be the woollen manufacture, the market, church, and college.²⁴ John Taylor, the 'Water Poet,' passed through it about thirty years later.²⁵

The Marprelate press was set up in 1588 at Newton Lane near Manchester, but discovered and suppressed soon after starting work.²⁶

The number of recognized townships was formerly but small. In the Subsidy Roll of 1541 only seven are named—Salford, Manchester, Cheetham, Reddish, Withington, Heaton Norris, and Stretford—but Moston was taxed with Ashton.²⁷ The contributions to the ancient tax called the Fifteenth were arranged on the following basis:—When the hundred paid £41 14s. 4d., Salford paid £1 2s., Manchester with its members £3, Cheetham 4s. 10d., Reddish £1 2s., Withington £3 15s., Heaton Norris 13s. 6d., Chorlton 3s. 4d., and Stretford £1 1s. 8d.²⁸ The county lay, established in 1624, also recognized eight townships:—Manchester paying £9 3s. 11½d., Salford £3 1s. 3½d., Stretford £1 4s. 6½d., Withington £5 4s. 2½d., Heaton Norris £1 16s. 9½d., Chorlton Row 12s. 3½d., Reddish £1 10s. 7½d., and Cheetham

11s. 2¾d., or £23 5s. in all, when the hundred contributed £100.²⁹ At this time, however, the 'members' or 'hamlets' of Manchester had separate constables, and were therefore townships.³⁰

The geology of the parish of Manchester is represented by the New Red Sandstone, the Permian Beds, and the Carboniferous Rocks. The formation lying on the west side of a line drawn from Reddish through the Manchester Waterworks, Fairfield, Newton Heath, and Blackley, consists almost entirely of the New Red Sandstone, the exception being a long and irregular-shaped patch of the Permian Rocks and, at the widest part to the north-east of Manchester, of the Coal Measures, and lying on the west side of, and brought up by, a fault which extends northward from Heaton Norris, through Kirkmanshulme and Openshaw, trending north-west around Cheetham to Crumpsall. At the widest part this patch of the Coal Measures is 1½ mile in width, tapering out at Crumpsall Hall on the north and at Kirkmanshulme on the south. Further to the east a broad belt of the Permian Rocks, varying in width from ¾ mile to 1½ mile, crops out above the Coal Measures. These occur over the remainder of the parish on the east side of a line drawn from Hyde Hall in Denton through Audenshaw to Failsworth, and from Newton Heath between Blackley and the River Irk to the limits of the parish near Heaton Park.

The principal features of the town of Manchester as it was about 1600 still exist, though changed³¹—the church with the college³² to the north of it, the bridges over Irk and Irwell adjacent, and the market-place a little distance to the south—originally on the edge of the town. In Salford the small triangle formed by Chapel Street,³³ Gravel Lane,³⁴ and Green-gate³⁵ was the village or inhabited portion, the dwellings naturally clustering round the bridge over the Irwell.³⁶ Then, as now, the road through Manchester from this bridge³⁷ went winding east and north round the church as Cateaton Street,³⁸ Hanging Ditch,³⁹

²³ Ellis Hall, known as 'Elias, the Manchester prophet,' was born in 1502. Probably acted upon by the religious excitement of the period he began to have visions, and in 1562 went to London to see the queen. He was condemned to the pillory and whipped by two ministers; see W. E. A. Axon's *Lancs. Glean.* 312; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 72, 84. A monstrous birth in 1579 appealed to the superstitious in another way; *Pa'. Note Bk.* iii, 269.

²⁴ Camden, *Brit.* (1695), 746, 747. He mentions the famous quarries of Collyhurst. Saxton's map of the county was published in 1577; he visited the town again in 1596 and made a survey of it, spending several days on the work; *Dr. Dee's Diary* (ed. Bailey), 36–8.

²⁵ Quoted in Procter's *Manch. Streets*, 218.

²⁶ *Acts of P.C.* 1589–90, p. 62; also W. Axon in *N. and Q.* IV, iii, 97, quoting Strype's *Annals* (1824), III, ii, 602. Coining was suspected in the same district in 1577; *Acts of P.C.* 1577–8, p. 63.

²⁷ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 138, &c.

²⁸ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 18.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 22.

³⁰ There were in 1623 constables for Newton, Droylsden, Ardwick, Bradford, Blackley, Crumpsall, Failsworth, Open-

shaw, Gorton, and Harpurhey; and in some of these places the appointment of constables can be traced back somewhat earlier; *Manch. Constables' Acts.* i, 92.

³¹ In appearance one of the greatest changes has been the concealment of the steep and rocky banks of the Irwell at Hunt's Bank. There was a rookery on the banks of the Irk, near the site of Ducie Bridge, as late as 1770; Procter, *Manch. Streets*, 39.

³² In 1600 this belonged to the Earl of Derby, from whom it was rented by the famous warden, Dr. Dee.

³³ This name did not come into use until some time after the chapel was built in 1634. The old name was Lower Gate, Lower Lane, or Lower Street; see *Salford Court Leet* (Chet. Soc. new ser.). It was also called Serjeant Street, and in the plan of 1751 is named Salford Street.

³⁴ As 'the Gravel Hole' it is frequently named in the Salford Port mote records.

³⁵ This name occurs regularly in the Salford Port mote records. The street is called Back Salford in the plan of 1751. The court house and cross stood there, so that it was probably the main thoroughfare.

³⁶ It was for the three streets named that scavengers were appointed in the 16th and early 17th centuries.

³⁷ There were steps down to the river

near the bridge; *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* ii, 50.

The fishmarket, which had been in Smithy Door, was in 1618 removed to the end of Salford Bridge; *ibid.* iii, 9. Hunt's Bank, where the House of Correction was, then as now went north to Irk Bridge, but there were probably houses on the Irwell side of it.

³⁸ Cateaton Street occurs by name in the Hearth Tax return of 1666.

From Cateaton Street Hanging Bridge, now concealed, led to the church. The name points out the course of a brook, which eventually became the 'common shore' or sewer, descending from Shude Hill to the Irwell; *Court Leet Rec.* iii, 50, 53; Ogdon, *Manch.* (ed. W. E. A. Axon), 13.

A description and plans of a bridge built over it about 1420 are given in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* viii, 97. This bridge still exists, and is occasionally exposed on rebuilding adjacent business houses. There must have been an earlier one, for to Ellen daughter of Geoffrey de Hulme were, in 1343, given a burgrave in the market-place, a half burgrave adjoining Hanging Bridge (Hangand Brigge), and land north of the Irk called Wrenowe Yard; Booth's *Coll. liber H.*, p. 47.

³⁹ A burgrave in Hanging Ditch was in 1469 granted to William son of Thomas Pendleton of Salford; De Trafford D. no. 52.

Toad or Todd Lane,⁴⁰ crossing the Irk⁴¹ and mounting Red Bank.⁴² Half Street,⁴³ at the east end of the church, was continued as Millgate,⁴⁴ which wound along by the Irk, to reach the lord's mills on that stream. The grammar school, on its original site, and some old timbered houses⁴⁵ still distinguish the street, though the mills have gone. From the north-east corner of the church Fennel Street⁴⁶ led eastward past Hyde's Cross,⁴⁶ at the corner of Todd Lane, to Withy Grove⁴⁷ and Shude Hill.⁴⁸

From the south Deansgate,⁴⁹ on the line of the old Roman road from Chester, ran northerly towards the church, but curving to the east near the bridge was continued as Cateaton Street or Hanging Ditch; at the junction Smithy Door⁵⁰ led south to the market-place, which was probably always an open square,

though the area may have been diminished by encroachments through traders desiring to have their houses and shops upon it. Smithy Door has gone and Deansgate has been straightened, but the eastern side of the market-place remains; from it Mealgate, now Old Millgate,⁵¹ leads north to Cateaton Street.

In the open space stood the market cross, the toll booth or town hall in which the courts were held, and the pillory and stocks.⁵² The south side of the market-place was formed by a lane leading east and west; the eastern part was called Market-stead Lane,⁵³ and the western St. Mary's Gate.⁵⁴ The conduit stood in it.⁵⁵ Beyond this lane southward was the field where the fair was held, called Acres Field.⁵⁶

Other street-names occur.⁵⁷ In the town the principal houses were that of the Radcliffes of the Pool

⁴⁰ 'Towdlane' is named in 1552; *Court Leet Rec.* i, 6. There was a well in it; *ibid.* ii, 268. In 1609 it is called 'Crooked Lane *alias* Tode Lane,' and in 1618 'New Street *alias* Toade Lane'; *ibid.* ii, 245; iii, 6.

⁴¹ The name Scotland at this point occurs in 1762; Procter, *Manch. Streets*, 45.

⁴² Red Bank is named in 1557 and 1573; *Court Leet Rec.* i, 40, 159 (a highway). In later times there was bull baiting at Red Bank, at the wakes, with other sports; Procter, *Manch. Streets*, 43. Knoll Bank, on the east side of the road from Manchester to Cheetham, is mentioned in a deed of 1596 by John Beswick and Elizabeth his wife, as formerly the property of Philip Strangeways; Chetham Papers, and Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxvi, 424.

⁴³ This descriptive name of the present Cathedral Street occurs in 1622; *Court Leet Rec.* iii, 59.

⁴⁴ Millgate (Mulnegate) is named in deeds from about 1300; it gave a surname to resident families; Manch. Corp. D. undated, 1324, 1343.

⁴⁵ These and other remains are described below.

⁴⁶ Fennel Street is named in 1506; De Trafford D. no. 71. It was perhaps the same as Middlegate mentioned in 1331 to 1498; a burgage in Middlegate stood next to Todd Lane on the west side of it; *ibid.* no. 6, 29, 68. Middlegate has sometimes been identified with Half Street. In Fennel Street was Barley Cross, where in 1816 the corn market was held; Aston, *Manch.* 217; see also Procter, *Manch. Streets*, 38. The continuation of Fennel Street west to Hunt's Bank was in 1769 used as the apple market and so called; *Court Leet Rec.* viii, 125. Perhaps it was the Churchyard-side of earlier times.

⁴⁶ Hyde's Cross is supposed to have been the place of sanctuary. In 1662 a place was described as in Todd Lane and near Hyde Cross. At that time the swine market was there; *Court Leet Rec.* v, 62.

⁴⁷ The old name was Within-greave; *Court Leet Rec.* i, 3. The Dove-house Field was in this lane; *ibid.* iii, 60. A house known as Within-greave Hall was part of the Hulme trust estate; see Procter, *Bygone Manch.* 42.

⁴⁸ In 1554 James Chetham was ordered to make 'the highway at the Shude Hill as [= which] he hath made, sufficient for carts to come and go'; *Court Leet Rec.* i, 11.

In later times at least the lord's pinfold was in Shude Hill, at the end of Withy Grove. The pinfold is mentioned in 1535 as 'in the east end' of the town,

and lying west of land bounded on the north by the highway and on the south by the Claypits; Manch. Corp. D.

⁴⁹ A burgage in the Deansgate, opposite the Parsonage, is mentioned in 1395; De Trafford D. no. 23. The Parsonage is a piece of land on the west or Irwell side of Deansgate; near it by the river side was the Lady Lode; *Court Leet Rec.* iii, 216. The southern end of Deansgate was called Alport Lane; *ibid.* i, 34, 177. Sowsehill, supposed to be the later Sotshole, was in 1564 a close paying a rent of 4*d.* to the lord of the manor; *ibid.* i, 86. For old Deansgate see also *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxii, 180.

⁵⁰ Smithy Door, afterwards a street name, seems to have been a door or house in 1560, when 'the highway leading from the Smithy Door to the Old Market stead' is named in a deed; Nugent Charity D. (Manch. Corp.). About this spot was Patrick's Stone; see *Court Leet Rec.* ii, 64; iii, 6.

⁵¹ Robert son and heir of Roger Marler in 1501 made a feoffment of his messuage, burgages, and land called the Melehouses in the Melegate; *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 355. The Melehouse is again mentioned in 1529 and 1546; Manch. Corp. D.

⁵² *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xv, 1; a new market cross was built in 1752 and taken down in 1815, the pillory and stocks being removed with it. See Procter, *Bygone Manch.* 124.

The toll booth, otherwise the Booths or the Town Hall (*Court Leet Rec.* iv, 262; vi, 73) was partly in private hands for shops, &c., for in 1656 Arthur Bulkley, woollen draper, agreed not to hinder the inhabitants of the town meeting in 'the great chamber' upon all public occasions; *ibid.* iv, 321.

The constables were ordered to rebuild the cross in 1666; *ibid.* v, 81. For the various crosses in Manchester, Salford, and Stretford see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxii, 90-102, 108.

⁵³ A street called Markethstyd Lawne' is named in one of the Raines Deeds (Chet. Lib.) of 1526. The name was corrupted into Market Street Lane, and then shortened to Market Street. A 'Daub Hole'—perhaps that in the part of the lane afterwards called Piccadilly—existed in 1555; *Court Leet Rec.* i, 22. There was a 'Brick croft' somewhere near; *ibid.* and iv, 18, 30. The 'brick building' in Deansgate, c. 1650, appears to have been conspicuous by its contrast to other houses; *ibid.* iv, 67, 230.

⁵⁴ St. Mary Gate occurs in 1482; De Trafford D. no. 57.

⁵⁵ In 1493 there was in the Market stead a 'Waste place' known as the Corn Market stead, which in 1556 was more usually called the Conduit Place; Hulme D. no. 29, 49. It was perhaps the 'old market stead' of 1552 and later years; *Court Leet Rec.* i, 4, 15*n.* 'Both the marketsteads' are in 1647 named together with the shambles; *ibid.* iv, 3.

A complaint made in 1676 shows the difficulties caused by increasing trade in the narrow streets. On market days, it was alleged, during the corn market at the conduit people could not pass or repass with coach or cart or horses laden or unladen from Marketstead Lane to Smithy Door, which was the best way from Stockport and Ashton on one side, to Bolton, Preston, and Warrington on the other. Least therefore the corn market should suffer, the borough-reeve was requested to remove the dealers in crockery, wooden vessels, fruit, &c. to Hanging Ditch, and to move the butchers, who had stalls at the south side of the conduit, to the place thus cleared at its north side; thereby the corn dealers would obtain the additional room they needed; *Court Leet Rec.* vi, 11.

The Exchange of 1729 was built on the site of the conduit; *ibid.* vii, 66. The supply of water came from springs in Spring Gardens and the present Fountain Street.

⁵⁶ For a note on the Acres see *ibid.* ii, 7. The Nether Acres and Over Acres, kept open from the time corn had been gotten until Candlemas, were parts of the field. A burgage in the Nether Acres is named in 1349; Lord Wilton's D.

⁵⁷ Wallgate occurs in 1338, in a settlement respecting the burgage of John Gowyn, which adjoined it; the burgage was to descend to John's son Henry and his wife Ermeline; Vawdrey D. It was off Millgate, for a burgage in the latter street stood between a burgage called Peuey and a way called Wallgate; Hulme D. no. 14 (1443).

In 1484 land called Holcroft abutted upon the highway called Newton Lane and upon Emmot Outlane; Manch. Corp. D. The name Newton Lane was changed to Oldham Road about 1800. Millers Lane is named in 1564; *Court Leet Rec.* i, 195; Ashley Lane in 1506; *ibid.* i, 30. A field of 6 acres called the Smithfield was leased to Ralph son of Christopher Beswick in 1496; Manch. Corp. D.

The 'way that leatheth to Ancoats' (probably Great Ancoats) and Shooters Brook were two of the boundaries of a piece of land sold by Thomas Nowell of Read and Alice his wife to Thomas Willott in 1562; Burgess's D. Macclesfield.

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near the Conduit, and that called Olgreave, Culcheth, or Langley Hall in Long Millgate; further out were Alport Lodge, Garrett, Ancoats, Collyhurst, and one or two others. To the south of Alport was Knott in Mill Hulme; a licence for the mill-dam was given in 1509.⁵⁸ The cockpit lay to the south-east of Old Millgate.⁵⁹ There exists a small town plan, of unknown origin but apparently trustworthy, which may be dated about 1650.^{59a}

Apart from the streets above mentioned the parish was mainly agricultural, areas of wood,⁶⁰ heath,⁶¹ and moss⁶² being intermixed with arable and pasture lands; the dwellings were the scattered manor and farm-houses and small villages. The rural population probably then, as later, combined tillage with weaving. The chapels existing in 1650 serve to indicate the chief centres of population—Blackley, Newton, Gorton, Denton, Birch, Didsbury, Chorlton, Stretford, and Salford.⁶³

In the Civil War Manchester, as might be expected, took the Parliamentary side.⁶⁴ On an outbreak of hostilities becoming imminent, Lord Strange, who soon afterwards succeeded his father as Earl of Derby, fully alive to the disaffection as to the importance of Manchester, endeavoured to secure it for the king. A small quantity of powder was for convenience stored at the College, then Lord Strange's property, and in June 1642, it being expected that the sheriff would endeavour to secure it for the king's use, Mr. Assheton of Middleton managed to obtain possession of it, and removed it to other places in the town.⁶⁵ Lord Strange thereupon demanded its return, and on

15 July, after summoning the able men to meet him at Bury in virtue of a commission of array,⁶⁶ he came to Manchester, intending to lodge at Sir Alexander Radcliffe's house at Ordsall. The people of Manchester invited him to dine in their town, and he accepted the invitation; the matter of the powder was discussed and an agreement made.⁶⁷ But on the same day the Parliamentary Commissioners had issued their summons to the militia, and the banquet was followed by an encounter between the opposing forces, in which was shed the first blood of the struggle.⁶⁸

The war did not formally begin until September,⁶⁹ and Manchester was speedily involved.⁷⁰ On Saturday the 24th and the following day Lord Derby assembled his troops against it, and the townsmen summoned assistance from their neighbours.⁷¹ Lord Derby's forces were variously estimated—from 2,600 up to 4,500—and he had some ordnance, which he planted at Alport Lodge and Salford Bridge, thus commanding two of the principal roads into the town.⁷² After some skirmishing he proposed terms, but being refused he continued the siege for a week without any success; on Saturday 1 October he drew off his troops, having been ordered by the king to join him. The success of the townsmen was chiefly due to the skill of a German soldier, Colonel Rosworm, who began on the Wednesday before the siege to set up posts and chains for keeping out horsemen and to barricade and block up street ends with mud walls and other defences.⁷³ After the raising of the siege he continued his fortifications, and led the 'Man-

⁵⁸ Procter, *Manch. Streets*, 108. The mill seems to have derived its distinctive name from the miller.

⁵⁹ The 'Cockfight Place' is named in 1587, and in 1598 an encroachment on the lord's waste at the cockpit was condemned; *Court Leet Rec.* ii, 8, 135. It is possible that the cockpit was transferred from one place to another.

^{59a} This plan is engraved in a corner of Casson and Berry's plan.

⁶⁰ Blackley, Collyhurst, Bradford, and Openshaw were ancient wooded areas, but had probably been cleared by 1600.

⁶¹ Newton Heath, Chorlton Heath, and Barlow Moor indicate some of the greater heaths of old time.

⁶² The Great Moss stretched through Withington and Rusholme, giving name to Moss Side; but there were a great number of other mosses to the north, east, and south of Manchester town.

⁶³ The trade of the place in 1641 is thus described: 'The town of Manchester buys the linen yarn of the Irish in great quantity, and weaving it returns the same again to Ireland to sell. Neither doth her industry rest here, for they buy cotton wool in London, that comes first from Cyprus and Smyrna, and work the same into fustians, vermillions, dimities, &c., which they return to London, where they are sold; and from thence not seldom are sent into such foreign parts where the first materials may be more easily had for that manufacture'; Lewis Roberts, *Merchant's Map of Commerce*, quoted in Reilly's *Manch.* 136.

⁶⁴ Though opinion was divided and several influential families, like the Mosleys and Prestwiches, took the king's side, the great body of the people appear to have been zealous for the Parliament. At the report of the array of militia ordered in June 1642, the townsmen, it was

stated, 'all stand upon their own guard, with their shops shut up; well affected to the king's majesty and both his houses of Parliament,' while the people of 'the country round adjoining' were 'very observant to any command . . . in readiness to attend there or elsewhere for the defence of their country, lives, liberties, and estates, and the defence of the true Protestant religion'; Ormerod, *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 14.

⁶⁵ Sir Alexander Radcliffe of Ordsall and Thomas Prestwich of Hulme endeavoured to prevent the seizure, but Ralph Assheton was supported by Sir Thomas Stanley and other deputy-lieutenants; in their own words they 'thought good to take it into their hands for the defence of the king, both houses of Parliament, and this county of Lancaster.' 'Thus wisdom and honesty,' remarks the Puritan narrator, 'in a way of manifest authority, got the leading of subtlety and injustice'; *ibid.* 16, 112.

⁶⁶ There were two such arrays, the first on Monday, 4 July; after it Lord Strange made a demonstration against Manchester, which led to circumstantial, but perhaps fictitious, reports of a 'great and furious skirmish'; *ibid.* 112, 25-28.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 30-34. The agreement was that the principal inhabitants would buy powder to supply what had been taken away; *ibid.* 112.

⁶⁸ Lord Strange's armed escort, consisting of some thirty of his own horsemen and about a hundred of the inhabitants who met him, was said to have behaved in an insolent manner on entering; *ibid.* 113. The Parliamentary leaders (Sir Thomas Stanley of Bickerstaffe, John Holcroft, and Thomas Birch) took alarm and assembled armed men at the Market Cross; as they refused to disperse at the sheriff's orders, Lord Strange, being Lord

Lieutenant, came to them and was shot at. Finally the men were driven off by force, and one of them, Richard Percival of Kirkmanshulme, linen weaver, was killed; *ibid.* 32, 33. Lord Strange's host was Alexander Greene. After this incident Lord Strange and his friends left the town for Ordsall. For it he was impeached of high treason in Parliament; *ibid.* 35-7. See also *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 6.

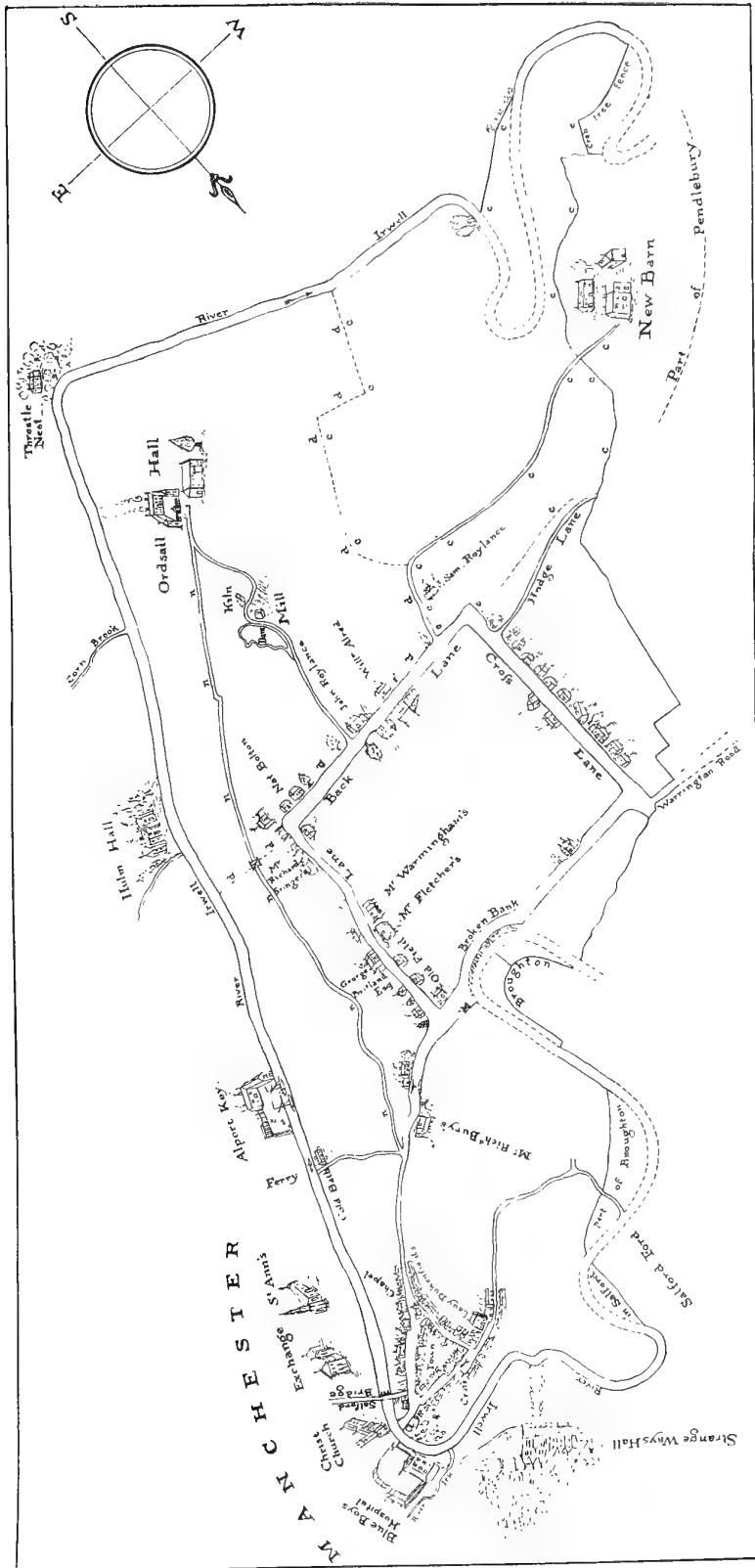
⁶⁹ The king raised his standard on 22 Aug.; the first important battle was that of Edgehill on 23 Oct.

⁷⁰ The narratives of the siege are printed in *Civil War Tracts*, 42-60, 113-22, 220-3; also *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 7-9; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* v, App. 142; Baines, *Lancs.* (1868), i, 320, 321; see also Mr. E. Broxap in *Owens Coll. Hist. Essays* (1902), 377-89.

⁷¹ About 2,000 came in, armed with muskets, pikes, &c.; also some of the gentry, as Holland, Egerton, Dukinfield, Arden, Butterworth, Booth, and Hyde. *Civil War Tracts*, 45.

⁷² The attack from Salford was that most dreaded, and Rosworm himself superintended the defence at this point; the rain swelled the Irwell, so that it could not be crossed except by the bridge; *ibid.* 221, 116.

⁷³ Neither side seems to have been vigorous. There was fighting on Monday the 26th, and on Tuesday after further cannonading there were several parleys. Lord Strange continually reduced his demands: 1. Arms must be surrendered; 2. He must be allowed to march through the town; 3. £1,000 must be paid; 4. Two hundred muskets must be given up; and 5. Fifty would suffice; *ibid.* 48. Rosworm states that on Wednesday the 28th a hundred muskets were demanded as the price of withdrawal, and that



MAP OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD, 1740

chester men' in various excursions to places in South Lancashire, by which the town added to its reputation and the king's forces were harassed or defeated. The remuneration promised him having been refused later, he wrote a bitter complaint of the townsmen; 'never let an unthankful man and a promise-breaker have another name' than Manchester man.⁷¹ A grant of £1,000 was made for the relief of Manchester out of the sales of 'delinquents' estates by Parliament in 1645.⁷²

The Restoration appears to have been welcomed with hearty loyalty, for the clergy and principal inhabitants were Presbyterians and had in 1659 shown their dissatisfaction with the existing government⁷³; but soon afterwards the religious cleavage between Conformists and Nonconformists⁷⁴ was supplemented by the political cleavage between Tories and Whigs. The 'Church and King' riots of 1715,⁷⁵ which led to the destruction of Cross Street chapel and other Dissenting meeting-places, showed that the Tories, headed by the collegiate clergy, Sir Oswald Mosley, and others, had a considerable following; while the Whigs, headed by Lady Bland, included all the Nonconformists and many Churchmen. The composition of the town is shown by the abortive proposal of 1731 that a workhouse should be built, with a board of twenty-four guardians, of whom a third should be High Church, a third Low Church, and a third Nonconformist.⁷⁶ The town, not being a borough, had no means of enforcing its political opinions, though public 'town's meetings' were called by the borough

reeve and constables on occasion; the court leet confined itself to local business.

The postmaster is mentioned in 1648.⁸⁰ A number of local tradesmen's tokens were issued about 1666.⁸¹ An official survey of the town was made in 1672.⁸² A 'wonderful child' appeared in 1679, speaking—so the story went—Latin, Greek, and Hebrew at three years of age.⁸³

Celia Fiennes about 1700 rode most of her way from Rochdale between hedges of quickset cut smoothly and even. She writes: 'Manchester looks exceedingly well at the entrance. Very substantial buildings; the houses are not very lofty, but mostly of brick and stone; the old houses are timber work. There is a very large church, all stone; and [it] stands so high that walking round the churchyard you see the whole town. There is good carving of wood in the choir.' After describing the Chetham Hospital and Library, with its curiosities, she proceeds: 'Out of the Library there are leads on which one has the sight of the town, which is large, as also the other town that lies below it, called Salford, and is divided from this by the River Irwell, over which is a stone bridge, with many arches. . . . The Market place is large; it takes up two streets' length when the market is kept for their linen cloth [and] cotton tickings which is the manufacture of the town. Here is a very fine school for young gentlewomen, as good as any in London; and music and dancing and things are very plenty here. This is a thriving place.'⁸⁴

A traveller, supposed to be Defoe, about 1730 calls

Colonel Holland of Denton was in favour of yielding, on the ground that the defenders had neither powder nor match; but Rosworm counteracted such counsels by sending Mr. Bourne, one of the ministers of the church, an 'aged and grave' man, to encourage the different bodies of defenders; *ibid.* 222. Little was done on Thursday; on Friday there was more cannonading, but the guns were withdrawn in the evening, and the whole attacking force left next day. It is said that their men had been deserting all the time. On the other hand the town's soldiers 'from first to last had prayers and singing of psalms daily at the street ends, most of our soldiers being religious, honest men. . . . The townsmen were kind and respectful to the soldiers; all things were common; the gentlemen made bullets night and day; the soldiers were resolute and courageous, and feared nothing so much as a parley'; *ibid.* 54-6. In addition to those named above, Captains Robert Bradshaw, Radcliffe, Channell, and Barrington did good service; Chetham of Nuthurst sent men; *ibid.* 46, 52. The thanks of Parliament were at once given to the town; *ibid.* 57.

A little later proposals were made on behalf of Lord Derby for the neutrality of the town, but the inhabitants considered that they were able to defend themselves; *ibid.* 61.

In July 1643 the Earl of Newcastle called upon the Manchester men to lay down their arms, but he was unable to penetrate into Lancashire; *ibid.* 145-7.

⁷⁴ For Rosworm's narrative see *Civil War Tracts*, 217-47. He had been promised an annuity of £60 for the lives of himself and his wife; it was paid for two years only, and he could obtain no redress by law, not being an Englishman. An account of him, with portrait,

is given in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* viii, 188.

⁷⁵ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 113. For lists of the principal inhabitants of the town in the middle of the 17th century see *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 80, &c. (Protestation of 1642); *Manch. Constables' Accounts*, ii, 181, &c. *Court Leet Rec.* iv, 305; v, 246.

⁷⁶ The Presbyterians and Independents united under an 'accommodation' signed on 13 July 1659. 500 men left the town at the end of the month to join Sir George Booth, who had raised the cry of a 'free parliament.' A day of humiliation was observed on 5 Aug., the people being afraid that Lilburne would march on the town; and the defeat of a rising at Northwich on 19 Aug. was followed by the occupation of Manchester by Birch and Lilburne, many of the fugitives having taken refuge there. See Newcome's *Autobiog.* (Chet. Soc.), 108-16; *Adam Martindale* (Chet. Soc.), 128-42; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, p. lxx.

The festivities at the king's coronation are described in *Court Leet Rec.* iv, 281. Afterwards, in 1663, there was an attempt, according to an informer, to bring an accusation against Presbyterians and others of forming a plot to overthrow the government; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* iii, 361, 421.

⁷⁷ In 1669 it was reported to the Bishop of Chester that Nonconformists preached every Lord's day at the chapels of Denton, Gorton, and Birch, and had great numbers of hearers; *Visit. P.* at Chester.

⁷⁸ The rioters were led by Thomas Siddall, a blacksmith. They damaged many of the Nonconformist chapels in the neighbourhood. Siddall was sent to Lancaster Castle, but soon afterwards released by the Jacobites, whom he joined. He was captured at Preston, tried for

treason, condemned, and sent to Manchester to be executed. Four others were hanged with him in the same cause on 11 Feb. 1715-16; *Pal. Note Bk.* ii, 240; iv, 93. See also Harland's *Manch. Coll.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 208-25. General Willis passed through Manchester on his way to meet the Jacobites at Preston, and left some troops in the town to prevent any danger of a rising.

⁷⁹ Reilly, *Manch.* 232; Mosley, *Family Mem.* 44; *Pal. Note Bk.* ii, 91. In the 'case for the Petitioners' against the bill it was stated that the workhouse project originated in Oct. 1729, with some few traders who wished to monopolize the labour of the poor for their own exclusive profit, and to preserve 'a perpetual succession of guardians of the poor in their own families and friends.' On the other side it was shown that the proposals had met with general approval at first.

⁸⁰ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxii, 9.

⁸¹ For a list see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 82, xiii, 119. Halfpenny tokens were issued by several traders in 1793. Two more recent tokens (1812) are noticed in *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 84.

⁸² *Court Leet Rec.* v, 194.

⁸³ The tracts concerning it are printed in Chet. Soc. (new ser.), *Misc.* i.

⁸⁴ *Through Engl. on a Side-Saddle*, 187, 188.

Lady Ann Bland was the leader of fashion in the place. She was the principal patroness of a weekly dancing assembly, for which a room in King Street was built; Aikin, *Country round Manch.* 183-8. The same writer gives a sketch of the social life of the town in the early part of the 18th century. Its provisioning at the end of the century is also described; *ibid.* 203-5. An account of the Manchester ladies of 1709 is printed in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 11.

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Manchester 'the greatest mere village in England.' Its trade and population had much increased within the previous forty or fifty years; abundance not of houses only but of streets of houses had been provided. It boasted of four extraordinary foundations—a college, a hospital, a free school, and a library, all very well supported. 'I cannot but doubt,' he remarks, 'but this increasing town will some time or other obtain some better face of government and be incorporated, as it very well deserves to be . . . There is a very firm but ancient stone bridge over the Irwell, which is built exceeding high, because this river, though not great, yet coming from the mountainous part of the country swells sometimes so suddenly that in one night's time they told me the waters would frequently rise four or five yards, and the next day fall as hastily as they rose.' Salford he calls 'the suburb or village on the other side of the bridge.'⁸⁵

The Jacobites in 1745 hoped that Manchester would give them substantial assistance.⁸⁶ Mr. Clayton, one of the chaplains of the collegiate church, was an ardent partisan, and the other clergy were sympathizers.⁸⁷ One of the nonjuring bishops, Dr. Deacon, lived in the town, ministering to a small congregation. On 28 November a daring sergeant of the Pretender's, having hurried forward, appeared in the town and began to invite recruits.⁸⁸ His reception was not cordial, but sufficient supporters were obtained to secure his safety and freedom until the vanguard of the army arrived in the evening. The whole force reached Manchester the following day, the prince himself riding in during the afternoon, when his father was proclaimed king as James III. Mr. Dickinson's house in Market Street was chosen as head quarters and was afterwards known as 'The Palace.'

Some curious details are given in the diary of Edmund Harrold, wig-maker, 1712-16, printed in *Manch. Collectanea*, i, 172, &c.

Bonfires were lighted to celebrate the king's birthday and accession, as well as the Gunpowder Plot and Restoration of Charles II. Cockthrowing on Shrove Tuesday and 'lifting' at Easter also afforded diversion to the populace. See *Constables' Accounts*, iii, 1, 2, 7, 8, 66, 68.

⁸⁵ A Gentleman's *Tour of Great Britain* (ed. 1738), iii, 173-9.

In the *Gent. Mag.* for 1739 (quoted in the *Preston Guardian*) is a statement that 2,000 new houses had been built in the town within twenty years.

⁸⁶ The Hanoverians were not idle, but raised a fund for troops; see *Pal. Note Bk.* iii, 235. In the same work will be found a diary of 1745 (iv, 19), and some depositions (iv, 70); see further in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 89, 153, &c.; and *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* vii, 142; *Byrom's Diary* (Chet. Soc. xl); *Var. Coll.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), ii, 287, 288.

⁸⁷ Mr. Clayton openly welcomed the Pretender; another clergyman, Thomas Coppock, a native of Manchester, was appointed chaplain to the Manchester Regiment and promoted to the see of Carlisle, in which city he was executed in 1746; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 153, etc.; *Procter's Manch. Streets*, 193.

⁸⁸ See Ray's *Hist. of the Rebellion*, 156; Manchester was taken 'by a serjeant, a drum, and a woman.' Chevalier Johnston's account is reprinted in Reilly's *Manch.* 237, 238.

At night many of the people illuminated their houses, bonfires were made, and the bells were rung. Some three hundred recruits had joined the invaders, and were called 'The Manchester Regiment.' Money due to the government was seized.⁸⁹ The army marched south on Monday 1 December, and returned to Manchester in its retreat on the 9th. Out of a contribution of £5,000 then demanded, £2,500 was collected and accepted, and the prince and his forces left the town next day. The Manchester Regiment still accompanied him, and was entrusted with the defence of Carlisle, which surrendered at the end of the month. The officers were tried for high treason in July 1746, and some were executed at Kennington.⁹⁰ The heads of two—Thomas Theodorus Deacon and Thomas Siddall—were sent down to Manchester, and fixed on the Exchange.⁹¹ The men of the regiment were tried at Carlisle in August and September, and many of them executed. The successful party had their celebrations, the news of the capture of Carlisle and the victory of Culloden being welcomed by public illuminations and the distribution of liquor.⁹² The ill-feeling between the two parties in the town—the Jacobites and the Whigs—continued for many years afterwards.

At this time begins the series of detailed plans of the towns of Manchester and Salford.⁹³ That of Casson and Berry, 1741-51, shows that the town had expanded considerably, along Deansgate, Market Street, and Shude Hill; a number of new streets had been laid out, but the principal improvement appears to have been the formation of St. Ann's Square on the site of Acresfield about 1720.⁹⁴ This drew with it other improvements, as a decent approach had to be formed from Market Street. Several large private houses are figured on the border of the plan of 1750,⁹⁵

chester see Harland's *Manch. Collectanea*, i, 100, &c.; C. Roeder in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxi, 153.

⁹⁴ One consequence was that the ancient fair had ultimately to be removed. A man living in 1787 could remember corn and potatoes growing on St. Ann's Square; they had to be carted away the day before the fair as the people had a right to come to hold the fair whether the crops had been removed or not; *Manch. Collectanea*, ii, 188.

The fair continued to be held on 10 Oct. in St. Ann's Square until 1821, when it was removed to Shude Hill. A popular holiday festival, known as Knott Mill Fair, had by that time grown up; it was held on Easter Monday. Acres Fair was transferred to Campfield about 1830. All the fairs were abolished in 1876. See Axon, *Annals*; Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* (1825), ii, 154.

⁹⁵ The views are—Christ Church (Cathedral), Trinity (Salford), St. Ann's, the College, the Exchange, the Quay, and St. Ann's Square; the houses of Mr. Floyd near St. Ann's Square, Mr. Marsden and Mr. Dickenson in Market Street Lane, Mr. Croxton in King Street, Mr. Howarth in Millgate, Mr. Touchet in Deansgate, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Miles Bower and his son, Mr. Marriott in Brown's Street, Messrs. Clowes in Hunt's Bank, and Francis Reynolds, esq. (Strangeways Hall). An account of these plans (with a reproduction) will be found in Procter, *Bygone Manch.* 349, &c.

Lists of published views of old Manchester are given in the *Pal. Note Bk.* iii, 53, &c.

⁸⁹ William Fowden, the constable, was brought to trial at Carlisle in 1747 for having executed the orders of Prince Charles Edward; it was proved that he acted under compulsion and he was acquitted. A full account of the matter will be found in Earwaker's edition of the *Manch. Constables' Accts.* iii, 20-28, 354, 355.

⁹⁰ The officers were: *Francis Towneley, the colonel; *James Dawson (M), *George Fletcher, John Sanderson, Peter Moss, *Andrew Blood, David Morgan, captains; *Thomas T. Deacon (M), Robert Deacon (M), *Thomas Chadwick, *John Beswick, John Holker (M), Thomas Furnival, *James Bradshaw, lieutenants; Charles Deacon (M), Samuel Maddock, Charles Gaylor, James Wilding, John Hunter, William Brettargh (M), ensigns; and *Thomas Siddall (M), adjutant. Those marked with an asterisk were executed; Moss and Holker escaped; Maddock turned king's evidence; others were transported. Those marked (M) belonged to the parish of Manchester. For James Dawson see Shenstone's ballad; Scott, *Admiss. to St. John's Coll. Camb.* iii, 88, 488; *Eagle*, xxviii, 229—last speech (from Raines's MSS. xxv, 370). The last speech of James Bradshaw is in *Pal. Note Bk.* iii, 274. There are notices of Dawson and Bradshaw in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁹¹ A story as to the fate of the heads is told in Procter's *Manch. Streets*, 267.

⁹² See *Manch. Constables' Accts.* iii, 28, 32, and notes.

⁹³ For accounts of the plans of Man-



PLAN OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD IN 1772



SALFORD : BULL'S HEAD INN, GREENGATE

which also gives a bird's-eye view of the town from the Salford side of the river, with a sporting scene in the foreground. Apart from churches and schools the only public building was the Exchange, built in 1729 by Sir O. Mosley, partly for trade and partly for a court-house.⁹⁶

The first newspaper had appeared about 1719,⁹⁷ but was discontinued in 1726; four years later another appeared, and had an existence of thirty years. Some others were attempted from time to time, and in 1752 began the *Manchester Mercury*, published down to 1830. The first *Directory* appeared in 1772.⁹⁸ The old Subscription Library began in 1757-65 and was followed by others.⁹⁹

From the middle of the 18th century the growth of Manchester was very rapid.¹⁰⁰ The improvement of means of communication was inaugurated in 1721 with the Mersey and Irwell Navigation,¹⁰¹ and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal system followed in 1758, being imitated by other canals which within fifty years connected Manchester with the principal towns in the manufacturing districts.¹⁰² A long series of

road Acts began in 1724, resulting in the straight and good ways leading from the town in every direction.¹⁰³ Then came the great series of inventions which created modern industry—the spinning jenny, power loom, and others, followed by the substitution of steam power for the older water wheel.¹⁰⁴ With this development of manufactures the population also increased rapidly, and the town spread out in all directions. Externally the people of the district at that time were the reverse of attractive; an American visitor about 1780 describes them as 'inhospitable and boorish . . . remarkable for coarseness of feature; and the language is unintelligible.'¹⁰⁵ The Sunday schools, begun about 1781, probably had a good effect in that respect.

A plan prepared about 1790 shows that the network of modern, regular streets had covered a large part of the central township of Manchester, and was spreading over the boundaries into Hulme, Chorlton, and Salford. These streets, often narrow, lined with small and poorly-built houses, did not add to the attractiveness of the town.¹⁰⁶ Though little attention

⁹⁶ There was another Exchange in King Street; see *Manch. Constables' Accts.* iii, 169.

⁹⁷ This was called the *Weekly Journal*; it was printed by Roger Adams, Parsonage, who also issued the Mathematical Lectures of John Jackson, the first known Manchester-printed work; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* iv, 13. For Orion Adams, son of Roger, see *Pal. Note Bk.* iii, 48; and for notices of the local press, *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 54, 67; ii, 6, 142, &c.

An account of the early Manchester booksellers (1600-1700) will be found in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* vi, 1. For the *Lancs. Journ.* 1738-9, see *Pal. Note Bk.* ii, 205.

Much information about the newspapers is collected in Procter's *Manch. Streets*, 165, &c. There were printers in Manchester as early as 1692.

⁹⁸ An account of the earlier Directories will be found in *Manch. Collectanea*, i, 119-66. The dates are—Raffald, 1772, 1773, 1781; Holmes, 1788; Scholes, 1794, 1797; Bancks, 1800; Dean, 1804, 1808; Pigot, 1811. Those of 1772 and 1773 were reprinted in 1889. There is a notice of the Pigots in R. W. Procter's *Bygone Manch.*

⁹⁹ See W. E. A. Axon, *Public Libs. of Manch. and Salford* (1877). The books of the Old Subscription Library were sold in 1867. The New (or Exchange) Circulating Library was founded in 1792; the Portico in Mosley Street, 1802-6; the Law Library in 1820; the Medical in 1834; the Athenaeum in 1835, the building being opened in 1839; while the Free Public Libraries of Salford and Manchester date from 1849-52.

On the Hebrew Roll of the Pentateuch in the Chetham Library see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* ii, 54; on the Black-letter Ballads in the Free Library, and the valuable Owen MSS. in the same, see *ibid.* ii, 21; xvii, 48. A MS. in the Chetham Library (Civil War) is reported in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* ii, App. 156.

The Christie and Bishop Lee collections in the library of the University must also be mentioned.

¹⁰⁰ It is stated in Baines's *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), ii, 306, that an endeavour was made in 1763 to have Manchester made into a borough, but that the same political

and sectarian jealousies which operated in 1731 defeated the scheme. The High Church party celebrated their triumph by a procession and dinner at Chorlton, known as the 'Chorlton Rant.' It had been discontinued before 1783; see Ogden, *Description* (ed. Axon), 14, 15.

¹⁰¹ 7 Geo. I, cap. 15; amended 34 Geo. III, cap. 37. The quay figured on the plan of 1751 was perhaps due to this enterprise; it gave a name to Quay Street.

¹⁰² The following are the canals (see W. Axon, *Annals*): Worsley to Manchester, 1759; opened 1761; 32 Geo. II, cap. 2, and 33 Geo. II, cap. 2. Manchester to Bolton and Bury, 1790; 30 Geo. III, cap. 68. Manchester to Ashton-under-Lyne and Oldham, with a later branch to Huddersfield; 32 Geo. III, cap. 84. Rochdale to Halifax and Manchester, 1794-1804; extended to the Irwell in 1836; 34 Geo. III, cap. 78; 6 & 7 Will. IV, cap. 115.

The Directory of 1772 shows that a stage-coach ran from Manchester to London three times a week, performing the journey in two days in summer and three in winter. A stage-coach from Salford to Liverpool also ran three days a week. There were a large number of wagons carrying to the principal towns of the country. A considerable number of vessels plied on the Irwell and Bridgewater navigation systems, including a boat between Knott Mill and Altrincham thrice a week.

¹⁰³ The following list of Road Acts to 1830 is taken from Axon's *Annals* and W. Harrison's essay in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* x, 237, &c.:

1724—11 Geo. I, cap. 13; Chapel-en-le-Frith to Manchester.

1732—5 Geo. II, cap. 10; Manchester, Ashton, &c.

1735—8 Geo. II, cap. 3; Manchester, Oldham, &c.

1751—24 Geo. II, cap. 13; Crossford Bridge to Manchester; also 37 Geo. III, cap. 71.

1755—28 Geo. II, cap. 58; Manchester, Crumpsall, and Rochdale.

1793—33 Geo. III, cap. 139; Manchester to Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.

1793—33 Geo. III, cap. 170; Ardwick Green to Wilmslow; also 39 Geo. III, cap. 64.

1793—33 Geo. III, cap. 171; Buxton, through Stockport to Manchester; also 41 Geo. III, cap. 96.

1793—33 Geo. III, cap. 181; Salford to Wigan, &c.

1798—38 Geo. III, cap. 49; Manchester to Bury and Rochdale; also 54 Geo. III, cap. 1.

1799—39 Geo. III, cap. 25; Manchester to Oldham, &c.; also 46 Geo. III, cap. 63.

1804—44 Geo. III, cap. 49; Rochdale by Middleton to Manchester.

1806—46 Geo. III, cap. 2; Great Bridgewater Street, through Salford to Eccles.

1817—57 Geo. III, cap. 47; Manchester to Newton Chapel.

1818—58 Geo. III, cap. 6; Manchester to Hyde Lane Bridge.

1824—5 Geo. IV, cap. 143; Manchester to Bolton.

1825—6 Geo. IV, cap. 51; Great Ancoats to Audenshaw.

1826—7 Geo. IV, cap. 81; Hunt's Bank to Pilkington.

1830—11 Geo. IV and 1 Will. IV, cap. 23; Chorlton Row to Wilmslow.

¹⁰⁴ What was called the 'Manchester Act' (9 Geo. II, cap. 4), legalizing the manufacture of stuffs made of linen yarn and cotton wool, was passed in 1736.

An account of the earlier development of the trade of the district, with statistics, will be found in Wheeler's *Manch.* (1836), 141-244. The first cotton mill in Manchester is said to have been built about 1782 in Miller Street; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 80.

¹⁰⁵ Samuel Curwen, a refugee from the Revolutionary war, 1775-84; printed in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 259.

¹⁰⁶ In a guide book of 1857, quoting from the *Cotton Metropolis* in Chambers' *Repository*, is the following: 'The oldest and the worst working district of Manchester is the region known as Ancoats Here, however, you will find the truest specimens of the indigenous Lancashire population and hear the truest version of the old Anglo-Saxon pronunciation . . . The type of the true Lancashire spinner and weaver lingers in its dark alleys and undrained courts in greater purity than in any of the more recent, more improved, and more healthy districts.'

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was paid to beauty by the busy and prosperous traders, it became necessary, in the interests of business itself, to widen the old streets in the heart of the town. In 1775, therefore, an Act was sought for raising money for this purpose,¹⁰⁷ and similar Acts have been obtained frequently since, the result being a great improvement in the appearance of the growing town.¹⁰⁸

New bridges over the Irwell also became necessary. Blackfriars Bridge was erected in 1761 in a temporary manner by a company of comedians playing in the riding school in Salford, in order to induce Manchester people to patronize them, and was afterwards kept up at the public charge. It was at first a wooden bridge, flagged, for foot passengers only; the approach from the Manchester side was down twenty-nine steps, to gain the level of Water Street in Salford.¹⁰⁹ In 1817 the old bridge was taken down and replaced by a stone one.¹¹⁰ In 1783 was laid the foundation of the New Bailey Bridge, opened in 1785; it was built by subscription, and a toll was charged until 1803, the capital having by that time been refunded.¹¹¹ Regent's Bridge was opened in 1808,¹¹² about the same time as Broughton Bridge leading from Salford to Broughton.¹¹³ The Strangeways Iron Bridge was built in 1817,¹¹⁴ and others have followed. Aston's *Picture of Manchester* in 1816 states that there were also seven bridges over the Irk, including Ducie Bridge, completed in 1814; nine bridges over the Medlock, and others over Shooter's Brook and various canals.¹¹⁵

The same guide book notices the following public buildings in addition to churches and schools: The Infirmary and Asylum in Piccadilly,¹¹⁶ the Lying-in Hospital in Salford, close to the old bridge,¹¹⁷ the House of Recovery for infectious diseases, near the Infirmary,¹¹⁸ the Poor House¹¹⁹ and House of Correction¹²⁰ at Hunt's Bank, the Poor House¹²¹ and New Bailey Prison¹²² in Salford, the Exchange, built in 1806-9,¹²³ somewhat behind the old one, also libraries and theatres.¹²⁴⁻⁹ The compiler could urge little in favour of the appearance of the town at that time: 'The old part of the town is sprinkled with a motley assemblage of old and new buildings, and the streets, except where they were improved by the Acts of 1775 and 1791, are very narrow. The new streets contain many capital modern houses, but they are more distinguished for their internal than their external elegance.' After noticing Mosley Street and Piccadilly, he proceeds: 'There are few other streets which can claim credit for their being pleasantly situated, attention having been too minutely directed to the value of land to sacrifice much to public convenience or the conservation of health. This, perhaps, has occasioned the present prevalent disposition of so many persons, whose business is carried on in the town, to reside a little way from it, that the pure breath of Heaven may freely blow upon them.'¹³⁰

The agricultural land still remaining in the parish is utilized as follows:—Arable land, 4,835 acres;

¹⁰⁷ 16 Geo. III, cap. 63. Exchange Street, leading to St. Ann's Square, was then formed. A deed referring to the improvements of this time is printed in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 135.

¹⁰⁸ A description of the town as it was in 1783 was reprinted in 1887, with a memoir of the author, James Ogden (1718-1802), a native of the town, by Mr. W. E. A. Axon. It was followed by numerous guide books.

In 1821 an Act (1 & 2 Geo. IV, cap. 126) was obtained for widening Market Street; the schedule contains a list of the owners and occupiers. The work was not completed till 1834. In 1832 an Act was passed for the improvement of London Road; 2 Will. IV, cap. 36.

¹⁰⁹ Joseph Aston, *Manch.* (1816), 200. The author afterwards removed to Rochdale and lived at Chadderton Hall, Oldham; he died in 1844; Procter, *Manch. Streets*, 164-74.

¹¹⁰ 57 Geo. III, cap. 58. The new bridge was opened in 1820, a toll of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ was levied on each passenger, the result being that passage by it was avoided. It was made free in 1848.

¹¹¹ Aston, *Manch.* 200. It was rebuilt in 1844 and called the Albert Bridge.

¹¹² *Ibid.* 202. A toll was levied until 1848.

¹¹³ *Ibid.* 201. It was built by Samuel Clowes in 1804-6, as an aid to the development of his Broughton estate. His tenants had a free passage, others paid a toll. It was rebuilt in 1869 and made free in 1872.

¹¹⁴ 56 Geo. III, cap. 62. Lord Ducie's tenants were exempt from the toll.

¹¹⁵ *Op. cit.* 202-4. Six of the Irk bridges were low and liable to be overflowed in flood time, but the seventh, the Ducie Bridge (finished in 1816), was lofty.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.* 116-25. The Infirmary was first established in Garden Street, Shude Hill, in 1752, and removed to new buildings in Piccadilly (then called Lever's Row) in 1755. In front of it were the old Daubholes, afterwards transformed into a piece of ornamental water, with a fountain; this was removed in 1857. A lunatic asylum was added in 1765, public baths in 1781, and a dispensary in 1792. The building was refaced with stone about 1835. The lunatic asylum was removed to Stockport Etchells in 1854.

Lever's Row was so named from the estate and town house of the Levers of Alkington; see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 238.

¹¹⁷ Aston, *Picture of Manch.* 127-33. The charity was founded in 1790 and at first housed at the south-west end of the Old Bridge; it was removed in 1796 to Stanley Street, Salford, by the New Bailey Prison. In 1821 it was again removed, finding a home on the Manchester side of the Irwell, near St. Mary's Church. From this it seems to have taken the name of St. Mary's Hospital, by which it is now known. To commemorate Queen Victoria's visit in 1851 a new building was erected, which was opened in 1856. This has now been abandoned, a new St. Mary's being opened in Oxford Road in 1904. The Southern Hospital formerly at Chorlton has been amalgamated with it.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.* 134-7. It was opened in 1796.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.* 161. It is on the north side of Victoria Station and was opened in 1793; the manufacture of cotton goods was carried on in the house, and in 1815 produced a profit of £222. The present workhouse, built in 1855, is in Crumpsall.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.* 192. It is supposed to have

represented the New Fleet Prison erected in the time of Queen Elizabeth for the punishment of 'Popish recusants.' A new building was erected in 1774 and removed in 1790. The prisoners at one time used to hang out bags for alms. There is a full account of it in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* iii, 89. A new borough gaol built in Hyde Road in 1847-9 was demolished about 1885.

¹²¹ Aston, *Picture of Manch.* 164. It was situated in Greengate, and opened in 1793. It was pulled down in 1856, the new workhouse in Regent Road having been opened.

¹²² *Ibid.* 194. The foundation stone was laid by T. B. Bayley in 1787; the building was a consequence of John Howard's prison reform.

¹²³ *Ibid.* 204; the old building had become little more than 'a harbour for vagrants and dirt.' It was greatly extended and partly rebuilt in 1845-56, and from 1851 has been named the Royal Exchange. In 1866 an Act was obtained to enable the proprietors to pull it down and rebuild it. The eastern façade remains.

¹²⁴⁻⁹ For the libraries, see note 99 (p. 181).

The first theatre was built in Marsden Street in 1753, but not used till 1760; *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 1233. It was replaced by the Theatre Royal, under a special Act of Parliament, in 1775. A new Theatre Royal was opened in 1807, the old building being used as a circus; Aston, *Manch.* 181-6. The Theatre Royal was burnt down in 1844, and rebuilt in the following year.

The Assembly Rooms in Mosley Street were opened in 1792; *ibid.* 187. They were sold in 1850, new ones being built in Cheetham.

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 219-20.

permanent grass, 9,460; woods and plantations, 56.¹³¹

In addition to the older charities mentioned many have since been founded, providing for most of the ills of humanity.¹³² A number of scientific and literary societies, beginning with the Literary and Philosophical Society in 1781, have also been established.¹³³ There are many musical societies and a vast number of religious organizations.

While the development of Greater Manchester in these respects was proceeding steadily the religious and political progress of the people was comparatively peaceful. The Methodist Revival soon affected Manchester, and John Wesley paid the town many visits between 1747 and 1790; but perhaps the most singular religious movement was Swedenborgianism. The American Shakers owe their foundation to Ann Lee, a Manchester woman born in Todd Lane in

1736. She joined herself to an obscure sect, believed to be the 'prophets,' mentioned as having meetings in 1712, and being accepted as 'Ann the Word' emigrated to America, where she died in 1784.¹³⁴ Many churches and chapels for different denominations were built, but some have disappeared, the congregations having migrated or become extinct. The Manchester Socinian Controversy of 1825 was brought about by speeches made at the departure of one of the ministers of Cross Street Chapel for Liverpool. The 'Orthodox' Nonconformists resented the assumption that the Unitarians represented the Presbyterians and Independents ejected from their cures in 1662.¹³⁵

After the retreat of the Pretender the internal conflicts were those resulting from scarcity of food and work—one of which, in 1757, was known as the Shude Hill fight—and the later ones due to party politics.¹³⁶ A body of volunteers, known as the 72nd or Man-

¹³¹ The details are given thus:—

	Arable, ac.	Grass, ac.	Woods, &c., sq
Blackley	167	1,040	—
Broughton	126	185	—
Burnage	401	351	—
Cheetham	—	85	—
Clayton	—	167	—
Crumpsall	43	258	—
Denton and Haughton	291	1,477	40
Didsbury	311	548	5
Droylsden	3	692	—
Failsforth	—	512	—
Gorton	39	354	—
Levenshulme	2	253	—
Manchester (part) . . .	462	452	—
Moston	110	702	—
Newton	19	172	—
Openshaw	—	6	—
Rusholme	10	420	—
Stockport (part) . . .	262	658	3
Streetford and Chorl-			
ton-with-Hardy	1,663	771	—
Withington	926	357	8

¹³² The following is a list of the existing medical and philanthropic charities of the Manchester district, in addition to the endowed charities to be recorded later:

- Ancoats Hospital and Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary, 1841.
- Ancoats Dispensary for Women and Children.
- Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Rusholme and Moss Side Dispensary, 1831.
- Christie Hospital (Cancer Pavilion), Oxford Street.
- Ear Hospital, Byrom Street.
- Homoeopathic Institution.
- Consumption Hospital, near Deansgate with houses at Bowdon and Delamere, 1875.
- Hospital for Skin Diseases, Quay Street, 1835.
- Hulme Dispensary, 1831.
- Lock Hospital, Duke Street, 1819.
- Children's Dispensary, Gartside Street.
- Jewish Hospital, Cheetham.
- Medical Mission Dispensary, Red Bank.
- Northern Hospital for Women and Children at Cheetham.
- Royal Eye Hospital, founded in 1815, in King Street; removed to Faulkner Street, 1822; to St. John's Street, 1874; and to Oxford Road, 1886.
- Royal Infirmary, 1752.
- St. Mary's Hospital, founded in Salford, 1790.

- Salford Royal Hospital and Dispensary, 1827.
- Victoria Dental Hospital, Chorlton-upon-Medlock.
- Deaf and Dumb Institute, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; first opened in 1825 in Salford.
- Homes for Children, Cheetham Hill.
- All-night Shelter for Children, Piccadilly.
- Workshops for the Blind, Deansgate.
- Home for Aged Jews, Cheetham.
- Home for Fallen Women, Broughton.
- St. Mary's Home for Fallen Women, Rusholme.
- Penitentiary, 1822; new building at Greenheys, 1837.
- Mrs. MacAlpine's Homes for Women, Greenheys.
- Day Nursery, Salford.
- Whalley Range Orphanage.
- District Provident Society.
- Boys' and Girls' Refuge.
- Catholic Protection and Rescue Society.
- Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
- Blind Aid Society.
- Night Asylum.
- Distressed Foreigners' Society.
- Home for Lost Dogs, Harpurhey.
- Shelter for Lost Cats, Cheetham.
- ¹³³ Agricultural Society, 1767.
- Literary and Philosophical Society, 1781.
- Philological Society, 1803, and Bibliographical Society, flourished but a short time.
- Natural History Society, 1821-68; the museum, founded in 1835, was given to Owens College.
- Royal Manchester Institution, 1823.
- Botanical and Horticultural Society, 1824 and 1827, with gardens at Old Trafford.
- Mechanics' Institute, 1825; New Mechanics' Institute, 1829.
- Lancashire Antiquarian Society, 1829, a failure.
- Banksian Society of Botanists, chiefly artisans, 1829-36.
- Architectural Society, 1837, now defunct. It has been replaced by an influential Society of Architects.
- School of Design, afterwards School of Art, 1838; now controlled by the Corporation.
- Geological Society, 1839; one of its founders was Edward William Binney, a distinguished geologist, who died in 1881.
- Chetham Society, 1843; the Old Series of its publications numbered 114

- volumes; the New Series (1883 onwards) has reached over 60.
- Manchester Numismatic Society, 1864-73. It issued Transactions.
- Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, 1883; a volume of *Transactions* is issued yearly.
- Statistical Society, 1834; a volume is issued yearly.
- Conchological Society.
- Academy of Fine Arts.
- Astronomical Society.
- Entomological Society.
- Field Naturalists' Society.
- Geographical Society. It publishes a Journal.
- Literary Club, 1862. It issues the *Manchester Quarterly*.
- Microscopical Society.
- Philatelic Society.

¹³⁴ See W. Axon, *Lancs. Glean.* 79; also *Manch. Constables' Acts.* (1772), iii, 227, 229, 256.

¹³⁵ The speeches and letters were reprinted in a small volume, which is valuable as giving the history of many of the old Nonconformist chapels in Lancashire, all or most of which were at the time in the hands of Unitarians.

¹³⁶ The Shude Hill fight was a food riot; a corn mill at Clayton was destroyed. Four of the rioters were killed. See the account in *Manch. Constables' Acts.* iii, 359-61.

Axon, *Manch. Annals*, records the following later riots:

- 1762, Riots due to the high price of corn in July; see *Manch. Constables' Acts.* iii, 370-2.
- 1779-80, Serious riots due to the introduction of spinning machinery.
- 1780, Riot owing to the indignation aroused by some military floggings.
- 1793, Effigy of Tom Paine burnt by the populace.
- 1795, Food riot in July.
- 1797, Food riots in November.
- 1798, Food riots in December.
- 1807, Riot between the Orangemen and the Irish, 13 July.
- 1808, Riot owing to a wages dispute in May; one weaver killed.
- 1812, Food riots in April.
- 1818, Attack on a factory; one man killed.
- 1819, Riot in the theatre over politics.
- 1824, Labour riots in April.
- 1826, Riots in May, due to commercial distress.
- 1829, Similar riots in May; several factories destroyed.
- 1842, Strikers' riot.

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chester Regiment, was raised in 1777 to serve in the war of American Independence. It took part with distinction in the defence of Gibraltar in 1781-2, and was disbanded in 1783.¹³⁷ In 1789 the Dissenters petitioned Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and this led to a revival of dissensions. The advocates of reform were stigmatized as Jacobins, and refused admission to public houses.¹³⁸ The Government was suspicious, and in 1794 indicted Thomas Walker and others for conspiring to overthrow the constitution and aid the French in case they should invade the kingdom. The charges rested on perjured evidence and were dismissed.¹³⁹ The fear of invasion at the same time led to the raising of two regiments of 'Volunteers' in 1794, and others were raised later.¹⁴⁰

The misgovernment of the town, the disagreements between employers and employed, and occasional periods of famine or bad trade all contributed to quicken the desire for reform both in the town and in the country at large.¹⁴¹ In 1812 Radical meetings were held, at one of which, in Ancoats, thirty-eight workmen were arrested on charges of sedition; they were acquitted on trial.¹⁴² The agitation began again in 1816, when meetings were held in St. Peter's Field, on the south side of Peter Street; they excited alarm and were stopped for a time; but were resumed in 1819.¹⁴³ This resulted in what was denominated the 'Peterloo massacre.' A meeting on 9 August having been prohibited, another was summoned for the 16th, which the magistrates resolved to disperse by arresting Henry Hunt, the leader of the agitation, in the face of the meeting, supposed to number 60,000. There were regular troops at hand, but the duty was assigned to the Manchester Yeomanry, described as 'hot-headed young men who had volunteered into that service from their intense hatred of Radicalism.'¹⁴⁴ These drew their swords and dashed into the crowd, while Hunt was speaking, but were unable to effect their purpose, and were themselves in danger from overwhelming numbers; whereupon the hussars charged and dispersed the assembly. Some were killed, and about 600 wounded. The magistrates considered they themselves had done well, and received a letter of thanks from the Prince Regent; but a fierce storm was aroused in Manchester and the whole district.¹⁴⁵ Henry Hunt and four others were brought to trial and condemned for unlawful assembly. For a time

the agitation in this form ceased, but Manchester showed itself clearly on the side of reform in 1832,¹⁴⁶ and was the birth-place of the Anti-Corn Law League of 1838.¹⁴⁷ The Chartist movement of 1848 had adherents in Manchester, and many arrests were made by the police.¹⁴⁸ The rescue of Fenian prisoners in 1867 was a startling incident.¹⁴⁹

The first royal visit to the district was that of Henry VII in 1495.¹⁵⁰ The next, after a long interval, was that of Queen Victoria in 1851; she stayed at Worsley Hall and came through Salford to Manchester.¹⁵¹ She visited the Art Treasures Exhibition at Old Trafford in 1857, and in 1894 formally opened the Ship Canal. More recently, on 13 July 1905, King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra opened a new dock of the Ship Canal.

The government of the district was greatly altered by the formation of the municipal boroughs of Manchester in 1838 and of Salford in 1844. After several extensions of the former the ancient townships then within its bounds were in 1896 reduced to three—Manchester, North Manchester, and South Manchester; more recently the borough has been enlarged again. The township of Reddish has been added to the borough of Stockport.

While Manchester has taken a prominent part in English commerce and politics, it has not neglected learning. Its University is a typical modern one.¹⁵² It traces its origin to the bequest of some £97,000 by a local merchant, John Owens, who died in 1846. He desired to found a college for higher studies which should be free from all religious tests, and in 1851 his wish took effect, the Owens College being opened in Quay Street, with a staff of five professors and two other teachers. Its first principal was A. J. Scott, the friend of Edward Irving. After a struggling existence it seemed about to fail, but in 1857, under Dr. J. G. Greenwood as principal, and with (Sir) Henry Roscoe as professor of chemistry, it began to grow. In 1870-1 it was reorganized,¹⁵³ and the management was transferred from the founder's trustees to a court of governors, and in 1873 the old site was left for the present one in Oxford Street. Not long afterwards came proposals to raise the college to the position of a degree-giving university. After opposition from other colleges it was agreed with the Yorkshire College at Leeds that the new university should have its seat at Manchester but should not bear

¹³⁷ *Manch. Guard. N. and Q.* no. 303, 720.

¹³⁸ Prentice, *Manch.* 7-9, 419, &c.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.* 10-14.

¹⁴⁰ For the volunteers of 1783, 1798, and 1804, see *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 73; ii, 44; i, 25, 14, &c.

¹⁴¹ The story of the political agitation of the time is told in Archibald Prentice's *Recollections of Manch.* (1851), referred to above. The author was the son of a Scotch farmer and settled in the town in 1815, starting the *Manch. Times*, afterwards the *Examiner and Times*, in the interest of reform. He died at Plymouth Grove, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, in 1857.

¹⁴² Prentice, *op. cit.* 76-82, and 'Trial at full length of the 38 men,' 1812.

¹⁴³ See Prentice, *op. cit.* 159-71. The attendants at these meetings came from all the factory districts around Manchester, as Oldham, Rochdale, and Middleton.

¹⁴⁴ Prentice, *op. cit.* 160.

¹⁴⁵ The magistrates considered to be chiefly responsible were William Hulton of Hulton Park and the Rev. W. R. Hay. In their defence they could urge the turbulence of the population, which had often manifested itself, and the seditious and even revolutionary character of many of the speeches made at such gatherings. 'Protestant ascendancy' was one of the watchwords on the anti-reform side.

¹⁴⁶ Prentice, *op. cit.* 394-418.

¹⁴⁷ Reilly, *Manch.* 361, &c.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 446.

¹⁴⁹ Two Fenian head centres, Kelly and Deasey, were rescued from the prison van in Hyde Road by a band of armed Fenians on 18 Sept.; the policeman in charge, Sergeant Brett, was shot. For this crime three men, Allen, Gould, and Larkin, were executed at the New Bailey, Salford, on 23 Nov.

¹⁵⁰ On 5 Aug.
¹⁵¹ An account of the visit will be found in Procter, *Manch. Streets*, 85-98.

¹⁵² This account has been compiled from Joseph Thompson's elaborate account of the first thirty-five years' history, *The Owens College*, 1886; P. J. Hartog's *The Owens College, Manch.* 1900, which gives a detailed account of the buildings and work at that date; *Manch. of To-day* (ed. C. W. Sutton), 1907.

Mr. Thompson gives the petition of the people of Manchester addressed to Parliament in 1641, praying that a university might be founded in the town; *op. cit.* 512-16.

¹⁵³ By Acts of Parliament in 1870 and 1871, rendered necessary by a movement begun some years earlier for the extension of the college.

A grant of arms was obtained in 1871. The Royal School of Medicine at Manchester, founded in 1836, was incorporated with the college in 1872. The Museum of the Natural History Society was taken over at the same time.



GENERAL VIEW OF MANCHESTER FROM MOUNT PLEASANT

(Engraved by Landseer (1802) from a Painting by W. M. Craig)

a local name.¹⁶⁴ Thus Victoria University came to be founded by royal charter in 1880, the Owens College being the first college in it. From the outset attendance at courses of lectures was required from candidates for degrees, the university being a teaching body.¹⁶⁵ University College, Liverpool, was admitted in 1884, and Yorkshire College, Leeds, in 1887. This federal constitution was dissolved in 1903, when Liverpool and Manchester became seats of separate universities, the Owens College being then incorporated with the latter under the name of the Victoria University of Manchester.¹⁶⁶

The charter defines the constitution. The governing body is the court, consisting of the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and other members, in part representative of local bodies; it appoints the council which acts as an executive committee. The studies are controlled by the senate, which consists of the professors; under it are the boards of the eight separate faculties in which degrees are given: Arts, Science, Law, Music, Commerce, Theology, Technology, and Medicine. The staff comprises forty-four professors and a large body of lecturers. Women are admitted to all degrees. Liberal endowments have been given by Manchester men and others,¹⁶⁷ and the university receives annual grants from the national treasury, the county councils of Lancashire and Cheshire, and Manchester and other local corporations.¹⁶⁸

The corporations of Manchester and Salford provide great technical and art schools. There is a training school for candidates for the Church of England ministry, and important colleges of several of the chief Nonconformist churches—Wesleyan, Primitive and Free Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, and Unitarian—have long been established on the south side of Manchester for the education of ministers.¹⁶⁹

Secondary and elementary education is well provided for by the Grammar School, the High School for girls, and a multitude of others.

Of the various social movements of the last century there may be mentioned as originating in Manchester: the Rechabite Society, founded in 1835; the

Vegetarian Society, 1847; the United Kingdom Alliance, 1853; and the Manchester Unity of Odd-fellows.¹⁶⁰ Co-operative societies were organized in 1859.

Out of the multitude of useful and distinguished men who have been associated with Manchester either by their birth or labours, notices of some will be found in the accounts of their families, or of the townships to which they belonged; for example, Hugh Oldham, Humphrey Chetham, and Thomas de Quincey. Among those whose office or work brought them to the district, may be named Dr. Dee and others of the wardens of the Collegiate Church; Bishop Fraser;¹⁶¹ John Dalton, enunciator of the atomic theory and one of the greatest chemists, who lived in Manchester from 1793 until his death in 1844;¹⁶² Thomas Henry, also a chemist of distinction, who died in 1816;¹⁶³ four distinguished engineers: Eaton Hodgkinson, who died in 1861,¹⁶⁴ Richard Roberts, who died in 1864,^{164a} Sir Joseph Whitworth, 1803–87, founder of the Whitworth scholarships,¹⁶⁵ and Sir William Fairbairn, 1789–1874;¹⁶⁶ Sir Charles Hallé, the musician, who founded the celebrated Hallé concerts in 1858;¹⁶⁷ Richard Cobden, the free-trade leader;¹⁶⁸ William Robert Whatton, who, born at Loughborough, 1790, settled in Manchester and wrote a history of the school;¹⁶⁹ John Harland, journalist, a diligent explorer of the antiquities of the city and county in which he had settled;¹⁷⁰ Thomas Jones, 1810–75, librarian of the Chetham Library for many years;¹⁷¹ John Ferriar, M.D., who became physician to the Infirmary in 1785 and died in 1815;¹⁷² Thomas Cogan, sometime master of the Grammar School, who died in 1607;¹⁷³ James Crossley, born in 1800 at Halifax, but resident in Manchester from 1816 till his death in 1883, distinguished as an essayist, antiquary, and book collector;¹⁷⁴ Richard Copley Christie, 1830–1901, another bibliophile, who was chancellor of the diocese of Manchester, professor at Owens College, and one of the Whitworth Trustees.^{174a} Andrea Crestadoro, born at Genoa in 1808, librarian of the Free Library in 1864 until his death in 1879.¹⁷⁵

¹⁶⁴ Thompson, *op. cit.* 530–42.

¹⁶⁵ A supplemental charter for medical degrees was obtained in 1883.

¹⁶⁶ The charter of 1903 and the Act of 1904 incorporating Owens College with Manchester University will be found in full in the annual *Calendar*. This volume of over 800 pages gives full information as to courses of study, &c. and an appendix of 500 pages contains the examination papers.

¹⁶⁷ Large sums have been raised by subscription. The principal individual benefactors have been Charles Frederick Beyer, Richard Copley Christie, Charles Clifton of Jersey, U.S.A., and the legatees of Sir Joseph Whitworth. The capital amounts to about £1,000,000.

¹⁶⁸ The Hulme Trustees give £1,000 a year.

¹⁶⁹ There is also a Moravian college at Fairfield to the east.

¹⁶⁰ This was a union of the lodges in the Manchester district, effected in 1810; it has extended over a great part of the kingdom, and become one of the greatest of the friendly societies.

¹⁶¹ James Fraser, second Bishop of Manchester, 1870–85; see *Dict. Nat. Biog.* and memoir by Thomas Hughes

(1887). James Prince Lee, first bishop, 1847–69, is also noticed in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; he left his library to Owens College.

¹⁶² *Ibid.*; and Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 413–15. He was from 1817 till his death president of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and many of his dissertations are printed in its *Transactions*.

¹⁶³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; he preceded Dalton as president of the Literary and Philosophical Society.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 415–18. He was an authority on the strength of materials.

^{164a} *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁶⁵ He discovered a method of producing a true plane surface, elaborated a system of standard measures and gauges, experimented on rifles and cannon. His great works were amalgamated with those of the Armstrongs at Elswick in 1897; see notice in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*; there is a biography by William Pole.

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.* He was born in Westphalia, but settled in Manchester in 1848; he was knighted in 1888 and died in 1895.

¹⁶⁸ *Life*, by John Morley, and *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He settled in Manchester in 1832;

soon afterwards began to advocate free trade, and in 1838 became a leader of the Anti-Corn Law League; sat in Parliament for various constituencies from 1841; died in 1865.

¹⁶⁹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He wrote the biographies in the first edition of Baines' *Lancs.*

¹⁷⁰ There are notices of him in his and Wilkinson's *Legends and Traditions of Lancs.*; in the *Reliq.* 1868 (by James Croston), and *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He edited *Manchester* and other works for the Chetham Society, republished Gregson's *Fragments* and Baines' *Hist. &c.* He was editor of the *Manch. Guard.*, retiring in 1860. He died at Cheetham Hill, 23 Apr. 1868.

¹⁷¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *N. and Q.* (5th Ser.), iv, 479.

¹⁷² See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Pal. Note Bk. i.*, 178; ii, 45, &c.; and for his sons; *ibid.* ii, 192.

¹⁷³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Pal. Note Bk. iii.*, 77. A later head master, also fellow of the Collegiate Church, Henry Brooke, who died in 1757, is noticed in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁷⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* There is a portrait in the Chetham Library.

^{174a} *Ibid.* ¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

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Benefactors of the town were Oliver Heywood, 1825-92,¹⁷⁶ and Herbert Philips, 1834-1905.¹⁷⁷

The list of noteworthy natives of the parish is a long one, and, as might be expected, many of the more famous have found their opportunities outside its bounds. The names¹⁷⁸ include Thomas Sorocold, 1591-1617, author of *Supplications of Saints*; ^{178a} John Booker, 1601-67, a notorious astrologer; ¹⁷⁹ Samuel Bolton, D.D., 1607-54, a Puritan divine, born in Manchester; ¹⁸⁰ John Worthington, D.D., 1618-71, master of Jesus College, Cambridge, during the Commonwealth period; ¹⁸¹ John Chorlton, Presbyterian divine, 1666-1705; ¹⁸² Henry Gore, who died in 1733, a mathematician; James Heywood, author, 1687-1722; ¹⁸³ Thomas Falkner, S.J., 1706-84, author of an account of Patagonia; ¹⁸⁴ Robert Thyer, born in 1709, was Chetham Librarian from 1732 till his death in 1781; ¹⁸⁵ Thomas Patten, a divine, 1714-90; ¹⁸⁶ Samuel Ogdin, D.D., 1716-78, Woodwardian professor at Cambridge; ¹⁸⁷ Charles White, M.D., 1728-1813, an eminent surgeon; ¹⁸⁸ John Whitaker, 1735-1808, a fanciful antiquary, who published two volumes of a *History of Manchester*; ¹⁸⁹ Thomas Barritt, 1743-1820, saddler and antiquary; ¹⁹⁰ George Hibbert, merchant and collector, 1757-1837; ¹⁹¹ John Hampson, miscellaneous writer, 1760-1817; ¹⁹² William Green, 1760-1823, the Lake artist; ¹⁹³ John Hadden Hindley, oriental scholar, 1765-1827; ¹⁹⁴ Daniel Orme, portrait painter, c. 1766-1832; ¹⁹⁵ Joseph Entwisle, the 'boy preacher,' 1767-1841; ¹⁹⁶ James Crowther, botanist, 1768-1847; ¹⁹⁷ John Allen, D.D., 1770-1845, Bishop of Ely; ¹⁹⁸ William Ford, bookseller and bibliographer, 1771-1832; ¹⁹⁹ James Townley, a Wesleyan divine, 1774-1833; ²⁰⁰ Charles Hulbert, miscellaneous writer, 1778-1857; ²⁰¹ Jabez Bunting, D.D.,

1779-1858, another celebrated Wesleyan minister; ²⁰² Samuel Clegg, gas engineer, 1781-1861; ²⁰³ Samuel Hibbert, M.D., 1782-1848, who wrote a history of the *Manchester Foundations*; in 1837 he assumed the additional surname of Ware; ²⁰⁴ Edward Hobson, botanist, 1782-1830; ²⁰⁵ George Ormerod, 1785-1873, the historian of Cheshire; ²⁰⁶ Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, portrait painter, 1787-1849; ²⁰⁷ Francis Russell Hall, D.D., theological writer, 1788-1866; ²⁰⁸ John Briggs, b. 1778, Bishop of Trachis, Vicar Apostolic of the northern district, 1836, and Bishop of Beverley 1850-60, died 1861; ²⁰⁹ James Heywood Markland, 1788-1864, antiquary; ²¹⁰ Thomas Wright, philanthropist, 1789-1875; ²¹¹ John Blackwall, zoologist, 1790-1881; ²¹² John Owens, 1790-1846, founder of Owens College; ²¹³ James Daniel Burton, Methodist preacher, 1791-1817; ²¹⁴ David William Paynter, author of tragedies, 1791-1823; ²¹⁵ William Pearman, vocalist, 1792-1824 (?); ²¹⁶ Sir Thomas Phillipps, baronet, 1792-1872, a great collector of books and manuscripts; ²¹⁷ Edward Bury, engineer, 1794-1858; ²¹⁸ Charles H. Timperley, printer and author, 1794-1846; ²¹⁹ Samuel Robinson, Persian scholar, 1794-1884; ²²⁰ Nathaniel George Philips, artist, 1795-1831; ²²¹ Thomas Heywood, 1797-1866, who edited several volumes for the Chetham Society, &c.; ²²² Alfred Ollivant, D.D., 1798-1882, who was appointed to the bishopric of Llandaff in 1847; ²²³ Elijah Hoole, orientalist, 1798-1872; ²²⁴ Richard Potter, scientific writer, 1799-1886; ²²⁵ John Stanley Gregson, 1800-37; ²²⁶ Sir Edwin Chadwick, Poor Law Commissioner and miscellaneous writer, was born at Longsight in 1800, he died in 1890; ²²⁷ Frank Stone, painter, 1800-59; ²²⁸ Henry Liverseege, 1803-29, an artist; ²²⁹ Mary Amelia Warner, actress, 1804-54; ²³⁰ William

¹⁷⁶ He was a native of Pendleton. A statue of him has been erected in Albert Square.

¹⁷⁷ He was born at Heybridge, in Staffordshire.

¹⁷⁸ These were nearly all natives of the township as well as of the parish.

^{178a} *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁷⁹ He was son of a John Booker or Bowker; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), ii, 367.

¹⁸⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* vi, 67. He was master of Christ's College, Cambridge, 1651-54.

¹⁸¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 128; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 199, 208; ii, 5. His *Diary*, &c. have been printed by the Chetham Society. Though deposed from the mastership in 1660, he conformed to the restored ecclesiastical establishment, and was beneficed in Lincolnshire.

¹⁸² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁴ *Ibid.*; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. Engl. Cath.* ii, 224. He was a convert, and laboured in the famous Jesuit settlements in Paraguay, being expelled in 1768 by the Spanish government. He joined the English province and died at Plowden in Shropshire.

¹⁸⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁷ See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Baines, *Lancs.* i, 408.

¹⁸⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Baines, op. cit. i, 409. He was one of the founders of the Manchester Lying-in Hospital, and effected a revolution in the practice of midwifery. The Town Hall (now the Reference Library) was built on the site of his house.

¹⁸⁹ See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Baines, *Lancs.* i, 410; bibliography in *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 77.

¹⁹⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* His collections may be seen in the Chetham Library.

¹⁹¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁹² *Ibid.*

¹⁹³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xiv, 101.

¹⁹⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁸ *Manch. Sch. Reg.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 43-7.

¹⁹⁹ *Ibid.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁰⁰ *Ibid.*

²⁰¹ *Ibid.*

²⁰² *Ibid.*

²⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁴ *Ibid. Pal. Note Bk.* i, 37; Procter, *Manch. Streets*, 189. His *Correspondence* was published in 1882, and contains much information about old Manchester. John Palmer, architect, who died at Chorlton in 1846, also took part in the composition of *Manch. Foundations*; Gillow, op. cit. v, 238.

²⁰⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁰⁶ *Ibid.*; *Manch. Guard. N. and Q.* no. 1024; and the biography prefixed to T. Helsby's edition of his *Cheshire*. He edited *Civil War Tracts* for the Chetham Society, and printed a volume of pedigrees called *Parentalia*.

²⁰⁷ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁹ *Ibid.*; Gillow, op. cit. i, 295. An earlier vicar apostolic (1775-80), William Walton, is said to have been a native of Manchester.

²¹⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²¹¹ *Ibid.* He was interested in reformatories and the reclamation of discharged prisoners.

²¹² *Ibid.*

²¹³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; notice in *Owens Coll. Mag.* 1878. The original seat of the college was in Quay Street. The idea of it is said to be due to another native of the town, George Faulkner, 1790-1862; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²¹⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²¹⁵ *Ibid.*

²¹⁶ *Ibid.*

²¹⁷ *Ibid.* He was created a baronet in 1821. He established a printing press at his residence, Middle Hill, Worcestershire, issuing pedigrees, &c.; afterwards he removed to Cheltenham.

²¹⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²²⁰ *Ibid.* He was a cotton manufacturer. He bequeathed his library to Owens College.

²²¹ *Ibid.*

²²² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Manch. Sch. Reg.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 74. In *Dict. Nat. Biog.* is also a notice of his elder brother the banker, Sir Benjamin Heywood, first baronet, 1793-1865.

²²³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He was Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, 1843-9. At Llandaff he restored the cathedral. He was one of the Old Testament revisers.

²²⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; he was at one time a Wesleyan missionary in India.

²²⁵ *Ibid.*

²²⁶ Author of *Gimcrackiana*; *Manch. Guard. N. and Q.* no. 41, 689.

²²⁷ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²²⁸ *Ibid.* He was father of Marcus Stone, R.A.

²²⁹ See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Procter, *Manch. Streets*, 150-62.

²³⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; her maiden name was Huddart.



MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

Harrison Ainsworth, 1805-82, novelist; ²⁸¹ Thomas Bellot, surgeon, 1806-57; ²⁸² William Harper, minor poet, 1806-57; ²⁸³ William Knight Keeling, painter, 1807-86; ²⁸⁴ James Stephenson, engraver, 1808-86; ²⁸⁵ William Rathbone Greg, 1809-81; ²⁸⁶ John Bolton Rogerson, poet, 1809-59; ²⁸⁷ Charles Christian Hennell, author, 1809-50; ²⁸⁸ Fred Lingard, musician, 1811-47; ²⁸⁹ George Aspull, musician, 1813-32; ²⁹⁰ Joseph Baxendell, astronomer and meteorologist, 1815-87; ²⁹¹ Thomas Bayley Potter, politician, 1817-98; ²⁹² John Cassell, 1817-65, temperance lecturer and publisher; ²⁹³ George John Piccope, 1818-72, an antiquary, whose collections are in the Chetham Library; Charles Brierley Garside, divine, 1818-76; ²⁹⁴ William Hepworth Dixon, 1821-79; ²⁹⁵ Isabella Banks, author of *The Manchester Man*, and other works, 1821-97; ²⁹⁶ Lydia Ernestine Becker, advocate of women's suffrage, 1827-90; ²⁹⁷ Charles Beard, Unitarian minister, 1827-88; ²⁹⁸ Shakspeare Wood, sculptor, 1827-86; ²⁹⁹ James William Whitaker, painter, 1828-76; ³⁰⁰ James Croston, editor of *Baines' History of Lancashire*, 1830-93; ³⁰¹ Constantine Alexander Ionides, connoisseur, 1833-1900; ³⁰² Henry James Byron, 1834-84, author of 'Our Boys' and other plays; ³⁰³ Walter Bentley Woodbury, 1834-85, inventor of the Woodbury-type process; ³⁰⁴ Alfred Barrett, philosophical writer, 1844-81; ³⁰⁵ John Parsons Earwaker, 1847-95, author of a history of *East Cheshire* and other antiquarian works; ³⁰⁶ John Hopkinson, optician and engineer, 1849-98. ³⁰⁷

Of minor matters to be noted there occur the institution of an omnibus in 1825, to run between Market Street and Pendleton; and the appearance of the cab in 1839. The British Association held its meetings in Manchester in 1842, 1861, and 1887.

Manchester does not seem to have had any rush-bearing of its own, but the rush carts from neighbouring towns and villages were brought to it. ³⁰⁸

At Hulme Barracks are stationed a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery and an Army Service Corps. There are numerous volunteer corps—the 7th L.V. Artillery, Hyde Road; 3rd L.R. Engineers; 2nd, 4th, and 5th V.B. Manchester Regiment, at Stretford Road, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, and Ardwick respec-

tively; and a cadet battalion; also a Royal Army Medical Corps (Vol.).

The press has long been active in Manchester. The following are the principal newspapers now issued: ³⁰⁹ Daily—the *Manchester Guardian*, Liberal, started in 1821; *Courier*, Conservative, 1825; *Evening News*, Liberal, 1868; *Evening Chronicle*, and *Daily Dispatch*; Weekly—*City News*, 1864; also the *Sunday Chronicle*, 1885; *Umpire*, 1884; and *Weekly Times*, 1857. A large number of magazines is published. *Tit Bits* first appeared in Manchester in 1881. ³¹⁰

The cathedral church of *OUR CATHEDRAL LADY, ST. GEORGE, AND ST. DENIS*, ³¹¹ while not challenging a

comparison with the great cathedrals of the country, is a fine and dignified building, preserving far more evidence of its architectural history than in the face of the sweeping restorations and rebuildings it has undergone in modern times would seem possible. A project for building an entirely new cathedral church was mooted, but abandoned, about 1881. The present church is 220 ft. long from the east face of the Lady chapel to the west face of the tower, and 116 ft. wide across the nave. It has a nave 85 ft. long, with double aisles and north and south porches, an eastern arm 82 ft. long, with north and south aisles and chapels, an eastern Lady chapel, a chapter-house on the south, and a large west tower with a west porch. From the time of its becoming a collegiate church in 1421 its history can be set forth with some completeness, and of work older than this date enough remains, or can be shown to have existed, to establish the fact that before the middle of the 14th century the church was practically as long as it is to-day, the western porch always excepted, and had north and south aisles to nave and chancel, together with a Lady chapel and a west tower. The oldest work still standing is to be found in the west arch and lower parts of the walls of the Lady chapel and in the eastern responds of the quire arcades. It dates from c. 1330, and implies a lengthening, or rebuilding, of the chancel of the old parish church at this date, with the addition of an eastern

²⁸¹ See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Pal. Note Bk. ii*, 38; Procter, *Manch. Streets*, 269. There is a presentation portrait of him in the Manchester Free Library.

²⁸² *Dict. Nat. Biog.* ²⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* His elder brothers, Robert Hyde Greg, 1795-1875, economist and antiquary, M.P. for Manchester, 1839; and Samuel Greg, 1804-76, philanthropist, are also noticed in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁸⁷ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* ²⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁹¹ *Ibid.*

²⁹³ *Ibid.*; *Pal. Note Bk. iii*, 213.

²⁹⁴ Gillow, *op. cit.* ii, 397; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁹⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He was editor of the *Athenaeum* from 1853 to 1869, and published many historical and geographical works.

²⁹⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; her maiden name was Varley.

²⁹⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰⁰ *Ibid.*

³⁰¹ The notice in the *Evening News*

stated that he was educated at Manchester Grammar School, and traded as a gingham manufacturer. He took part in the public life of the district in various ways—as a worker in Cotton Famine relief of 1862-3, the City Council (conservative member), and Anglican Church defence; he also wrote a number of popular works on the history of the district, and in 1873 was elected F.S.A. He added accounts of the parochial clergy in his edition of *Baines*. He died 1 Sept. 1893, while travelling from Manchester to his home at Prestbury.

²⁹² *Dict. Nat. Biog.* ²⁹³ *Ibid.*

²⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁹⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xiii, 143. He edited the *Ct. Leet Rec. and Constables' Acts.* for the Manchester Corporation.

²⁹⁷ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁹⁸ Alfred Burton, *Rushbearing*, and the illustration in Procter's *Manch. Streets*.

²⁹⁹ A full list is given in the Official Red Book.

³⁰⁰ The publishing office was transferred to London in 1884.

³⁰¹ For a description written about

1650 see Richard Hollinworth, *Mancunienis*, 46, 47, 119. In Hibbert-Ware's *Manch. Foundations* (1830) will be found plans of the church before and after the changes made in 1815, as well as many views of the building. A supplementary volume was issued in 1848, relating to the collocation. See also Glynn, *Lancs. Churches* (Chet. Soc.), 115-122; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xi, 21; xiv, 62. A detailed architectural description by Mr. T. Locke Worthington was issued in 1884, but the most authoritative work is the *Architectural History* by J. S. Crowther, 1893.

In 1649 in consequence of the increase of the congregations, seats were placed 'where the organs lately stood;' and eight years later through a benefaction by Richard Hollinworth, who was morning lecturer, a second gallery was built; Manch. Corp. D.

Bishop Nicholson in 1704 thought the church 'a neat and noble fabric.'

The 'evidences' of the town were in 1648 ordered to be kept in the room over the church porch; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iv, 26.

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Lady chapel, the lower parts of the walls of which still remain. The old west tower, pulled down 1864, is said to have been in part of 14th-century date, though the recorded evidence is by no means decisive on the point, but during the pulling down of the nave arcades enough re-used material of the former nave was recovered to show that it had aisles and arcades of considerable scale in the 13th century. The oldest worked stone yet found on the site is the relief of an angel holding a scroll with an inscription, perhaps 10th-century work; but with this exception no details earlier than the 13th century have come to light. The traditions of the occupation of this or a neighbouring site in Saxon times by a wooden building, though embellished by a good deal of circumstantial evidence, seem to have no more solid foundation than the similar stories told of so many ancient sites in England. There may well have been a wooden building here as elsewhere in early times, but the attempts of various local historians to identify its remains with beams at Ordsall, Trafford, Stand, &c. need not be taken seriously. A fine 13th-century church certainly existed here, and was perhaps not the first stone building on the site. It had aisles to its nave, and perhaps to its chancel also, but its plan must remain uncertain. In a building of such a scale the possibility of a cruciform plan with a central tower must always be taken into account, and it is tempting to see in the positions of the west walls of the Derby chapel, and what was once the Jesus chapel, evidences of former north and south transepts. It would be also quite in the normal course of development if it could be shown that the building of a west tower in the 14th century marked the destruction of an older central tower about that time, and the conversion of the church from a cruciform to a continuously aisled plan. Unfortunately five centuries of rebuilding and alteration have reduced any such speculations to the level of an academic exercise, and in any case there is ample interest in the architectural history of the building from the 15th century onwards.

John Huntington, first warden of the college, 1422-58, 'built the choir of Manchester Church with the aisles on both sides, being in length thirty yards, and in breadth twenty yards, from the two great pinnacles, where the organs stood betwixt, to the east end of the church.' This work seems to have followed the lines of the older building, but very little of it remains in its original position, both arcades of the quire and the north wall of its north aisle having been rebuilt late in the 15th century; so that it is only in the east walls of quire and aisles, and the south wall of the south aisle, that any of Huntington's work can now exist as he left it. The spacing of the two eastern bays of the south wall of the south aisle, 12 ft. 9 in. from centre to centre, is practically that of four of the six bays of the Derby chapel, and if it be assumed that the width of the third bay of the south aisle, containing the entrance to the chapter-house, preserves that of the bay which opened to a chapter-house built at this place by Huntington, there is space between it and the west end of the aisle for three more bays of about 12 ft. 9 in. each. This dimension, then, probably represents the normal width of the bays of Huntington's aisles, and makes it possible that some of the bays of this width in the outer walls of the chapels after-

wards added to the aisles may be in part Huntington's work moved outwards and reset.

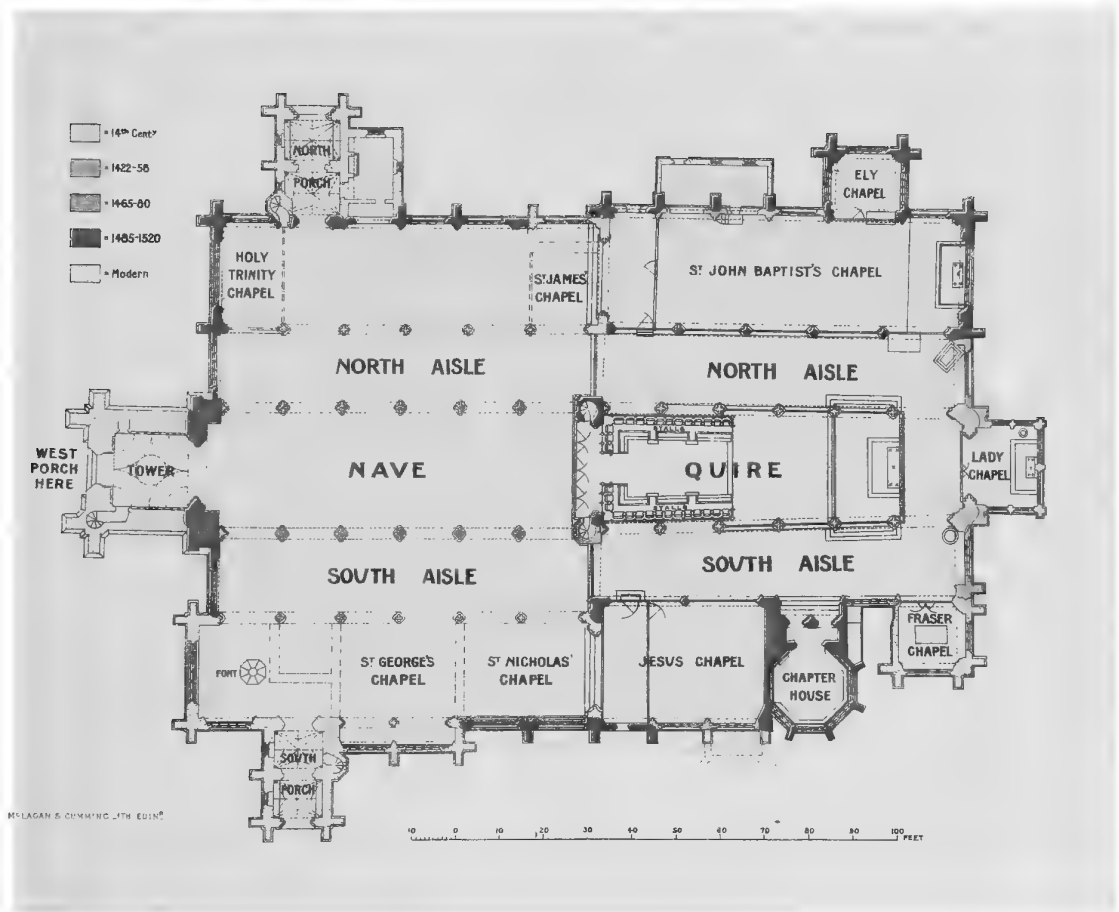
The main arcades are of six bays, with an average width of 13 ft. 5 in. from centre to centre. At the east end, where they abut on the responds of the 14th-century work, there is a width of 22 ft. across the main span, but at the west of the quire the width is 25 ft. 3 in. This irregularity is evidently due to a desire to get as great a width as possible for the stalls of the collegiate quire, and is, as it seems, the work of James Stanley, the second warden of that name, after 1485. The details of the arcades, however, are of earlier character than would have been the case if they had been built anew at this time, and it must be concluded that the arcades are Huntington's work reset, and adapted to the later arrangements.

Huntington died in 1458, and Ralph Langley, who became warden in 1465, carried on the general scheme of rebuilding. Till his time the nave seems to have been of 13th-century date, and in order to bring it into harmony with the new quire he rebuilt it from the ground, using up a good deal of the old materials. His work has been even more unfortunate than that of his predecessor, the outer walls of his nave-aisles having been entirely removed in later alterations, while the north and south arcades of his nave are now represented by faithful but entirely modern copies, and only the south arcade occupies its original position. The details of the work are evidently inspired by those of Huntington's quire, and are of the same excellent and refined style. When in 1883 both arcades of the nave were taken down, it became evident that the north arcade had been previously taken down and rebuilt, its jointing being much inferior to that of the south arcade. The nave is not on the same axis as the tower, but it is clear from the position of the south arcade that it was so at first, and it was doubtless at the rebuilding of the north arcade that the irregularity came into being, the arcade being set up a little to the north of its former line. The object of this widening was to make the nave symmetrical with the quire after its rearrangement by Stanley, and the rebuilding is no doubt due to him. The panelling on the east wall of the tower must also be part of his work, and it is probable, in spite of a tradition that the tower was in the main the work of George West, warden, about 1518, that Stanley completed this part of the church also.

The general development of the church, up to this point, followed without material difference the scheme common to so many Lancashire churches, which consists of a long clearstoried chancel and nave with north and south aisles, a west tower, and a pair of stair turrets at the junction of chancel and nave. The north stair turret must have been rebuilt when the nave was widened northward, and the chancel-arch must also be of Stanley's work, but the south turret may be of Langley's time. It is to be noted that the diameter of the stair it contains is 4 ft. 6 in., as compared with 5 ft. in the north turret.

In the 15th century the church began to be enlarged by the addition of chantry chapels. The first to be built was that of St. Nicholas, or the Trafford chantry, on the south of the two east bays of the south aisle of the nave; its date seems doubtful, but the original of the present building was probably set up in 1486. Next came the

PLAN OF MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.



Trinity chapel, built by William Radcliffe of Ordsall, about 1498, at the west of the former north porch of the nave, whose site is now included in the outer north aisle. In 1506 the Jesus chapel, or Byrom chantry, filling the space between the Trafford chapel and the chapter-house, was built by Richard Bexwicke. The small Hulme chapel adjoined it on the south-east. In 1507 St. James's chapel, afterwards called the Strangers chapel, was built at the north-east of the nave, by one of the Hulmes of Halton, or by one of the Chetham family. In 1508 St. George's chapel was built by William Galey to the west of St. Nicholas's chapel. There appears to be no precise record of the building of the north chapel of the nave, between St. James's chapel and the old north porch. In 1513 the large Derby chapel was finished and dedicated in honour of St. John the Baptist by James Stanley, fifth warden, on the north side of the north aisle of the quire, equal in length to it, and 24 ft. wide. The Ely chapel, opening northward from the second bay of this chapel, was finished in 1515 by Sir John Stanley, son of the warden, who became Bishop of Ely in 1506. The Lady chapel, built early in the 14th century, is said to have been rebuilt in 1518 by George West, warden 1516-28, but this seems doubtful from the slender architectural evidence which remains. The chapel seems to have been again rebuilt in the 18th century, with tracery which was a curious copy of 14th-century work, and all the external stonework has since been renewed.

The college was dissolved in 1547, but re-established in 1553; the fabric of the church probably did not suffer any serious damage at this date. Again dissolved in 1646, it was again re-established under Charles II, and through the 17th and 18th centuries underwent a good deal of repair in its external stonework. In 1815 a barbarous work of mutilation, in the name of repair, was begun, all the internal stonework of the nave and clearstory, with the north aisle, chancel-arch, and tower-arch, being hacked over with picks and then covered with a coat of cement, completely destroying the old face of the stonework and seriously weakening the arches. The screens in the nave chapels were also destroyed and the roofs of the aisles hacked about and covered with plaster. Galleries were set up in the nave, and the irregular line of arches separating the southern chapels from the south aisle of the nave was destroyed and replaced by a uniform arcade which when finished was coated like the older work with cement.

A series of repairs undertaken in a very different spirit, but even more far-reaching in the matter of destroying the old work, began in 1863 with a rebuilding of the west tower, nothing of the former tower beyond part of its east wall being preserved. In 1870 the external masonry of the clearstory, which had been entirely renewed as lately as 1855, was again renewed, and the design altered in several particulars, and in 1872 the main arcades of the nave were taken down and rebuilt in new stone, accurately copying the old. The south porch, which had been rebuilt late in the 17th century by a Manchester merchant named Bibby, was partly reconstructed in 1871, and entirely rebuilt in 1891, while the present north porch dates from 1888, and a baptistry was

added at the west end of the south range of nave chapels in 1892.

The arcade between these chapels and the south aisle, built in 1815, was rebuilt in 1885; the corresponding arcade on the north side of the north aisle was also taken down and rebuilt about the same time, and the east walls of the chapels of St. James and St. Nicholas were removed in 1882-4, and arches put in their place. The north wall of the former chapel was also destroyed, and rebuilt in a line with that of the Trinity chapel. The Fraser chapel, opening on the south of the east bay of the south aisle of the chancel, was built in 1887, and the latest addition to the plan is the large porch built in front of the west face of the west tower in 1900. With such a history it is not to be wondered at that there is not an inch of old stonework on the outside of Manchester Cathedral; but, new as it is, the whole surface is toned down to a uniform blackness by the smoke-laden air of the city.^{261a}

DETAILED DESCRIPTION.—The Lady chapel is only 15 ft. deep, and is lighted on three sides by pairs of two-light windows, with tracery which appears to be a clumsy copy of 14th-century work. The bases of its east, north, and south walls may well be of this date, and its west arch of three moulded orders with engaged filleted shafts in the jambs is good work of c. 1330. On the west face of the wall above it is a panelled four-centred arch, which seems to be marked as the work of Warden Huntington by his rebus of a hunting scene and a tun, and the chapel is separated from the 'retroquire' by a wooden screen much restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, but preserving some old work, including a St. George over the door. It probably dates from the recorded founding of a chantry here by Warden West in 1518.

The present arrangement of the eastern arm of the church is that the two western bays are taken up by the quire stalls, and the altar stands between the eastern pair of columns of the main arcades, against a modern stone reredos, while screens inclose the quire and presbytery on both sides. The back of the reredos is covered by a piece of tapestry made in 1661, and representing the deaths of Ananias and Sapphira. The lower parts of the screens, and the altar rails, are in wrought ironwork of the 18th century, of very good detail, while the upper parts are of late Gothic woodwork. The stalls are very fine examples of the same period, having been finished about 1508. There are twelve on each side, and three returned stalls at the west on either side of the quire entrance, making thirty in all. The arms of de la Warr occur on a bench-end, in reference to the founder of the college, and on two others are a quarterly coat of Stanley, Man, Lathom, and a checky coat which seems to refer to Joan Goushill wife of Sir Thomas Stanley, ob. 1458. An eagle's claw on one of the misericordes is a Stanley badge, and the legend of the eagle and child is on one of the bench-ends which bears the Stanley arms. Another shield has a chevron between seven nails and in chief the letters I B, for John Bexwicke, impaling the arms of the Mercers' Company.

The stalls have tall and rich canopies in two stages, and a coved cresting with hanging open tracery, the

^{261a} A complete list of the repairs between 1638 and 1884 will be found in T. L. Worthington's *Historical Account of the Cathedral Church of Manchester* (pp. 49-51).

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details being different on the two sides, and there are carved foliate bosses on the carved arms of the seats, and a very fine series of carved misericordes. Some of these have allusions to the Stanley family, but the majority belong to the type of secular and often humorous subjects common on these carvings. They are of very great merit in some instances, though, unfortunately, a good deal broken. The hare cooking the hunter and his dog, the pilgrim robbed by monkeys, the man who has broken his wife's cooking-pot, two men playing backgammon, &c., are among the best of them.

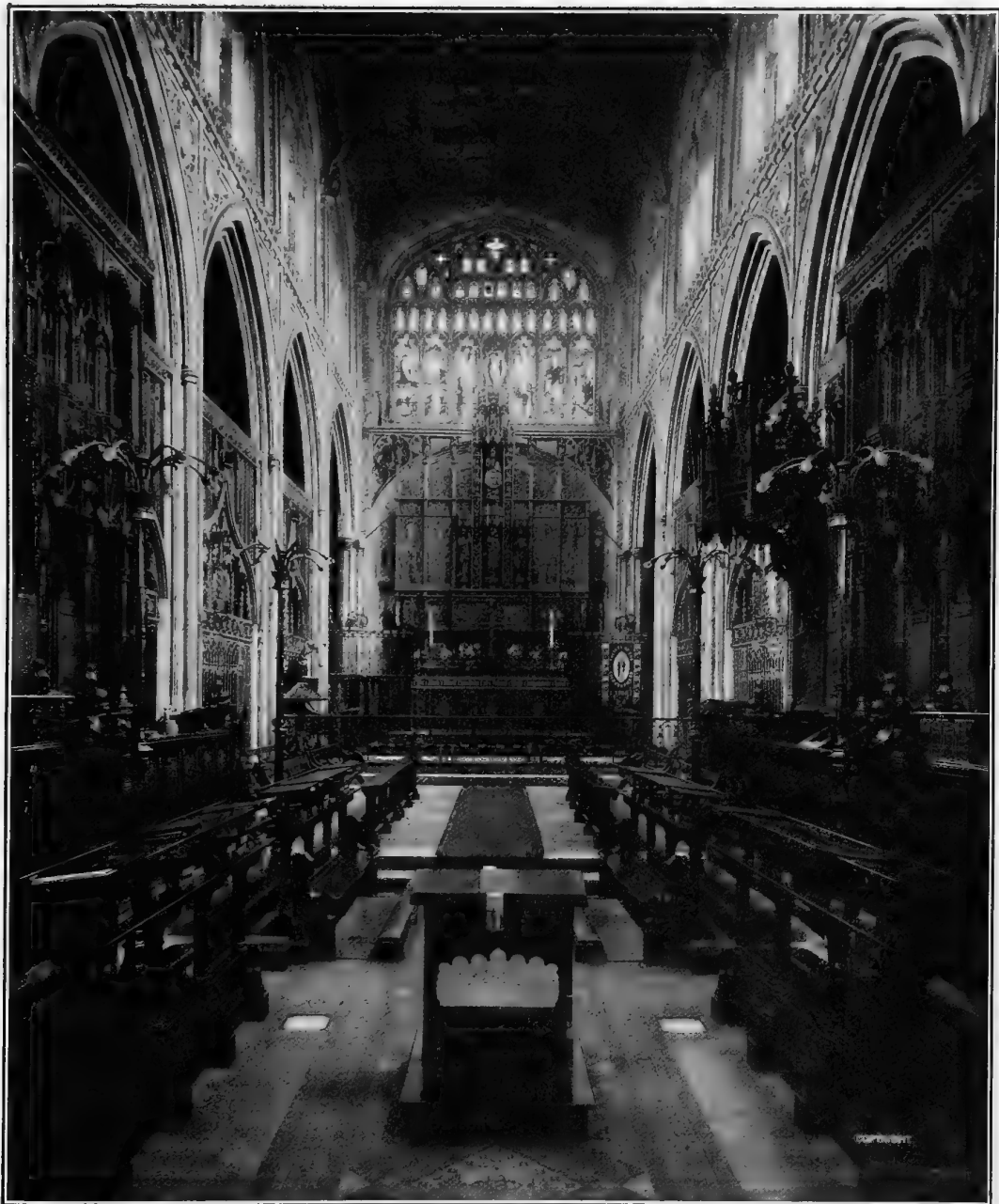
The quire arcades, which have been already referred to as perhaps being Huntington's work, have panelled spandrels and a line of cresting over the arches. Slender shafts run up from the piers to clustered capitals at the springing of the clearstory windows, which are of five cinquefoiled lights with tracery. From the capitals, on which stand eagles bearing shields, spring the cusped braces of the low-pitched roof, with its rich traceried panels and carved bosses at the intersections of the heavy moulded timbers. Huntington's rebus occurs on the roof, and at the repairs carried out by Mr. Crowther evidence was found that some of the timbers were parts of a differently-arranged roof, re-used by Stanley, and probably belonging to Huntington's quire, which must have had a clearstory of much the same height as at present. It seems to have had in each bay a pair of two-light windows instead of the present arrangement. Two dates, 1638 and 1742, are cut on the roof, marking repairs done in those years.

At the west of the quire is the screen, a fine piece of woodwork which has been a good deal restored, the coved canopy and front of the loft having been added by Scott in 1872. On the loft stands the organ, given in that year, and replacing one made in 1684 by Father Smith, and renewed in 1742.

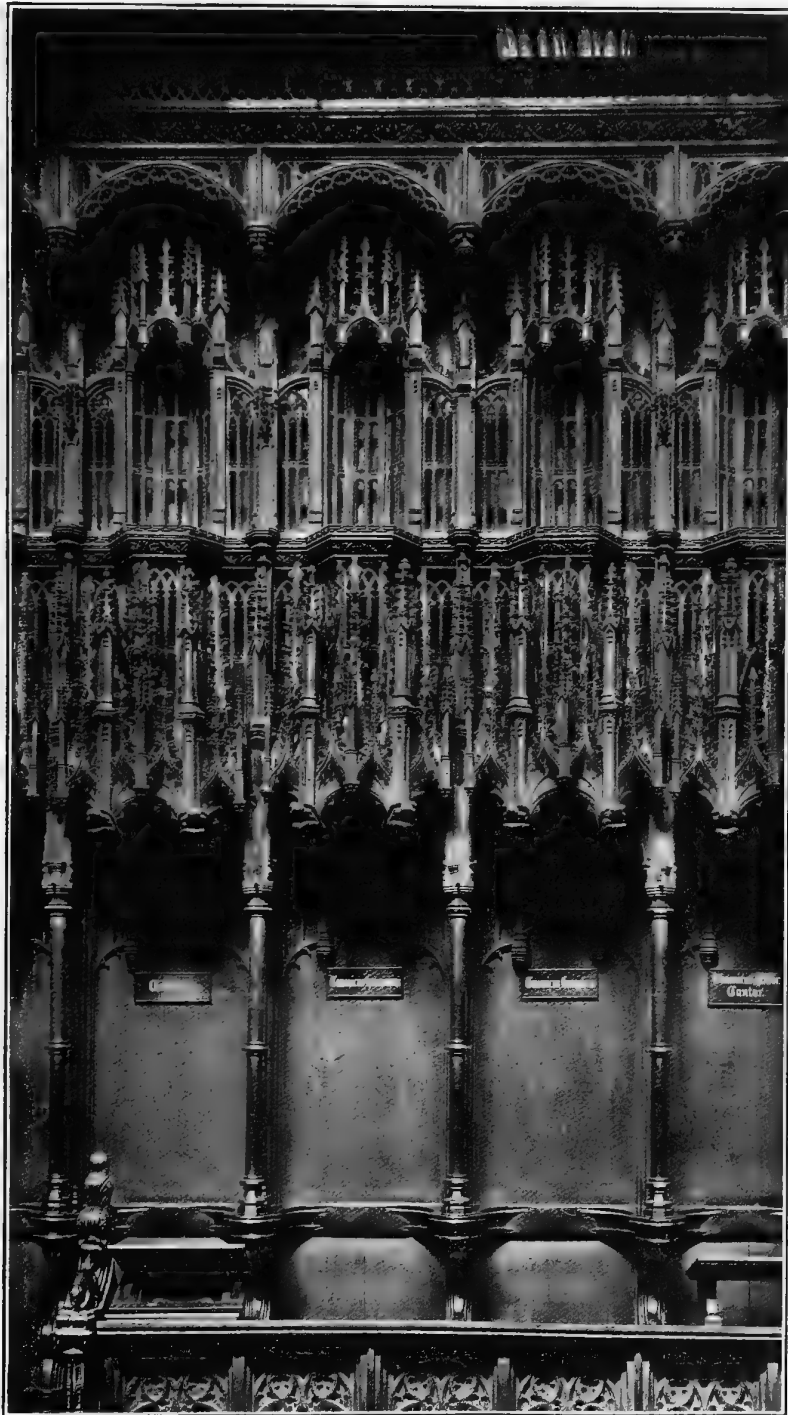
The Derby chapel, or Chapel of St. John the Baptist, is separated from the north aisle of the quire by an arcade of five bays with four-centred arches, and details which are much plainer than those of the main arcades of the quire. Its north elevation does not correspond to the arcade, being of six unequal bays, each set in a wall arcade of excellent detail, perhaps Huntington's work reused. The first, third, fourth, and fifth bays contain four-light windows flanked on the inside by blank tracery and canopied niches, filling up the remaining spaces within the wall arcades, whose arches also form the heads of the windows. On the outside the blank tracery does not occur, and the windows in consequence have segmental heads. At the west the chapel opens by a wide arch and a flight of four steps to the north chapel of the nave, the site of the former chapel of St. James. The chapel is closed in by contemporary wooden screens, the entrance being from the south-west, where, over the door, are the arms of Sir John Stanley, son of Warden Stanley, impaling the quartered coat of Handforth, with a modern inscription on brass giving the date of its completion as 1513. The Ely chapel, opening from the north-east of the Derby chapel, is entered through a screen of early 16th-century date, moved here from St. James's chapel, and was completed after Warden Stanley's death by Sir John Stanley, being intended to contain his tomb. The tomb now in the chapel is a copy made in 1859 of the original altar-tomb, and on it is fixed the mutilated brass figure of

Stanley in his episcopal dress as Bishop of Ely. The design of the chapel harmonizes with the Derby chapel, but being wider from east to west than the other bays, it has a north window of five lights instead of four. The eastern bay of the south aisle of the quire opens southward to the chapel, built in 1890 in memory of Bishop Fraser and containing his tomb; while the second bay, with its four-light south window, resembles the north side of the Derby chapel, and probably preserves the old design of Huntington's aisle, though the masonry is for the most part renewed. The third bay contains the entrance to the chapter-house, probably the work of Stanley, and consisting of two deeply-recessed four-centred doorways set in a wide panelled recess. The chapter-house itself is octagonal, with a modern wooden vault, and is lighted by four-light windows in its four outer faces; its present design is probably due to Stanley, though Huntington seems to have built a chapter-house here, which, according to some evidence quoted in Mr. Worthington's book on the cathedral, was octagonal as at present. The foundations, however, of part of a square building are said to have been found here, and are claimed as Huntington's chapter-house, and it can only be said that, no further investigation being at present possible, the question must be left as a contested point. The remainder of the aisle is taken up by a library, vestry, and passage, occupying the area of the old Jesus chapel. Its use as a library dates from the end of the 16th century, when its then owners, the Pendletons, sold it to the city of Manchester. The small Hulme chapel which opened southward from its east bay, after being rebuilt in 1810, has been pulled down, and no trace of it now exists. A door opens from the library to the chapter-house, which is panelled in oak with seats round the walls, and a chair for the bishop on the south side. From the crown of the vault hangs a fine chandelier.

The nave arcades, the history of which has already been given, are of six bays, and faithfully reproduce Langley's work, which they succeed. In general design they closely resemble the arcades of the quire, having the same traceried spandrels and line of cresting over the arches; but the detail is simpler, though still very effective. The clearstory windows are of five lights, and before restoration were entirely without cusps; these have, however, been added in the new work. Externally their effect is richer than that of the clearstory of the eastern arm, as there is tracery in the spandrels over the windows and pairs of angels holding shields at the bases of the pinnacles which mark each bay, neither of which features occurs to the east of the chancel arch. The turrets flanking this arch break the long line of windows very satisfactorily, rising above the parapets and ending in crocketed spirelets, while internally they make a very effective feature, masking the junction between the nave and quire arcades, and by their size and solidity atoning for the rather insignificant chancel-arch. The nave clearstory seems to have had much the same history as that of the quire, and as built by Langley probably had two windows in each bay, an arrangement altered to that which now obtains at Stanley's rebuilding of the north arcade. This was deduced by Mr. Crowther from the evidence of re-used timbers found by him in the nave roof, which had been adapted to the wider span caused by the setting back of the north arcade.



MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL : THE QUIRE



MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL : STALLS IN THE QUIRE

There are practically no remains of old work in the aisles and chapels of the nave. St. James's chapel, at the east end of the outer north aisle, has entirely disappeared. It was built about 1507, before the present Derby chapel, and originally had a five-light east window, and the plinth of its east wall is said to remain beneath the present floor-level. It was afterwards called the Strangeways chapel, and Hollinworth^{261b} tells us that there was in it a picture of the Resurrection, and beneath it an inscription reciting a pardon of 26,026 days for all who there said five paters, five aves, and a credo. A piscina was found at the south-east angle of the chapel when it was taken down, and has been replaced near its old position. The chapel was narrower than the outer north aisle, but its north wall has now been carried out to the same line as the rest. The Trinity chapel, at the west end of the aisle, has also left no traces of its arrangements. The north porch, built in 1888 in memory of Mr. James Craven, is a very good piece of modern work, with a stone vault in two bays and an upper story used as a muniment room, and built entirely of stone; to the east of the porch is a registry office.

On the south side of the nave the south wall of the chapel of St. Nicholas, at the south-east, stands on its original line, but has been entirely renewed, and the south porch and south-west baptistery are modern additions. The old south porch stood opposite the fifth bay of the modern arcade. It was of a single story, built in 1685 by one Bibby, and afterwards rebuilt by the parish; it seems, however, to have retained some 13th-century detail, and the springers of a vault of that date. The present south porch follows in general design the north porch, being vaulted in two bays with a parvis over.

In St. George's chapel, west of St. Nicholas's chapel, hung an image of St. George, and in Hollinworth's time the chapel was called the Radcliffe chapel; the arcade on the south side, carrying on the line of the south wall of the chapel of St. Nicholas, is a modern insertion.

The west tower retains nothing of its old masonry except its east arch and the wall in which it is set, ornamented with shallow cinquefoiled stone panelling, which is hacked over to make a key for the cement coat put on it in 1815 and since removed. The old tower stood till 1863, and was of four stages, 124 ft. high, with a panelled parapet and groups of three pinnacles at each angle, and a smaller pinnacle in the middle of each face. The belfry windows were pairs of two-light openings with transoms and tracery, the wall over them being panelled in continuation of the tracery, with recesses for images on either side. The west doorway was two-centred with continuous mouldings, and over it was a fine five-light window with a transom and tracery, the buttresses on either side of the window having canopied niches at this level. The present tower is some 15 ft. higher than its predecessor, 139 ft. as against 124 ft., but is otherwise not unlike it, except in the presence of elaborate clock-faces below the belfry stage. Its outline is good, and forms a welcome contrast to its rather prosaic surroundings, the westward fall of the ground adding

largely to its effect of height. In late years a large porch has been built on to its west face, coming up to the street frontage. The general exterior of the church at the present time is so much disfigured by its blackness that it is difficult to appreciate its good points. The same building set in a clean country town would command a great deal of admiration, but here it has to pay the penalty of its position in a great manufacturing city. With the interior, however, the case is different, and the dull light often adds immensely to the dignity of the nave, with its four ranges of columns and richly carved roofs. Some of the modern glass in the nave clearstory is of very fine colour, and the magnificent quire stalls and screen would be imposing in any church. The nave was formerly full of galleries, the oldest being on the south side, set up in 1617 by Humphrey Booth. The Strangeways gallery on the north, and the Chetham gallery on the west, were both made in 1660, and in 1698 another at the north-west was added. The last of the galleries was removed in 1884, to the great benefit of the general effect.

A little old glass in the east window of the chapter-house is all that is left of what must once have been a very rich adornment. There are figures of our Lady, St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. George, and a few smaller pieces. Some glass from the cathedral is now in the chancel of Messingham Church, Lincs. A good deal was surviving in the 17th century, and Hollinworth mentions St. Michael and angels in the east window of the south aisle, and St. Augustine and St. Ambrose in the corresponding window on the north: presumably the quire aisles are meant. At the 'uppermost end of the outmost north ally,' near St. James's chapel, was a window with the Trinity and the Crucifixion.²⁶²

The church has lost most of the many monuments which it formerly possessed, such as the two alabaster effigies of Radcliffes mentioned by Hollinworth on the north side of the quire. Warden Huntington's brass, 1458, formerly in the middle of the quire, was afterwards put in a vault below, but in 1907 was replaced in the quire, and retains his figure in Mass vestments, with the very fitting inscription on a scroll, 'Domine dilexi decorem domus tue.' Warden Stanley's brass has been already mentioned, and in the chapter-house is a triangular brass plate surrounded by shields of arms, commemorating the Ordsalls of Ordsall Hall.^{262a} An interesting but quite modern seated figure of Humphrey Chetham, founder of the hospital and library, set up in 1853, is at the east end of the north aisle of the quire, and in the south aisle is a copper plate in a carved oak frame to Warden Heyrick, 1667. On the back of the north range of quire stalls are fastened two brass plates to Antony Mosley, 1607, and Oswald Mosley, 1630, and there are a number of good 18th-century monuments in various parts of the church. There are recent monuments to Hugh Birley, M.P. for Manchester, Thomas Fleming, 1852, and Dean Maclure. Two early sculptured stones were found during the restorations, and there are brasses in the chapter-house and library.²⁶³

^{261b} *Mancuniensis*, 1656.

²⁶² See a paper by Rev. H. A. Hudson in *Proc. Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxv (1907).

^{262a} For the Radcliffe brasses see *Proc. Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* ix, 90.

²⁶⁸ See *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 205, for notes taken between 1591 and 1636; Thornely, *Lancs. and Ches. Brasses*, 15, 39, 113; and *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxiii, 172, for the ancient

sculpture of St. Michael. There are copies of monumental inscriptions and gravestones in the interior and the graveyard in the Owen MSS.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The present organ in its Gothic case set on the roof-loft succeeds one made by Father Smith about 1684. This, after having been sent to St. Saviour's Church, Chetham, was returned to the cathedral, and set up in the north aisle of the quire.

The list of cathedral plate includes—

Two chalices, 1584-5, each inscribed, 'This belongs to the Collegiate Church of Manchester.'

Two chalices, 1626, each inscribed, 'Given to the Church of Manchester by Margarett Nugent, Widdowe, 1626.'

Three patens, 1676-7, each inscribed, 'This belongs to the Collegiate Church of Manchester, and was bought at ye parish charge, Anno Dom. 1676.' Almsdish, 1675-6, same inscription as patens, but date-letter a year earlier.

Small flagon, 1697-8, with the mark of Peter Harracke; no inscription.

Pitcher flagon, 1701, inscribed, 'The gift of Mrs. Mary Holbrook to the Collegiate Church of Manchester 1701,' with the mark of John Ruslem.

Four large flagons, 1707-8, 17 in. high, with mark of Nathaniel Lock, each inscribed, 'Deo et ecclesiae Mancuniensi Sacrum anno 1708. Johannes Sandiford D.D.D.' Two patens, same marks and inscriptions.

Almsdish, 1715, inscribed, 'The gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Cartwright, Widdow, to ye Collegiate Church of Manchester, Anno Dom. 1715.'

Chalice, 1875, given in memory of Canon Richson by an unknown donor. Silver gilt.

Four beaker cups made for the Scots church of the Scots Factors at Campvere, Holland, in 1620 (no marks), presented by Earl Egerton of Tatton. They are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and bear Latin and English inscriptions, the latter reading:

1. According zeal off factors at Campheir
2. Gives us four coups for the Lord's table heir
3. The year of God a thousand with sax hunder
4. And twenty in Janvar, Macduff being minister.

There is a ring of ten bells, five being dated 1706.²⁶⁴

The registers begin in 1573.²⁶⁵

The endowment of St. Mary's *ADVOWSON* Church at Manchester is recorded in Domesday Book.²⁶⁶ Rather more than a century later the rector is named.²⁶⁷ In addition to the parish, there was a deanery of Manchester, and several of the early deans are known; their position with regard to the parish church, however, is not ascertained; they may have been the chaplains in charge.²⁶⁸ The original endowment was the plough-land in Newton referred to above; to this Albert Grelley the elder added four oxgangs from his demesne, supposed to be the land afterwards called Kirkmanshulme, which, though detached, was considered part of the township of Newton; the church had also some land between Deansgate and the Irwell, known as the Parsonage land. In 1282 the value of the rectory was estimated as 200 marks,²⁷¹ though in the official taxation of nine years later it is given as less than half that sum, viz. £53 6s. 8d.²⁷² The value of the ninth of the sheaves, wool, &c., was returned as 60 marks in 1341.²⁷³

The patronage of the church descended with the manor until the confiscation of the college endowments in 1547; on the refounding by Mary it was assumed by the Crown.²⁷⁴

The church was made collegiate in 1421-2 by Thomas, Lord La Warre, the rector and patron, in honour of St. Mary, St. Denis, and St. George.²⁷⁵ The tithes were appropriated to its maintenance, and the old manor-house and certain lands were given to increase the endowment, £3,000 being set apart for building a suitable residence on the site of the manor-house.²⁷⁶ The new foundation consisted of a warden or master, eight fellows or chaplains, four clerks or deacons, and six choristers.²⁷⁷ In 1534 the revenue from lands was £40 5s. 3d., and from tithes £186 7s. 2d.; payments of £13 1s. 6d. had

²⁶⁴ For the bells see *Lancs. and Ches. Antig. Soc.* xvii, 75-86.

²⁶⁵ Extracts ranging between 1573 and 1750 have been printed by Mr. John Owen, 1879. The Owen MSS. in the Free Reference Library include two transcripts (one alphabetically arranged) of the 16th to 18th-century portions.

²⁶⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 287. A speculation as to a possible change of site may be read in *Lancs. and Ches. Antig. Soc.* xxiii, 96-7.

²⁶⁷ W. Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 331.

²⁶⁸ Jordan, Dean of Manchester, occurs in 1177, when he was fined for some offence against the forest laws; *ibid.* 38. In 1193-4 he rendered account of £20 'for the service of Count John'; *ibid.* 78, 92, 97.

Geoffrey, Dean of Manchester, attested a Grelley deed about 1200; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xvii, 42. G. Dean of Manchester, perhaps the same, occurs about 1240; *Wballey Coucher* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 601. See also Booker, *Birch* (Chet. Soc.), 231.

Randle, the dean in 1294, was chet to a grant of land in Ancoats; Trafford deed quoted by Canon Raines. He was no doubt the same as Randle de Welhum, dean; Booker, *Prestrwich*, 250.

²⁶⁹ William Knight, archdeacon of Chester, held the deanery in 1534; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 224. In later times

(it has been asserted) the dean's office was annexed to the rectory or wardenship, because the charter of Charles I speaks of the wardens as 'installed into the wardenship or deanship of that church.' In 1594, however, the rural dean was Thomas Richardson, and Bishop Bridgeman (between 1619 and 1636) reserved the deaneries of Manchester and Amounderness as preferments for his chaplains; Dansey, *Horae Decanicae Rurales*, ii, 375, 381.

²⁷⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 57. The gift was made between 1154 and 1162 and was in free alms.

²⁷¹ *Ibid.* 249, 250.

²⁷² *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 249.

²⁷³ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 39. The details are thus recorded: Manchester, 22 marks; Salford with Broughton, 52s.; Cheetham, 10s.; Hulme by Manchester, 10s.; Chorlton, 10s.; Stretford, 46s. 8d.; Reddish, 52s. 4d. These sums, however, amount to less than 35 marks.

²⁷⁴ The list of rectors and wardens gives evidence of this. Thomas West, Lord La Warre, died in 1554 seised of the manor of Manchester and the advowson of the church; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.

The Crown seems to have exercised the patronage from the refounding of the college in 1557, and expressly claimed it

in the charters of Elizabeth and of Charles I.

²⁷⁵ Half a century ago it was supposed that the nave was the representative of the old parochial church of St. Mary, while the chancel was the new collegiate church.

²⁷⁶ The ancient rectory house is supposed to have been in Deansgate, on the church land there.

²⁷⁷ The erection of the college, with the appropriation of the rectory, is recorded in the Lichfield Epis. Registers, Heyworth, x, fol. 61. See also *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 167. Before the change was made the parishioners were summoned and gave their consent; Hollinworth, *Mancuniensis*, 40, 41. The king's licence (printed in Hibbert-Ware, *Foundations*, i, 38-40) was granted on 22 May 1421; and the Bishop of Lichfield's decree is dated 5 August 1421. On 9 May 1422 the rector-patron paid 200 marks for the royal licence to appropriate the rectorial tithes and possessions to the endowment of the new college; Raines, *Wardens* (Chet. Soc.), 13, 14. The pope's confirmation was obtained in 1426; *Lancs. and Ches. Antig. Soc.* xxiv, 11-20. All the members of the foundation were required to reside and keep hospitality. Two of the priests were to serve the parish, and all the rest were bound to keep the choir daily; Raines, *Chant* (Chet. Soc.), i, 8.



MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL : THE NAVE, SHOWING SCREEN AND ORGAN

to be made, and the clear value therefore was £213 10s. 11d. The warden received £20, and each of the eight fellows or vicars £4, so that a large sum remained for the minor officers and the general expenses of maintenance.²⁷⁸

The college was dissolved in 1547 under Edward VI, and its lands were confiscated; ²⁷⁹ it was, however, refounded on the old lines by Mary in 1557, and parts of its lands in Newton and Kirkmanshulme which still remained in the Crown, as also the rectorial tithes, were given back to it.²⁸⁰ As Mary's refoundations were again confiscated at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign ²⁸¹ the position of Manchester College was doubtful; it was not actually seized by the Crown, though plundered indirectly, and in 1578 was formally refounded by the queen.²⁸² The name was changed to Christ's College; the warden and four fellows constituted the foundation, and were to appoint two chaplains or vicars to visit the sick, administer the sacrament and other divine services; also four laymen and four children skilled in music were to sing, say prayers, read chapters, and continue other divine exercises in the collegiate church. The warden was to receive 4s. for each day he was present and resident; each fellow 16d. each day he was present; ²⁸³ a chaplain 6½d. a day, a chorister 4½d., and a singing boy 2½d. The

warden and subwarden were to have a house rent-free.

On account of various abuses it became necessary in 1635 to obtain a new charter, refounding the college; ²⁸⁴ and this charter—except during the Commonwealth, when Manchester, like other collegiate foundations, was suppressed ²⁸⁵—continued in force until the foundation of the bishopric of Manchester in 1847,²⁸⁶ when the church became the cathedral, and its warden the dean, other consequent changes being made.

The Commonwealth Surveyors in 1650 found the warden and fellows in nominal possession of lands in Deansgate, Newton, and Kirkmanshulme, of a total rent of £46, with the benefit of fines; the payment had recently been stopped 'by order.' The tithes were estimated at the clear value of £550; the greater part of these had also been detained. The warden, one of the fellows, and another minister were in charge of the parish church, being 'godly preachers.'²⁸⁷

With the growth of the town the value of the church lands constantly increased. They are now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who, after making the regulated payments to the dean, canons, and others, and providing for the maintenance of the services, devote the remainder to various ecclesiastical purposes in the neighbourhood.²⁸⁸

The following is a list of the rectors, wardens, and deans :—²⁸⁹

RECTORS				
Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy	
c. 1200 . . .	Albert de Nevill ²⁹⁰	---	---	
oc. 1291 . . .	William de Marchia ²⁹¹	---	---	
oc. 1295 . . .	Walter de Langton ²⁹²	---	---	

²⁷⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 224. The site of the college was valued at 30s. a year. A rent resolute of 18d. was due to Lord La Warre for certain of the estates in Manchester; fees of £4 and £5 were paid to the seneschal and bailiff; and £2, £1, and £1 respectively were paid to the bishop and archdeacon of Chester and to Lichfield Cathedral.

²⁷⁹ Edward was in this carrying out his father's designs. The college building, now Chetham's Hospital, was granted to the Earl of Derby, and other grants were probably made. The warden and fellows received pensions.

²⁸⁰ Pat. 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary, pt. 11, 15 July 1557. George Collier was appointed warden or master, John Cuppage and Lawrence Vaux chaplains, and they were to choose the six other priests who were to be their fellow chaplains.

²⁸¹ By an Act passed in the first year of her reign.

²⁸² The charter is printed in Hibbert-Ware's *Manch. Foundations*, i, 89-99. It recites that the college 'is deemed in the judgment of divers to be quite dissolved and so come into our hands, or else is not so effectually ratified and confirmed in all points as were to be wished.' Mary simply restored the old foundation; but Elizabeth reduced the staff of fellows and choristers, perhaps on account of the waste of revenues which had gone on. A vacant fellowship was to be filled by the election of the warden and surviving fellows.

A notice of the tithe corn book of 1584 is given in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxii, 170.

²⁸³ The warden was, however, allowed three months' absence each year, without

loss of revenue, and each fellow fifteen days each quarter.

²⁸⁴ Hibbert-Ware, op. cit. i, 152-67, 402-12. The stipends were thus fixed: Warden £70, each fellow £35, chaplain £17 10s. and other accustomed profits, lay-clerk £10, and singing boy £5; to be increased or diminished according to the revenue. Residence was required, and fines were fixed for absence or neglect of duty.

A number of interesting letters from Richard Johnson, one of the fellows, relating to the new charter, are printed in the *Life of Humphrey Chetham* (Chet. Soc.), 45-70.

²⁸⁵ This was done under the Act suppressing deans and chapters, but its legality was questioned at the time. In 1649 'the chapterhouse door and the college chest were broke open and the college deeds were seized on by some soldiers and sent up to London'; Holinworth, *Mancuniensis*, 123.

²⁸⁶ See *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 96. The Act was 10 & 11 Vict. cap. 108. A preliminary Act was passed in 1840 (3 & 4 Vict. cap. 113), which sanctioned the proposals of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, made in 1838 (published in the *Lond. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 1839), for the creation of the see and the conversion of the church into a cathedral with dean and chapter.

²⁸⁷ *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 4.

²⁸⁸ A balance sheet of the account of the chapter estates is printed in the *Manchester Diocesan Dir.* The gross income is about £45,000, of which £1,400 is from the tithe rent charges, and over £34,000 from rents of lands. The expenses of management, taxes, &c., absorb

over £5,000; the dean and canons £4,400; and the church services nearly £2,000; some £30,000 remaining for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

²⁸⁹ Accounts of the wardens and fellows of Manchester have been compiled by the late Canon Raines, and printed by the Chetham Society (new ser. v, vi, xxi, xxiii). Of these full use has been made in the following notes. The confusion of Mancetter and Manchester has led to some errors both in Canon Raines's work and in the *Cal. of Papal Letters*.

²⁹⁰ *Lancs. Pipe R.* 331. He is supposed to have acted as Robert Grelley's seneschal; *ibid.* 171. He granted to John de Byron a certain part of his land in the vill of Newton at a rent of £3 4s. and two wax candles of one pound each at the Assumption; Raines, *Wardens*, 4, quoting a Trafford deed.

²⁹¹ Pope Nicholas IV granted him, at the king's request, he being treasurer, a dispensation to hold Manchester and six other benefices, as well as the deanery of St. Martin's le Grand, and canonries in Salisbury, Chichester, and Wells, though he was only a subdeacon; he resigned one benefice, and was to resign others; *Cal. of Papal Letters*, i, 530. In 1293 he became Bishop of Bath and Wells, and died in 1302; Le Neve, *Fasti* (ed. Hardy), i, 135. He was much venerated, and miracles were said to be wrought at his tomb; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

In 1292 the Abbot of Merivale sued Hugh de Stanstead, rector of 'Mancetre', for a debt; De Banco R. 92, m. 94. This was perhaps Mancetter.

²⁹² Bishop of Lichfield 1296 to 1321; Le Neve, op. cit. i, 549. In 1295 Boni-

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
— 1296 . . .	William Sygyn ²⁹³	The King	res. Bp. Langton
18 Nov. 1299 . . .	Otho de Grandison ²⁹⁴	”	—
12 Apr. 1306 . . .	Geoffrey de Stokes ²⁹⁵	Thomas Grelley	—
24 Jan. 1313-4 . . .	Mr. John de Everdon ²⁹⁶	Sir John La Warre	—
28 Sept. 1323 . . .	Mr. Adam de Southwick ²⁹⁷	”	res. J. de Everdon
24 Aug. 1327 . . .	John de Claydon ²⁹⁸	”	d. A. de Southwick
21 Aug. 1351 . . .	Thomas de Wyke ²⁹⁹	Joan Dame La Warre	d. J. de Claydon
oc. 1390 . . .	Thomas Lord La Warre ³⁰⁰	—	—

WARDENS

25 Nov. 1422 . . .	John Huntington, B. Decr. ³⁰¹	T. La Warre	res. T. La Warre
— 1459 . . .	Roger Radcliffe, LL.D. ³⁰²	—	—

face VIII at the king's request allowed his clerk Walter de Langton, deacon, papal chaplain, to hold a number of benefices and canonries, resigning some and accepting Manchester among others; *Cal. of Papal Letters*, i, 559. There is a notice of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁹³ In 1299 W. Bishop of Lichfield and formerly rector of Manchester agreed with William de Gringley, rector of Marnham, and the other farmers of the church of Manchester concerning moneys due to him, amounting to over £40; also 6s. which the Dean of Manchester received during the time of vacancy, and 10s. 6d. which the farmer of William Sygyn, rector in 1299, had received; *Lich. Epis. Reg. Langton*, i, fol. 4.

The king presented his clerk Master William Segini del God to the rectory in 1296; *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 190. In 1297 the pope allowed his chaplain Master William Sigin to hold the rectory of Manchester, having resigned a benefice in Agen (France), and having canonries and prebends there and in Wells and Howden; he had been under age when first beneficed; *Cal. of Papal Letters*, i, 572.

²⁹⁴ *Lich. Epis. Reg.* i, fol. 4b, 8b.; on the day of his institution he had leave to be absent at the schools for two years, and a few months afterwards (29 Mar. 1300) the time was extended to five years. It is probable, therefore, that he never saw Manchester. Thomas Grelley, the lord of Manchester, was a minor in 1299, so that the king presented, as in the preceding vacancies; *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 440.

In 1301 the pope made provision, at the request of Otho de Grandison, to his nephew Otho of a canony and prebend of York, notwithstanding that he held canonries and prebends of Lausanne and Autun, the church of Manchester, and two others which he was to resign; *Cal. of Papal Letters*, i, 594. In the same year Otho was a clerk at Cambridge, and he and his men were the victims of an assault; *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 629. In 1304 he had the king's licence to go beyond the seas (*ibid.* 1301-7, p. 217), and does not seem to have returned to Manchester.

²⁹⁵ The custody of the church (in sequestration) was granted on 31 Mar. 1306 to Geoffrey de Stokes, one of the king's clerks, and a fortnight later he was instituted to the rectory; *Lich. Epis. Reg. Langton*, i, fol. 10b. The reason for the sequestration is not expressed. Geoffrey de Stokes was rector of Gransden, Cambridge, in 1302, and resigned Wotton for Brightwell in 1304; *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, pp. 63, 304.

²⁹⁶ *Lich. Epis. Reg. Langton*, i, fol. 60b; he was a priest. In the survey of 1322 it is recorded that John de Everdon was rector, and in possession of the endow-

ment, valued at 200 marks a year, consisting of eight burgages in Manchester, the villis of Newton, Kirkmanshulme, and appurtenances; *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 378. He held a prebend at St. Paul's and became dean in 1323; he died 15 Jan. 1336-7; *Le Neve*, op. cit. ii, 417, 311. He had held other benefices and canonries before coming to Manchester; *Cal. of Papal Letters*, ii, 23, &c.; *Le Neve*, op. cit. i, 586, 418.

²⁹⁷ *Lich. Epis. Reg. Northburgh*, ii, fol. 99b; he was a clerk. He was rector of Rostherne in Cheshire from 1319 to 1323; *Ormerod, Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 437. He died 31 July 1327.

²⁹⁸ *Lich. Epis. Reg. Northburgh*, ii, fol. 102; a priest. In June 1344 he had leave of absence for fifteen months; *ibid.* ii, fol. 11. He attested several local deeds; see Raines, *Wardens*, 8. He was rector of Swineshead in 1327; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 156b. Probably he resigned it for Manchester. In 1330 John XXII granted him the provision of a canony at St. Paul's, with reservation of a prebend; *Cal. of Papal Letters*, ii, 321; *Le Neve*, op. cit. ii, 407. From a plea in the following year it appears he had owed £130 to John son of Roger La Warre; *De Banco R.* 286, m. 28d.

²⁹⁹ *Lich. Epis. Reg. Northburgh*, ii, fol. 129; a chaplain. In the following January, being described as priest, he received leave of absence for study; *ibid.* ii, fol. 12b. He obtained leave of absence for a year or two at various later dates—1355, 1361, 1362, 1365, 1371, and 1380; *ibid.* ii, fol. 14b; v, fol. 7b, 9b, 24b, 33b; Raines, (op. cit. 10) records a similar licence in 1357, so that Wyke's residence at Manchester was but intermittent. In 1368 he had leave to absolve his parishioners until Easter, and to choose a confessor for two years; *Lich. Epis. Reg. Stretton*, ii, fol. 19. He is sometimes called 'the elder' to distinguish him from Thomas de Wyke the younger, rector of the adjoining parish of Ashton from 1362 to 1371.

³⁰⁰ The date of his institution has not been discovered, but was probably about 1390; he had the bishop's leave of absence for two years, the church being let to farm; *Lich. Epis. Reg. Scrope*, vi, fol. 125b. He succeeded to the lordship of Manchester in 1398 on the death of his brother John, being then 'over forty years' of age; *Inq. p.m.* 22 Ric. II, no. 53. In 1363, being 'in his twenty-first year,' he obtained the papal dispensation to be ordained priest and hold a benefice; *Cal. of Papal Letters*, iv, 31. From 1371 to 1373 he was rector of Ashton-under-Lyne; he held a canony at Lincoln from 1376 till his death in 1427, others at York from 1381 to 1397 and 1407 to 1427, at Southwell 1397; *Le Neve, Fasti*, ii, 161, 158; iii, 191, 209,

450. He was also rector of Swineshead in Lincolnshire in 1423; Raines, *Wardens*, 15. In 1390 Boniface IX, in consideration of his noble birth and at the request of Richard II, granted him a dispensation to hold another benefice with cure, he then having, in addition to the rectory of Manchester, the free chapel of Barthorpe in Lincolnshire and canonries at Lincoln and York; *Cal. of Papal Letters*, iv, 356.

He resigned the rectory of Manchester in order that the college he founded in its place might begin its work without incumbrance. He would then be nearly eighty years of age.

³⁰¹ *Lich. Epis. Reg. Heyworth*, ix, fol. 112; on 23 Nov. 1422, at the manor of Swineshead, Thomas La Warre presented Mr. John Huntington to be instituted to the wardenship of the collegiate church of Manchester, viz. of one college, with master or warden, chaplain, and eight fellow chaplains, four clerks, and six choristers; two days later Huntington was admitted, all episcopal rights and customs and the pension of 40s. being reserved.

The new warden, who was rector of Ashton, resided in Manchester; his great work was the building of the quire of the church. He was buried in this part of the building. His life is told by Raines, op. cit. 16-23. He died 11 Nov. 1458, and by will of 1454 left his lands in Manchester and Salford towards the building of the new work of the chancel of the church of our Lady of Manchester by him begun. His Chesterfield property he left to his kinswoman Elizabeth Barret. The testator's directions were not carried out fully, for lands in Nether Alport came into the possession of the Hulme family, and it was not until 1507 that a settlement was made by arbitration. The fees were then directed to receive £5 a year for a chantry priest to be nominated by Ralph Hulme and his heirs, to pray for the souls of John Huntington and others. The warden also acquired land in Hanging Ditch for an almshouse, but his intention was not fulfilled. Warden Huntington's last will is printed in *Wills* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 17, and *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* iii, 144. For his memorial brass still remaining, see *ibid.* ii, 92.

During his wardenship there was a stormy incident. One of the clerks, Thomas Barbour, had given offence to the Booths and others, who attempted his arrest in church. The people protecting him, the Booths summoned Sir John Byron and others of the gentry, who with their men to the number of 500, all armed, laid siege to the warden's house. The clergy dare not enter the church, which remained closed. See the warden's petition in *Manch. Fellows* (Chet. Soc.), 14.

³⁰² There is no record of this warden's appointment, but on 22 Feb. 1458-9 a



MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL : VIEW ACROSS THE NAVE FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

SALFORD HUNDRED

MANCHESTER

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
12 Dec. 1459	John Booth ³⁰³	Lord La Warre, &c.	exch. R. Radcliffe
9 Nov. 1465	Ralph Langley ³⁰⁴	R. Hatfield, &c.	prom. Bp. Booth
27 July 1481	James Stanley ³⁰⁵	T. Lord La Warre	exch. R. Langley
22 July 1485	James Stanley ³⁰⁶	"	d. J. Stanley
29 Oct. 1506	Robert Cliffe, LL.B. ³⁰⁷	The King	prom. Bp. Stanley
29 July 1516	George West ³⁰⁸	Sir T. West	d. R. Cliffe
2 Oct. 1528	George Collier, M.A. ³⁰⁹	Lord La Warre	res. Geo. West
c. 1558	Lawrence Vaux, B.D. ³¹⁰	---	---
1560	William Birch, M.A. ³¹¹	The Queen	---
1562	Thomas Herle, B.D. ³¹²	"	---

writ was issued to allow Sir Richard West to present to the church; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. 177. Dr. Radcliffe was Canon of York in 1456 and of St. Paul's in 1458, Archdeacon of Sarum in 1465, and Dean of St. Paul's in 1468, holding these dignities till his death in 1471; Le Neve, op. cit. iii, 203; ii, 383, 625, 313.³⁰⁸ Lich. Epis. Reg. Hales, xii, fol. 97, 97b; an exchange was made by which Roger Radcliffe became rector of Adbolton, John Booth resigning. The patrons of Manchester were Sir Richard West Lord La Warre (lord of Manchester), and Thomas Uvedale, John Whittokesmede, Richard Cooke, and Thomas Baile, feoffees of the lordship to the use of Lord La Warre. For the patronage at this time see *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. 177. John Booth son of Sir Robert Booth of Dunham, who had been rector of Leigh, held many ecclesiastical dignities, finally becoming Bishop of Exeter, 1465 to 1478; Le Neve, *Fasti*, i, 376, &c.

³⁰⁴ Lich. Epis. Reg. Hales, xii, fol. 102; the patrons for that turn were Richard Hatfield and Nicholas Statham, by grant of Lord La Warre and the feoffees named in the last note. Ralph Langley was also rector of Prestwich, 1445 to 1493. He is said to have given the first chimneys to Manchester Church. He had a dispute with his predecessor in respect of certain goods claimed by the bishop; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 34, m. 30.

³⁰⁵ Lich. Epis. Reg. Hales, xii, fol. 113b; Warden Langley took the prebend in St. Paul's vacated by James Stanley, who had held it since 1458. The new warden was also Archdeacon of Chester, 1478 to 1485, and held the family rectory of Winwick; see Le Neve, op. cit.

³⁰⁶ Lich. Epis. Reg. Hales, xii, fol. 120; he was a clerk. He became rector of Winwick in 1493, and was also rector of Walton on the Hill and Rostherne; he was Dean of St. Martin's le Grand, and Archdeacon of Richmond (1500); he became Bishop of Ely in 1506, and died in 1515. In the Stanley family poem he is called 'a proper man,' but regret is expressed that he became a priest instead of a soldier, not having the gift of continence. His illegitimate son, Sir John Stanley of Hanford in Cheshire, was a soldier of distinction, and became a monk at Westminster; Earwaker, *East. Ches.* i, 245-50. The bishop was fond of cock-fighting down to the later years of his life; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 63. For a defence of his character see the Rev. E. F. Lettis in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* vi, 161, &c. He died at Manchester and was buried there; his memorial brass remains in the cathedral. There are notices of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* and Cooper, *Athen. Cantab.* i, 16.

³⁰⁷ Lich. Epis. Reg. Blyth, xiii-xiv, fol. 55; the king presented because the patron

had not then taken livery of his lands. Robert Cliffe had in 1496 studied the civil law at Oxford and Cambridge for eight years; *Grace Bk. B.* (Luard Mem.), 99. He had been rector of Winwick from 1485 to 1493, and after leaving Manchester held benefices in Cambridgeshire; see Cooper, *Athen. Cantab.* i, 66, 67, for his later career. The Lichfield registers state that the wardenship was vacated by his death, but this appears to be an error, as letters from him written at Cambridge are printed in Raines, *Wardens*, 47-50; they are endorsed 'Mr. Warden's letters about the tithe of the Moor, 11 Hen. VIII,' and speak of an approaching meeting of Parliament. The endorsement may be erroneous, as Parliament did not meet in 1520. He was adverse to the king's divorce from Queen Katherine; Cooper, *Ann. of Camb.* i, 338 (quoting *Burnel's Records*, I, ii, no. 22).

³⁰⁸ Lich. Epis. Reg. Blyth, xiii-xiv, fol. 59b. George West was probably a child at his appointment, and is not even described as 'clerk.' After his father's death (1525) he appears to have refused to proceed to holy orders, gave up the wardenship in 1528, married and became the ancestor of the Earls De La Warr, and was made a knight in 1533. He had also the church of Shepton Mallet, which he resigned at the same time as Manchester; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iv, 2119. He died in 1538; see Raines, op. cit. 52-5; Collins, *Peerage* (ed. 1779), v, 390.

³⁰⁹ Lich. Epis. Reg. Blyth, xiii-xiv, fol. 64b. George Collier was M.A. at Oxford 1510, and perhaps rector of Wickwar, Gloucestershire, before 1535; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 492. He was warden when the college was dissolved in 1547, and retired into Staffordshire during the reign of Edward VI, being an adherent of the ancient faith; he returned to Manchester in the next reign, and died there. Tradition described him as a man 'of great bounty and hospitality'; Raines, op. cit. 55-62. At the beginning of 1555 he was one of those deputed to persuade John Bradford to recant; Foxe, *Acts and Monuments* (ed. Cattley), vii, 182. In August 1556, before the formal restoration of the college, he described himself as warden in granting probate of a will at Manchester; Piccoppo, *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 149. His granting probate shows that he was Dean of Manchester. The inventory taken after his death is dated 12 July 1558; he had property at Stone in Staffordshire, and Robert Collier of Darlston owed him £42; *Wills* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), i, 18-22.

³¹⁰ No payment of first-fruits is recorded. A full biography is prefixed to Mr. T. G. Law's edition of his *Catechism* (Chet. Soc. new ser. iv). Vaux or Vause was of the Blackrod family of the name, and born about 1520; educated at Manchester and Oxford; B.D. (Corpus Christi

College) 1556; and made fellow of Manchester College. His career during the reign of Edward VI is unrecorded, but as an adherent of the old religion he probably retired into private life like the warden. The tradition of the next century allowed him to have been 'a man well beloved and highly honoured by many in Manchester, yea by the generality; and this was one reason why many thereabout were lother to be reclaimed from Popery than about Rochdale'; Hollinworth, *Mancuniensis*, 81. On learning the changes made by Elizabeth, Vaux at once made up his mind, consigned the muniments of the college and part of the plate to Alexander Barlow and Edward Standish of Standish, and left Manchester. After a short time he escaped to Louvain, but returned secretly to England in 1565 and ministered in Lancashire for a short time, publishing the papal prohibition of attendance at the statutory services. He was again at Louvain in 1567, and in 1572 became a canon regular in St. Martin's there. In 1580 he was sent by the pope into England, but was captured at Rochester. He was examined by the Bishop of London and committed to the Gatehouse Prison at Westminster, where he was in 1583 described as 'an old massing priest, a Lancashire man born.' He was afterwards removed to the Clink in Southwark, and probably died there in 1585; there was a story current that he had been starved to death, and he is therefore sometimes called a martyr. His *Catechism* was published in 1567, and reissued frequently; and he wrote some other works. See further in Wood, *Athenae*; Raines, *Wardens*, 62-70; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Catholics*, v, 565; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 364; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* iii, 184.

³¹¹ He paid first-fruits 22 Aug. 1560; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 409. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, and then fellow of Corpus Christi, 1548; a Protestant, ordained by Bishop Ridley, he had a licence to preach throughout the kingdom from Edward VI in 1552, but retired into private life or went abroad in Mary's reign. Reappearing on the accession of Elizabeth he was presented to Gateshead and Manchester: the latter benefice, however, he quickly resigned, being unwilling, it is said, to agree to its spoliation. He died in 1575, being then rector of Stanhope in Durham; Raines, op. cit. 70-5, where his will is given; and 193; also Cooper, *Athen. Cantab.* i, 562.

³¹² First-fruits paid 27 May 1562; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* ii, 409. He was a Cambridge man, and seems to have been appointed fellow of Manchester at the beginning of 1559, being made a canon of Worcester in 1561. He was a typical dignitary of the time, alienating the

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
1578	John Wolton, B.D. ³¹³	The Queen	—
1579	William Chadderton, D.D. ³¹⁴	„	prom. Bp. Wolton
1595	John Dee, D.Math. ³¹⁵	„	trans. Bp. Chadderton
1609	Richard Murray, D.D. ³¹⁶	The King	d. Dr. Dee
1635	Richard Heyrick, B.D. ³¹⁷	„	dep. Dr. Murray

estates of his church for the benefit of those in power or his own family; a lease made by him to the queen in 1576 was specially mentioned in Elizabeth's charter. Archbishop Parker in 1566 recommended him as 'a grave, priestly man,' for promotion to the bishopric of Bangor. In the same year Herle complained that some of his difficulties in collecting tithes came from the action of Lawrence Vaux—deprived (he said) 'for Papistry and holding of most erroneous opinions against the Catholic faith'—in giving the college deeds into the custody of Alexander Barlow. One result was a 'great hindrance to the true, sincere, and Catholic religion,' because the warden and fellows were not able to pay preachers who might teach the people 'their duties towards God and the Queen's most excellent Majesty'; Vaux, *Catechism* (ed. Law), 19, 20 (introd.). Herle had to resign, or was deprived, in order to allow the refounding of the college in 1578. He died nine years later, holding canonicates at Worcester and Chester, and the vicarage of Bromsgrove; Raines, op. cit. 75-84, where various particulars of his leases and grants are given.

³¹³ He was appointed warden under the new charter, and was next year advanced to the bishopric of Exeter, so that his tenure was brief, and he probably did not reside. He was born in Whalley and sent up to Oxford (B.A. 1555), but fled to the Continent to join the Protestant exiles. Returning on the death of Mary, he was made canon of Exeter in 1560 and rector of Spaxton in 1563. As Bishop of Exeter he actively persecuted the adherents of the ancient faith—to whom his own son joined himself—as well as the more extravagant Protestant sects, the Family of Love and others, showing himself a zealous servant of the queen. He died in 1594. He published several works, one of which was reprinted by the Parker Society. See Raines, op. cit. 84-8; Wood, *Athenae*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; F. O. White, *Eliz. Bishops*, 259-63.

³¹⁴ He was the son of Edmund Chadderton of Nuthurst; educated at Queens' College, Cambridge, and became fellow of Christ's College, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and Master of Queens' College. He was a Protestant of the Puritan type, being chaplain to the Earl of Leicester in 1568. In the same year he became Archdeacon of York, and in 1579 was made Bishop of Chester, the wardenship of Manchester being added in *commendam*. He was a bitter persecutor of the adherents of the ancient religion, and being placed on the Ecclesiastical Commission for the North, resided at Manchester as a convenient centre for directing operations. He actively encouraged the Puritan preaching-exercises in the Manchester district, but on his removal to the see of Lincoln in 1595 he was obliged by the queen to repress them there. He died in 1608. Hollinworth (op. cit. 89) calls him 'a learned man and liberal, given to hospitality, and a more frequent preacher and baptiser than other bishops of his time; he was resident in Manchester till the daily jarrings between his attendants and some inhabitants

of the town, occasioned probably by pride and stiffness on one or both parts, occasioned him to remove his habitation to Chester.' See Raines, op. cit. 89-101; F. O. White, *Eliz. Bishops*, 264-69; Foley, *Recs. S. J.* ii, 117-30; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Cooper, *Athen. Cantab.* ii, 482. His portrait is given in Hibbert-Ware's *Manch. Foundations*, i, 101.

³¹⁵ Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and Louvain, he acquired great fame as a mathematician and astronomer. He was one of the original fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1546, and received benefices in the time of Edward VI, proved himself orthodox to the satisfaction of Bishop Bonner, and held his benefices for thirty years, when he was deprived on an informality, having, as Canon Raines supposes, never resided on them, his ordination even being a matter of dispute; he was, however, called 'clerk' on his presentation to Manchester. He had a great library, and was addicted to the study of astrology and magic, to which he owes his popular celebrity; in this matter, if he imposed upon others, he was himself greatly deluded, as in his supposed transmutations of metals, and intercourse with spirits. In Lancashire, says Hollinworth (op. cit. 99, 100), he discouraged the practice of unlawful exorcism and rebuked a conjurer; 'he was very sober, just, temperate in his carriage, studious, yea an observer of public and private devotions,' but 'had the unhappiness to be much vexed by the turbulent fellows of the college.' He consequently removed to Mortlake, and died, after much suffering from poverty, in 1608. At Manchester he contrived to introduce the church organ in 1600. Some of his MSS. are in the Chetham Library. See Raines, op. cit. 101-10; *Autobiographical Tracts of Dr. John Dee* (Chet. Soc.); *Dee's Diary* (Camden Soc. and ed. J. E. Bailey); *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Hollinworth, *Mancuniensis*, 96-100; Cooper, *Athen. Cantab.* ii, 497-506.

For a complaint as to the condition of the church under his wardenship see *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 45-8.

After Dr. Dee's death the wardenship should have been given to one of the fellows of Elizabeth's foundation—William Bourne, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was 'zealous against every error, especially against Popery; seldom or never did he ascend the pulpit but he struck at some Popish doctrine or practice before he came down. He dissented little or nothing from the discipline used in Scotland,' but thought some holy days should be observed. He was in great credit with the people, and did his best to procure ministers to every chapel in the parish. The promise made about the wardenship was broken, partly on account of his nonconformity and partly by the power of the Scottish party at court: Hollinworth, op. cit. 103-8. He was ordained without any subscription, appointed fellow about 1603, and died in 1643; see the account of him in Raines, *Manch. Fellows* (Chet. Soc.), 85-95.

³¹⁶ He was son of Sir Charles Murray of Cockpool, near Annan, and a courtier

of James I, by whom he was promoted to a number of ecclesiastical benefices in England. Hollinworth (op. cit. 108-11) describes him as 'of honourable descent, competently learned, zealous for the dignity of his place as warden, but not laudable otherwise,' being 'a great pluralist,' and 'a mighty hunter of other ecclesiastical dignities and benefices.' Further, 'in his time the choir part of the church grew very ruinous; the revenues of the college were leased out by his means.' He refused, on receiving the wardenship, to take the oaths prescribed by the charter of foundation, and therefore was never legally warden, and this it was, together with his waste of the revenues of the college, that led to the granting of the new charter by Charles I, after inquiry by a special commission in 1635. Herein it is recited that the revenues had dwindled away, either 'by carelessness and absence, or covetousness of the warden and fellows'; that the church was in a dangerous condition; that the warden, having avoided taking the oath 'concerning the not receiving of any rents of the college, except for the days on which he was present,' was only a usurper, and had been removed from his place; and that the college itself 'truly had none or else a very uncertain foundation.' He was created a baronet in 1625, and died in 1636, without issue. See Raines, op. cit. 112-22; G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 292.

³¹⁷ He was a first cousin of Robert Herrick the poet; born in 1601, educated at Merchant Taylors' School and at St. John's College, Oxford; M.A. 1622; elected fellow of All Souls' in 1624. The reversion of the wardenship of Manchester was purchased for him of the king by Sir William Heyrick, his father, in consideration of an advance of £8,000. He readily adopted Presbyterianism, led in establishing the Classis, took part in the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and promoted the intolerant 'Harmonious Consent' of 1648. During the suppression of the college £100 a year—raised to £120—was allowed to Warden Heyrick; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 106, 107; ii, 21. To Richard Hollinworth £104 was allowed; *ibid.* ii, 55, 76. Heyrick was not opposed to the monarchy, and on the Restoration professed his loyalty to Charles II, and was allowed to retain the wardenship without conformity, it being apparently regarded as a purchase from the Crown. He published several sermons. His library was valued at £160. See Raines, op. cit. 122-39; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Wood, *Athenae; Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* vii, 134; xiii, 103; Crossley in *Worthington's Diary* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 237. There is a pedigree in Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 138. For epitaph see Hibbert-Ware, *Manch. Foundations*, i, 372.

Had Heyrick been expelled from the wardenship in 1662 he would probably have been succeeded by Dr. Edward Wolley, a devoted Royalist, who had had a patent for the dignity from Charles I, and was afterwards appointed to the bishopric of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh; *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 1142.

SALFORD HUNDRED

MANCHESTER

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
29 Aug. 1667	Nicholas Stratford, D.D. ³¹⁸	The King	d. R. Heyrick
1 May, 1684	Richard Wroe, D.D. ³¹⁹	"	res. N. Stratford
1718	Samuel Peploe, B.D. ³²⁰	"	d. R. Wroe
25 Oct. 1738	Samuel Peploe, D.C.L. ³²¹	"	res. Bp. Peploe
7 March 1782	Richard Assheton, D.D. ³²²	"	d. S. Peploe
12 July 1800	Thomas Blackburne, D.C.L. ³²³	"	d. R. Assheton
8 March 1823	Thomas Calvert, D.D. ³²⁴	"	d. T. Blackburne

DEANS

10 July 1840	Hon. William Herbert, D.D. ³²⁵	The Queen	d. T. Calvert
— July 1847	George Hull Bowers, D.D. ³²⁶	"	d. W. Herbert
7 Dec. 1872	Benjamin Morgan Cowie, D.D. ³²⁷	"	res. G. H. Bowers
30 April 1884	John Oakley, D.D. ³²⁸	"	prom. B. M. Cowie
28 Oct. 1890	Edward Craig Maclure, D.D. ³²⁹	"	d. J. Oakley
25 July 1906	James Edward Cowell Welldon, D.D. ³³⁰	The King	d. E. C. Maclure

³¹⁸ He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow in the Commonwealth period; M.A. 1656; D.D. 1673. There is a portrait of him in Hibbert-Ware's *Manch. Foundations*, ii, 5. He conformed to episcopacy at the Restoration, and had various benefices and dignities, resigning Manchester on becoming vicar of St. Mary Aldermanbury in London. The strength of the Presbyterians in the Manchester district, and a troublesome lawsuit with the Trafford family regarding the tithes of Stretford, are thought to have influenced him in resigning. He adhered to the Whig party, and on the Revolution was made Bishop of Chester and Rector of Wigan. At Manchester he restored the use of the surplice, antiphonal singing by the choir, and the reception of the communion at the altar rails; 'he was very laborious and extraordinarily charitable, affable, and humble in his place, and generally beloved.' See Raines, op. cit. 139-47, where there is a list of his works; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Wood, *Athenae*.

It should be explained that though Heyrick himself did not conform, the surplice was used in the church after the passing of the Act of Uniformity; see Newcome, *Diary* (Chet. Soc.), 120. The churchwardens' accounts of 1664 record a payment for washing the surplices.

³¹⁹ Act Bks. at Chester Dioc. Reg. He was born at Radcliffe; educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow; M.A. 1665; D.D. 1686. In 1675 he was elected fellow of Manchester, and became exceedingly admired in the district, the epithet 'silver-tongued' distinguishing him. Several of his sermons were published. He had some other church preferment. In politics he was a Whig, and thus was untouched by the Revolution and the Hanoverian succession. He died 6 January 1717-18. See Raines, op. cit. 148-57; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; also *Pal. Note-Bk.* ii, 1, 33 (with portrait). He lived in Deansgate in 1683; *Ct. Leet Recs.* vi, 231.

³²⁰ He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford; M.A. 1693. There is a portrait in Hibbert-Ware, op. cit. In 1695 he became rector of Kedleston and in 1700 vicar of Preston. He was a latitudinarian in religion and a Whig in politics. His courage in praying for King George in 1715 during the Jacobite occupation of Preston is said to have led to his promotion to Manchester. The appointment was resisted on the ground that the statutes required the B.D. degree in the warden, and that his obtaining

such degree from the Archbishop of Canterbury would not suffice. At Manchester he was unpopular with the fellows of the collegiate church, who were High Churchmen and Jacobites, and he was in antagonism to the bishop also (Dr. Gastrell). On the bishop's death, however, Peploe was in 1726 promoted to Chester, retaining the wardenship till 1738. As warden and as visitor he was harsh and unpopular. He published some sermons. See Raines, op. cit. 157-66; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³²¹ The church papers at Chester begin with this warden. He was presented by the king on 'the death of Richard Wroe, S.T.P., last warden,' the *in commendam* tenure of Bishop Peploe being ignored. He was the only son of Bishop Peploe; educated at Jesus and Wadham Colleges, Oxford; B.C.L. 1726; D.C.L. 1763. There is a portrait in Hibbert-Ware, op. cit. He held various ecclesiastical preferments—vicar of Preston, rector of Tattenhall, Canon of Chester, Archdeacon of Richmond, and Chancellor of the diocese. He shared his father's religious and political views, so that his father's opponents became his also, and it was not until after the suppression of the 1745 rebellion that he became more friendly with the other clergy of his church; he does not appear to have resided regularly in Manchester. He is described as a gentle and liberal man, 'remarkable for his attendance on public worship,' and preserving 'the gravity and decency of the clerical character.' See Raines, op. cit. 166-71.

³²² He was a son of Ralph Assheton of Downham, and was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, of which he was elected a fellow; M.A. 1751; D.D. 1782. He was rector of Radcliffe and Middleton in 1757, but resigned the former; he retained the latter till his death in 1800. See Raines, op. cit. 171-6.

³²³ He was a son of Thomas Blackburne of Orford, and educated at Brasenose and Trinity Colleges, Oxford; M.A. 1794; D.C.L. 1801. He was curate of Thelwall in 1782, vicar of Weaverham in 1796; these he held till 1806. The wardenship is said to have been granted at the request of his elder brother John, for forty-six years knight of the shire. He resided at Thelwall Hall near Warrington. See Raines, op. cit. 176-8; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 749.

³²⁴ He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and became fellow; M.A. 1800; D.D. 1823. There is a portrait of him in Hibbert-Ware, op. cit. ii, 172. He was Norrisian Professor,

1815 to 1824, and preacher at Whitehall in 1819, thus attracting the notice of Lord Liverpool, who afterwards presented him to the wardenship. In 1819 also he took the surname of Calvert instead of Jackson, in memory of a friend who had left him a fortune. He published some sermons. He was a strong opponent of Catholic Emancipation, but otherwise 'gentle in ruling, wise in counsel, charitable in word and deed.' See Raines, op. cit. 178-83; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³²⁵ He was a son of Henry, Earl of Carnarvon; educated at Exeter College, Oxford, but removed to Merton; M.A. 1802; D.C.L. 1808; D.D. 1841. He tried a parliamentary career, 1806 to 1812, but in 1814 was presented to the rectory of Spofforth, which he held till his death. He was a Whig in politics, and a High Churchman of the old Arminian school in religion, but nevertheless assisted the Bible Society; he supported the Ten Hours Bill of 1844. He published some poems and other works, and was a botanist of repute. He died in 1847, shortly before the passing of the Act which made Manchester Collegiate Church a cathedral; but after the Act of 1840 he had usually been styled Dean of Manchester. See Raines, op. cit. 183-92; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³²⁶ He was of Clare College, Cambridge; B.D. 1829; D.D. 1849. He was rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 1831 to 1848, and actively concerned in the foundation of Marlborough and Haileybury Colleges. He died in 1872; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³²⁷ He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, graduating as senior wrangler in 1829, and being elected fellow; D.D. 1880. He held university and other appointments, and was vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry from 1857 to 1873. In 1883 he was made Dean of Exeter. He published various sermons, &c. He died in 1900; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³²⁸ He was of Brasenose College, Oxford; M.A. 1859; D.D. 1881. He published one or two works and was vicar of St. Saviour's, Hoxton, from 1867 to 1881, when he was advanced to the deanery of Carlisle; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³²⁹ He was of Brasenose College, Oxford; M.A. 1858; D.D. 1890. He became vicar of Habergham Eaves in 1863 and of Rochdale in 1877. He died 8 May 1906.

³³⁰ Formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge; M.A. 1880; head master of Harrow School, 1885; D.D. 1898; Bishop of Calcutta 1898-1901; canon of Westminster 1901.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The cathedral staff consists of the dean, four residentiary canons, who have rectories within the parish, and undertake the duties of the sub-dean, bursar, collector of rents, and registrar; twenty-four honorary canons and two minor canons, assisted by two clerks in orders, of whom one acts as precentor.³³¹

Of the fellows and canons no account is given in this place, but as many of them were beneficed in the county, they are not altogether unnoticed.

The earlier rectors were often men of distinction, but pluralists and non-resident. It was to remedy this abuse that the college was founded, and to some extent it met the necessities of the case. The various chantries also helped to maintain an adequate supply of clergy; in particular, the foundation of Richard Bexwick for priests and schoolmaster in the Jesus chapel was made with this intention.³³² The first college possessed a library, which seems to have perished with it;³³⁴ but another was in 1653 founded in the Jesus chapel and maintained by the town.³³⁵ Just before the destruction of the college there appear to have been the warden, five priests, and four deacons on the foundation, 'all resident and observing their statutes'; also two curates, six chantry priests, and a fluctuating number of others—fifteen or more—who had casual offices or served the outlying chapelries. Thus for a population estimated at 6,000 'housing people,' there were over thirty priests available. The church was decently furnished with plate, vestments, and other ornaments.³³⁶

The simultaneous abolition of college and chantries and the confiscation of the endowments made a vast difference. It is not exactly known how the Edwardine services were conducted, or what payments were made to the ministers.³³⁷ In the Visitation list of 1548 twenty-two names appeared; ten of them reappeared in 1554, when six new names were added, two being those of the 'curates'—Ralph Birch and Hugh Ormishaw. In 1563 Thomas Herle, the warden, headed the list; he had two curates—Robert Prestwich and Edward Holt; five of the chapels of ease had curates in charge; there were four other names, two of which were soon erased, and another was described as 'decrepit.' The number of clergy therefore had been reduced to twelve, nine being effective. In the list of 1565 only those on the foundation were recorded—the warden, four chaplains, four deacons, and four (lay) choristers. The omission of any notice of the chapels of ease was perhaps a fault of the registrar's clerk; but it seems clear that the Pre-Reformation staff of thirty to thirty-four had been reduced to a dozen or less. Only two of the clergy of 1548 appear in the 1565 list, but some of the chapels of ease, if just then in use, may have retained the former curates.³³⁸

Though the gentry held, for a time at least, to the old ways, and though such wardens as Collier and Vaux were in life and doctrine an instructive contrast to their successors,³³⁹ the people of the district rapidly accepted Protestantism, and that in its more pro-

³³¹ By an Act of 1850 (13 & 14 Vict. cap. 41) the dean has cure of souls in the fragment of the ancient parish which is still served by the cathedral in its parochial aspect, and has the assistance of the chaplains or minor canons. The residentiary canons are rectors of four parishes, formed out of the old parish—St. Andrew, Manchester; St. Matthew, Manchester; St. George, Hulme; and St. Philip, Salford. While the dean is presented by the Crown the canons are collated by the bishop.

The Act named was preceded and accompanied by a sharp local controversy. An important contribution was one by Thomas Turner, in the form of a letter to the Bishop of Manchester; the second appendix contained translations of the licence of Henry V, the petition of the parishioners, and the charter of the Bishop of Lichfield in 1421; also of the charters of Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, and Charles I; with other documents. He showed that practically the whole endowments (as restored by Queen Mary) were rectorial, and that Lord La Warre's additional gifts were of small extent.

³³² Richard Bexwick's foundation was originally for four priests to do divine service, assist the warden, keep the choir, be present at matins, mass, evensong, &c. as it was found that the parish, with '7000 housing people and more resident,' could not be sufficiently served by the warden and fellows without further help. Richard Bexwick was 'an especial benefactor,' having given a suit of vestments worth £45, and built a chapel and one side of the choir at a cost of 300 or 400 marks; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 81-3; ii, 233.

³³⁴ Cardinal Langley in 1437 bequeathed the *Flores Bernardi* to the college of Manchester; Raines, *Chant.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 121. A later bequest of books to the college library was made by

Henry Turton, one of the fellows; Piccope, *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 13.

³³⁵ *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* (ed. Earwaker), iv, 91-100, &c; Raines, *Chant.* i, 50-2; *N. and Q.* (ser. 5), viii, 61, 81.

³³⁶ Raines, op. cit. i, 7-22; a full account is given of the revenues, expenditure, and vestments, &c. For the clergy not on any of the foundations see *Clergy List* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 11, 12. The Visitation list of 1548 omits the clergy of the college, then dissolved, but some of them were probably resident in the town; their names are given in *Chant.* i, 19, 20.

The 'ornaments' remaining in 1552 are recorded in *Ch. Goods* (Chet. Soc.), 4; they included 'certain ornaments for the sepulchre,' but no organ is named. There were five bells in the steeple, which are said to have remained in use until 1706. Some were sold to Didsbury chapel; *ibid.* 8.

³³⁷ The only authority is Hollinworth, who states that the Earl of Derby, having obtained the college, &c., 'was careful, as our fathers have told us, to provide very well for three or four ministers officiating in the church'; *Mancuniensis*, 63.

³³⁸ These details are from the Visitation lists preserved at Chester. John Glover, a 'deacon' of the old college, still appeared in 1565, and Robert Prestwich's name occurs in the lists of 1548, 1563, 1565; his absence in 1554 may mean that he was a Protestant, but he had been one of the chantry priests.

³³⁹ In all nine fellows and deacons of the college were named in 1548. The story of Vaux has been given above; that of John Cuppage, his friend, is in many ways similar; he refused to appear at the Visitation of 1559, suffered persecution for adhering to the old faith, and is supposed to have died in Salford prison about 1584; Vaux, *Catechism*, 75-8, 84 note (introd.).

In 1559 four of the fellows—Edward Pendleton, Robert Prestwich, Richard Hart, and Richard Ford—appeared, but Hart refused to subscribe; Prestwich was warned against frequenting taverns; *Ch. Goods*, 7 (quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. x, 101); Gee, *Eliz. Clergy*, 81. In 1562 Vaux, who had been ordered to live in Worcestershire, and Hart in Kent or Sussex, were 'thought to behave themselves very seditiously and contrary to their recognizances, secretly lurk in Lancashire and are thought to be maintained there' by rulers and gentlemen of that county; *ibid.* 181. In 1574 three of the old clergy (1548) were receiving pensions—John Cuppage, Edward Pendleton (then vicar of Eccles), and Robert Prestwich; of the rest Collier, Johnson, Ryle, Woodall, and Wolstoncroft had died before the accession of Elizabeth, and Ralph Hunt and James Barlow died about 1571; *Ch. Goods* (quoting Sec. Com. 16 Eliz. no. 3258). John Glover, as above shown, also conformed under Elizabeth.

In 1570 Roger Cooksey, clerk, made claim to an annuity of £6 13s. 4d., for service and prayer, against Thomas Herle, warden, Richard Hall, paymaster, and Edward Holt, receiver; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 389.

At an inquiry in 1571 Warden Herle confessed that he had been absent for two years and more, having a dispensation. Neither he nor the fellows were bound to preach. The only ornament the church possessed was a broken chalice; the building was in decay and the 'painted pictures' had not been defaced. Nicholas Daniell, one of the fellows, averred that Edward Holt, another fellow, kept an alehouse and frequented such places, being a drunkard. Richard Hall, another fellow, practised medicine, 'and when he should serve God he runneth after his physic and surgery'; Raines, *Wardens*, xv. The

nounced forms. The preaching of John Bradford may have had something to do with the change, though he was so little satisfied that he warned his audiences that 'because they did not readily embrace the Word of God, the Mass should again be said in that church, and the play of Robin Hood acted there.'³⁴⁰ His letters and George Marsh's show that there were a certain number of resolute Protestants in the town in Mary's reign,³⁴¹ and some are stated to have been imprisoned in the college.³⁴²

The refoundation of the college by Queen Elizabeth gave the church a respectable body of Calvinistic divines,³⁴³ but the wardenships of Dee and Murray again proved disastrous. One of the fellows, however, William Bourne, acquired a dominating position in the town; 'This is Mr. Bourne's judgement,' was sufficient for the people.³⁴⁴ It is not surprising to learn that two of the chaplains in 1591 administered the sacrament without a surplice and that other irregularities were allowed; many of the people, it seems, preferred the churchyard to the church at sermon-time.³⁴⁵ The growing influence of Puritanism is seen in the stricter Sunday observance.³⁴⁶ The new foundation of Charles I had no perceptible effect in neutralizing its prevalence.³⁴⁷

Under the Presbyterian discipline established in 1646 Manchester became the head of a classis, which included also the adjoining parishes of Ashton, Eccles, Flixton, and Prestwich-with-Oldham.³⁴⁸ Four years later there seems to have been a regular staff of twelve ministers in the parish, of whom three were at the parish church and the others at the various chapels.³⁴⁹

Just before the Restoration Richard Heyrick, Henry Newcome, and Joshua Stopford were in charge.³⁵⁰

After 1660 a tone a little more High Church gradually prevailed, so that by the end of the 17th century the clergy were strongly Jacobite, and remained so until after 1745. Bishop Gastrell about 1717 found that the warden and four fellows supplied all the turns of preaching, and the two chaplains read prayers and did all the other duty of the whole parish, receiving the surplice fees; a 'cathedral service' was performed by the four singing men, four choristers, and organist.³⁵¹ At this time and afterwards the building of new churches and the growth of Nonconformist congregations continually diminished the importance of the collegiate clergy; while the great increase of their wealth rendered a change of its distribution desirable, and this was effected in the least injurious mode by several Acts of Parliament.³⁵² From 1854 the various district chapelries have become independent parishes, the incumbents having the title of rector.

As might be expected from the importance of the place there were a number of chantry endowments, of which particulars are given in the record of their confiscation in 1547. The curates, i.e. the two fellows or chaplains who served the parish, had in addition to their college stipend the profits of the 'Obit lands,' given at various times by a number of benefactors, being in return bound to celebrate certain obits yearly for the souls of the donors. The rents amounted to 102*s.* 11*½**d.*³⁵³

The chantry of St. James, founded by Ralph

Bishop of Chester refused Hall's pension in 1581; *Acts of P.C.* 1581-2, p. 266.

A little later it was stated that the clergy had been beaten and one of their preachers attacked and wounded.

The loss of the old hospitality was a grievance with the tenants; *Newton Chapelry* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 51.

³⁴⁰ Hollinworth, *Mancuniensis*, 75.

³⁴¹ Foxe, *Acts and Monuments* (ed. Cattley), vii, 196, 204, 60, 66.

³⁴² Hollinworth, op. cit. 79; 'their names, as tradition saith, were Ridlestones, Wharmbies, &c.'

³⁴³ The Elizabethan fellows of 1578 were John Molins, D.D., Alexander Nowell, D.D.—both exiles for religion in Mary's time; the latter became Dean of St. Paul's—Thomas Williamson, and Oliver Carter, B.D.; the last-named had been a fellow under Herle's wardenship and is noticed in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³⁴⁴ Hollinworth, op. cit. 105; see an earlier note.

³⁴⁵ W. F. Irvine in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xiii, 64-9. It is stated that the surplice was not used in the church for upwards of forty years, i.e. from about 1590 onwards; *Funeral Certs.* (Chet. Soc.), 77.

At the Visitation of 1598 the churchwardens were ordered to provide a surplice and Book of Common Prayer; they had all eaten flesh in Lent and days forbidden. In 1608 Bourne was presented for not wearing the surplice; some persons communicated standing. In 1622 Henry Holland of Denton was 'suspected of Brownism.' Many persons refused to stand at the Creed and bow at the name of Jesus. Nevertheless the organ playing is mentioned; *Visit. P.* at Chester.

³⁴⁶ Up to 1578 'Sundays' and holidays were the usual times for practising archery; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 196. In

1611 dealers in fruit, pedlars, and other street traders were forbidden to sell on 'the Sabbath day'; *ibid.* ii, 264. In 1634 four men were paid for 'watching packs' on Whitsunday, to see that none should be brought into the town on that Sabbath day; *Manch. Constables' Accs.* ii, 7. Perhaps it was due to the same spirit that players were ordered to leave; *ibid.* ii, 33, 34, 36. For the state of the church see *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1633-4, p. 523.

³⁴⁷ The careers of the new warden and of William Bourne, one of the fellows, have been described above. The other fellows of 1635 were Samuel Boardman, Richard Johnson, and Peter Shaw, first elected in 1629, 1632, and 1633 respectively. Of these Richard Johnson, though a Calvinist in doctrine, was the nearest approach to the 'moderate Churchman' of to-day, and suffered insults and imprisonment for his loyalty to the king during the Civil War; he lived to hold his fellowship again; Raines, *Fellows*, 114-15.

Another noteworthy fellow chosen in 1643 was Richard Hollinworth, of Magdalene College, Cambridge, author of the *Mancuniensis* frequently quoted in these notes; *ibid.* pp. 138-71; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* The Hollinworth family was of old standing in the town. Robert Hollinworth held a burghage and a half in 1473; *Mamecestre*, iii, 491. In 1502 James, son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of John Hollinworth, claimed two messuages as heir of his grandfather; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 92, m. 4; also *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton.* 10 Hen. VII. For the parentage of Richard Hollinworth see *Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 188-9; and for his works, C. W. Sutton in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* vi, 138.

³⁴⁸ The records of this classis have been printed by the Chetham Society (new ser. xx, xxii, xxiv) with notes by the editor, Dr. W. A. Shaw.

³⁴⁹ *Commonwealib Ch. Surv.* 5-13.

³⁵⁰ *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 155, where there is a notice of Stopford, as also in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³⁵¹ *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 57. There were eight churchwardens and sixteen scribesmen. The Traffords had by prescription the right to nominate the parish clerk; this was recognized in the Act of 1850.

Bishop Nicolson in 1704 found that the warden lived in town, but all the fellows on their cures at some little distance. The fellows preached by turns, forenoon and afternoon, on Sundays, and the warden on some solemn days; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxii, 187.

³⁵² Of the later fellows of the college mention must be made of Richard Parkinson, of St. John's College, Cambridge; M.A., 1824; D.D. 1851. He was perpetual curate of Whitworth from 1830 to 1841 and elected fellow of Manchester in 1833, becoming a canon on the change in 1847. He was one of the founders of the Chetham Society, and exercised great influence in Manchester and the district. He was in 1846 appointed principal of St. Bees College, where he remained till his death in 1858; but his retention of the canonry aroused much bitter feeling against him as a non-resident pluralist, and led to the passing of the Rectory Act of 1850, by which the canons were attached to churches in Manchester parish. See Raines, *Fellows*, 361-82; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³⁵³ Raines, *Chant.* i, 22-4; where particulars of the donors and their gifts are recorded.

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Hulme in 1507 from lands left by the first warden, John Huntington, had a clear income of £6 1s. 8d.⁸⁵⁴ The 'new chapel' of St. John Baptist—later known as the Stanley or Derby chapel—begun by James Stanley, Bishop of Ely and formerly warden, and completed by his son Sir John Stanley, had an endowment of £4 2s. 8d.⁸⁵⁵ This chapel, which has the small Ely chapel at its north-east corner, was used as the baptistry a century ago. The Trafford chapel or 'closet of St. Nicholas' had a chantry founded, it was believed, by Robert Grelley—possibly the lord of Allerton and Chorlton, living in the 14th century; the clear income was £5 9s. 7d.⁸⁵⁶ In the same chapel was another chantry founded by the ancestors of Sir Edmund Trafford, the incumbent being known as 'the Lady priest'; the endowment being very

small, 65s. net, the parishioners contributed a quantity of oats for him.⁸⁵⁷ At St. George's altar there were two chantries, both founded by Robert Chetham; at one of them the priest was to celebrate Mass at six o'clock in the morning for the souls of the founder and his ancestors; the net endowment of this chantry was £6 2s. 7d.,⁸⁵⁸ and that of the second £5 0s. 8d.⁸⁵⁹ Another chantry was that founded by William Radcliffe at the altar of the Trinity, with a net income of £5 3s. 2d.⁸⁶⁰

An important foundation, already mentioned, was that of Richard Bexwick at the Jesus altar. His intentions do not seem to have been carried out fully, but in 1547 two priests, one of them teaching a school, were maintained.⁸⁶¹

There were gilds associated with the Jesus and

⁸⁵⁴ Raines, *Chant.* i, 25-8; *Notitia Centr.* ii, 59-62, notes. The circumstances of the foundation are narrated in the account of Warden Huntington already given. The endowment consisted of 26 acres in Alport and three burgages in the town. The chantry priest in 1534 was John Bexwick (*Valor Eccl.* [Rec. Com.], v, 225), and in 1547 Nicholas Wolstonecroft, who paid his first-fruits in 1543 (*Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* [Rec. Soc.], ii, 408), and is named in the list of clergy at the Visitation of 1554.

In the chapel was an 'Image of Pity,' with the announcement of an indulgence or pardon of 26,000 [years] and twenty-six days on reciting five Paternosters, five Aves, and a Credo; Hollinworth, 55. The lands of this chantry were in 1549 bestowed on the Earl of Derby for a payment of £268 3s. 4d.; Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. 11.

⁸⁵⁵ *Chant.* 28-31. The lands were at Bollington and Lyme in Cheshire. The chapel possessed a chalice and three old vestments. Thomas Johnson was the priest in 1534 and 1547.

⁸⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 31-5. The endowments consisted of three burgages in Manchester and tenements at Grindlow Cross. The ornaments consisted of a chalice, vestments, and altar cloths.

In 1320, when Robert Grelley was living, one Henry de Salford, chaplain, paid to the lord of Manchester a rent of 20s. for Grindlow, and 2s. 4d. for Blackacres; a note—perhaps of the 16th century—states that these were the lands of St. Mary's chantry; *Mamecestre*, ii, 279.

From deeds printed in Canon Raines' notes it appears that the patronage of the chantry was in 1428 in dispute between Sir Edmund Trafford and Thomas Booth of Barton the elder, it having been the right of 'the heir of Bexwick'; De Trafford D. no. 86; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 2, m. 9d. On the death of Thomas Whitehead, Reynold Hobson became chantry priest in 1506 on the presentation of Sir Edmund Trafford (De Trafford D. no. 70), and was in 1508 succeeded by Henry Ryle, perhaps the same who was serving in 1534, though he seems to have resigned in 1514. On the resignation of Charles Gee, Edmund Trafford presented another Henry Ryle in 1542 (Act Bks. at Chester; *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* ii, 407), and he was serving in 1547; he was summoned to the visitation in 1554. The chapel was long used as the burial-place of the Trafford family.

For grants of the lands of Trafford's chapel see Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. 13; 4 Jas. I, pt. 25; also *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 182.

⁸⁵⁷ *Chant.* 36-40. From deeds there given the chantry seems to have been founded or refounded early in the 15th century, but there has been preserved a gift to Matthew de Sholver, chaplain, and his successors celebrating the Mass of St. Mary at St. Nicholas' altar, which may be dated about 1300; Norris D. (B.M.), no. 951. In 1429 Thomas son of Thomas del Booth of Barton claimed to present to 'the chantry of the Blessed Mary at the altar of St. Nicholas,' against John de Bamford Henry de Trafford, and Hugh de Scholes, chaplain; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 2, m. 9b; see also the preceding. The endowment was derived from burgages in St. Mary Gate, Todd Lane, and Deansgate; the priest celebrated with the ornaments of the other chantry. John Reddish seems to have been the chaplain in 1431, James Smith in 1498 and 1525, John Dickonson in 1532 and 1535, William Ashton (or 'Hache') in 1547.

⁸⁵⁸ *Chant.* 40-5. The endowment was derived from burgages in Market Street Lane, Millgate, and Deansgate; there was no plate. From a deed printed in Raines' notes it appears that the chantries were founded in 1501, the priest to be 'one of the priests of the Guild or Brotherhood of our Blessed Lady and St. George of Manchester, to be founded in the College Church of Manchester'; the hour of six o'clock was fixed by the founder. John Brideoak was the cantarist in 1534 and 1547. This chantry was partly endowed by the founder's wife—Isabel daughter of Richard Tetlow—out of her father's estate.

⁸⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 46-8. The endowment included Domville House in Salford, and other burgages and lands in Salford, Worsley, and Spotland. From the will of the founder's widow, it is clear that Hugh Marler was the incumbent in 1523. Robert Byrom was there in 1534 (*Valor Eccl.* [Rec. Com.], v, 226) and Edward Smith in 1547. In addition to making regulations for the two chantries Isabel Chetham by her will left a pair of silver beads to our Lady of Manchester, 5 marks to the repair of the church, and 26s. 8d. to the building of Irk Bridge.

Of the Gild of St. George nothing further seems to be known. The chapel was built by William Galey, who died in 1508, and part of the endowment was left by him, viz. a house in Market Street Lane occupied by Robert Chetham, and no doubt part of the endowment of the former chantry. See Raines, loc. cit. in the notes, and Hollinworth, *Mancuniensis*, 55. For the Galey family see *Mamecestre*, iii, 489; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs.

and Ches.), ii, 162; *Manch. Ct. Leet Recs.* ii, 8, 77.

For disputes as to the chantry lands in the Acres and elsewhere see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 224, 265; *Duchy Plead.* iii, 30.

⁸⁶⁰ *Chant.* 49-54. The income was derived from burgages and shops in Market Street, Hanging Bridge, Smithy Door, Hanging Ditch, and Collyhurst Fold ('foyte'). There was no plate. Hugh Brideoak was priest in 1534 and Roger Ireland in 1547; William Woodall succeeded before 1548. This chantry seems to have been founded by William Radcliffe of Ordsall, who died in 1498. In the following year Elizabeth widow of John Radcliffe of Ordsall bequeathed to the chaplain celebrating at Trinity altar a mass book with cover and clasps, a cruet of silver with I.R. on the cover, two towels, a vestment of green and white velvet with bulls' heads on the orphreys, and 3s. 4d., to buy a sacring-bell; Raines, in the notes. The chapel is now the outermost aisle of the nave on the north Hollinworth (op. cit. 47) describes the 'very rich window' and gives the verses inscribed on it 'in worship of the Trinity.'

⁸⁶¹ Some particulars have been given in a previous note; see also *Chant.* 48-52, where are printed several deeds relating to the foundation; e.g. the licence of James Stanley, as warden, to the Gild of St. Saviour and the Name of Jesus to receive all oblations and emoluments offered to the image of the Saviour in the chapel recently built at the south side of the collegiate church; an agreement of 1509 as to the position of the Bexwick chaplains in the choir and in the college, showing that they were to share in all things, except the stipend; a deed by which Isabel daughter and sole heir of Richard Bexwick and widow of Thomas Beck (to whom the chantry was sometimes attributed) conveyed the Jesus chapel in 1562 to Francis Pendleton and Cecily his wife, daughter of Isabel, and others. A case respecting the endowment of this chantry is given in *Duchy Plead.* ii, 82. The revenue was £4 1s. 4d. in 1534, when James Barlow was chantry priest; at that time 18s. 8d. was by the founder's will distributed at his obit to the clergy and the poor; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 225. Robert Prestwich was the cantarist and Edward Pendleton the schoolmaster in 1546, when the revenue was £8 12s. 3d.; *Chant.* 246-7.

The chapel had at the south-east corner a smaller chapel, now destroyed, in which were buried the remains of William Hulme, the founder of the Hulme exhibitions at Oxford.

St. George's chapels; ³⁶³ also a gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which may have been associated with the Lady chapel. ³⁶³ This chapel was at the east end of the church, ³⁶⁴ and there was an altar of St. Michael, probably at the east end of the south aisle of the quire. ³⁶⁵ The chapel of Salford Bridge does not appear to have had any special chaplain or endowment.

The grammar school, founded by Hugh Oldham in 1515, ^{365a} and Chetham's Hospital and Library, founded under the will of Humphrey Chetham, who died in 1653, are described elsewhere.

CHARITIES Apart from the grammar school there does not seem to have been

any endowed charity for the whole parish, but several of the townships have valuable estates. An inquiry was held in 1904, but it concerned only those portions of the parish which are outside the boroughs of Manchester and Salford, so that the latest detailed official report is that of 1826, in which year the following were the existing charitable endowments, apart from schools, ³⁶⁶ some of the funds having been lost. ³⁶⁷ For Manchester the charities of George Clarke, ³⁶⁸ George Marshall, ³⁶⁹ Ellen Shuttleworth, ³⁷⁰ Thomas Hudson, ³⁷¹ Henry Dickenson, ³⁷² John Alexander and Joshua Brown, ³⁷³ Thomas Percival, ³⁷⁴ Joseph Champion, ³⁷⁵ James Moss, ³⁷⁶ Walter and Margaret

³⁶² See the preceding notes. In the chapel of St. George was a statue of the saint on horseback; Hollinworth, op. cit. 47. Later it was known as the Radcliffe chapel.

³⁶³ It held burgages in the town in 1473; *Manchestre*, iii, 506. For the Gilds see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* x, 1-24.

³⁶⁴ Afterwards called the Byron or Chetham Chapel.

³⁶⁵ St. Michael's altar is named in the will of Henry Turton, cited above; *Picope, Wills*, ii, 12. 'The east window of the south aisle had Michael and his angels; the nine orders of angels, fighting with the Dragon and his angels'; Hollinworth, op. cit. 46.

^{365a} *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 578.

³⁶⁶ The scholastic endowments were for schools at Ardwick, Blackley, Crumpsall, Didsbury, Gorton, Heaton Norris, Levenshulme, and Newton. The benefactions for Crumpsall and Newton are still available.

Anne Hinde in 1723 left lands in Salford and Manchester for the instruction of ten poor children of Manchester and ten of Salford, half boys and half girls. They were to be taught to write and read (up to a chapter in the Bible), and they must learn the Church Catechism. Green clothes were to be provided for them; hence this was known as the 'Green Gown' Charity. The land in Salford was sold for £1,967 10s., the New Bailey prison being erected on it. In 1838 the houses in Fennel Street were sold to the Corporation of Manchester for £2,600. The income in 1826 was almost £200, which sufficed for the education and clothing of fifty-seven children. The income (from consols) is now only £114 2s. 8d., and is spent on education and clothing by the trustees.

St. Paul's (Turner Street) Charity School was founded in 1777. The present income is £40 2s.

Richard Lichford in 1710 left a rent-charge of £5 on Cooper's tenement in Blackley to pay a schoolmaster in that township. This is still in operation.

Elizabeth Chetham in 1689 gave £20 for the teaching of children in Moston and Newton to read the Bible. The income is now £1.

At Heaton Norris there were in 1826 two charity school foundations—one by John Hollingpriest, 1785, the other by public subscription. The latter has been lost; the former has an income of £24 2s. 4d., paid to schools in the township.

Margaret Usherwood in 1742 left the residue of her estate for the education and clothing of six poor children of Chorlton-with-Hardy; this was in 1826 represented

by £160 in the hands of Robert Feilden, who paid £8 as interest. The capital is now invested in a Manchester Corporation bond, producing £4 12s. a year, applied for the benefit of children of the township.

³⁶⁷ John Whitworth in 1623 left £20, and William Drinkwater in 1688 left £100 for the relief of the poor; Mary Chorlton in 1706 left £50 to provide apprenticeship fees; and the Rev. John Clayton in 1772 gave £30, which was to be lent without interest. These had been lost before 1826.

John Barlow of Pott Shrigley in 1684 charged his estate with £6 a year for apprenticeship fees of poor boys in Shrigley and Manchester alternately; but in 1826 it could not be ascertained that Manchester had ever benefited by it.

William Baguley in 1725 left £200 for the founding of a charity school for poor children in Manchester; chief rents amounting to £3 1s. 4d. were purchased, and a schoolmaster had received part at least down to his death in 1821. In 1826 there were no trustees to claim the rents and appoint a master, and it would seem that the charity had thus become defunct.

Elizabeth Bent in 1773 left £300 for a school in the Old Churchyard, and three sums of £50 each for poor housekeepers of Manchester, Cheetham, and Prestwich. The capital appears to have been lost in 1801 by a defaulting solicitor.

John Gilliam in 1632 gave £20 for the poor of Newton, and 12s. was paid by the steward of Edward Greaves until about 1824; but the Culcheth estate had about 1790 been sold to Samuel Barker and his brother, unburdened as they said, and in 1826 all payment had ceased.

Sarah Taylor in 1680 left £20 for the minister of Gorton Chapel, and £20 for the poor. A voluntary payment of £1 a year in respect of the latter legacy was made in 1826, but has ceased.

³⁶⁸ Founded in 1636; see the account of Crumpsall. The present income is £3,326, and is distributed by the Lord Mayor in conjunction with some other charities, as below, through the City Treasurer as almoner. The whole is distributed partly in goods—blankets, shawls, flannels, and sheets—and partly in cash, at the mayor's discretion, to about 9,000 recipients who are recommended by rate-payers and approved. Money is also given to hospitals and benevolent societies. These and similar details of the existing charities are taken from the *Official Handbook for Manchester and Salford*, issued annually.

³⁶⁹ George Marshall in 1624 left his lands for the benefit of the poor of Manchester. In 1826 it was stated that the property had been sold to the Commis-

sioners, and was represented by £2,250 consols; the interest was added to Clarke's Charity. The present income is £66 18s. 4d. which is distributed by the Lord Mayor as the last.

³⁷⁰ In 1695 she left £50 for linen cloth for the poor of Deansgate; in 1826 the capital was invested in Government stock, producing £2 4s. 8d. This now forms part of the Lord Mayor's charities, the income being £2 14s. 10d.

³⁷¹ He in 1787 left £500 for Charles Kenyon, 'supposed to be beyond the seas in America,' on condition that he should return within five years and prove himself to be the son of one Esther Kenyon; otherwise the interest was to be paid to the borough-reeve in augmentation of his charitable funds. The inquiry of 1826 appears to have been the means of recovering this charity, for the interest had not been paid for some years. The present income is £29 8s. 8d., which is added to the Lord Mayor's charities.

³⁷² He left the interest of £100 for the poor of Manchester; his executors purchased an estate in Saddleworth called Mere Stone Height, a rent of £5 being charged on it in respect of the interest. This was in 1826 distributed by the churchwardens. The £5 is still received, and is distributed by the churchwardens and overseers in bread, bedding, and clothing.

³⁷³ John Alexander in 1688 gave some land in Gorton called the Marshes for the use of the poor, and about 1751 the churchwardens and overseers spent £100 left by Joshua Brown in 1694 on improving the land. In 1826 the estate consisted of 6½ acres (customary measure of 7 yards to the perch), let at £30 a year. The present income is £326 3s., which is distributed as the last-named charity.

³⁷⁴ For the benefactor's family see the account of Royton. Thomas Percival left £150 in 1693, and it was laid out in the purchase of land in Royton, measuring nearly 10 acres customary measure, and let in 1826 at £28; there was coal under the land. The present income is £65 10s., and this is distributed in the same manner as the two preceding charities.

³⁷⁵ By his will of 1684 he left £100 to provide twelve penny loaves of wheat bread to be distributed to poor inhabitants of Manchester on St. Thomas's Day. In 1826 it was represented by a charge of £7 1s. 6d. on the rates. The present income is only £4 5s. 4d., which is given in bread by the churchwardens and overseers.

³⁷⁶ By his will (1705) he left £100 to purchase lands, the income from which was to be spent on 'five gowns for five aged men' living in Manchester, 'to be of

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Nugent,³⁷⁷ Edward Mayes,³⁷⁸ Richard Holland and others,³⁷⁹ Nicholas Hartley,³⁸⁰ Ellen Hartley,³⁸¹ John Partington,³⁸² Robert Sutton,³⁸³ Thomas Minshull,³⁸⁴ Humphrey Oldfield,³⁸⁵ Francis Cartwright,³⁸⁶ Catherine

Richards,³⁸⁷ Jane Corles,³⁸⁸ Roger Sedgwick,³⁸⁹ Elizabeth Scholes,³⁹⁰ Ann Butterworth and Daniel Bayley,³⁹¹ Meriel Mosley and others,³⁹² Daniel Shelmerdine,³⁹³ Ellen Nicholson,³⁹⁴ Catherine Fisher,³⁹⁵ James Clayton,³⁹⁶

a housewife's kersey of a sad blue colour, and to be given on Christmas Day morning before prayers in the south porch of parish church of Manchester.' In 1826 this was represented by a rent-charge of £5 5s. on the capital message called Hope in Eccles. This sum is still received and spent in clothing by the churchwardens and overseers.

³⁷⁷ For these benefactors see the account of Moston. Walter Nugent and Margaret Nugent his mother in 1609 settled two chief rents of 20s. each for the buying of turves for the poor. In 1826 one of the rents was found to be charged on property held by Clarke's trustees, and the other on a house, 38, Smithy Door, owned by T. C. Worsley of Platt; on the latter the rent-charge had not been paid for many years, but resumption was promised. The income is now £4; it is added to the Clarke and other charities of the Lord Mayor.

³⁷⁸ In 1621 he left £120 for the poor, the income to be distributed in money or victuals. Land in Millgate and Miller's Lane was purchased, the present Mayes Street indicating its position, and on it the overseers long afterwards erected buildings called the Almshouses, occupied by six poor women. An Act was passed in 1794 allowing the trustees to sell or lease the land, thus enabling the estate to be improved. The rents in 1826 amounted to nearly £430, subject to a chief rent of 13s. 10d. to William Hulton. The present income is £479, which is distributed by the trustees in food or money. For an account of the almshouses see *Ct. Leet Rec.* vi, 139 u.; and Procter, *Bygone Manch.* 80.

³⁷⁹ Richard Holland in 1622 gave £100, and others about the same time gave sums amounting to £58 3s.; and these with other moneys were in 1681 laid out in building the Almshouses recorded in the last note. It seems therefore that these sums have been merged in the Mayes Charity.

³⁸⁰ Nicholas Hartley gave £50 for the poor of Manchester, and his brother and executor John in 1628 gave a house and land in Moston, as representing the £50. John Hartley, grandson of the former John, was a trustee in 1692. In 1826 the land, &c., was tenanted by Samuel Taylor, it lying near his residence, at a rent of £15 15s. The present income is £126, which is distributed by the trustees in money gifts.

³⁸¹ Ellen widow of Nicholas Hartley in 1626 gave a burgrave in Market Stead Lane for the relief of poor persons dwelling in Manchester. It was sold in 1822, under the Act for widening Market Street, and the purchase-money, £1,370, invested in Government stock. This now produces £45 6s., and the Lord Mayor and deputy-mayor, who act as trustees, distribute the income on Christmas Eve in half-crowns to poor aged people, chiefly on the recommendation of the police superintendents.

Anne Collier in 1848 augmented this charity by a gift producing an additional £17 2s. 9d.

³⁸² By his will of 1677 he left £100 to be invested in land for the benefit of the poor. Lands called Mythom, Delf

Hills, &c., in Little Lever were purchased, on which a rent-charge of £5 was made, representing the interest on the £100. In 1826 the lands were held by Matthew Fletcher, who was unaware of his liability to pay the £5 a year, but undertook to discharge it. The money is still paid, and is distributed by the Lord Mayor in the same manner as the Hudson Charity above described.

³⁸³ He bequeathed £200 in 1687 to provide 'an outward or uppermost garment' to each of twenty-four or more poor and aged housekeepers, &c., of Manchester, and gave land at Abbey Hey in Gorton—or a charge of £10 on it—to provide clothing for another twenty-four. Land in Sholver in Oldham was purchased, and in 1826 rents of £10 each were received from Gorton and Sholver. The £20 is still paid, and is given in clothing by the trustees.

³⁸⁴ In 1689 he conveyed a tenement at the corner of Hanging Bridge and Cateaton Street (subject to a chief rent of 12d.) for the apprenticing of poor boys; 50s. was to be given with each boy, as well as 10s. towards providing him with clothes. The rent in 1826 was £51, but was irregularly paid, and the premises required rebuilding. The present income is £153, which is applied by one of the minor canons and other trustees.

³⁸⁵ Humphrey Oldfield in 1690 left £20 to the poor of Manchester, and £50 to the poor of Salford. The capital was in 1826 in the hands of the Rev. Thomas Gaskell, who distributed £3 10s. yearly according to the benefactor's wishes. The same sum is still yearly given by the trustees.

³⁸⁶ By his will in 1708 he gave £420 to provide 20s. for a sermon by 'a true and orthodox minister of the Church of England' every New Year's Day; the rest of the interest was, as to two-thirds, to be lent without interest 'to poor honest men, well-principled in the doctrine of the Church of England,' in order to start them in business; and as to the other third, to apprentice poor housekeepers' children. Lands were purchased in Oldham (Barrowshaw), and Chadderton, and certain chief rents. In 1826 the founder's instructions were still adhered to, but at present the income, £76 15s. 4d., is by the trustees devoted to education.

³⁸⁷ In bequeathing Strangeways to Thomas Reynolds in 1711, she directed that £100 a year out of her houses in Manchester should be given to help widows of decayed tradesmen of Manchester, and to apprentice their sons. In 1797 Lord Ducie gave a piece of ground (High Knolls, &c.) for a poor-house at £100 rent, which represented the above charge, for the churchwardens gave Lord Ducie a receipt for £100 in respect of the Richards Charity, and he gave them a receipt for the like sum as rent. The capital was gradually increased by accumulation of interest, the £100 being only partly expended in the year, and the sum yearly available is now £117 18s. 8d., which is paid in annuities to widows, &c., at the discretion of the Dean of Manchester (as successor to the warden) and the Earl of Ducie.

³⁸⁸ By her will of 1732 she gave £55 for loaves on Sundays, &c., to poor persons frequenting divine service at the Collegiate Church. The present income is £4, which the minor canons distribute to the poor in bread and money.

³⁸⁹ In 1733 he directed his son Roger to lay £200 out in lands and to distribute to poor persons not receiving relief £10 a year of the proceeds. In 1826 the rent-charges which had been purchased amounted in all to £8 3s. 9d. The present income is £18 7s. 9d., which is distributed by the Lord Mayor in conjunction with Clarke's Charity.

³⁹⁰ By her will of 1734 she provided for a charity sermon on St. John the Baptist's Day, at which the interest of £150 should be distributed to twenty poor housekeepers; an additional sum was left for Chapel-en-le-Frith. The gross income at present is £12 19s. 11d., of which part is given to the place last named.

³⁹¹ Anne Butterworth in 1735 left £500 for apprenticing the children of poor ministers, tradesmen, &c., being Protestant Dissenters; and Daniel Bayley in 1762 gave £100 for the like purposes. By the investment of surplus income the capital had grown to £3,066 consols in 1826, when, though the trustees were members of either Cross Street or Mosley Street Chapel, the beneficiaries, being Protestants, might be either of the Established Church or Dissenters. The income now amounts to £200 9s. 1d., and is spent by the trustees in apprenticing children.

³⁹² Dame Meriel Mosley in 1697 gave £50 for poor persons attending the Protestant Dissenters' Chapel in Manchester: subsequent benefactions within a century raised the capital to £400. The income now amounts to £23 19s. 3d., and is distributed by the trustees among the poor attending Cross Street Chapel.

³⁹³ In 1801 he left 120 guineas, the interest to be given to 'the poor, sick, and distressed members of the church assembling and communicating at the ordinance of the Lord's Supper in Mosley Street Chapel.' This chapel has now been transferred to Chorlton, and the interest—a rent-charge of £7 0s. 2d.—is paid by the trustees accordingly.

³⁹⁴ By her will of 1742 she left £120 for the poor. The trust has been surrendered to the corporation, and £6 a year is distributed annually on New Year's Eve to ten poor aged women; vacancies in the list are filled up by the Lord Mayor.

³⁹⁵ Catherine Fisher in 1752 gave certain houses, &c., to trustees to secure the payment of money and weekly gifts of bread to poor housekeepers of Manchester and Salford who should 'attend divine service of the Church of England on every Lord's Day.' The present income is £24 4s. 4d., given by the trustees in bread and money; 50s. goes to Salford.

³⁹⁶ He left £400 for bedding and bed-clothes for poor working inhabitant housekeepers, to be distributed on St. Thomas's Day. The churchwardens and overseers now distribute the income, £11 11s., in bedding.

Sarah Brearcliffe,³⁹⁷ Thomas Henshaw ;³⁹⁸ for Blackley—Adam Chetham,³⁹⁹ Thomas and John Traves ;⁴⁰⁰ for Didsbury, &c.—Sir Edward Mosley,⁴⁰¹ Thomas Chorlton,⁴⁰² Sergeant Boardman,⁴⁰³ Ann Bland and Thomas Linney,⁴⁰⁴ Edward Hampson ;⁴⁰⁵ and for Salford—Humphrey Booth the elder,⁴⁰⁶ his grandson Humphrey Booth the younger,⁴⁰⁷ Charles Broster,⁴⁰⁸ Charles Haworth,⁴⁰⁹ Robert Cuthbertson,⁴¹⁰ George Buerdsell,⁴¹¹ Thomas Dickanson,⁴¹² John Caldwell,⁴¹³

Alexander and Mary Davie,⁴¹⁴ and Samuel Haward.⁴¹⁵ The partial report of 1904 shows that many of the above stocks are still available, and that some new ones have been added ; these were, excluding church⁴¹⁶ and educational and recreative endowments,⁴¹⁷ as follows :—For Didsbury—Sarah Feilden, for the poor ;⁴¹⁸ for Heaton Norris—Sir Ralph Pendlebury, stocks producing £4,722 a year for children of this and some other townships,⁴¹⁹ Rev. Stephen

³⁹⁷ She died in 1803, having in 1792 given £3,000 on trust for the relief of fifteen old housekeepers of Manchester and Salford. The income is now £97 10s., and is distributed by the trustees.

³⁹⁸ He was a hat-maker at Oldham, and died in 1810, having left £40,000 for a blue-coat school at Oldham, and £20,000 for a blind asylum at Manchester, forbidding the money to be used in the purchase of land. In consequence of this provision nothing had been done in 1826 towards carrying out the testator's object, but the money was accumulating at interest. A blind asylum was in 1837 built at Old Trafford.

³⁹⁹ In 1625 he gave a message and land in Blackley for the minister of the chapel (one-third), and the poor of the township (two-thirds). A poor-house was afterwards built on part of the land. The present income is £23 12s., which is given to the preacher at Blackley and to the poor.

⁴⁰⁰ This arose from two sums of £20 each given in 1721 and later, half the interest to be given to the minister of Blackley Chapel and half to the poor. The income, £1 6s. 9d., is now given by the trustees to the poor.

⁴⁰¹ In 1695 he charged his manors of Withington and Heaton Norris with £4 for the poor of the two townships, and £4 for Didsbury School. In 1826 both rent-charges were paid by Robert Feilden out of lands formerly part of the manor of Withington. Colonel Robert Feilden of Bebington, grandson of the preceding, in 1874 disputed his liability, and dying soon afterwards his estate at Didsbury was sold, and the charity was lost.

⁴⁰² In 1728 he charged his lands at Grundy Hill in Heaton Norris with the payment of £5 yearly, of which £1 was to go to the schoolmaster at Barlow Moor End, and £4 was to be given in bread to the poor each Sunday in Didsbury Chapel. This is now incorporated with the following.

⁴⁰³ In 1768 he left £50 for a bread charity similar to the preceding, and the two appear always to have been administered together. The total income, £6 18s. 8d., is given in bread at the churches of St. James, Didsbury ; St. Paul, Withington ; and St. John the Baptist, Heaton Mersey.

⁴⁰⁴ Dame Ann Bland and Thomas Linney gave £100 each for the poor of Didsbury and district. Twyford's Warth was purchased, and the rent, £13, was in 1826 distributed according to the founders' wishes. The rent is now £7 10s., of which half is distributed in the township of Didsbury, and half in that of Withington, in accordance with customary practice.

⁴⁰⁵ He in 1811 left £400 to pay certain legacies, and to use the interest of the remainder to pay £1 to the preaching minister of Didsbury, £1 to the school-

master, and £1 to the singers. In 1826 the said remainder (£100) was in the hands of Robert Feilden, who paid £5 as interest. The above-named Colonel Feilden desired to repudiate liability for this also, but was obliged to admit it. His representatives after 1874 succeeded in evading it.

⁴⁰⁶ For an account of the Booths see the townships of Salford and Moston.

The income of the elder Humphrey's foundation now amounts to £17,000 a year. In 1630 he gave land by the road from Manchester to Shooter's Brook (now at the junction of Piccadilly and Port Street), and three closes called Millward's Croft (or Mileworth Croft, also called, it appears, the Tue Fields, at the junction of Great Bridgewater Street and Oxford Street), all in Manchester, for the relief of 'poor, aged, needy, or impotent people' of Salford. In 1776 an Act of Parliament was obtained enabling the trustees to grant building leases, &c. In 1826 the money was disbursed by constables and churchwardens of Salford in weekly doles, in gifts of linen and in blankets.

⁴⁰⁷ In 1672 he left a house, &c., in the Gravel Hole (Gravel Lane), land near Broken Bank (the Chequers), and land with a well called Oldfield Well for the repair of Salford Chapel ; the overplus to be distributed to the poor at Christmas in the same manner as his grandfather's charity. The present income is £1,000.

⁴⁰⁸ He left £100 (in or before 1787) for the purchase of a rent-charge ; half the income was to be given to the poor in coals, and the other half spent on clothing poor children. With interest the fund accumulated to £150, which was added to the elder Booth's fund, the trustees paying £7 10s. as interest. This sum is still paid.

⁴⁰⁹ In 1636 he gave £10 for the benefit of the poor ; in 1826 the capital was intact, and 10s. a year was paid to the churchwardens and constables, who laid it out on clothing. It appears to have been lost since.

⁴¹⁰ He left, by his will of 1683, £100 for the poor, apparently as an augmentation of the Booth Charity ; land in Droylsden was purchased, from which in 1826 a rent of £5 was derived, spent on blankets. The same rent is still received.

⁴¹¹ In 1690-3 he gave a message, &c., in Fore Street (or Chapel Street) for the benefit of the poor, the distribution being entrusted to the borough-reeve and constables. The present income is £572.

⁴¹² In 1697 he bequeathed a message, &c., in Salford for the provision of 'eight coats for eight poor old men of the town of Salford, such as should constantly frequent the church ; the same to be made new and ready on Christmas Day yearly, with such badge upon the same as the feoffees should think fit.' The estate was released in 1711. About 1801 the land

was leased out in parcels at a total rental of £42 15s. ; the present income is £500.

⁴¹³ By his will of 1744 he left half the moiety of the residue of his estate for the poor, to be expended in shirts and shifts, and the balance in coal ; but £50 of it was to go to the endowment of 'the officiating clerk in the chapel at Salford.' In the result £100 was received by the trustees, and in 1826 half the interest (viz. £2 5s.) was paid to the clerk, and the other half given to fourteen aged poor persons as directed. The present income is £3.

⁴¹⁴ Alexander Davie gave a rent-charge of £2 10s. on lands at Sandywell, and Mary Davie left £50 for a bread charity. In 1826 £5 was received, to which the £5 from Haward's Charity was added, and forty-eight penny loaves were given each Sunday after service at Trinity Chapel. The £5 is still received.

⁴¹⁵ This charity chiefly concerns Oldham, but £5 is paid out of it to Salford ; for the benefactor see *Pal. Note Bk. iii.*, 89. The Manchester Charities of Catherine Fisher, Humphrey Oldfield, and Sarah Brearcliffe are in part available for Salford.

⁴¹⁶ St. Paul's Church, Chorlton-with-Hardy ; Old Methodist Chapel, Levenshulme ; Wesleyan Chapel, Stretford ; Brookfield Parsonage, Gorton (Unitarian) ; Mission Room, Heaton Norris ; Albert Park Wesleyan Chapel, Didsbury ; Christ Church, Heaton Norris ; St. Matthew's, Stretford ; Christ Church, Denton.

⁴¹⁷ Hulme Grammar School, Withington ; Recreation Ground, Heaton Norris ; Mechanics' Institution and Schools, Levenshulme ; Christ Church School, Moss Side ; Library and Technical Institute, Stretford ; Library, Denton ; School and Mechanics' Institute, Droylsden ; School, Gorton (Richard Taylor).

⁴¹⁸ Founded in 1835 ; the income (£2 12s. 4d.) is distributed in coals by the Rector of St. James's, Didsbury.

⁴¹⁹ By his will of 1861 Sir Ralph left his residuary estate to certain persons, telling them that he had intended it for a charitable purpose, but was prevented by a legal difficulty. A long lawsuit followed, and by costs and payments to next-of-kin the residue was reduced from £120,000 to £78,000 by 1872. It then became possible to carry out the design of the testator for the education of orphan children. In 1879 the charity was formally established. The orphans must be the children of parents residing (for a time at least) in Heaton Norris, Reddish, or Burnage, or in certain of the neighbouring townships in Cheshire. No clergyman, dissenting minister, or Roman Catholic is eligible as governor ; the teaching is to be 'strictly moral, religious, and scriptural, and unalterably based upon Protestant principles.' The orphanage is in Heaton Norris ; about 250 children are assisted annually.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Hooper,⁴²⁰ Thomas Thorniley,⁴²¹ and Albert Edward Nuttall;⁴²² for Stretford—Emma Bate.⁴²³

Among the more recent endowments⁴²⁴ for Manchester and Salford are those of William Smith for various hospitals,⁴²⁵ Isabella Catherine Denby for orphan daughters of tradesmen,⁴²⁶ the Barnes Samaritan Fund with an income of £2,624 for medical relief and nursing,⁴²⁷ John and Emma Galloway for relief of the poor of Hulme,⁴²⁸ George Pilkington £417 a year for bedding and clothing,⁴²⁹ Thomas Porter, £3,500 a year for outfits of orphans,⁴³⁰ and the Westwood almshouses.⁴³¹ There are some further endowments for education,⁴³² and some smaller benefactions.⁴³³

SALFORD

Salford, Dom. Bk. and usually; Sauford, 1168; Shalford, 1238; Chelford, 1240.

Ordeshala, 1177; Ordeshale, 1240 and common; Ordesalle, 1292; Urdeshale, 1337; Ordessale, 1338; Hurdeshale, 1354; Ordesale, 1358.

The township of Salford lies in a bend of the Irwell, which, except for a few deviations caused probably by changes in the course of the river, still forms its boundary except on the west, where a line, 2 miles long, drawn from one part of the stream to another, divides Salford from Pendleton. The area is 1,329 acres.¹ The surface is comparatively level, rising on the north-west side; on the south-west is a low-lying tract along the Irwell. The population in 1901 was 105,335.

There are five bridges across the river into Manchester, and a railway bridge; two into Cheetham,² and another railway bridge; two into Broughton;³ a footbridge into Hulme, and a swing bridge into Stretford. Starting from Victoria Bridge, on the site of the ancient bridge connecting Manchester and Salford,⁴ and proceeding west along Chapel Street, Trinity Church—formerly Salford Chapel—is seen on the

north side. At this point the street is crossed by the road from Blackfriars Bridge to Broughton, which is afterwards joined by the old road towards Broughton from Victoria Bridge by way of Greengate. Further on, Chapel Street is joined by the road from Albert Bridge and Irwell Bridge. On the north side may be seen the Town Hall, and a little further on the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Then the hospital,⁵ in what used to be known as White Cross Bank, is passed, and the Irwell is reached. The land on its bank has been formed into a park (Peel Park⁶), in which stand the museum and technical school. Soon afterwards the boundary is touched. Windsor is the local name for this district.

Turning south by Cross Lane, the Cattle Market is passed on the west side.⁷ After passing the railway station and crossing Regent Road, the entrance to the great Salford Docks of the Ship Canal Company is seen. Cross Lane, as Trafford Road, continues as far as the swing bridge over the Irwell, the docks lying on its west side, and Ordsall Park⁸ on the east. Part of the dock site was formerly the New Barns race-course, where the Manchester races were held.

Turning to the east before reaching the bridge, a cross street leads into Ordsall Lane, which takes a winding course to the north-east for over a mile and a half, joining Chapel Street near the Town Hall. On the west side of the lane stands Ordsall Hall, an ancient seat of the Radcliffe family. A little distance to the north, Oldfield Road branches off from Ordsall Lane to join Chapel Street opposite the hospital. There is a recreation-ground between Oldfield Road and Ordsall Lane.

Regent Road, a great east and west thoroughfare already mentioned, begins at Regent Bridge over the Irwell, and after passing Cross Lane is called Eccles New Road; on the north side is the Salford workhouse.⁹

The Manchester and Bolton Canal crosses Salford between Chapel Street and Regent Road, and joins

⁴²⁰ By his will, dated 1897, he left £50 for the purchase of coal at Christmas for the poor of Heaton Mersey Independent Chapel.

⁴²¹ By his will of 1886, proved 1900, he gave £200 for the maintenance of the mausoleum, &c., and the residue for the clothing of poor persons attending St. John's Church, Heaton Mersey.

⁴²² By his will of 1892 he left £200 for the benefit of the sick poor of Heaton Mersey, and £50 for the provision of a Christmas treat for aged persons of the same place.

⁴²³ In 1838 she bequeathed £300, one-half the interest for the Sunday school at St. Matthew's, Stretford, and the other half for poor persons who were communicants at that church; this is given in bread.

⁴²⁴ See the Manchester and Salford *Official Handbook*.

⁴²⁵ The benefactions, dating from 1866 to 1874, amount to £110 a year, and are administered by the corporation.

⁴²⁶ This was founded in 1847; the income of £139 19s. is administered by the Lord Mayor and three senior aldermen.

⁴²⁷ Administered by trustees. The founder was Robert Barnes, a cotton spinner; born in Manchester in 1800 he died at Fallowfield in 1871, having long devoted himself to works of charity. He was mayor of Manchester in 1851. In religion he was a Wesleyan, his family

having been connected with Great Bridge-water Street Chapel.

⁴²⁸ This was founded by their children in 1895; the income, £28 12s. 10d., is administered by the Overseers of South Manchester. John Galloway was head of a great engineering concern in Hulme.

⁴²⁹ The churchwardens and minor canons administer this fund, which dates from 1858. For a notice of the benefactor, who died in 1864, see *The Old Church Clock* (ed. J. Evans), pp. xc, 240.

⁴³⁰ This was established in 1878; a board of governors has the management.

⁴³¹ This dates from 1877. It was founded by John Robinson, of the Atlas Works and of Westwood near Leek, in memory of his daughters. The income, £229 10s., is administered by trustees.

⁴³² Alderman Benjamin Nicholls, who died in 1877, bequeathed £3,400 a year for education. Peter Spence in 1879 left £5 4s. a year for the Manchester Sunday School Union. A. Alsop in 1826 and E. Alsop in 1838 left sums producing £89 for education at Blackley. The Byrom Fund, 1859, gives £120 a year for industrial schools at Ardwick. Elizabeth Place in 1855 left £42 a year for industrial schools.

⁴³³ Admiral Duff in 1858 left £34 15s. a year for 'Protestant Scripture readers . . . members of the Church of England.' The Manchester Charity for the Protection and Reformation of Girls and Wo-

men in 1881 entrusted an income of £11 12s. 4d. to the Town Council for distribution. The Rev. N. Germon in 1883 left £10 14s. 8d. a year for the poor; T. Kingston in 1887, £2 10s. 5d. for nursing; T. Mottershead in 1800, £6 7s. 6d., equally between education and the poor; — Wray in 1865, £4 for clothing.

¹ 1,354 acres, including 93 of inland water; *Census Rep.* of 1901.

² Waterloo Bridge, by Exchange station, was built in 1817, under an Act obtained the previous year: 56 Geo. III, cap. 62.

³ The first bridge was built by Samuel Clowes of Broughton, in 1806; it was rebuilt in 1869. Springfield Lane Bridge, an iron bridge, was first built in 1850, and renewed in 1880.

⁴ Rebuilt in 1837-9.

⁵ Founded in 1827. There is also a dispensary in Garden Lane. Another charity is the Day Nursery in Broughton Road.

⁶ Peel Park was purchased in 1845 from William Garnett; it had been known as the Lark Hill estate. The park, with library and museum, was opened in 1849. A statue of Sir Robert Peel was placed there in 1852, and there are others.

⁷ Opened in 1837. An earlier cattle market was established in 1774; *Axon, Manch. Annals*, 102.

⁸ The park was formed in 1879.

⁹ This was built in 1852. The older workhouse in Greengate was built in 1793.

the Irwell by Prince's Bridge. The London & North Western Company's Exchange station, Manchester, lies in Salford, in a bend of the Irwell. From this the line runs south-west, mostly on arches, to Ordsall Lane station, at which point it is joined by lines from Manchester, and then proceeds west by Cross Lane station to Liverpool. There are large goods yards at this part of the line. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's line from Manchester to Bolton and Bury runs parallel with the other as far as Salford station,¹⁰ situated to the south of Chapel Street, on the road to Albert Bridge; it then proceeds west and north to Pendleton, having large goods yards along the south side, as well as a cattle station. There is a branch line to the Ship Canal docks.

Some Roman and other early remains have been discovered at various times.¹¹

Woden's Ford was 'a paved causeway across the Irwell from Hulme to Salford.'¹²

The oldest part of the town is the triangular area formed by Chapel Street, Gravel Lane, and Greengate; much of it is occupied by the Exchange station. Greengate was continued north by Springfield Lane. In the centre of Greengate, near the junction with Gravel Lane, stood the Court House, with the cross at the east end. The Hearth Tax return of 1666 records a total of 312 hearths liable. The largest house was Ordsall Hall, then Colonel John Birch's, which had nineteen hearths, and there were a number of other considerable mansions.¹³ A plan of the town in 1740 shows a line of houses along the west side of Cross Lane; also the mill and kiln to the north-west of Ordsall Hall.

The present St. Stephen's Street, which was not then formed, may be taken to represent approximately the western boundary of the town a century ago. The New Bailey prison, built in 1787-90 and taken down in 1871, near the site of the Salford station, was at the edge of the town. The plan of 1832 shows a considerable development to the west of Ordsall Lane, between Chapel Street—then known as White Cross Bank, Bank Parade, and Broken Bank—and Regent Road. Houses also stood by the Irwell, between Adelphi Street and the river. The Town Hall and market had been built; there were numerous churches and schools, also an infantry barracks, which stood till about ten years ago to the south-west of the junction of Regent Road and Oldfield Road. There is no need to dwell on the later history; new streets have been opened out and lined with houses and business premises, and a great improvement was effected by opening the straight road above-mentioned from Blackfriars Bridge to Broughton Bridge.

Railways and docks now occupy a considerable share of the area. There are also numerous factories and mills, many large engineering works, breweries, and other very varied industries.

Salford retains very few old buildings of any archi-

tectural interest, the only one necessary to mention here being the Bull's Head Inn in Greengate, a picturesque timber-and-plaster building on a stone base with four gables to the street. It has suffered a good deal from restoration and alterations, however, and the roofs are now covered with modern slates. The south gable is built on crucks, an interesting survival in a wilderness of brick and mortar. The house, once the abode of the Allens, has lost the projecting porch and gable, which formerly gave it an air of distinction, and has fallen on evil days.

The town can boast no public buildings of architectural importance. The Town Hall in Bexley Square, of which the foundation stone was laid by Lord Bexley in August 1825, is a plain building with a rather dignified classic front of the Doric order, erected in 1825-7, but now found entirely inadequate for the purposes of the borough. It was extended in 1847, 1853, and 1860, but in 1908 a proposal for the erection of a new and adequate building was put forward. The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. John is a good specimen of the decorated Gothic style of the middle of the last century (1855), and contains some fine work by E. W. Pugin. At the west entrance to Peel Park are the handsome wrought-iron gates formerly belonging to Strangeways Hall, and bearing the arms of Lord Ducie. A great number of good well-built early 19th-century brick houses yet remain in the town, many of them with well-designed doorways, but the majority have now been abandoned as town residences, and are occupied as offices and for other business purposes.

Henry Clarke, LL.D., a mathematician, was born at Salford in 1743; he became professor in the Military Academy, and died in 1818.¹⁴ William Harrison, a distinguished Manx antiquary, was born at Salford in 1802; he died in 1884.¹⁵ Richard Wright Procter, barber and author, who did much to preserve the memories of old Manchester, was born in Salford in 1816, and died in 1881.¹⁶ James Prescott Joule, the eminent physicist who determined the mechanical equivalent of heat, was born at Salford in 1818. He died in 1889.¹⁷ Henry James Holding, artist, was another native, 1833-72.¹⁸ Joseph Kay, economist, was born at Ordsall Cottage in 1821; he was judge of the Salford Court of Record from 1862 till his death in 1878.¹⁹ William Thompson Watkin, born at Salford in 1836, became an authority on the Roman remains of the district, publishing *Roman Lancashire* in 1883 and *Roman Cheshire* in 1886. He spent most of his life in Liverpool, where he died in 1888.²⁰

Before the Conquest *SALFORD* was *MANOR* the head of a hundred and a royal manor, being held by King Edward in 1066, when it was assessed as 3 hides and 12 plough-lands, waste, and had a forest 3 leagues square, containing heys and eryies of hawks.²¹ The manor was thus

¹⁰ This station was the terminus of the line when first formed in 1838; the extension to Victoria Station was effected six years later.

¹¹ Watkin, *Roman Lancs.* 38; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 329; x, 251.

¹² Thus Barritt the antiquary, who invented the name. The ford is marked on the plan of 1740. 'Woden's Cave,' in Ordsall, was near the Salford end. See *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 749; Hibbert-Ware, *Manch. Foundations*, i, 5-7.

¹³ Subs. R. 250-9. Dr. Chadwick had 12 hearths, Robert Birch and Alexander Davie 10 each, Major John Byrom 9, Richard Pennington and Hugh Johnson 8, William Tassie 7, Joshua Wilson, William Higginbotham, James Johnson, Mr. Hewitt, and Dr. Davenport 6 each; there were four houses with 5 hearths, ten with 4, and fourteen with 3.

¹⁴ There are notices of him in Baines' *Lancs.* and in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁵ There is a notice of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁶ His works include *Mem. of Manch. Streets and Bygone Manch.* To the posthumous edition of his *Barber's Shop* (1883) is prefixed a memoir by Mr. W. E. A. Axon; see also *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 165, and *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁷ See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 287.

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much more extensive than the present township. Since the Conquest Salford proper has always been retained by the lord of the land 'between Ribble and Mersey' as part of his demesne, and has therefore descended with the honour of Lancaster, remaining to the present day a manor of the king as Duke of Lancaster. The headship of the hundred has likewise been retained by it.

The men of Salford in 1168 paid £14 10s. to the aid for marrying the king's daughter.²² An increase of 4s. for the half-year appears in the rent of the manor of 1201.²³ In 1226 the assized rent of Salford was 23s.,²⁴ and the vill, with its dependencies—Broughton, Ordsall, and a moiety of Flixton—paid 112s. tallage.²⁵

The waste included wide strips along Oldfield Road, the road leading to Pendleton, and others. The inhabitants' pigs used to stray at will on this waste.²⁶

The 'town of Salford and the liberties of the same' are frequently referred to in the Court Leet Records. Oldfield Lane seems to have been the most important liberty; in 1601 it had a separate bylaw man.²⁷

About the year 1230 Ranulf BlunBOROUGH deville, Earl of Chester, erected his vill of Salford into a free borough, the burgesses dwelling therein being allowed certain privileges.²⁸ Each burgage had an acre of land annexed to it, and a rent of 12d. had to be paid to the lord at the four terms—Christmas, Mid-Lent, Midsummer,



DUCHY OF LANCASTER.
England differenced with
a label azure.

and Michaelmas. Succession was regulated,²⁹ and right of sale admitted.³⁰

A borough-reeve was to be freely elected by the burgesses, and might be removed at the end of a year. A borough court or portman mote³¹ was established, in which various pleas affecting the burgesses were to be decided before the earl's bailiffs by the view of the burgesses.³² No one within the hundred was to ply his trade as shoemaker, skinner, or the like, unless he were 'in the borough,' the liberties of the barons of Manchester, &c., being reserved. The burgesses were free from toll at markets and fairs within the earl's demesnes, but were obliged to grind at his mills to the twentieth measure and to bake at his ovens; common of pasture and freedom from pannage were allowed them, as also wood for building and burning.

A little earlier, viz. on 4 June 1228, the king had granted a weekly market on Wednesdays and an annual fair on the eve, day, and morrow of the Nativity of St. Mary, at his manor of Salford.³³

By encouraging the growth of the borough as a trading place the lord derived an increasing rent; in 1257 it amounted to about £12 a year.³⁴ The extent made in 1346 shows that there were then 129½ burgages in addition to 12 acres in the place of another burgage, each rendering the 12d. yearly rent. There were also a number of free tenants paying over £8 10s. for lands in Salford and adjoining it. The profits of the portmote were valued at 12s. a year. The total was therefore nearly £16 a year.³⁵

The records of the portmote court from 1597 to 1669 are in the possession of the corporation. The head of the Molyneux of Sefton family, as hereditary steward of the hundred, presided, except during the

²² Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 12.

²³ *Ibid.* 131.

²⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 137. A toft in Salford by the bridge produced an additional 12d.; *ibid.* 138.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 135.

²⁶ Encroachments on the waste are frequently noticed in the *Ct. Leet Rec.* (Chet. Soc.); e.g. an encroachment in 1634 between the lands of Mr. Prestwich and the highway leading to the Irwell, 9 yds. in breadth and 50 yds. in length; *ibid.* ii, 15.

²⁷ *Ibid.* i, 28. In 1631 it was forbidden to allow swine to 'go abroad in the streets within the liberties of the White Cross bank and Shawfoot stile' (leading to Broughton Ford); *ibid.* i, 239.

²⁸ The original charter, with seal appended, is in the possession of Salford Corporation, at Peel Park Museum. It was printed, with notes and translation, by J. E. Bailey in the *Pal. Note Bk.* 1882; and more recently by Professor Tait in his *Mediaeval Manch.* 62, &c., with annotations which have been freely used in the present account of it.

The privilege of immunity from tolls in other fairs and markets of the county was claimed in 1541 against the mayor of Preston; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 161.

²⁹ On the death of a burgess his widow might remain in the house with the heir, so long as she remained unmarried. As relief the heir gave arms—a sword, or bow, or spear.

³⁰ A burgage might not be sold to religious. In any sale the heir had a right

of pre-emption. A burgess who sold his burgage was free to leave the vill, taking all his goods, on paying 4d. to the lord.

³¹ It is called 'Laghemote' in clause 3.

³² The pleas belonging to the borough included robbery, debt, and assault if no blood was shed. The fines were restricted in amount. For breach of the assize of bread or ale the offender forfeited 12d. to the lord for three offences, but on a fourth he was put in the pillory (*facet assisam ville*). A debtor who failed to appear paid a fine of 12d. to the lord and 4d. to the reeve. If one burgess assaulted another the former might make his peace 'by the view of the burgesses,' i.e. by a composition approved by them; he paid 12d. to the lord.

³³ *Cal. Close*, 1227–31, p. 54. In 1588 the fairs were said to be on Whit Monday and 6 Nov.; *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, ii, 131.

³⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 205. The receipts for a half year were: Assized rent of the borough, 65s. 3d., and 40d.; toll of the borough, at farm, 40s.; perquisites of courts, 5s. 3d.—113s. 10d.; to which was added 6s. 8d. paid by Agnes, the reeve's widow, for the wardship of her daughter's land.

³⁵ Add. MS. 32103, fol. 145, &c. The free tenants were:—

Henry de Pilkington, three islands of land by the bank of the Irwell, by charter of William de Ferrers to Robert son of Thomas de Salford, at 6s. 8d. rent; John Bilby [Bibby], the common oven, with 4 acres, at 4s.; John de Radcliffe, 63 acres approved from the waste in Salford, Pendleton, and Pendlebury, at 31s. 6d.;

Thomas de Strangeways, 15 acres from the waste; John de Leyland, 5 acres, at 2s. 6d.; Robert Walker, John de Stanlow, and Adam Wright, in common 3 acres, at 1s. 6d.; Henry de Bolton, 34 acres, at 17s. 3d.; Roger de Manchester (?), 6½ acres, at 3s. 3d.; Henry Marche, 1 acre, at 6d.; Robert de Hur, 2 acres, at 1s.; William Magotson, 1 acre, at 6d.; Thomas de Pilkington, 2 acres, at 12d.; Thomas Geoffreyson, 5 acres, at 7s. 6d.; Henry son of William de Salford, 5½ acres, at 2s. 9d.

All the above tenants were obliged to grind the corn growing on those lands to the twenty-fourth measure, but had rights of pasture and turbarry.

Other tenants were Roger Dickeson, Maud Linals, Ellen Shokes, and Henry son of William de Salford. John de Radcliffe and Henry de Pilkington held some other lands; the latter claimed the right to keep the pinfold, but had to provide lodgings at the lord's will in two of his burgages.

Many of the free tenants held burgages also. The most considerable burgage-holders, however, were John de Prestwich, with fourteen and a fraction, and Henry de Worsley, with about the same. The other holdings ranged from half a burgage up to five. Among the burgesses were Adam de Pendleton, Alexander de Pilkington, John de Oldfield, James de Byrom and John his brother, and the heir of Geoffrey de Trafford.

The sheriff's compotus of 1348 shows a similar total; it states that John de Radcliffe had the water-mill at a rent of 66s. 8d.

Commonwealth period. The courts were held at Michaelmas and April. The officers appointed in 1597 were borough-reeve, constables, mise layers, mise gatherers, bylaw men, afferers, and ale-founders; in 1656 the following additional ones were elected: scavengers for the Greengate and Gravel Hole, scavengers for the Lower Gate, apprisers, officers for

surprising and robbing of coals, for pinning of swine trespassing, for mastiff dogs, for the pump, and for measuring of cloth.⁸⁶

A number of grants of tenements and tolls in Salford are found in the Duchy Records,⁸⁷ and some private charters are accessible;⁸⁸ the Plea Rolls have some records of disputes among the inhabitants.⁸⁹

⁸⁶ The 1597-1669 records have been printed in full by the Chetham Soc. (new ser. 46-8), the late Alderman Mandley being editor; a few earlier ones are at the Record Office, and that for 1559 was in 1857 in possession of Stephen Heelis, mayor of the borough; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxvii, 389.

The business at the courts was of the usual kind: admitting new tenants, adjudging on assaults, breaches of the laws regulating ale-selling, keeping swine, &c. In 1656 a man was ordered to remove, with his wife and children, or give security to hold the town harmless.

The danger of fire claimed attention in 1615, but it was not till twenty years later that expenditure was incurred on buckets of leather, hooks, and long ladders for use in emergency.

In 1608 the jury found that there was no cuckstool, but 'unreasonable women' might be put in the stocks or the dungeon. A general lay was ordered in 1619 to defray the cost of the cuckstool. The bridle was ordered to be placed on a scold in 1655. In the same year two men were fined for profaning the Sabbath. The laying of stalls upon the Sabbath Day had been forbidden in 1615. Three ingrossers were presented in 1658.

Among other offences it was reported (in 1650) that there was 'great abuse committed by divers persons' who brought coals for sale, 'by gelding and robbing their loads before they come to town.' Milk dealers (in 1646) were warned against selling it except 'by true measures, as quart, pint, and gill.'

The inhabitants were about 1606 annoyed by Manchester people driving their swine into 'the Wastes of Salford, there to depasture,' and officers were appointed to impound such swine.

In 1655 it was ordered that the constables should have 'that little house upon the bridge, formerly called Sentry house,' paying *zd.* a year to the lord. 'Madam Byrom of Salford, widow,' in 1696 laid claim to the watch-house at the end of the bridge, which had been built by the Salford burgesses; Peel Park D. no. 4.

A number of place-names occur in the records: Galley Lane, Cross Lane, Garnet Acre in Oldfield Lane, High Lane, the Broad Gate towards Ordsall Hall, White-cross Bank and Sandivall Gate, Back Street, Parker Pits, Clay Acre, Docky Platt, Bird Greatacre, Penny Meadow, Lady Pearl, a spring called the Pirle, Hanging Meadow, Barrow Brook, Barley Croft, and Middlefield. Mrs. Byrom had 'two doles in the Oldfield' in 1621.

The footway to Ordsall (from Pirle Spring along the riverside) occasioned much disputing about 1610. One Richard Knott had stopped up a way 'over Goodsteele,' which, it was asserted, had been open for sixty years. Sir John Radcliffe had more recently opened a way over George Croft, 'for the ease of his children which went to school to William Debdall in Salford.'

William Freeman was in 1634 ordered to gravel the way 'where he makes ropes.'

A logwood mill is mentioned in 1660; the 'great ditch in the Gravel Hole' passed the northern end of the mill.

It was ordered in 1635 that all burgesses holding lands within the borough of Salford should attend the steward at the fairs, sending every man a halberd and a man to carry the same.

The keeper of the king's fold in 1639 enforced poundage for the burgesses' cattle, to their great grievance, as they considered themselves protected from it by their charter. There are several entries as to the custody of the charters; 'a sufficient box with lock and key' was ordered in 1655. In 1650 a rental of the borough was ordered; and in 1656 a translation of the charter.

One of the Peel Park D. (no. 2) is an acknowledgement by Anthony Giles, founder, of London, dated 1672, that he had received from the Treasury Commissioners on behalf of the burgesses and constables of Salford several weights and measures of brass, 'sized and sealed by his Majesty's measures and standards' at the Exchequer. These were to be used in the borough.

⁸⁷ In 1337 Alexander de Pyttington (? Pilkington) released to Henry, Earl of Lancaster, his right in the waste for his two burgages, reserving turbary and free entry and exit; similar releases were given by other burgesses, and are mentioned in the extent of 1346 already referred to; Duchy of Lanc. Great Couches, i, 66, 67, no. 32-5. In return for a similar release by John son of Ellen Chokes, the earl in 1339 granted him 15 acres of the waste at a rent of *7s. 6d.*; *ibid.* no. 36; see also *ibid.* no. 40, and Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. L1216, 1219.

Some other grants may be seen in the appendices to the *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* e.g. xxxii, 331, &c., to 334; xl, 528, 529; the Holtfield, Windlehey, and Shawfoot are mentioned by name, and among the surnames are Oldfield, Highfield, Bird, and Grant.

In 1402 Ralph de Prestwich and Alured de Radcliffe had a licence to build two mills on the Irwell, which seems to have been renewed to the former in 1425 in the form of a lease for ninety years at *13s. 4d.* a year; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 39; xl, 533.

Henry de Buckley in 1414 had a lease of the toll of Salford at the rent of 5½ marks; Towneley's MS. CC. (Chet. Lib.) no. 476. James de Prestwich succeeded him in 1425 at the lower rent of 60s.; *ibid.* no. 327.

⁸⁸ Cecily widow of William the Couper of Salford in 1317 released to Randle the Miller her dower from 5 roods in the Oldfield; Lord Wilton's D.

The Hunts of Audenshaw and Manchester (see Dods. MSS. clxviii, fol 163, &c.) had lands in Salford. Their charters include the following of interest: 1397—Regrant of a half-burgage to Ellen daughter of Alexander de Pilkington, lying between the burgage of Henry son of John de Strangeways of Manchester and that of Henry del Helde, with remainder to John Lancashire; no. 21. 1399—Emmota de Glazebrook gave to Henry del Helde and

Emmota his wife a burgage between the burgage of John de Radcliffe of Chadder-ton (called the Cornel Orchard) and that of John Bibby (called the Neldurs Acre); no. 12. 1423—Edmund de Trafford granted to Ralph son of Ralph de Prestwich his claim in land called the Gledeward; no. 11. 1447—Grant by feoffees to Roger Brid (or Bird) of Salford, of 3 acres of arable land and a meadow called Merevall; no. 22. 1467—Demise to James Brid, no. 23. 1513—Roger son and heir of James Brid granted to Richard Hunt a burgage called the Cornel Orchard; no. 64. In 1653 an exchange was made, John Byrom of Salford giving a close called Great Oldfield for William Radley's close called 'Mary Mould meadow, otherwise Merryvalls meadow;' W. Farrer's D.

Among the Clowes deeds are a number referring to Garnet's Acre. In 1519 it was granted by Hugh Lathom to Edward Pendleton, and in 1573 by Robert Pendleton to Edmund Goldsmith; Edward Chetham of Smedley held it in 1642.

Two closes in Oldfield called the Dawce Latts were leased by Richard Gilbody of Stretford in 1647; Mr. Earwaker's note. They were probably the same as the Dockie Flatt mentioned in October 1624 in the *Salford Portmote Rec.* i, 183. Part of the inheritance of Adam Byrom of Salford, a 'dole' called the Little Breere riddings, of about 1 acre, was sold to John Lightbourne in 1688; Hulme D. no. 114. The Higher Croft, messuages near the Court House, and a cottage in Sandywell Field with a little lane leading thereto from Greengate, were in 1723 sold by Alexander and Edward Davie (sons of Alexander Davie of Salford), the former being described as of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge; Manch. Free Lib. D. no. 49. A dye-house and land called the Royle are named in a lease of 1726; Mr. Earwaker's note.

⁸⁹ John de Broughton and Agnes his wife, in the latter's right, in 1274 and 1275 recovered certain messuages and land in Salford; De Banco R. 5, m. 97 d; 9, m. 40.

In 1292 Geoffrey de Worsley and Agnes his wife were nonsuited in a claim against Richard the 'Leycester,' and others respecting a tenement in Salford; Assize R. 408, m. 7 d.

William de Holland and Joan his wife claimed various lands in Salford, Haydock, Heaton by Fallowfield, and Eccles in 1324-5; Assize R. 426, m. 6.

John son of Geoffrey Walker claimed two messuages and lands against Ellen daughter of Richard de Salford, Roger the Barker, and Margaret widow of Richard de Worsley in 1346; De Banco R. 348, m. 14.

Joan daughter of Thomas de Pilkington in 1352 unsuccessfully claimed a messuage and land against Henry del Wood and Joan his wife; she alleged that her uncle, Richard de Pilkington, chaplain, had demised them to Joan with the stipulation that they might be redeemed on payment of £6; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 1. Henry del Wood and Joan his

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The township continued to be governed in the same way until 1791, when a Police Act was obtained for Manchester and Salford, and the administration of the town by commissioners appointed under it to a great extent superseded the manorial system.⁴⁰ In 1832 the parliamentary borough came into existence, one representative being assigned;⁴¹ and in 1844 the municipal borough was created by charter. The area included the township of Salford, together with that small part of Broughton lying south of the Irwell, and it was divided into four wards, each with two aldermen and six councillors. At the same time a court of record was established, debts up to £20 being recoverable.⁴² A coat-of-arms was granted in 1844. The town hall, built in 1825-6,⁴³ was purchased by the commissioners in 1834. The borough was extended in 1853 to include the adjacent townships of Broughton and Pendleton,⁴⁴ from which time the area has remained unchanged, except for some minor adjustments.⁴⁵ The borough is now divided into sixteen wards, each with an alderman and three councillors; there are seven wards in Salford proper,⁴⁶ three in Broughton and six in Pendleton. In 1891 an Act was obtained to unite the district, so that a uniform rate is levied throughout



BOROUGH OF SALFORD.
Azure semée of bees a shuttle between three garbs or, on a chief of the second a woolpack proper between two mill-rinds sable.

wife were plaintiffs against William del Highfield in 1354; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 5 d.; and in 1357 recovered a tenement in Salford against Joan daughter of Thomas de Pilkington, Cecily his widow, and William del Highfield; *ibid.* R. 6, m. 2 d.

Matthew Newton in 1432 acquired a toft in Salford from Henry Chadwick and Cecily his wife; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 97.

⁴⁰ See the account of Manchester. Though the Act was the same, the commissioners for Salford were quite distinct from those for Manchester, and always acted by themselves. The legal separation took place in 1829.

⁴¹ See Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 304; the parliamentary borough included the three townships of Salford, Broughton, and Pendleton. The number of representatives was increased to two in 1868, and in 1885 to three, selected by three divisions—North, West, and South.

⁴² The charter, dated 16 Apr. 1844, is printed in Reilly, *Hist. of Manch.* 553; it was confirmed by the Act 11 & 12 Vict. cap. 93. The wards were named Blackfriars, roughly the eastern part of the town between Chapel Street and Bolton canal; Crescent, the west and south-west; St. Stephen's, the north-west, and Trinity the north-east.

⁴³ A market originally adjoined it, but gradually decayed, the site being in 1862 utilized for the enlargement of the town hall. The 'flat-iron market,' a sort of rag fair, is held on Mondays by Salford Church.

⁴⁴ 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 32.

⁴⁵ Part of Pendlebury was added to Pendleton in 1883; *Loc. Govt. Bd. Order* 14672. An adjustment of the boundaries between Barton and Pendleton was made by the Salford Corporation Act, 1891.

the borough. A separate commission of the peace was granted in 1870 and again in 1886, and quarter sessions were established in 1899.

The council has provided police and fire brigade. The cattle market is the principal one for the district. The gas supply⁴⁷ is in the hands of the corporation, which also has electric light works. Water is supplied by the Corporation of Manchester. There are four public baths, two within the township of Salford; a sanatorium, two cemeteries, both outside the township—at Weaste and Agecroft—and sewage disposal works at Mode Wheel, opened in 1883. A school board was formed in 1870. A Tramways Act was obtained in 1875,⁴⁸ and the cars are now driven by electricity; the lines extend as far north as Whitefield in Pilkington, and west to Monton. Four parks and a large number of recreation-grounds have been acquired and opened.

The museum and library was established at Peel Park in 1850, a lending department being added in 1854. It claims to be the first free public library. Queen Victoria, as lady of the manor, was patroness; hence the epithet Royal.⁴⁹ The natural history exhibits have been removed to Buile Hill, so that the museum at Peel Park is now an art collection. There are seven branch libraries, of which two are in Salford.^{49a} There is also a technical institute.

Queen Victoria passed through the town on her visit to Manchester in 1851. The king in 1905 unveiled the memorial to the soldiers who died in the Boer war.

Apart from the Radcliffes of Ordsall the Salford families recording pedigrees at the Herald's visitations were those of Booth, 1613,⁵⁰ Byrom,

⁴⁶ These are named St. Matthias, Crescent, Regent, Trafford, Ordsall, Islington, and Trinity, proceeding round the township, north, west, south, and east.

⁴⁷ The first gas works were started in 1820. These were purchased by the commissioners in 1832, and new ones were erected in 1835 and again in 1859.

It may be added that gas was first used in the Manchester district in 1805 to light the factory of Lee and Phillips at Salford; Axon, *Manch. Ann.* 136.

⁴⁸ Tram lines on G. F. Train's system were laid in 1861, but abandoned.

⁴⁹ *Royal Museum and Libraries, Salford*, by B. H. Mullen, librarian, to whom the editors owe other information.

^{49a} At Greengate, 1870; Regent Road, 1873.

⁵⁰ *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 10; see also Booker's *Blackley* (Chet. Soc.), 26. Robert Booth, with whom the pedigree begins, purchased messuages and lands in Salford in 1563, from John Booth (of Barton) and Ellen his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 25, m. 26r. His son Humphrey Booth, a successful trader, purchased various properties, including that known as Booth Hall in Blackley, and showed himself a pious and liberal dispenser of the wealth he had acquired. He made the gallery in Manchester Church in 1617, built Trinity Church, Salford, and left lands in Manchester and Pendleton for its maintenance and for the benefit of the poor of Salford, now producing an income of £17,000 a year. According to Richard Hollinworth he was 'just in his trading, generous in entertainment of any gentlemen of quality that came to the town, though mere strangers to him, bountiful to the church and poor, (and) faithful to his friends'; *Mancunienis*, 117, 118. Humphrey Booth occurs in the

Manch. Ct. Leet Rec. from 1606 onwards (ii, 222). He died on 27 July 1635, seised of twenty-four messuages, &c., 20 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 15 acres of pasture in Salford and Oldfield Lane, and a rent of 34s. 11d. from other lands there, all held of the king as of his manor of Salford; other messuages, &c., in Pendleton, Pendlebury, Oldfield, Oldfield Lane, Cross Lane, Little Bolton, and Salford, in the occupation of James Pendleton and others, also in Manchester, Ancoats, Ardwick, and Chorlton, in Blackley and in Royton. His heir was his deceased son Robert's son Robert Booth, nine years of age. Set before his death Humphrey Booth had settled his estates with remainders (after Robert the grandson) to Humphrey brother of Robert; and to George Booth of Middleton, son of John brother of Humphrey the elder; and another part was devoted to the use of Robert the grandson's brothers and sisters, Humphrey, John, Anne, and Elizabeth. Blackley had been given to the elder Humphrey's son of the same name; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xxvii, m. 44. Humphrey Booth's will is printed in Booker, *op. cit.* 23-5; and his funeral certificate in vol. vi of the *Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* 199.

Robert Booth, the grandson and heir, became Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, and was made a knight; he died in 1680, leaving a daughter Susan, wife of John Fielding. For an account of him see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *N. and Q.* (6th Ser.), x, 275. There were disputes as to his lands; *Excib. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 92. His younger brother Humphrey, who eventually succeeded to Blackley, left a son Robert, who had sons Humphrey and Robert. The last-named died in 1758, having devised to his cousin John Gore, who, on succeeding, assumed

1613⁶¹ and 1664,⁶² and Davenport, 1664.⁶³ Richard Pennington and Nicholas Hewett were ordered to attend the last visitation.^{63a}

Other land-holders are recorded in the inquisitions⁶⁴ and court leet records;⁶⁵ many Manchester people also held land in Salford,⁶⁶ as did several of the sur-

the surname Booth; dying unmarried in 1788, he was succeeded by his elder brother, who also assumed the surname of Booth and became ancestor of the present Gore-Booth family; Booker, op. cit. 26.

Robert Booth of Salford in 1726, as heir-at-law and devisee of his brother Humphrey Booth, which Humphrey was eldest son and heir of Robert Booth, made a lease of a dye-house, &c.; Mr. Earwaker's notes.

⁶¹ *Visit.* 35. Some account of this family, with inquisitions, will be found under Kersal in Broughton. The following fines refer to them: George Byrom in 1547 acquired eight burgages, &c., from Gabriel Gibbons and Katherine his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 13, m. 300. Adam Byrom in 1552 purchased three messuages, &c., from John (? Richard) Gibbonson; *ibid.* bdl. 14, m. 115. George Byrom in 1557 purchased some land from Ralph Radcliffe; *ibid.* bdl. 17, m. 65. Shortly afterwards Henry Byrom acquired three messuages, &c., from George Byrom and Margaret his wife; *ibid.* bdl. 17, m. 106. In the following year Adam Byrom purchased ten messuages, &c., from Joan Brereton, widow, and Geoffrey her son; George Byrom purchased messuages in Salford, Manchester, Barton, and Hulme, from Ralph Brown and Jane his wife, Adam Holland and Ellen his wife; and Henry Byrom acquired land from Ralph Radcliffe; *ibid.* bdl. 19, m. 58, 80, 89. Adam Byrom, in 1559 purchased a message, &c., from Richard Gibbonson, Lawrence Ward, and Isabel his wife; *ibid.* bdl. 21, m. 102. Two years later he obtained another message from Thurstan Tyldesley; *ibid.* bdl. 23, m. 173. Later fines refer to the estate of Lawrence Byrom and Mary his wife; *ibid.* bdl. 49, m. 107; 50, m. 198; 53, m. 268; 56, m. 118.

From a subsequent note it will be seen that Adam Byrom's house was known as Salford Hall. It stood in Serjeant Street, now Chapel Street, between the old bridge and the chapel, but on the river side. The mill was probably near it. Note by Mr. H. T. Crofton.

Deeds in the possession of W. Farrer show that James son and heir of Robert Walker (afterwards called 'of Withington') in 1536 leased his burgage in Salford to Ralph Brown, and sold it in 1545; in 1554 the purchaser sold to George Byrom, and the fine of 1557 confirmed the transfer.

The Worsley family long held lands in Salford. In 1343 Henry de Worsley leased to Robert the Miller 1½ roods upon Sandwell, a rood in the Whitacre, 1½ acres on Ollerschagh and on Kollerschot, and 3 roods in the Middlefield between lands of John de Prestwich and Richard de Pilkington, chaplain, deceased, at a rent of 6s.; Earl of Ellesmere's D. no. 118. Joan Brereton, widow, of Worsley, was found in 1511 to have held six burgages, 23 acres of land and 3 acres of meadow in Salford of the king as of his duchy by the service of 14d.; Lancs. Tenures (Towneley) MS., fol. 28b.

⁶² Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 68.

⁶³ *Ibid.* 96. Edward Davenport, bachelor of physic, a grandson of Sir William Davenport of Bramhall, was 'of Salford,'

in right of his second wife Mary, a daughter of Humphrey Booth.

^{63a} *Ibid.* v.

⁶⁴ William son of Walter de Salford gave a message in Salford (held of the king by a rent of 12d.) to his sister Agnes. She married one Roger Dikeson of Manchester, and had a daughter Emma, wife of Robert Bibby, whose son John Bibby claimed in 1393-4. Roger Dikeson, however, gave the message to Stephen the Cook and Joan his wife and Emma their daughter (died s.p.); Joan as widow transferred it to William de Radcliffe, the occupier under him being Ellis del Helde, in or before 1359. Ellis was outlawed for trespass, but his bastard son Henry obtained possession and held it in 1393-4; Towneley MS. DD. no. 1452.

Possibly it was this message which was in 1338 the property of William son of Thomas de Salford, and in 1455 as 'Salford hall' that of Edmund Radcliffe and Elizabeth his wife, it being then settled on their daughters Cecily and Ellen for life, with remainder to their son Ralph; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxiv, 13, 22. In 1540 Andrew Barton of Smithills and Agnes his wife sold Salford Hall to Adam Byrom; *ibid.* 35. Robert Barton of Smithills died in 1580, holding messuages, &c., in Salford; the tenure is not stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, 24.

In 1420 a message, &c., in Salford was granted to Thomas son of William Massey of Salford and Beatrice his wife, with reversion to William the father and Joan his wife; Harl. MS. 2077, fol. 216g. Adam Massey died in 1559, leaving a sister and heir Isabel about sixteen years of age, who paid relief; Ct. R. Another Adam Massey held four burgages, &c., of the king in socage by a rent of 17s. 1d.; he died in 1604, leaving as heir his grandson John Olive, son of Joan daughter of Adam; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 29. John Olive (printed Clive) died in 1620, holding the same estate and leaving a widow Margaret and an infant son Roger; *ibid.* ii, 243. Roger died without issue in December 1640, his uncle Rayner Olive being the heir, and fifty years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, 60. A settlement of 1599 made by Adam Massey, 'late of Oldfield,' is recited in the inquisition.

The Pilkington family was of old standing in Manchester and Salford. Some incidental references to it have been made in preceding notes. In 1533-4 Adam son of Nicholas Pilkington of Manchester complained that Thomas Langford of Didsbury, Elizabeth his wife, and Margaret widow of Richard Hunt the younger, had taken possession of fourteen messuages and 60 acres of land in the towns and fields of Salford and Manchester. From his statement it appeared that one Nicholas Pilkington had settled the property on his son Richard, with remainder to another son Thomas, and that Richard's son Edmund having died without male issue, Adam succeeded as son of Nicholas son of Thomas, son of Nicholas; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 28. It was probably a later Adam Pilkington of Salford who occurs frequently in the Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.; he, with Margaret his wife, made a settlement of five messuages, &c., in Salford and Manchester in 1574;

Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 36, m. 212. Adam died in 1596, leaving a son and heir Adam, of full age, and younger sons William, Thomas, and Edward; in Manchester he had held half a burgage in Shudehill and a burgage, &c. in Millgate; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 114-15; an abstract of his will is given in the note. The younger Adam died in 1605, holding ten messuages or burgages, with 10 acres of land, &c., the Pinfold, land called Oatfield and Checkers (improved from the waste), and 'the Island' by the Irwell, in Salford, also a burgage and garden in Manchester. The Salford lands were held of the king—the burgages, &c., in socage by 17s. rent, the Oatfield and Checkers by the hundredth part of a knight's fee, and the Island by knight's service and 6s. 8d. rent. Adam, the son and heir, was eight years of age; *ibid.* ii, 214; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 64. In 1638 Adam Pilkington of Salford the elder, and Adam his son joined in selling messuages and tanpits near the Millgate in Manchester, to Lawrence Owen; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 281.

The Pendletons were another old family. In 1536 Adam (son of William) Pendleton, Ellen his wife, and Hamon Bibby were holders of three messuages, &c., in Salford; Raines, *Byrom Ped.* (Chet. Soc.), 19; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 11, m. 47. Robert Pendleton sold parcels of land in Salford in 1566 and 1571; *ibid.* bdles. 28, m. 239; 33, m. 167. He, with Isabel his wife and George his son, concurred in the sale of an acre of pasture to Edmund Goldsmith in 1574; *ibid.* bdl. 36, m. 188. A Robert Pendleton died at Salford in 1641 holding three burgages of the king in socage and free burgage as of the manor of Salford; also 4 acres in Pendleton. His heir was his daughter Margaret, wife of William Rodley, and twenty-three years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, 52. Other Pendleton and Rodley or Radley families are noticed under Manchester. In Salford Robert Rodley in 1595 purchased a message from John Rodley and Emma his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 57, m. 14.

⁶⁵ These records show the succession to burgages and lands; for instance, that of Sept. 1599, names Radcliffe, Strangeways, Cook, Byrom, and Partington. The juries also show the names of the principal inhabitants; the list for 1559 is as follows:—Sir William Radcliffe, Richard Hunt, and Adam Pilkington, gentlemen, Gilbert Bibby, Adam Byrom, George Proudlove, Robert Pendleton, Thomas Bolton, James Siddall, Thomas Ainsworth, Ralph Partington, Thomas Sorocold, Peter Seddon, and Thomas Hunt.

⁶⁶ For instance, the Gees, Hunts, Bibbys, and many others.

In 1295 Henry son of William son of Simon de Manchester claimed a message in Salford against Agnes widow of Adam the Fidler; De Banco R. 109, m. 38. About 1560 the Bibbys were concerned in the Chequers, Salford, and land called Bowbrook Head; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 231, 238, 256; see also iii, 213, 235. William Dowson in 1596 purchased a message from Edward Bibby and Elizabeth widow of Gilbert Bibby; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 59, m. 74.

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rounding gentry.⁵⁷ The freeholders of 1600 were: John Radcliffe of Ordsall, Adam Pilkington, Edward Bibby, (Ralph) Byrom, Thomas Byrom, and Adam Massey of Oldfield Lane.⁵⁸ The following contributed for their lands to the subsidy of 1622: Sir John Radcliffe, Dame Anne Radcliffe, Humphrey Booth, Adam Pilkington, Adam Byrom, Thomas Hartley in right of Margaret his wife, and John Duncalf.⁵⁹

The Protestation of 1641 was agreed to by 341 persons.⁶⁰

The Crown was accustomed to lease out the profits of the market, mills, &c.⁶¹

⁵⁷ Besides those already cited the inquisitions name John Strangeways of Strangeways, Robert Radcliffe of Radcliffe, Ralph Assheton of Great Lever, and Sir Edmund Trafford; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 132; ii, 75, 288; iii, 327. Thomas son of Geoffrey de Strangeways in 1335 made an unsuccessful claim for land in Salford against Richard de Hulton and Maud his wife; *De Banco R.* 303, m. 83 d.; 304, m. 367 d.

In 1338 Cecily daughter of Roger the Barker ('Tannator') granted two burgages in Salford to Geoffrey son of Sir Henry de Trafford, and immediately afterwards Roger the Barker gave his lands to the same Geoffrey; *De Trafford D.* no. 99-100.

⁵⁸ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 246-9.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* i, 148. It appears that John Duncalf was of Oldfield Lane; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 284.

⁶⁰ *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 100.

⁶¹ In 1703-4 the mill, with power to grind corn, grain, and malt, was leased, along with part of the waste, to Edward Byrom, and the lease was renewed in 1733; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* 27, fol. 54 d.

The tolls of the markets and fairs were leased to John Bennett in 1699 and to John Walmesley in 1739; *ibid.* 27, fol. 181 d.

⁶² *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 36. A half-year's increment of 4s. from Ordsall appears in the roll of 1200-1; *ibid.* 131; and the full increment of 8s. in the following years; *ibid.* 148, 163. It contributed 29s. 8d. to the tallage in 1205-6; *ibid.* 202.

In 1226 the assized rent of Ordsall was 32s.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 137.

⁶³ *Gregson, Fragments* (ed. Harland), 347. The two were to be held by the service of 2 marks of silver and the sixth part of a knight's fee. Out of the rent 20s. was charged on Flixton and 6s. 8d. with the knight's service on Ordsall. The Hultons had some earlier connexion with the manor, for in 1240 Robert de Hulton was summoned to answer for assarting common land pertaining to the manors of Salford, Ordsall, and Broughton; he replied that he held by a grant from his brother Richard de Hulton, and called Richard's son (also named Richard), to warrant him, but this son being under age the trial was deferred; *Cur. Reg. R.* 107, m. 9 d.

⁶⁴ See the account of Pendleton.

⁶⁵ In 1292 Richard son of David (de Hulton) was non-suited in claims against Edmund the king's brother, and against Adam de Prestwich, for tenements in Ordsall; *Assize R.* 408, m. 3, 36.

Richard de Hulton for the sixth part of a fee in Ordsall and Flixton contributed 6s. 8d. to the aid of 1302; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 314.

ORDSALL, which may then have included Pendleton, appears in the Pipe Roll of 1177 as contributing 2 marks to the aid.⁶⁵ The manor of Ordsall was in 1251 granted by William de Ferrers to David de Hulton, together with a moiety of Flixton,⁶⁶ in exchange for Pendleton.⁶⁴ It descended for some eighty years in the Hulton family,⁶⁵ and on the partition of his lands made by Richard de Hulton about 1330 Ordsall was given to one of the Radcliffes, probably as near of kin.⁶⁶

About 1354 John de Radcliffe obtained possession after long disputing.⁶⁷ He had many lawsuits,⁶⁸ but

Richard de Hulton granted an annuity of 26s. 8d. out of Ordsall to Richard de Reddish, and his widow Margery and son Richard were in 1313-14 accused of withholding it. The money was paid into court, and it was stated that Richard de Reddish had refused to give an acquittance; *Assize R.* 424, m. 6 d. In 1322 Richard de Hulton complained that Adam de Radcliffe had entered his manors at Ordsall, &c., illegally; *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, p. 162.

Richard de Hulton was tenant in 1324 by the old services; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 38.

Robert son of Richard del Birches was a plaintiff in 1337 and 1338 against Richard son of Richard de Hulton, Maud his wife, and others respecting the Hulton inheritance in Ordsall, Flixton, Hulton, Lostock, Rumworth, and Halliwell; *Assize R.* 1424, m. 8 d. 9; 1425, m. 1 d. 5. Robert son of Roger de Radcliffe was plaintiff regarding Ordsall in 1338; Richard de Hulton, Maud his wife, and others defending; *ibid.* m. 1.

⁶⁶ The details of the transfer are not clearly known. The Hulton estate in Blackburn went to another Radcliffe, whose descendants divided Flixton with the Ordsall Radcliffes.

In 1338 Robert son of Roger de Radcliffe and William son of Robert de Radcliffe claimed annuities from the manors of Ordsall and Flixton against Robert del Legh, Richard de Hulton the elder, Maud his wife, Richard de Hulton the younger, Margaret his wife, and others; *Assize R.* 1425, m. 1, 6 d.

From a later statement (1399) it appears that Ordsall and Flixton were held by Robert de Radcliffe, a bastard, until his death on 14 Feb. 1344-5; he had no issue, and John de Radcliffe of Ordsall took possession; *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc.* 1/9, m. 117, 118. Robert de Radcliffe was sheriff from 1337 to 1342, being succeeded by Sir John Blount; *P.R.O. List*, 72. In the survey of 1346 it is stated that Robert de Radcliffe had paid 6s. 8d. for Ordsall, which had come into the lord's hands for lack of an heir; *Add. MS.* 32103, fol. 146b.

A claim for a rent of 20s. and a robe from Ordsall was in 1344 made by John son of William de Charnley against John son of Richard de Radcliffe and Robert son of Roger de Radcliffe; the plaintiff alleged a grant by Richard de Hulton; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 44. At the same time Sir Nicholas de Langford made his claim to the Hulton estates; Robert de Radcliffe, then bailiff of Salfordshire, replied concerning three plough-lands in Salford, and twenty messuages and 200 acres in Blackburn; while John de Radcliffe (bailiff of Blackburnshire) and Richard his son, also defendants, said they had nothing in the estates; *ibid.* m. 40. It might

appear that Robert de Radcliffe was living and bailiff of Salfordshire in 1347, John de Radcliffe being his kinsman, but there is perhaps some mistake in the roll; *ibid.* m. 33 d. (cf. heading of m. 32 d.—21 Edw. III; the membranes are much mixed up, m. 34 being of 18 Edw. III). In the Radcliffe pedigrees Robert the bastard is called a son of Richard de Radcliffe of the Tower. There must therefore have been two Roberts.

It was found by an inquisition taken at Hulton in Aug. 1345 that Robert de Radcliffe, lately sheriff, who owed the king £149 14s. 8d. for debts and licence to agree regarding the manor of Astley, had at Ordsall on the day of his death ten oxen (worth 100s.) which Thomas de Strangeways took, two oxen (20s.) which William son of Robert de Radcliffe took, and two horses (13s. 4d.) which Richard son of William de Radcliffe took; *L.T.R. Memo. R.* 117.

A Robert de Radcliffe was knight of the shire in 1334, and John de Radcliffe in 1340; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 24, 28.

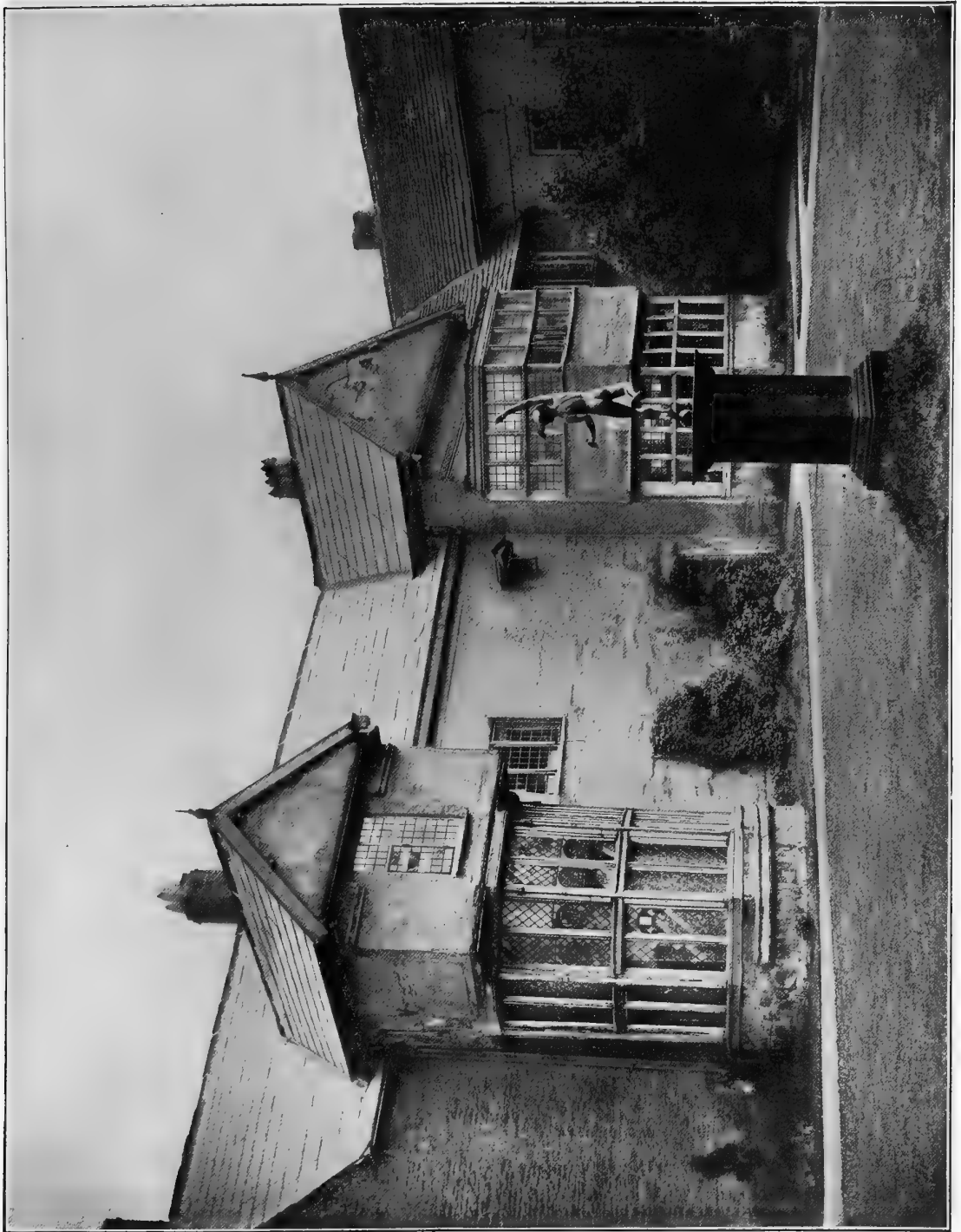
⁶⁷ In July 1351 John de Radcliffe the elder claimed the manor of Ordsall, viz. a messuage, 120 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow, and 12 acres of wood. The defendants were John Blount of Hazelwood and Sodington, Robert de Legh the elder, and Thomas de Strangeways the elder. John Blount claimed by the charter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster (father of the duke), Ordsall having been forfeited by Robert de Radcliffe; it was held by the service of a rose. The recognitors found that a certain William de Hulton had held Ordsall for his life, with reversion to Richard de Hulton; and William granted his estate to John de Radcliffe the claimant. Richard de Hulton then released to John all his claim; but Robert de Radcliffe, Robert de Legh, and Thomas de Strangeways ousted John de Radcliffe and took possession on behalf of Robert. No agreement was come to before Robert's sudden death, after which John re-entered until the earl's officers took possession. John Blount had occupied for five years. The case went on until 1354, when judgement was given in favour of the claimant; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 1, m. 2.

A Sir John de Radcliffe who was at the siege of Calais in 1346 with a retinue of two knights, twelve esquires, and fourteen archers (Muster Roll in Windsor Castle Library) is usually identified with this John de Radcliffe of Ordsall.

⁶⁸ In Dec. 1355 Robert de Legh and Maud his wife (widow of Richard de Hulton) claimed the manor of Ordsall against John de Radcliffe the elder; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 4, m. 6 d. The grant by Richard de Hulton to John son of Richard de Radcliffe was adduced, but it appeared that Robert and Maud had in 1339 re-



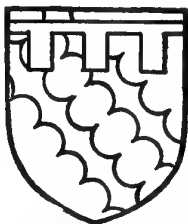
SALFORD ORDSALL HALL, GENERAL VIEW FROM THE NORTH-EAST, 1875



SALFORD : ORDSALL HALL, BAY WINDOW OF HALL, ETC., 1875

appears to have prospered, as his son Richard,^{68a} who died in 1380, held not only the manor of Ordsall and a portion of Flixton, but also the adjacent estates of Hope and Shoresworth, together with lands in Salford and Tockholes.⁶⁹

John de Radcliffe, the son and heir of Richard, was twenty-seven years of age on succeeding.⁷⁰ In 1385 he had the king's protection on his departure for Normandy in the retinue of Thomas de Holand, Earl of Kent and Captain of Cherbourg.⁷¹ His title to Ordsall seems to have been called in question in 1399.⁷² He was afterwards made a knight,⁷³ and died in 1422 holding the manor of Ordsall and the rest of the patrimonial estate, except Shoresworth and Hope, which he had in 1396



RADCLIFFE of Ordsall.
Argent two bendlets engrailed sable and a label gules.

leased to Robert son of Roger de Radcliffe all their right in the manors of Ordsall and Flixton, whereby their claim against John de Radcliffe and Joan his wife should be barred, John having Robert's estate; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 25 d.; see also 6, m. 1 (Mich.). The suits went on with varying fortune, until in 1359 Robert and Maud released their claim, in return for an annuity of 33s. 4d. for Maud's life; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 162.

In July 1356 John de Radcliffe made a claim against Richard de Langley, Joan his wife, and others, respecting lands in Salford and Pendleton; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 17.

Thomas de Goosnargh in 1358 proved his right to an annuity of 13s. 4d. granted from Ordsall by Richard de Hulston; the defendants were John de Radcliffe the elder, Sir Henry de Trafford, John de Bold of Whittleswick and Katherine his wife; Assize R. 438, m. 18. In the same year Henry son of Richard de Bolton claimed a tenement in Ordsall against John de Radcliffe the elder; *ibid.* m. 9.

In the following year John son of Richard de Radcliffe (or John de Radcliffe the elder) was plaintiff; though he did not proceed against Henry del Wood and Joan his wife, and against Henry de Trafford and others, regarding lands in Salford; his pledges were: (1) John son of John de Radcliffe, Richard son of John de Radcliffe; (2) Richard de Windle, John de Radcliffe the younger; (3) John de Radcliffe the younger and Richard his brother; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 7, m. 7 (Lent, beginning 9 D.H.); m. 2 (Mich.); m. 4 (Lent).

^{68a} John de Radcliffe died in or before 1362, in which year his son and heir Richard claimed part of his inheritance in Ordsall, Livesey, and Tockholes, formerly in the possession of Robert de Radcliffe and Cecily his wife; L.T.R. Memo. R. 127, m. 8.

⁶⁹ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 8. Ordsall was held by knight's service and a rent of 6s. 8d.; there were there a hall with five chambers, kitchen, chapel, two stables, three granges, two shippens, garner (worth nothing), dovecote (worth 2s. a year), orchard (12d.), windmill (6s. 8d.), 80 acres of arable land (£4), and 6 acres of meadow (6s.). In Salford

Richard held, by knight's service and 20s. rent, 40 acres of arable land (20s.). He was also bailiff of Rochdale.

He married Maud daughter and heir of John son of John de Legh, lord (in right of his mother Maud daughter of Sir John de Arderne) of a moiety of Mobberley; the marriage brought the manor of Sandbach and other lands in the county. The Cheshire inquisitions of the Radcliffes are printed in Ormerod's *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 415, 416; see also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. 603-9. His second wife was Sibyl daughter and heir of Robert de Clitheroe of Salesbury; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 149.

⁷⁰ The escheator was ordered in Sept. 1380 to deliver the manor of Ordsall and other lands to John son and heir of Richard son of John de Radcliffe; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 553.

⁷¹ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxix, App. 56. He did not go, and the protection was withdrawn; *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 117.

⁷² *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xi, App. 528.

⁷³ In 1413 Sir John de Radcliffe became bound to abide the award of Ralph son of Ralph de Radcliffe on the matters in dispute between Sir John and his sons John, 'Averey,' Edmund, and Peter; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. 174.

⁷⁴ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 147-9; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 21. Ordsall was held by the sixth part of a knight's fee and 6s. 8d. rent; and 50 acres in Salford were held by knight's service and 54s. rent; the clear values were £10 and 50s. respectively.

From the Cheshire inquisitions it appears that he left a widow Margaret (who quickly married Robert de Orrell) and three younger sons—Alured, who died in 1462; Edmund, who died in 1446, leaving a son of the same name, aged eighteen; and Peter, who died in 1468.

⁷⁵ He held Ordsall by the sixth part of a knight's fee in 1431; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 96. For some quarrels among the Radcliffes of Ordsall in 1428-9—John de Radcliffe being summoned for an offence against the sumptuary laws by Alured de Radcliffe—see Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 2, m. 2b, and *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, ii, 130.

⁷⁶ Towneley's MS. DD, no. 1480; Joan the widow had had settled upon her lands, &c., in Flixton, Shoresworth, and Tock-

holes. It may be noted that according to the inquisitions after the deaths of his father and uncles, Alexander was thirty in 1442, forty-five in 1446, forty in 1462, and fifty in 1468.

granted to his son John on his marriage with Clemency daughter of Hugh de Standish.⁷⁴
Sir John Radcliffe, who was forty-four years old on succeeding,⁷⁵ died on 26 July 1442, holding Ordsall by the ancient services. He had given his moiety of Flixton to his son and heir Alexander on marrying Agnes daughter of Sir William Harrington. He left a widow Joan.⁷⁶ Of Alexander, then thirty years of age, little is recorded, though he was knight of the shire in 1455;⁷⁷ he died in 1475-6, leaving a son and heir William, forty years of age.⁷⁸ William died in August 1498, holding Ordsall and the other manors; his son John having died shortly before him, the heir was his grandson Alexander the son of John, of full age.⁷⁹ Alexander, who was made a knight at Lille in 1513,⁸⁰ was one of the most prominent men in the county, being high sheriff four times.⁸¹ He died on 5 February 1548-9, holding Ordsall and the other hereditary manors with some additional lands; Sir William Radcliffe his son and heir was forty-six years of age.⁸²

holes. It may be noted that according to the inquisitions after the deaths of his father and uncles, Alexander was thirty in 1442, forty-five in 1446, forty in 1462, and fifty in 1468.

⁷⁷ Pink and Beaven, *op. cit.* 56. Alexander son of Sir John de Radcliffe in 1445-6 held the sixth part of a fee in Ordsall, paying 16s. 8d. as relief; he held Shoresworth and Flixton jointly with his wife; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, 2/20. Alexander Radcliffe in 1451 charged Lawrence Hyde of Barton and others with the death of Hugh Radcliffe his brother; Coram Rege, Mich. 30 Hen. VI, m. 92.

There are some pleas respecting the Radcliffe family about 1446 in Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 8, m. 5b, 38. Peter son of Sir John Radcliffe was charged with the death of Peter Cowopp; *ibid.* m. 22b.

⁷⁸ Ormerod, *Ches.* i, 415.

⁷⁹ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 124. The value of the 50 acres in Salford had increased to 50s. a year. The bailiwick of Rochdale and the lands in Tockholes and Livesey are not named.

⁸⁰ Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, 55.

⁸¹ In 1523-4, 1528-9, 1538-9, and 1547; P.R.O. *List*, 72.

Sir Alexander was steward of the town of Salford in 1543, and arranged a muster in view of the expedition into Scotland; *Duchy Plead.* ii, 191.

⁸² Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, 26. In addition to Ordsall (where there were a water-mill, a windmill, &c.), Flixton, Hope, Tockholes, and Livesey, Sir Alexander held lands, &c., in Pendleton and Monton, and three parts of the manor of Newcroft in Urmston, with lands there. The inquisition recites the provision made for his wife Alice, his younger sons Edmund, Alexander, John, and his brother William; all of them were living at Ordsall in 1549.

A portion of the monumental brass of Sir Alexander and Alice his wife remains in Manchester Cathedral. The family burial-place was in the choir; see E. F. Letts in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* ix, 90-100.

The trustworthy part of the 1567 pedigree begins with Sir Alexander; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 1. See also *Visit.* of 1533 (Chet. Soc.), 64.

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Sir William Radcliffe, made a knight in the Scottish expedition of 1544,⁸³ appears to have added to his patrimony; he died on 12 October 1568, and was succeeded by his son John, then thirty-two years of age, an elder son Alexander having died before his father.⁸⁴ Sir John Radcliffe⁸⁵ died on 19 January 1589-90; the inquisition describes his lands in the counties of Lancaster, Chester, York, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby.⁸⁶ He had been knight of the shire in 1571 and 1572.⁸⁷ Alexander his son and heir was only twelve years of age. He was knighted at the sacking of Cadiz in June 1596,⁸⁸ and died on 5 August 1599 without issue, his brother John, seventeen years of age, succeeding him.⁸⁹

John Radcliffe was made a knight in the following year, during the Irish wars,⁹⁰ and thereby freed from wardship.⁹¹ He was knight of the shire in three Parliaments, 1620 to 1625,⁹² but in 1627 was killed, or died of his wounds, during the Duke of Buckingham's expedition to the Isle of Rhé.⁹³ By his wife Alice daughter of Sir John Byron he left a son and

heir Alexander, twenty years of age.⁹⁴ Though so young, he had been created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I.⁹⁵ The dispersal of the family estates began about this time; a moiety of Ordsall was mortgaged in 1634 to Humphrey Chetham.⁹⁶ Sir Alexander married the step-daughter of Robert Radcliffe, fifth Earl of Sussex, and had with her by the earl's gift the manor of Attleborough in Norfolk.⁹⁷

At the opening of the Civil War he, in conjunction with Lord Derby, took an active part in favour of the king, and was in 1644 committed by Parliament to the Tower.⁹⁸ He afterwards made his peace.⁹⁹ He was buried at Manchester on 14 April 1654, leaving several children,¹⁰⁰ of whom a younger son, Robert, became ancestor of the Radclyffes of Foxdenton in Chadderton.¹⁰¹ The remainder of the Lancashire estates of the Radcliffes appears to have been disposed of by Sir Alexander or his son.¹⁰²

The Chethams did not secure the whole of Ordsall;¹⁰³ their estate descended to the Clowes

⁸³ Metcalfe, *op. cit.* 77; the arms are given as gules, a bend engrailed argent.

The will and inventory of Dame Anne, wife of Sir William Radcliffe, 1551, are in *Wills* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), i, 17, 226.

⁸⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, 33. The manor of Ordsall with two water-mills, a fulling-mill, &c., and 20 acres of land, &c., in Shoresworth—which by this time seems to have been merged in the demesne—were held of the queen by the sixth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 69s. 8d. Seventeen burgages in Salford, 100 acres of land there, twenty burgages in Salford and Oldfield, and 30 acres in Salford, all held of the queen in free burgage and socage by a rent of 12s., were included in his possessions; also manors and lands, &c., in Flixton, Pendleton, Hope, Monton, Newcroft, Moston, Tockholes, and Livesey, Oakenrod and Spotland, and Radcliffe. In 1561 he had made provision for his wife Katherine, who survived him and lived at Hope; also for Richard Radcliffe, his younger son. It appears that Sir William's brothers Alexander and Edmund were still living, the former at Ordsall and the latter at Chenies in Buckinghamshire.

The pedigree of 1567 (referred to above) shows that Alexander Radcliffe, the eldest son, was at that date living.

Sir William's tomb in the cathedral, long ago destroyed, bore the following distich:—

'Sandbach cor retinet, servat Mancestria corpus,
Caelestem mentem regna superna tenent.'

⁸⁵ He was dubbed at Hampton Court in Feb. 1577-8; Metcalfe, *op. cit.* 131.

⁸⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, 45. There is recited his provision for William, a younger son, and Margaret, Jane, and Anne, his daughters, from lands at Normanby, &c.; John, another son, had lands in Notts. and at Moston. Anne his wife survived him at Ordsall.

In religion he was regarded by the authorities as a 'dangerous temporiser,' i.e. he believed the old religion, but conformed to the legally-established system; see *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 137-9. Sir John's will, beginning with the Catholic motto 'Jesus esto mihi, Jesu,' orders his burial in the choir of Manchester. He wished his sons to be well brought up, and to be sent to Oxford or

Cambridge when fourteen. One son was to be a lawyer and to be sent abroad to study. The inventory shows live stock and goods valued at £1,468; Piccope, *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 68-72.

⁸⁷ Pink and Beaven, *op. cit.* 66.

⁸⁸ This is a statement in a pedigree of 1633. He is called 'esquire' in the warrant for the livery of his father's lands in 1598; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 558.

⁸⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, 35. His mother, Anne, was living at Tockholes. He had in 1599 granted to Mary Radcliffe and Thomas Gillibrand the manor of Ashby, with various lands in Lincolnshire and Derbyshire, for 2,000 years. His will, dated 22 Mar. 1598-9, confirms the dispositions he had made in favour of his brothers John, Thomas, and Edmund, and his sisters Margaret (one of the queen's maids of honour), Jane, and Anne; Mary Radcliffe, his cousin, one of the maids of the queen's bedchamber, was an executor; *Chet. Epis. Reg.* ii, 232.

⁹⁰ On 24 Sept. 1600; Metcalfe, *op. cit.* 210.

⁹¹ Statement in a 17th-century pedigree. Ben Jonson wrote laudatory verses on Sir John: 'I do not know a whiter soul,' &c. See also *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 137, 152. There were fines relating to lands in Ordsall and the Radcliffe manors of Ordsall, &c., in 1613 and 1623, Sir John Radcliffe being in possession; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 81, no. 27; 104, no. 51.

⁹² Pink and Beaven, *op. cit.* 69, 70.

⁹³ See Mr. Letts's article above quoted; and J. Palmer in Hibbert-Ware's *Manch. Foundations*, ii, 288, &c. Barritt the antiquary states that Sir John had started on the expedition as the result of a quarrel with his wife; and that both his legs were shot off in the fighting.

⁹⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, 6. The manor of Ordsall, with the water-mill, &c., were held of the king by the twentieth part of a knight's fee and an unknown rent. The date of his death is given as 5 Nov. 1627.

⁹⁵ Metcalfe, *op. cit.* 186.

⁹⁶ Raines and Sutton, *Humphrey Chetham* (Chet. Soc.), 114. Various sums of money were advanced by Humphrey Chetham and his nephew Edward to members of the Radcliffe family, who were reduced to great distress; *ibid.* 115. On this obscure part of the story

see Mr. C. Roeder in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xiv, 201-4.

⁹⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 337; his wife was Jane daughter and heir of Edward Shute; Ordsall D. no. 2. See also Chester, *Lond. Marriage Lic.* (ed. Foster), col. 1107. In spite of this it is commonly believed that Jane Shute was the illegitimate daughter of the earl.

⁹⁸ Ormerod, *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 16, 34, &c.

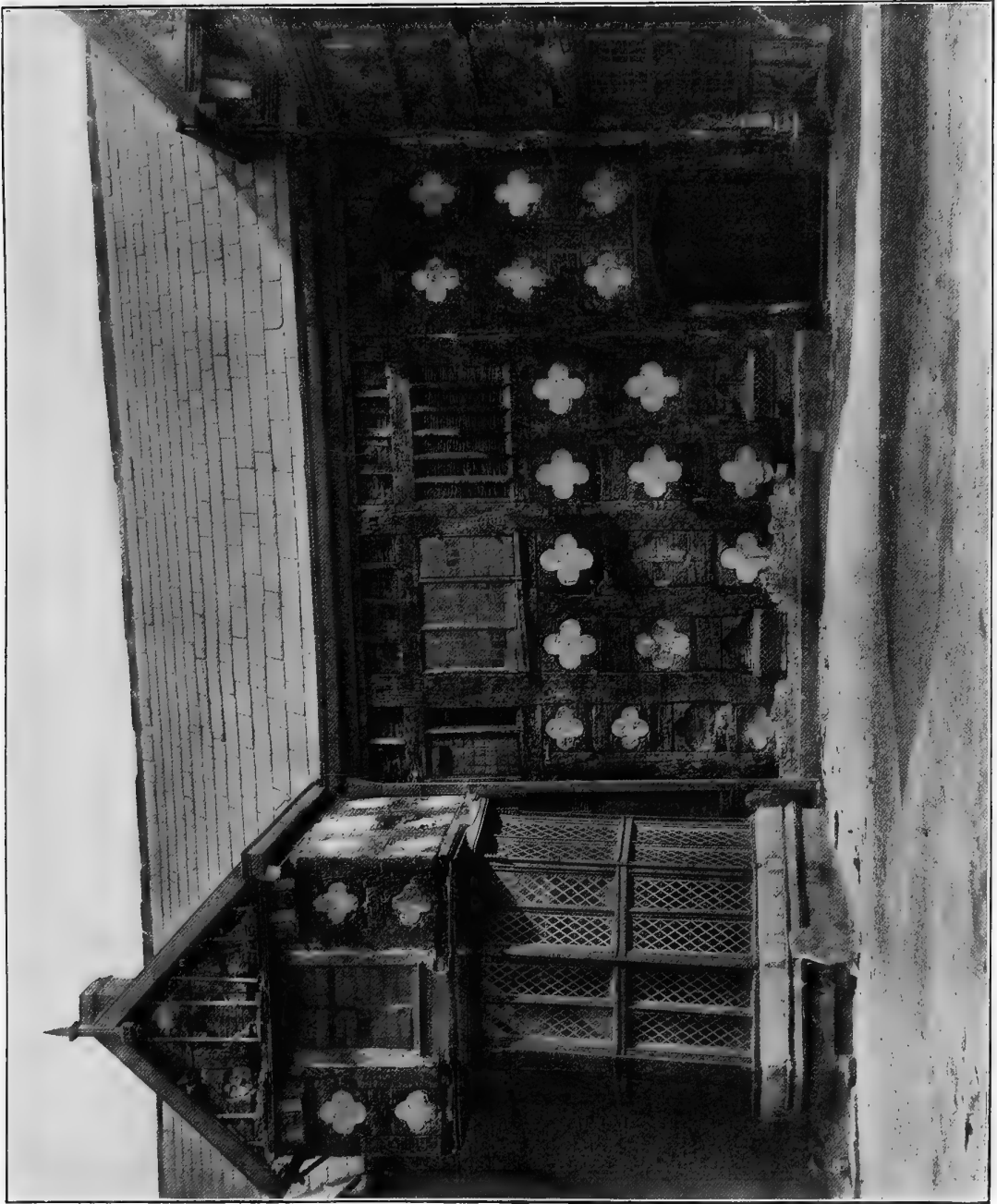
⁹⁹ Sir Alexander's estates, apparently in Essex only, were sequestered by the Parliament; this would complete the ruin of the family; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 2617. The manor of Henham was sold in 1651; W. Farrer's deeds.

¹⁰⁰ Parties to a Manchester deed of 1663 (in possession of W. Farrer) were Humphrey Radcliffe late of Ordsall and now of Oldfield within Salford, gent., and Margaret his wife, one of the daughters of William Radley of the Hall upon the Hill; and from another deed it appears that Humphrey Radcliffe died before 1672. The will of his widow Margaret, dated 1674, and proved 1692, mentions her brother Stephen Radley, her lady Jane, wife of the late Sir Alexander Radcliffe, late of Ordsall, and her sister-in-law Frances Wentworth, daughter of the said Dame Jane.

¹⁰¹ See the account of Chadderton. A settlement by Alexander Radcliffe of Foxdenton in 1652 gave successive remainders to Sir Alexander Radcliffe of Ordsall, K.B., and his sons John, Alexander, Humphrey, Charles, and Robert; Raines D. (Chet. Lib.), bde. 4. The will of John Radcliffe, dated 1669, names his mother Jane.

¹⁰² In 1658 John Radcliffe of Attleborough, son of Sir Alexander, conveyed to Edward Chetham the manor of Ordsall, with the hall, water corn-mill, and lands in Ordsall, Salford, Pendleton, and Pendlebury. The price named is £3,600; Clowes D. This was a mortgage; Earl Egerton's deeds show various other dealings between 1654 and 1660. Edward Chetham in 1670 assigned his interest to John Birch; *ibid.* no. 23.

¹⁰³ Humphrey Chetham rebuilt the barn at Ordsall in 1646. In the following year he paid half the chief rent due for the manor, the other moiety being due from Sir Alexander Radcliffe, whose interest in the manor therefore was not entirely lost;



SALFORD : ORDSALL HALL, NORTH FACE OF THE HALL AFTER REMOVAL OF PLASTER



SALFORD : ORDSALL HALL, WINDOW OF THE 'STAR CHAMBER,' c. 1875

family. The hall was sold in 1662 to John Birch of Ardwick.¹⁰⁴ His issue failing, the manor passed through various hands, and is now the property of Earl Egerton of Tatton.¹⁰⁵

Ordsall Hall has been in its best days a very fine example of a mediaeval half-timbered house, and is still of unusual interest. Within the last two generations it has suffered greatly from neglect and its gradual envelopment in a wilderness of mean and dirty streets. Leland mentions the beauty of its surroundings, when it stood in a pleasant park through which ran a clear stream, now hardly recognizable in the dirty waters of the modern Irwell, and even as late as sixty years ago Ordsall Lane ran between fields and hedgerows, with no buildings in sight except the Throstle Nest Paper Mills, the Blind Asylum, and some houses in Chester Road. The house stood within a rectangular moated inclosure, among gardens and orchards, and there were a number of detached outbuildings, barns, shippens, &c. The north and east arms of the moat still contained water, but the other two were dry. The entrance was from the north, through an embattled doorway in the brick boundary wall, which dated from 1639, being contemporary with the still existing brick west wing. The house was let in three parts, and much cut up by added partitions, the floor levels altered, and a floor inserted at half-height in the great hall, while all the ornamental timber work was hidden by lath and plaster. Some attempt at freeing the old work from its modern obstructions was made about thirty years since, when it was converted into a club for the workmen employed in a neighbouring cotton mill, the great hall being opened out and other parts of the house fitted up as reading and billiard rooms. In 1898 it became a theological college, and in 1904 a clergy training school; and in 1896-8 it was thoroughly repaired, and in part rebuilt, by Lord Egerton of Tatton, the church of St. Cyprian being built in 1899 on the site of the long-destroyed east wing. The lines of the moat are now represented by streets, and the boundary wall and gateway have vanished, together with the orchards and gardens and everything which once went to form a pleasant setting to the old hall; but a few hundred yards away a farmhouse yet stands, hidden among modern buildings and used as a lodging-house. One of the principal outbuildings was the Great Barn, with a nave and aisles divided by great oak posts, and sharing, with several others in the district, the entirely unfounded

reputation of having formed part of an early wooden predecessor of the present cathedral church of Manchester.

At the present day the house consists of a central block standing east and west, a west wing running northward from it, and some outbuildings at the south-east. There was formerly an east wing, taken down in 1639, balancing the west wing, which with the boundary wall on the north inclosed a court measuring about 80 ft. by 75 ft. The boundary wall is said to have been set up in 1639, at the same time as the still existing west wing, and it appears that before this time a range of buildings existed on the north side of the court, forming a complete quadrangle, about 64 ft. by 75 ft.; part of its foundations was found in 1898. There is nothing to show of what date the eastern wing was, as its foundations only have remained to modern times, and the oldest part of the building is the central block, or, in other words, the south range of the original court. It is still in great part of timber construction on a stone base, the main beams being of the usual 10-in. scantling. The chief feature of it is the great hall, now, after the clearing away of the partitions which encumbered it, a very noble and impressive piece of 15th-century timber construction, 43 ft. by 25 ft., built in two wide bays of 14 ft. span and two narrow of 7 ft., one at the east to form the dais and one at the west for the passage through the screens. The roof is high pitched and open timbered, 32 ft. to the ridge, with three purlins aside and two intermediates in each of the wider bays, dividing the flanks into rectangular compartments each inclosing a quatrefoil. There are three principal trusses, the middle one springing from wooden moulded responds set against the side walls, with moulded octagonal capitals and large arched braces below a cambered and embattled tie-beam. The space over the tie-beam is filled in with a series of fourteen arched openings with traceried spandrels. The western truss forms the head of the hall screens, and its tie-beam is cambered over a central arched opening 15 ft. wide, but runs horizontally over the narrow screens or 'speres' which flank the opening, and are made of two tiers of solid square-headed panels, two in each tier. Originally a movable screen, much lower than the 'speres,' must have stood across the opening, like that still existing at Chetham's Hospital, leaving passages at either end of it. The truss at the upper or dais end of the hall is closed in above with quatrefoiled

Raines and Sutton, *op. cit.* 115. An account of lays, &c., paid for Ordsall demesne, both in Salford and Shoresworth, is given; *ibid.* 147, 149; for the goods in 'the new barn' in 1653, see *ibid.* 273.

¹⁰⁴ In Booker's *Birch*, 106, it is stated that Samuel Birch purchased Ordsall, and went to live there in 1662. From Earl Egerton of Tatton's deeds, however (no. 14-21), it is clear that the purchaser was his son, the celebrated Colonel John Birch, whose daughter Sarah became the heir; Booker, *op. cit.* 113. She married a relative, John Birch, and in 1699 there was a recovery of the manor of Ordsall lands, &c., the vouches being John Birch and Sarah his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 469, m. 5.

In 1691 Colonel John Birch had conveyed Ordsall Hall to Leftwich Oldfield;

and in 1699 an indenture between John Birch and Sarah his wife (executrix of her father), Alice widow of Leftwich Oldfield, and others concerning the manor of Ordsall and the chapel of St. George in Manchester Church, sets forth that Leftwich Oldfield died soon after 1691, leaving a son and heir of the same name, a minor, and provides for the completion of the sale; Ordsall D. (Earl Egerton of Tatton), no. 24-28.

The manor next occurs in a fine of 1704, when John Stock was plaintiff and Alice and Leftwich Oldfield were defendants; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. dble.* 253, m. 54; Ordsall D. John Stock, one of the trustees of Cross Street Chapel (Baker, *Memo.* 73), died in Nov. 1732, leaving a son John and a daughter Rose. After the death of the son in 1755 Ordsall

was sold to Samuel Hill, who in the following year sold to Samuel Egerton, a near relative. Samuel Egerton had an only daughter, who died without issue, and the Tatton estates on his death in 1780 went to his sister Hester, widow of William Tatton of Withenshaw. She at once resumed her maiden name of Egerton, and dying in the same year was succeeded by her son William, who died in 1806; the later descent being thus given:—s. Wilbraham, d. 1856;—s. William Tatton, created Lord Egerton of Tatton 1859, died 1883;—s. Wilbraham, created Earl Egerton of Tatton 1897, the present owner. See Ormerod, *Cbes.* (ed. Helsby), i, 446. For the Oldfield family see *ibid.* iii, 273.

¹⁰⁵ See N. G. Philips, *Old Hall*, 15; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 260.

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panels, and has a flat ceiling over the dais at the plate level, replacing a panelled cove.

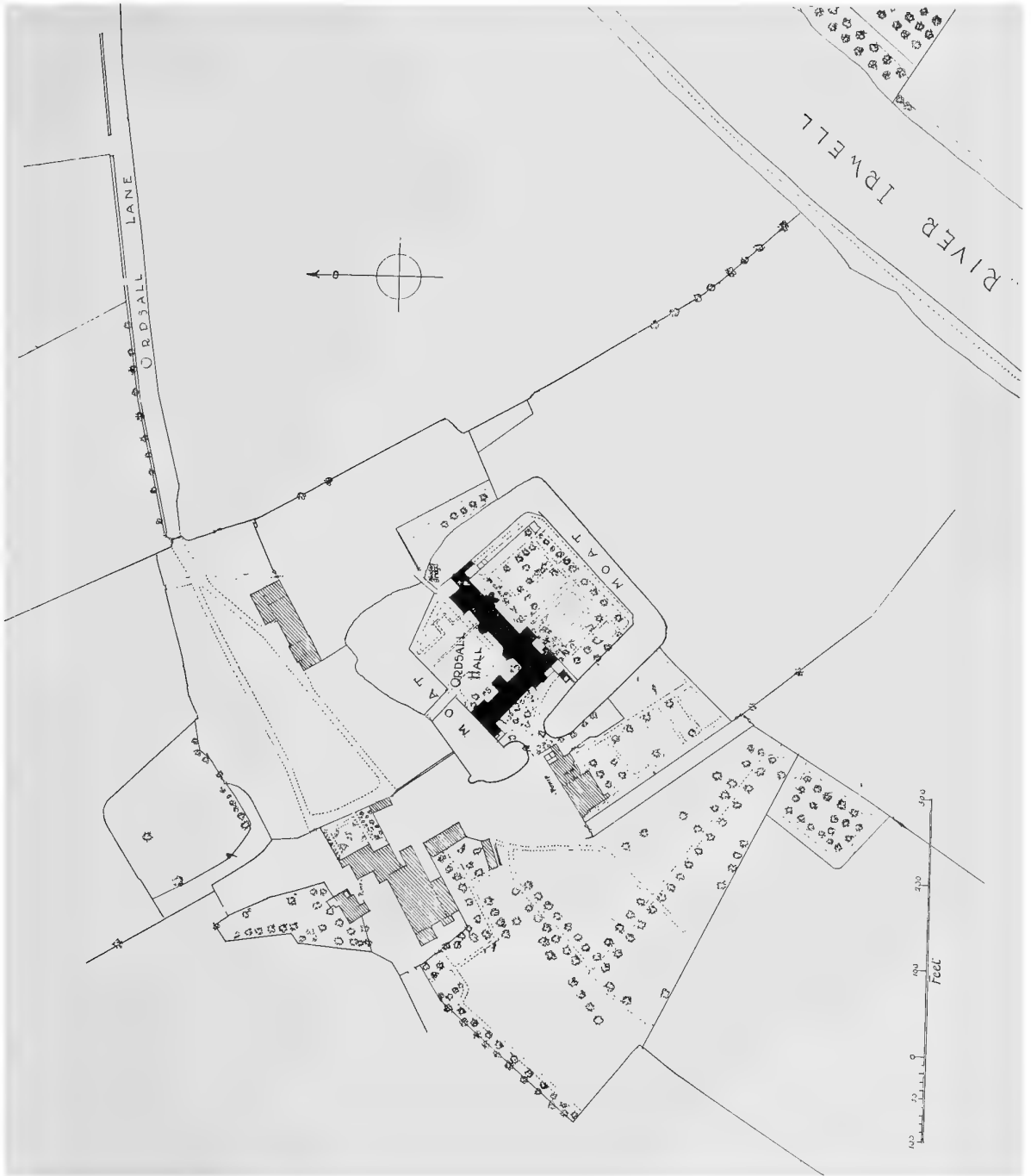
At the north-east of the hall is the great bay window of unusual character, being in plan seven sides of a decagon, with pairs of square-headed lights on each side, and a transom at half height, carved with a running vine pattern. The wooden framing stands on a stone base, with a band of quatrefoils on the inside below the sill of the window, and over the bay is a rectangular chamber or upper story, apparently contemporary with it, its angles projecting in a somewhat awkward manner over the canted sides of the window. The bay opens to the hall by a four-centred arch of wood, and the room over it is also open for its full width, and is reached by a stair contrived in the north-east angle of the hall, within the lines of the passage at the north end of the dais leading to a north-east doorway on the ground floor. The west wall of the hall is framed in square panels inclosing quatrefoils and has at the plate level a wooden cove, the gable above which is similarly treated. In this wall are now two doorways, but traces of the third, making the triple arrangement of buttery, pantry, and kitchen passage, were discovered in 1896. The heads of the doorways, only one of which now remains, were four-centred, cut from a single piece of wood, and with carved spandrels, and at either end of the passage through the screens were similar but wider doorways, that to the north, which still is preserved, being the most ornate, and having a band of quatrefoils above the spandrels. The external north elevation of the hall, though now much repaired, preserves its original design with little alteration. The wall surface is divided into square panels inclosing quatrefoils filled in with plaster, and a continuous line of narrow lights, six between each pair of uprights, runs along the upper part of the wall forming a sort of clearstory to the hall. The upper story of the bay is similarly panelled, but has lost its original window, if such existed. Its gable is also panelled and sets forward on a cove, and a similar cove existed below the eaves of the hall. The framing of the bay window is warped and leans to one side, but is otherwise sound; small shafts ending in crocketed pinnacles run up the face of the mullions. The south wall of the hall was of the same character as the north, but has been entirely rebuilt in grey brick, with two very unattractive four-light windows in terra cotta.

At either end of the hall are buildings which contain work contemporary with it, those at the east end, which were the principal living rooms, being the more interesting. They are of two stories, the original part being one room thick, and having two rooms on each floor. The rooms on the south front are the principal ones, that on the ground floor being known as the Star chamber, from the gilt lead stars with which its ceiling of moulded oak beams is studded. It is doubtless to be considered as the Great Chamber, with a solar over, the name of chapel which has been given to the upper room being entirely fanciful. Its walls are covered on three sides with plain oak paneling with a cresting of Tudor flowers, and from the arrangement of the panelling it seems that the room has been originally wider from north to south. In the south wall is now a modern rectangular bay containing a window, the successor of a very picturesque and interesting bay window of wood two stories in

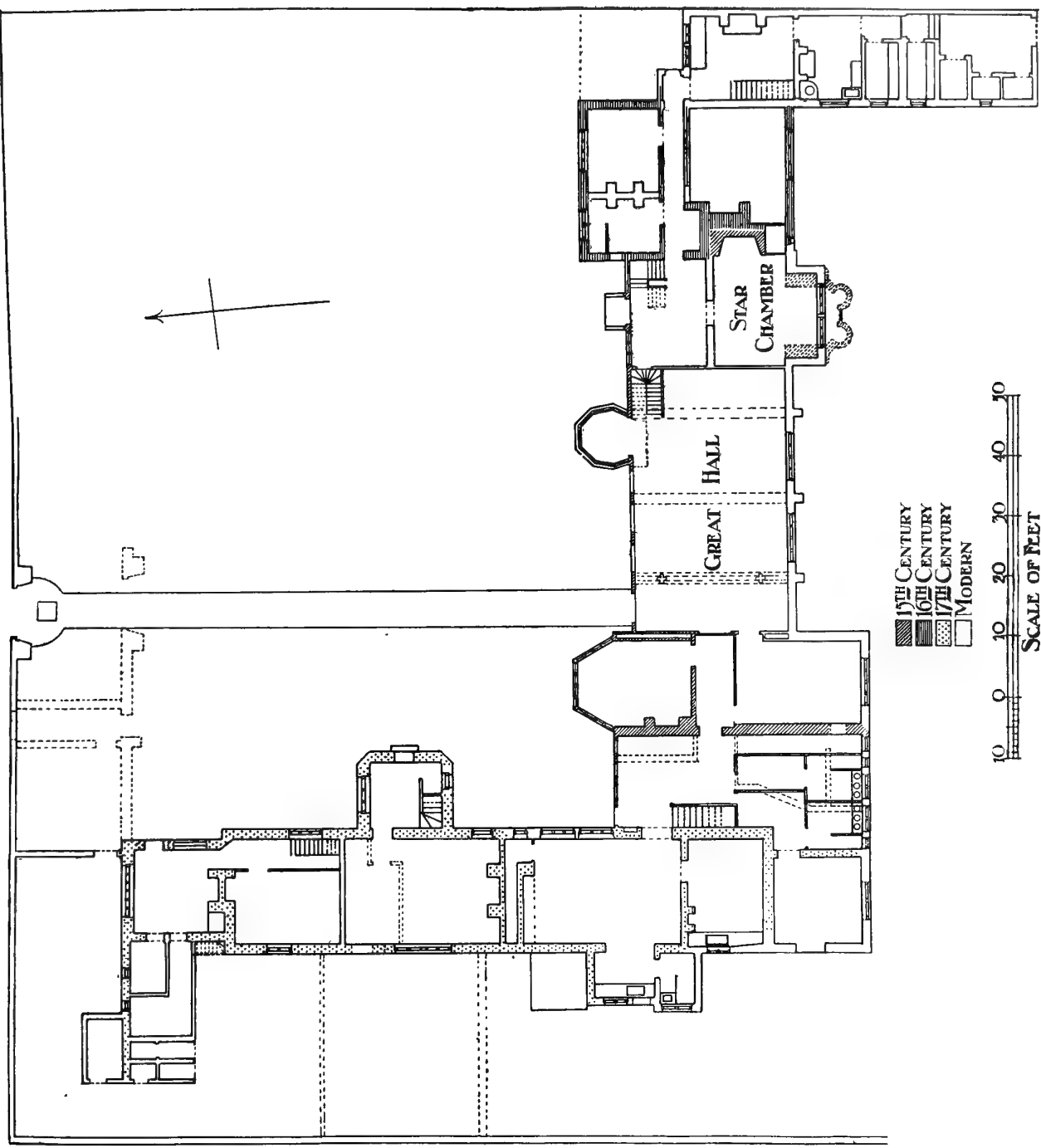
height, which survived, though in a mutilated state, till 1896. In plan it formed half of a twelve-sided figure, the alternate sides being treated as projecting semicircular bays with seven tall narrow square-headed lights in each. The plain sides were treated as windows of two lights, that in the middle being pierced in later times as a doorway to the garden. The room on the first floor over the Star chamber is also panelled, but with early 17th-century panelling with a modillion cornice and narrow oblong upper panels, the others being square. Above its canted plaster ceiling the mediaeval roof remains, with cambered tie-beam and arched braces beneath, and it was formerly lighted by a continuation of the bay window, ending under a rectangular projecting gable filled in with wooden studding. This room and the Star chamber have fireplaces on the east side, and the chimney-stack was found in 1896 to show clear signs of having been external, proving that at the time of its building the house extended no further eastward. An interesting theory worked out in some detail by the late E. W. Cox that this chimney belonged to a 14th century house seems to rest on too slight a basis of probability. The north side of this part of the house is now occupied by an entrance hall and stairs, the latter having newel posts of an ornamental baluster type, the lower one dated 1699. These are, however, only the posts of a bedstead, and the stairs are not ancient. The partition between these rooms and the great hall is of timber framing, and apparently modern, replacing a brick wall, which in itself cannot have been mediaeval. Adjoining the Star chamber to the east is a three-story block—or rather one of two stories with a low attic—which seems to be of 16th-century date, having on the first floor a room with panelled walls and a ceiling with a geometrical pattern of moulded ribs. The fireplace is of late Gothic type, and has over it four linen-pattern panels of oak. The ground-floor room beneath has no old features of interest, but in the attic, which seems to be an addition, probably of c. 1620, there is a good plaster panel of Jacobean style over the fireplace with the quarterly shield of Radcliffe between four roses: 1. Two bends engrailed, with a label of three points (Radcliffe); 2. Two bars, and over all a bend (Leigh); 3. Three billets and a chief; 4. A fesse between three garbs (Sandbach).

The tower to the north of this shows no traces of antiquity, and the south-east wing already mentioned is also of no interest.

The buildings at the west end of the hall have been completely modernized on the south side, and their outer walls rebuilt in brick, and most of the old partitions on the upper floor removed. They are of two stories like the rest, and on the north, towards the courtyard, have a very picturesque timber-built elevation, with a large two-storied 17th-century bay window set against a Gothic front which is probably of the date of the hall, and has the same quatrefoil panels. The bay window is a half hexagon in plan, with square-headed transomed windows of four lights in each side, and quatrefoil panels below them to match the older work. They end below the springing of the gable, which is also panelled with quatrefoils and set forward on a coved cornice with a moulded and embattled string at its base. West of the bay the ground story has a range of narrow windows like those in the hall, now modernized, and on



SALFORD : PLAN OF ORDSALL HALL AND ITS SURROUNDINGS IN 1849



15th CENTURY
 16th CENTURY
 17th CENTURY
 MODERN

10 0 10 20 30 40 50
 SCALE OF FEET

PLAN OF ORDSALL HALL, MANCHESTER

the first floor a very pretty six-light window projecting from the wall, and carried on a coved and embattled sill with Gothic tracery on the cove and a shield with the Stanley badge of an eagle's claw. Its gable on the south front was of half-timber work before its destruction, and the east side of the gabled wing was panelled with quatrefoils, which were cut into by the south wall of the hall. It does not, however, seem likely that the wing was earlier than the hall. The interior of this block is unfortunately modernized, and its original arrangements can only be inferred, as that the kitchen stood at the south-west, with a lobby or entry on the north towards the court, and between these and the hall were the buttery, pantry, and kitchen passage, while the floor above was divided into chambers, perhaps five in all. These arrangements must have been modified when the existing west wing was added, on the site of an older wing, about 1639. It is to be noted that the passage into the screens of the hall is on the axial line of the former courtyard, being halfway between the 17th-century west wing and the foundations of the destroyed east wing. The west wing was designed for the kitchen and servant's quarters, &c., and the old buttery and pantry were perhaps at this time converted into living rooms and the bay window towards the courtyard added. The wing is of plain character, in red brick, with square-headed mullioned windows, now to a great extent renewed in terra cotta, and having towards the court a projecting bay containing a stair to the first floor, on which was formerly a panel with the arms and initials of Sir Alexander Radcliffe, a garter encircling the arms, and the date 1639. Its place is now taken by the arms of Lord Egerton of Tatton. The angles of the bay are cut away below, but corbelled out above to the square. The roof of this wing preserves its stone slates, and with its several gables is still very attractive; one of the original brick chimney stacks remains, with single bricks set herring-bone fashion between the shafts, as in other 17th-century work in the district. Near the north end of the wing the east wall sets back on a line so nearly coinciding with that of a foundation discovered in 1896, running westward from the old east wing, that it may be taken as marking the width of an original north wing, and also suggests that this wing was still in existence when the 17th-century work was begun.

There was formerly a fair amount of old coloured glass in the windows of the hall and elsewhere, but much jumbled together; among other things the coat of Radcliffe quartered with Fitz Walter in a garter, and figures of Our Lady and St. Katherine, since removed to Barlow Hall. Other things, including a lead statue of Mercury, after John of Bologna, which stood in the garden, were removed to Tatton.

The land tax in 1787 amounted to £210¹⁰⁶; to this the principal contributors were Samuel Clowes,

William Egerton, John Gore Booth, and Jonathan Bury, in all contributing about a fourth part.¹⁰⁷

SACRED TRINITY CHURCH was *CHURCH* originally built in a debased Gothic style in 1635. The tower was added early in the 18th century, but in 1748 the vibration of the bells which were then hung in it having brought down a part of the body of the church,¹⁰⁸ the whole of the building, with the exception of the tower, was taken down in 1751 and rebuilt in the following year. It is a simple parallelogram in plan, with a west tower, and architecturally uninteresting, being built in stone in a plain classic style with two tiers of semicircular-headed windows on each side, and entrances at the west end of each aisle facing north and south. The east end has two similar windows, above which externally is a niche said to have been intended for a figure of Charles I, in whose reign the church was founded. The interior has side and west galleries supported by square pillars panelled in oak, with stone pillars above carrying the roof. The old high pews were cut down and made into open seats in 1886. At the same time other improvements were effected, including the opening out of a baptistery under the tower and the removal of the old flat ceiling; and the organ was brought down from the west gallery and a quasi-chancel formed at the east end.¹⁰⁹ The arms of Booth and those of Kenyon (the Rev. Robert Kenyon was a former rector) are carved on the ends of the two front seats in the nave.

The tower, which originally had a short steeple or conical roof, is Gothic in form with buttresses and pinnacles and an embattled parapet, but with a classic cornice between the buttresses and other original renaissance detail. The tower was, however, largely rebuilt in 1859, when a large four-light mullioned and transomed window with ogee head was inserted on the west side in the lower stage.¹¹⁰ The upper stage has a two-light louvred belfry window and a clock on each face.

There is a ring of six bells, hung in 1748.

The plate consists of two chalices, a paten, and an almsdish of 1635 (?), one of the chalices inscribed 'The Gift of Humphrey Booth unto Trinity Chapel in Salford'; a paten, 'The Gift of Humphrey Oldfield late of Manchester, gent.'; a flagon of 1697 inscribed 'Anno 1697, given to Trinity Chappell in Salford for y^e Vse of y^e Holy Sacrament, by John Higinbotham of Salford, merchant'; and a chalice presented in memory of the Rev. H. F. Gore-Booth, 1908.¹¹¹

The registers begin 1709.¹¹²

Apart from the private chapel of *ADVOWSON* Ordsall¹¹³ there does not appear to have been any place of worship¹¹⁴ in the township until Humphrey Booth built and endowed the chapel as above.¹¹⁵ The patronage has

¹⁰⁶ Land tax returns at Preston.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ *Picture of Mancb.* by Joseph Aston, 1816.

¹⁰⁹ Glynne, *Churches of Lancs.* note of 1892.

¹¹⁰ The tower seems to have been repaired before this date. Booker, *Hist. of Blackley Chapel* (1855), 123, says 'the tower is a square pinnacled one, newly patched with red sandstones.'

¹¹¹ Notes to Glynne, *Lancs. Churches*, 1892, p. 50.

¹¹² *Ibid.* The Owen MSS. have copies of the gravestone inscriptions.

¹¹³ The following licences for this oratory are found in the Lich. Epis. Reg. — 21 Mar. 1360-1, to John de Radcliffe, for two years; v, fol. 5.

7 Mar. 1364-5, to Richard son of John de Radcliffe, for two years; v, fol. 10.

19 Dec. 1366, to Richard de Radcliffe, for two years; v, fol. 15.

24 Oct. 1383, to John de Radcliffe, for two years; v, fol. 36b.

¹¹⁴ Henry, chaplain of Salford, is named

in 1323; Coram Rege R. 254, m. 71b. The Earl of Lancaster may have had a chapel.

¹¹⁵ See the account of Humphrey Booth. Hollinworth states that he built it at his own cost, except that £200 was contributed by Sir Alexander Radcliffe and others, and endowed it with £20 in lands. Then Humphrey Booth, 'being in great weakness, earnestly desired that he might live to see the chapel finished, which he did; but immediately after the solemn dedication of it by the Bishop of Chester he more apparently weakened;

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descended with the Booth estates to Sir J. A. R. Gore-Booth. A district chapelry was assigned to it in 1839.¹¹⁶ The present income is given as £1,340. The following have been curates and rectors :—¹¹⁷

- 1636 Richard Hollinworth,¹¹⁸ M.A. (Magdalene Coll., Camb.)
- 1648 William Meek¹¹⁹
- 1658 Robert Brown,¹²⁰ B.A. (Emmanuel Coll., Camb.)
- 1667 John Hyde, B.A.^{120a}
- 1694 Robert Assheton, M.A.¹²¹ (Magdalene Coll., Camb.)
- ? 1731 Richard Assheton, M.A.¹²² (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
- 1764 Thomas Barker, M.A.
- 1766 Robert Oldfield, M.A. (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
Robert Kenyon, M.A.¹²³ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
- 1787 John Clowes, M.A.¹²⁴ (Trinity Coll., Camb.)
- 1818 Samuel Booth, M.A. (Balliol Coll., Oxf.)
- 1859 Joseph Nelsey Pocklington, M.A. (St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.)
- 1861 Edward Allen, M.A. (Oriental Coll., Oxf.)
- 1876 Capel Wolseley, B.A.
- 1885 Henry Francis Gore-Booth, M.A. (Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.)
- 1902 Peter Green, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.)

In recent times, owing to the growth of the town, a number of new churches have been erected, those in connexion with the Establishment being St. Stephen's, near the Town Hall, 1794 ;¹²⁵ St. Philip's, more to the west at White Cross Bank, 1825 ;¹²⁶ Christ Church, near the Crescent, 1831, enlarged 1847 ;¹²⁷ St. Matthias, Broughton Road,¹²⁸ and St. Bartholomew's, Oldfield Road,¹²⁹ 1842, enlarged in 1863 and 1887 respectively ; St. Simon's, in the extreme north corner of the township, 1849 ;¹³⁰ the Stowell Memorial Church, 1869 ;¹³¹ St. Clement's,¹³² and St. Cyprian's,

both in Ordsall, 1878 and 1899 ; and St. Ignatius, 1903. All are entitled rectories. The patronage is in most cases in the hands of different bodies of trustees, but to St. Simon's the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester present alternately, while the Dean and canons of Manchester are patrons of St. Philip's and St. Stephen's. There are mission rooms in connexion with nearly every church.

The Wesleyan Methodists had a chapel in Gravel Lane as early as 1790 ; a new one close by has replaced it. The same denomination has other churches in Irwell Street, built in 1827, and now used for the Manchester Mission ; Regent Road, 1870, Ordsall Park, and Bedford Street. The Primitive Methodists have a church in Trafford Road, near the docks ; the United Free Church has two in Salford, and another in Eccles New Road ; the Independent Methodists, who had one near Cook Street in 1807, now have one near the cattle market.¹³³

The Baptists have a church in Great George Street, founded in 1833 and rebuilt in 1851.

The Congregationalists appeared in Windsor in 1797, when one John Joule built a chapel there. Another was built in Salford proper in 1819, and is now the Central Mission church. These have been followed by Hope, to the south, in 1837, and Richmond to the north in 1846.¹³⁴

The Welsh Calvinistic Independents had a chapel in Jackson's Square, now under Exchange Station, in 1824, their present one is near Cross Lane. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists had a chapel called Salem in Rigby Street in 1866, but have removed to Pendleton.

The Presbyterian Church of England has a place of worship in Chapel Street, built in 1847.¹³⁵

The Unitarians built the above-named chapel in Jackson's Square, but had by 1824 removed to an adjacent one in Dawson's Croft ; their present place of worship, known as Pendleton Unitarian Free

then he earnestly begged that he might partake of the Lord's Supper there, and then he would not wish to live longer. It pleased God to revive him in such a measure as that he was able to go to the chapel constantly till he was partaker of the Supper (which could not be done for some months after the consecration) in the chapel, and was never able to go forth after, nor scarce to get home ; *Mancunien-sis*, 117, 118.

Humphrey Oldfield in 1684 left his divinity books to be placed in the chancel of the chapel. Those left were in 1876 given to the Salford Free Library ; *Old Lancs. Lib.* (Chet. Soc.), 107.

The surveyors of 1650 recommended that it should be made a parish church for the township ; *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 6. An allowance of £35 10s. was made to the minister in 1655, and was continued to his successor ; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 55, 224, 273.

The certified income in 1717 was £60, including the £20 given by the founder and £40 from seats ; surplice fees and offerings came to about £2. The right of nomination had been given to Mr. Booth and his heirs by the Bishop of Chester, without any mention of the consent of the warden of Manchester. Two wardens were appointed ; Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 92.

¹¹⁶ The district was reconstituted in

1856 ; *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1839, 1 July 1856.

¹¹⁷ This list is largely due to the late J. P. Earwaker.

¹¹⁸ See the notes on Manchester Church ; Raines, *Fellows of Manch.* (Chet. Soc.), 138 ; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹¹⁹ He was considered an 'able and sufficient minister' ; *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* 6 ; *Manch. Classis* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 441. He died in 1658.

¹²⁰ He conformed at the Restoration and was presented to Hoole ; *Manch. Classis*, iii, 421.

^{120a} He became vicar of Bowdon in 1690.

¹²¹ He was elected fellow of Manchester in 1699, and was buried at Salford in 1731. In politics he was a Jacobite ; *Fellows of Manch.* 206.

¹²² Son of the Rev. Robert Assheton, whom he succeeded at Manchester ; *ibid.* 216.

¹²³ Librarian of the Chetham Library.

¹²⁴ Also vicar of Eccles.

¹²⁵ This church had a district assigned to it in 1839, which was reconstituted in 1856 ; *Lond. Gaz.* ut sup. The graveyard inscriptions are in the Owen MSS.

¹²⁶ Built by the Parliamentary Commissioners at a cost of £14,000. A district was formed for it in 1822, which was reformed in 1858 ; *ibid.* 4 July 1822, 13 Aug. 1858.

¹²⁷ A district was assigned in 1858 ;

ibid. 13 Aug. The first incumbent—1831-65—was Hugh Stowell, M.A., a leader of the Evangelical or Low Church party and a prominent No-Popery lecturer. He was a native of the Isle of Man. There is a *Life* of him by J. B. Marsden, and he is commemorated by a memorial church.

¹²⁸ For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 1858.

¹²⁹ For district see *ibid.*

¹³⁰ A district was assigned, with an endowment of £150 a year, in 1846 ; *Lond. Gaz.* 10 Feb.

¹³¹ A district was assigned in 1871 ; *ibid.* 19 May. The church is in Eccles New Road.

¹³² For district see *ibid.* 26 Aug. 1879. There is a seamen's mission attached, with a special chaplain.

¹³³ These particulars are from Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* 1824-5, and Axon, *Ann. of Manch.* The Primitive Methodists had formerly a chapel in King Street, removed to Blackfriars Street in 1874. This was closed a few years since.

¹³⁴ See B. Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* vi, 208-24. It appears that services began in 1817 in the former Cloth Hall in Greengate led to the formation of the Chapel Street church. Richmond Church began in a secession from Chapel Street in 1843, the former Unitarian Chapel in Dawson's Croft being used for a time.

¹³⁵ It was founded in 1844 ; there is a mission hall.

Church, is at the extreme west end of the township, at Windsor.

The Swedenborgians had a New Jerusalem church in 1815 and later, but have removed to Wallness Road. The Bible Christians, a branch of the same denomination founded by the Rev. William Cowherd,¹³⁶ worshipped at Christ Church, King Street, from 1809; this about 1869 they abandoned for a new building in Cross Lane. A noteworthy member and minister was Joseph Brotherton, a local cotton spinner, who was the first member of Parliament for Salford, 1832 to 1857. A statue of him was erected in Peel Park in 1858.

The principal Roman Catholic church is St. John's Cathedral. The mission was not begun until 1844; the church, opened in 1848, was consecrated in 1890. The other churches are St. Peter's, begun in 1863, church built 1874; the Patronage of St. Joseph, 1871; Mount Carmel, 1880; and St. Anne's, Adelphi. There is a convent and school of the Faithful Companions of Jesus at Adelphi House.

BROUGHTON

Burton, 1177; Borton, 1257; Burghton, 1332, 1450; Bourghton, 1572; Broughton, Brughton, xvi cent.

Kereshale, Kershal, 1200; Kereshole, 1212.

Tottelawe, Tettelagh, 1302; Tetlawe, 1368.

In the west and south this township is bounded mainly by the winding Irwell. The northern and eastern portions are hilly, the ground sloping west to the river, and also to the south. The old hamlet of Broughton lay on the western side of the township, close to a ford across the Irwell. The higher ground in the north is known as Broughton Park and Higher Broughton; the more level tract to the south as

Lower Broughton, while the north-western arm, in a bend of the Irwell, is Kersal.¹ Almost the whole township is covered with buildings, there being many handsome residences in it.² The area is 1,426½ acres.³ The population numbered 49,048 in 1901.

The principal road is that from Manchester to Bury, joined by another road from Salford, crossing the Irwell by Broughton Bridge.⁴ From the Bury Road others branch off to the west, crossing the Irwell into Pendleton by Wallness⁵ and Cromwell Bridges.⁶ There is no railway in Broughton, but the district is served by the Salford electric tramways. Albert Park, close to Cromwell Bridge, was opened in 1877; there are several recreation grounds.

Some neolithic implements and other pre-Roman remains, as also some Roman coins, have been found.⁷ The Roman road from Manchester to Bury passed through the township.⁸

Broughton was incorporated with Salford borough in 1844; there are now three wards—Grosvenor, Albert Park, and Kersal. A branch library was opened in 1890 and a reading-room 1905.⁹

William Crabtree, the astronomer and friend of Horrocks, lived in the township, at Broughton Spout it is supposed.⁹ There were ninety-five hearths paying to the hearth tax in 1666.¹⁰

The Manchester races were held on Kersal Moor from 1730 till 1847, with a short interruption.¹¹

A duel was fought on the moor in 1804.¹² Great reviews were held there in 1831 and 1835, and Chartist meetings in 1838 and 1839.¹³

There were zoological gardens in Higher Broughton from 1838 to 1842.¹⁴

BROUGHTON was formerly ancient **MANOR** demesne of the honour of Lancaster,¹⁵ being a member of the royal manor of Salford,¹⁶ but was about 1190 granted by John, Count

¹³⁶ He was born at Carnforth; became curate of St. John's, Manchester, where he adopted the incumbent's Swedenborgian views, but added doctrines of his own, as in abstinence from animal food; he died in 1816; W. Axon, *Ann.* 149.

¹ For Kersal generally see Mr. E. Axon in *Bygone Lancs.* A hill in the centre was known as Castle Hill or Cross Hill.

² The following from the *Manch. City News* of 20 Jan. 1906 gives a pleasant picture of Broughton as the correspondent saw it seventy years ago: 'At the Strangers-end of Broughton Lane were a few residences, whilst in the near fields was a nest of working men's lock-up gardens, wherein many a rare pink and picotee, and many a swelling stock of celery were nourished with fond and jealous care. The lane was knee-deep in sand, and the resort of numerous red and brown butterflies, till it joined the lower road from Broughton Bridge near the suspension bridge. So by a few cottages to the Griffin Inn, the Cheetham Arms, and its opposite ford—a noted bathing-place for Manchester youths. Round about this locality were several farms, one especially (now covered by Albert Park) lives in our remembrance as the pasture to which was taken each evening, more than a century ago, our ancestor's old mare, the first horse used in Manchester in a gin to turn the mill which perched or straightened the nap on the back of fustian pieces.

'Some little distance beyond the "Griffin," in Lower Broughton Road, opposite Castle Irwell, a clough dipped into the

Stony Knolls, and down it came the rain water and found its way to the Irwell across the road. This watercourse gave the clough the descriptive name of Broughton Spout. From Broughton Bridge, right and left of the new cut, Great Clowes Street, were fields. In the centre of one stood a mansion on an artificially raised mound. Being thus the exceptional house above the floods, it was called Noah's Ark, and was the residence of James Whitlow, solicitor, of St. James's Square, Manchester.'

³ 1,418 acres, including 32 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

⁴ Built in 1806-69. Springfield Lane Bridge, to the east, was made in 1850-80.

⁵ Opened in 1880. There is a foot-bridge to the south, from the end of Hough Lane into Pendleton. The suspension bridge, to the north, was opened in 1826; it is close to the old Broughton Ford, which was reopened in 1841.

A bridge called Littleton Bridge has recently been erected by the Clowes family to develop the Kersal estate.

⁶ Opened in 1882.

⁷ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 296, 328, 330; x, 250, 251; xii, 118; ii, 146; viii, 127.

⁸ Watkin, *Rom. Lancs.* 52.

⁹ Information of Mr. B. H. Mullen.

¹⁰ *Pal. Note Bk.* ii, 262.

¹¹ Subs. R. Lancs. 250/9. William Allen's house had 12 hearths, Elizabeth Lever's 9, and George Kenyon's 8.

¹² 'A strange, unheard of race' for women in 1681 is noticed by Oliver Heywood as a sign of the times; *Diaries*, ii, 284.

The earliest record of horse-racing at Kersal is contained in the following notice in the *Lond. Gaz.* of 2-5 May 1687: 'On Carsall Moore near Manchester in Lancashire on the 18th instant, a 20l. plate will be run for to carry ten stone, and ride three heats, four miles each heat. And the next day another plate of 40l. will be run for at the same moor, riding the same heats and carrying the same weight. The horses marks are to be given in four days before to Mr. William Swarbrick at the Kings Arms in Manchester.'

The races were interrupted from 1746 to 1759 owing to the opposition of Edward Byrom; note by Mr. E. Axon; see further in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxv.

¹³ W. Axon, *Manch. Ann.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Manch. Guard. N. and Q.* no. 235.

¹⁶ Broughton in 1176-7 paid ½ mark to the aid of the villa of the honour; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 36. In 1200 it is found among the other demesne manors paying an increment of 6s. (*ibid.* 131), which is given as 12s. a year in later rolls; *ibid.* 148, 163. It paid 2 marks to the tallage in 1205-6; *ibid.* 202.

¹⁷ In the 17th century Broughton was still regarded as a member or hamlet of Salford, and in 1640, on account of disputes as to the apportionment of taxes laid upon Salford and its members, it was agreed that when the whole paid 20s. Broughton, Kersal, and Tetlow should pay 5s. 5d. as their share of the 20s.; *Salford Portmote Rec.* ii, 63.

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of Mortain, to Iorwerth de Hulton. On becoming king in 1199 John did not confirm this grant, but gave Iorwerth the vill of Pendleton instead of it.¹⁷ Restored to its former position it remained in the hands of the lord of the honour, yielding a varying rent,¹⁸ for perhaps a century longer. About 1324 Broughton proper was held by Katherine daughter of Adam Banastre by a rent of 27s.,¹⁹ and descended to the Harringtons of Farleton²⁰ and their successors in title, the Stanleys, Lords Mounteagle. In 1578 the manor of Broughton and lands there were sold by William, Lord Mounteagle, to Henry, Earl of Derby,²¹ who gave the estate to his illegitimate son Henry Stanley.²² Ferdinando Stanley, the son and successor of Henry, as a Royalist, had to compound for his estates in 1646.²³ He recorded a pedigree in 1664.²⁴ Ferdinando and his son Henry having mortgaged the manor and lands to the Chethams of Turton and Smedley, it finally, about 1700, came into the hands of this family.²⁵

The manor then descended in the same way as Smedley, and on the partition of the Chetham estates in 1772 became the property of Mary younger sister of Edward Chetham of Nuthurst and Smedley, and wife of Samuel Clowes the younger.²⁶ She died in 1775, having survived her husband about two years,

and by her will left Broughton and other estates to her eldest son Samuel, who died in 1801, having survived his eldest son Samuel, high sheriff in 1777, and being succeeded by his grandson, also named Samuel. This last died without issue in 1811, and was, in accordance with a settlement he had made, succeeded by his brother the Rev. John Clowes, one of the fellows of Manchester Church, who made Broughton Hall his chief residence till his death there in 1846.²⁷ A younger brother, Lieut.-Colonel William Legh Clowes, who had served in the Peninsular War, then inherited the estates, and dying in 1862 was followed by his son, Samuel William, who in turn was in 1899 succeeded by his eldest son Captain Henry Arthur Clowes, late of the First Life Guards, born in 1867; he resides at Norbury near Ashbourne.

TETLOW was an estate partly in Broughton and partly in Cheetham, held in the 14th century by a family using the local surname,²⁸ the service due being



Clowes. Azure on a chevron engrailed between three unicorns' heads erased or as many crescents gules.

¹⁷ *Chart. R. (Rec. Com.)*, 27.

¹⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 13—in 1226 48s. assized rent. *Ibid.* 207—in 1257 assized rent of Broughton and Pendleton 78s. 6d., while other rents and profits, including the farm of the mill, and corn and other produce sold, brought the receipts up to £19 4s. 9d.

¹⁹ Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 39. Kersal and Tetlow had been separated from it. The tenure suggests a grant by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, to Margaret sister of Sir Robert de Holland; see the next note and the account of Great Bolton, also *Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, ii, 100-1.

²⁰ In 1346 John de Harrington held Broughton by the sixteenth part of a knight's fee, and Salefield Hey, taken from the waste, by a rent of 27s. 4d. by charter of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster; *Add. MS.* 32203, fol. 146b. To the aid of 1378 Sir Nicholas de Harrington paid 15d. for the sixteenth part of a knight's fee in Broughton; *Harl. MS.* 2085, fol. 422. Margaret widow of Sir William de Harrington held it in 1445-6, the relief for it being 6s. 3d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, 2/20. It is named among the Harrington of Farleton manors as late as 1572; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 34, m. 76, 80.

²¹ A settlement of the manor of Broughton and 60 messuages, &c. in Broughton and Hayfield was made in 1574 by Sir William Stanley, Lord Mounteagle; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 36, m. 146. The sale in 1578 included the manor and 30 messuages, &c. in Broughton; *ibid.* bdl. 40, m. 152.

²² The grant is recited in the *Inq. p.m.* of Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, in 1595; *Add. MS.* 32104, fol. 424.

²³ He was taken prisoner by Lord Fairfax at Selby and took the National Covenant on 10 Aug. 1644, being thereupon enlarged; afterwards he conformed to all the ordinances of the Parliament and took the Negative Oath; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, ii, 1446. The particulars of

his estate show that Broughton Hall and the demesne lands were held by his sister Jane for her life; his estate brought in £20 5s. a year. His mother Jane was living. He had never been a member of Parliament, nor held office in the state; nor was he a popish recusant; *State P. Com. for Compounding*, vol. G, P, E, 186, fol. 708.

Nathaniel Atkins, physician, who married Mrs. Stanley of Broughton—she was Jane daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Gilbert and sixty years old in 1651—had been noticed among the garrison at Lathom, 'very conversant and familiar with the officers' while it was held against the Parliament; his estate, therefore, being his wife's jointure from her former husband, was sequestered by the Commonwealth authorities; *Royalist Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 114; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iii, 2352.

²⁴ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 285; Henry Stanley is said to have died in 1640, Ferdinando being forty-four years of age in 1664. Among the Clowes Deeds is a grant of the manor made in 1678 by Charles II to Ferdinando Stanley; *Pat. 30 Chas. II*, pt. 72, no. 8.

²⁵ Some documents connected with these transactions are among the Clowes Deeds.

In 1661 Ferdinando Stanley pledged the manor of Broughton and its appurtenances to George Chetham of Turton in consideration of a loan of £250, for which £280 was to be repaid within two years.

Pleadings of 1691, in reply to a claim by Henry Stanley the younger, recite an indenture of 1626 between Henry Stanley and others concerning the marriage of his son and heir apparent Edward Stanley, whose issue failed, leaving Ferdinando the heir. The last-named was twice married, and had by his second wife a son and heir Henry, besides other children. He died about 1684, when Henry succeeded to the encumbered estate. The loan of £250 had been increased by 1667 to £800, which by failure in paying interest quickly grew to £1,600. In 1685 the debt was

£2,194, and James Chetham, as mortgagee, seems to have taken possession. Henry Stanley agreed in 1696 to sell the manor to George Chetham for £3,600.

The following fines relate to the manor, some being in connexion with the various mortgages: In 1625 Henry Stanley and Joan his wife were deforciant; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 108, m. 1. In 1661 George Chetham (as above) secured the manor from Ferdinando Stanley and Ursula his wife; *ibid.* bdl. 166, m. 148; followed by a similar fine in 1667, James Chetham being the plaintiff and Ferdinando Stanley deforciant; *ibid.* bdl. 179, m. 119. In a recovery of the manor in 1700 Henry Stanley was called to vouch; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 471, m. 4 d.

²⁶ See the account of Smedley in Cheetham.

The statements in the remainder of the paragraph in the text are derived from an elaborate abstract of title prepared in 1844, which recites settlements, wills, &c., from 1769 onwards; and from the pedigree in Burke, *Landed Gentry*. From the abstract it appears that the ancient chief rent of 27s. 4d. was in 1772 paid to Sir George Warren. The first Samuel Clowes mentioned was son of Samuel Clowes, Manchester merchant, who first appears in the *Ct. Leet Rec.* in 1685 (vi, 192). He purchased the Booths in Worsley.

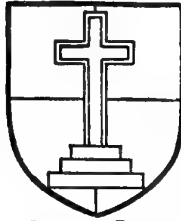
Among the Clowes Deeds is an extract from the manor Court Roll of 1742.

²⁷ His long tenure of the estate at a time when Broughton was rapidly becoming a residential suburb of Manchester, made him a somewhat important personage. He built and endowed St. John's Church, Broughton, in 1836. He is said to have been one of the first cultivators of the orchid. He was educated at Trinity Coll. Cambridge (M.A. 1805), and elected fellow of Manchester in 1809; he resigned in 1833. He was 'a man of unimpeachable conduct, of sober piety, and of great benevolence'; Raines, *Fellows of Manch.* (Chet. Soc.), 322-7.

²⁸ Adam de Tetlow in 1302 paid 12d. to the aid for the fortieth part of a fee in

the fortieth (later, the sixteenth) part of a knight's fee and a rent of 6s. 8d. It passed by marriage to the Langleys of Agecroft,²⁹ and then descended with Reddish to the Cokes.³⁰ The name Tetlow has long been disused, but is preserved in Tetlow Lane.

KERSAL was in 1142 given to the priory of Lenton,³¹ and a small cell called



LENTON PRIORY.
Quarterly or and azure a
Calvary cross of the first
fimbriated sable standing
on steps of the last.

Tetlow; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 314. In 1324 Adam de Tetlow held 10 acres in Broughton, formerly held by Jordan de Crompton, by homage and the service of the sixteenth part of a knight's fee; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 37b. It thus appears that in Broughton as well as in Crompton Adam succeeded to the inheritance of others. In 1346 Robert de Tetlow was tenant, paying a rent of 6s. 8d.; *Add. MS.* 32103, fol. 146b.

²⁹ See the account of Agecroft in Pendlebury. Several Tetlow families are met with in the Manchester and Rochdale district.

In 1346-55 Richard de Langley and Joan his wife held the fortieth part of a knight's fee in Crompton and Broughton, formerly held by Adam de Tetlow of the Earl of Ferrers; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 91. In 1358 Richard son of Richard de Tetlow laid claim to it, alleging that Joan wife of Richard de Langley was a bastard. It was, however, decided that Joan was the lawful daughter of Jordan de Tetlow and Alice his wife, which Jordan (brother of Richard de Tetlow, father of the claimant) had held Tetlow. The mother of Jordan was named Anabil; she survived her son; *Assize R.* 438, m. 4 d.

The Langleys seem to have granted it to the Strangeways family, who held it by knight's service and the rent of 6s. 8d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 24, 50. Afterwards it reverted to the Langleys, and is named in their inquisitions, though the tenure is variously described; e.g. *ibid.* ii, 145, where the estate is described as eight messuages, 40 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture in Tetlow in the vill of Broughton, held of the king as duke by the fortieth part of a knight's fee, and worth 4 marks yearly. In the time of Henry VIII the lands in Tetlow and Cheetham were said to be held in tenure by a rent of 1d., but in 1562 the seque was again described as the fortieth part of a knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, 7; xi, 16.

Margaret wife of Roger Langley in 1445-6 held the sixteenth part of a fee in Tetlow, the relief for which was 6s. 3d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, 2/20.

³⁰ It is named in fines relating to the share of John Reddish and his wife in 1567; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 28, m. 279; 29, m. 126. Also in the inquisition after the death of Sarah Coke, taken in 1630; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvi, 53. It is included in fines relating to the Cokes' estate in 1667 and 1685; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 179, m. 92; 217, m. 20.

³¹ *Lancs. Pipe R.* 326. The grant of the 'hermitage of Kersal' was confirmed by Henry II about thirty years later; *ibid.* 327.

The 'wood (*boscus*) of Kersal' was in-

St. Leonard's was established there.^{31a} On the suppression of monasteries it was in 1540 sold by Henry VIII to Baldwin Willoughby,³² and some eight years afterwards was sold to Ralph Kenyon, apparently acting for himself and for James Chetham and Richard Siddall.³³

The Kenyon third descended in that family for some time.³⁴ It included the cell or monastic buildings. The Siddall third³⁵ was alienated in 1616 to William Lever of Darcy Lever,³⁶ and descended to Rawsthorne Lever of Kersal, who died in 1689 without issue,³⁷ having bequeathed it to the Greenhalghs of Brandlesholme in Bury.³⁸ This part was

cluded in the grant of Broughton to Iorwerth de Hulton as above described.

Some notes on the priory are given in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc. i*, 39.

^{31a} *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 113.

³² *Pat.* 32 Hen. VIII, pt. 8; the price mentioned is £155 6s. 8d.

A settlement was in 1543 made by Baldwin Willoughby and Joan his wife of the manor and cell called Kersal, with twenty messuages, a water-mill, 1,000 acres of land, &c., and 20s. rent; the remainder was to Ralph Sacheverell and Philippa his wife, and the heirs of Philippa; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 12, m. 103. From a later fine it appears that Philippa was Baldwin's daughter and heir. Another fine was made in 1548; *ibid.* bde. 13, m. 166. In the following September Ralph Kenyon purchased the whole; *ibid.* bde. 13, m. 152.

³³ As soon as Kenyon had purchased Kersal he transferred one-third to James Chetham of Crumpsall and another third to Richard Siddall of Withington; indenture of 10 Sept. 1548, among the Chetham Papers. Each paid Kenyon £132. From this deed it appears that parts of the land had been sold to Richard Radcliffe of Langley and Robert Ravald of Kersal.

³⁴ The king in November 1548 granted to Sir John Byron the custody of a third part of the third part of the manor of Kersal, 6 acres in Manchester, and 14s. 4d. rent in Ashton, the estate of Ralph Kenyon deceased, whose son and heir George was a minor; George's wardship and marriage were included; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xxiii, 60 d. A settlement of messuages and lands in Kersal with a third part of the mill, and 4s. 9d. rent in Oakenshaw, was made by George Kenyon in 1581; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 53, m. 151. George Kenyon and Robert Ravald were in 1582 charged by Ralph Byrom and Adam Pilkington with depriving the queen's tenants of Salford of their common pasture in Kersal Wood, stated to be 100 acres; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 270, m. 12, 12 d.

George Kenyon died in 1613 holding a third part of the manor or cell of Kersal, a third of the mill and wood, and various messuages and lands; George his son and heir was thirty years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 234. A settlement had been made in 1590 by the father in favour of George the son and Ellen his wife, daughter of Richard Whitworth, with remainders to Ralph younger son of George; to Hugh brother of George the elder, and his son Ralph; Earwaker MSS. The Smethurst fields and Bradshaw meadow are named.

In 1623 George Kenyon sold the middle Michael meadow and a lane from

Madgewell to the Moorgate to William Lever of Kersal; *ibid.* In 1624 he made a settlement on the marriage of George his son and heir apparent with Katherine daughter of John Trevett of Middlewich, mercer; *ibid.* Of these Georges the elder died between 1659 and 1664; the younger in the latter year made a conveyance of his capital messuage and lands, &c., in Kersal and Audenshaw to Leonard Egerton of Shaw and John Ashton of Shepley; Thomas Kenyon, his son, joined in the conveyance; *ibid.* Thomas Kenyon of Kersal had in 1692 a lease of a cottage there for the lives of himself, Jane his wife, and Anne his daughter, Edward Byrom being the grantor; *ibid.* The lease was surrendered in 1709.

³⁵ Richard Siddall died in 1558, leaving a son and heir Edward, who purchased Slade Hall in Rusholme, where a fuller account of the family will be found; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 42. Edward Siddall died in 1588 holding a third part of Kersal Manor and wood, with various lands and houses there, his son George being the heir; it was held of the queen by the twelfth part of a knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, 32.

³⁶ Booker, *Birch Chapel* (Chet. Soc.), 132; the details given show that the mill was then occupied by Richard Holland. George Siddall had in 1613 sold part of his land to George Kenyon; *ibid.* From one of the Clowes deeds it appears that in 1618 James Chetham and George Kenyon leased their part of Kersal mill to Richard Holland of Denton; a new mill was to be built. William Lever of Darcy Lever in 1616-17 granted a close lately owned by George Siddall to James Chetham.

³⁷ The family recorded a pedigree in 1664; *Dugdale, Visit.* 185, 186. Another pedigree in the Piccope MS. Pedigrees (Chet. Lib.), i, 351, states that William Lever, who married a daughter of George Kenyon of Kersal, died in 1646, and was succeeded by a son William, who died in 1661, leaving as his heir his son Rawsthorne Lever. Rawsthorne married Alice, daughter of Edward Chetham of Smedley, but died without issue 18 Oct. 1689; by his will he gave all his messuages, lands, &c. in Kersal to trustees, until Henry son of Thomas Greenhalgh of Brandlesholme should pay £300, on which Henry was to have the estate. The money was paid in Dec. 1689; Piccope's notes and *Manch. Free Lib. D.* no. 52.

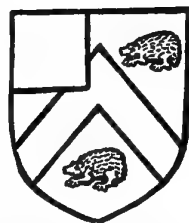
³⁸ In 1697 James Chetham of Turton, Henry Greenhalgh of Brandlesholme, and Edward Byrom of Manchester 'seised as tenants in common' of the land called Kersal Wood 'and now or late called Kersal Moor,' about 100 acres in extent, made an agreement preparatory to a

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purchased by Samuel Clowes in 1775.³⁹ The Chetham third⁴⁰ had already come into the hands of the Clowes family,⁴¹ whose descendants retain their estate in Kersal.

The Kenyon third was about the year 1660 alienated to the Byroms of Manchester,⁴² whose line terminated in the death of Miss Eleanora Atherton

on 12 September 1870. It had one famous holder — John Byrom of Kersal, Jacobite, hymn-writer, and short-hand inventor; he was born in 1692, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which



BYROM of Manchester.
Argent a cheveron between three hedgehogs sable, a canton azure.

division; Earwaker MSS. In 1702 Samuel Chetham of Turton and Henry Greenhalgh leased their parts of the mill for 99 years to Edward Byrom of Manchester, linen-draper; the parties had lately made a brick-kiln; *ibid.*

In 1704 land called Dautesey's Warth was sold by Christopher Dautesey and others to Henry Greenhalgh; Piccope's notes. Another piece of this land, called Gooden's Warth, was in 1703 sold by Thomas Gooden of Little Bolton (in Eccles) to Otho Holland of Pendleton; *Manch. Free Lib. D.* no. 53. The fields took their name from a ford across the Irwell to Whit Lane in Pendleton.

The Dautesey interest in Kersal, indicated by the last paragraph, arose from a 21-years' lease in 1539 from Henry VIII to John Wood, one of his 'Ois-tringers,' of the site of Kersal cell and its lands, including Redstone pasture, Danerode meadow, with sufficient house-bote, firebote, &c. to be taken from the king's woods adjacent; a rent of £11 6s. 8d. was to be paid; *Agecroft D.* no. 109. The lease was at once transferred to Robert Langley of Agecroft; *ibid.* no. 110. Disputes arose between the lessee and the owners in 1560—James Chetham, Edward Siddall, and George Kenyon—which were submitted to arbitration; *ibid.* no. 126.

³⁹ The Greenhalgh estate in Kersal appears to have come into the hands of the Hopwoods of Hopwood by a foreclosure, and was in 1775 sold as the 'lands, messuages, and tenements late belonging to Anne Greenhalgh' to Joseph Matthews, who at once sold them to Samuel and John Clowes for £4,260, as 'one undivided third part of the manor or lordship of Kersal, and the whole of the capital messuage called Kersal Hall, with the appurtenances belonging,' with third parts of the moor and mill. Samuel Clowes at the same time conveyed a moiety of an undivided third part of the manor to Elizabeth widow of John Byrom, M.A.; Piccope's notes.

⁴⁰ See the accounts of Crumpsall and Turton for this family. James Chetham died in 1571, holding a messuage in Kersal, a third part of the water-mill, and various other lands, &c.; also of the third part of a rent of 14s. 4d. from Ashton under Lyne; and six messuages or burgages in Manchester. A settlement made in 1567 of Kersal Hall, &c., is recited in the inquisition, which states that Kersal and the rent from Ashton were held of the queen by the third part of the fourth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 13s. yearly. Henry the son and heir was twenty-eight years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiii, 19. For Henry Chetham's inquisition, showing the same estate, see *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. *Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 2. He was succeeded by his son James, who from 1613 to 1619 made further purchases in Kersal; Clowes D.

⁴¹ This was agreed upon by the partition of 1772 between the sisters and co-heirs of Edward Chetham of Nuthurst; Mary the wife of Samuel Clowes re-

ceived the third part of Kersal, together with Broughton; Axon, *Chetham Gen.* (Chet. Soc.), 63. To this was added a moiety of the third part purchased in 1775, as above stated, so that a moiety of Kersal descended like Broughton.

⁴² No record of the transfer has been seen, but Edward Byrom, who died in 1668, was the earliest described as 'of Kersal.'

For this family see the *Byrom Pedigrees*, with notes by Canon Raines (Chet. Soc. xlv). The earliest known member of it is Alice widow of Ralph Byrom, whose will (1524) mentions her sons Adam, Robert (a priest), Ralph and Thomas; Piccope, *Wills*, ii, 180. Adam Byrom of Salford died 25 July 1558, holding twelve burgages, &c., in Salford, houses and lands in Little Lever, Bolton le Moors, Manchester, and Ardwick; the tenements in Salford were held of the queen as of her duchy in free burgage by a rent of 21s. 3d. and the burgage in Manchester of the executors of Lord La Warre. The heir was his grandson Ralph, son and heir of George son of Adam, then three years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, 65. Adam's will is printed in Piccope, *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), i, 44; it mentions his three sons, George, Henry, and Adam. George Byrom was living in 1554, when he purchased a house in Manchester from Adam Holland; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 9. He died very soon after his father, before Mar. 1559; *ibid.* i, 43. The inventory of his goods is preserved at Chester. Margaret Byrom, daughter of George, was a victim of witchcraft; *Byrom Ped.* 23.

Ralph Byrom, the heir, came of age in 1577; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 183, 187. He died in 1598, holding much the same estate as his grandfather, and leaving a son and heir Ralph, twenty years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvii, 71; see also *Wills* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), i, 206. Ralph died at Salford the year after his father, without issue; his brother Adam, fourteen years of age, was the heir; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvii, 39.

There are numerous references to Adam Byrom in the *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* (see ii, 141, 152), from which it appears that he came of age in 1608 (ii, 234). He recorded a pedigree in 1613, showing that he married a daughter of Edmund Prestwich of Hulme, and had then four children—Adam, Ralph, Ellen, and Margaret; *Visit.* of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 35. In 1619 he sold a messuage in Hanging Ditch, Manchester; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 11; and in 1641 conveyed all his lands in Manchester to his son Adam; *ibid.* iii, 333. The younger Adam died about this time, and the father in 1644 at Chester; a younger son, John, an active Royalist, succeeding. His estates were sequestered in 1646, but he compounded in 1651, paying a fine of £201; in 1661 he was described as 'that worthy and valiant gentleman Major John Byrom, whose fidelity hath been sufficiently testified by his great sufferings in his Majesty's service'; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iv, 282 and note; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. *Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 267. He recorded

a pedigree in 1664, having then by his wife Mary Radcliffe of Foxentona a son Adam, nine years of age; *Dugdale, Visit.* 68. John Byrom died in 1678 and his son in 1684, when the heirs at law were John's sister Penelope Hey, and his nieces Margaret Ainsworth and Elizabeth Jenkinson; *Byrom Ped.* 26, 27. The estate was purchased in 1703 by Edward Byrom of Kersal; *ibid.* 39.

The Kersal family descended from Henry younger son of Adam Byrom of Salford (1558) already mentioned; Henry's will, dated and proved in 1558, is printed in Piccope, *Wills*, ii, 113; his brother Adam and sons Robert and Lawrence are named in it. The son Lawrence (wrongly called son of Adam) heads the visitation pedigree; see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, ii, 140, and *Byrom Ped.* 30, 31. Robert Byrom of Salford held burgages there of the queen by a rent of 5s. 5d. a year; he died in 1586, leaving his brother Lawrence as heir; *ibid.* xiv, 45.

Edward the son of Lawrence comes into note about 1620, and in 1626 purchased lands in Hanging Ditch; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 112. He adhered to the Parliament's side in the Civil War; *Byrom Ped.* 32; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 233. One of his sons, John, was accidentally killed in 1642 while serving with the Parliamentary forces, and the eldest son, William, was active on the same side, being a member of the Manchester classis; *Byrom Ped.* 33; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iv, 14, 282. William married Rebecca daughter of Captain John Beswick, and left issue; he recorded a pedigree in 1664; *Dugdale, Visit.* 67. For his will see *Byrom Ped.* 34.

It was his younger brother Edward who acquired Kersal; his will is given in *Byrom Ped.* 37. For his widow see *ibid.* 37, 38; by her second marriage she was an ancestor of the Clowes family. He is frequently mentioned in the *Ct. Leet Rec.* and dying in 1688 left two sons, Edward of Kersal, who purchased the estate of the Byroms of Salford, and Joseph, who acquired that of the Byroms of Byrom. Edward's son was the John Byrom noticed in the text; he married his cousin, Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Byrom, and their son Edward by the will of his uncle Edward (son and heir of Joseph) received Byrom Hall. Edward Byrom the younger was a banker in Manchester, residing in Quay Street, and built and endowed St. John's Church there. Ann, his daughter, married Henry Atherton, and their daughters and co-heirs were Eleanora, unmarried, and Lucy wife of Richard Willis of Halshead, who had no issue. Miss Atherton founded and endowed Holy Trinity Church, Hulme, founded an almshouse at Prescott in memory of her sister Mrs. Willis, and in other ways showed herself pious and munificent. She was also a liberal patron of the Chetham Society.



BROUGHTON : KERSAL CELL, THE SOUTH FRONT



BROUGHTON : KERSAL HALL, THE WEST FRONT

he became a fellow, and died at Manchester in 1763.⁴³ Like the manor of Byrom it was bequeathed to Mr. Edward Fox, who took the name of Byrom.

The house now called Kersal Cell occupies the site of the old religious house. It is a small two-story building of timber and plaster, much altered from time to time, but probably dating from the middle or end of the 16th century. It stands on low ground near a bend of the River Irwell, facing south, with the heights of Broughton and Kersal Moor immediately to the north and east. In more recent times a large brick addition has been made on the north, and extensions have also been made on the east in a style meant to harmonize with the timber front of the older part. The original house, which possibly is only a fragment of a larger building, has a frontage of about 56 ft. and consists of a centre with a projecting wing at each end. The west wing has a bay window in each floor, but the east wing has an eight-light window and entrance doorway on the ground floor and a slightly projecting bay above. Both wings have gables with barge boards and hip knobs, but the timber construction is only real up to the height of the eaves, the black and white work in the gables being paint on plaster. This is also the case with the east end and the whole of the front of the later extension on the same side. The roofs are covered with modern blue slates, and the west end is faced with rough-cast. The general appearance at a distance is picturesque, but at close view the house is too much modernized to be wholly satisfactory, and it is dominated by the brick building on the north, whose roof stands high above that of the older portion.

In the interior, however, Kersal Cell preserves some interesting features, many of the rooms being panelled in oak and some good plaster-work remaining. The ground floor is now below the level of the garden, the ground apparently having risen something like 3 ft. The plan has been a good deal altered to suit modern requirements, but preserves a centre apartment or hall about 18 ft. long with a seat against its west wall, which is oak-panelled for 6 ft., and has an ornamental plaster frieze. The lower room in the east wing has oak panelling all round to a height of 7 ft., and in one of the upper lights of the window is a circular piece of heraldic glass with the arms and name of AVNESWORTHE. The lower room in the west wing has a bay window 8 ft. 8 in. across and 5 ft. 6 in. deep. The lead lights in this and in other rooms of the house are of good geometrical patterns, and in one of the upper lights of the bay is an interesting glass sundial so fixed that the shadow is visible from the inside. The staircase is of Jacobean date with square oak newels and open twisted balusters, now varnished. It goes up to the top of the house, which in the centre has an attic. The most interesting room, however, is that usually called the chapel, on the first floor at the west end.

It is a small room about 18 ft. long and 13 ft. wide with a five-light window facing west. It occupies the rear portion of the west wing, the room in front with its bay window being sometimes known as the priest's room. What authority there is for these names does not appear, and at present the only indication of the back room having been used for religious purposes is a small square of 17th-century glass in the window depicting the crucifixion. The two side lights of the window are plain, but the three centre ones contain fragments of 16th-century heraldic glass. In the second light is a shield, with the arms of Ainsworth, with helm, crest, and mantling. The centre light has two small diamond quarries in brown stain, over the crucifixion already mentioned. On a beam in front of the window is an elaborate plaster frieze with three shields of arms, somewhat similar to those at Slade Hall, Rusholme. The centre shield bears the royal arms (France quartered with England) with crown and supporters, dexter a lion, sinister a dragon. The left-hand shield is of six quarterings, encircled by a garter, and originally with crest and supporters, but the dexter support and the crest have been cut away, when the plaster panel over the angle fireplace was inserted. The arms are those of Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, who quartered FitzWalter, Burnel, Botetourt, Lucy, and Multon of Egremont with his paternal coat.

The right-hand shield has the arms of Stanley, Earl of Derby, encircled by a garter, with crest (eagle and child) and supporters. There is a frieze in the south wall apparently of the same date with Tudor roses and fleurs-de-lys. Over the angle fireplace is a plaster panel of later date, with a shield bearing the arms of Byrom (a chevron between three hedgehogs) with crest (a hedgehog), and the initials E. B. over. On each side of the shield is a fleur-de-lys, and below is the date 1692. The south and part of the north wall are panelled to the height of 6 ft. in oak, and the door is set across the south-east angle, balancing the fireplace.

There is a tradition that Dr. Byrom wrote 'Christians, Awake' in Kersal Cell, and that it was first sung in front of the house on Christmas Eve 1750, but both events are more likely to have taken place at Byrom's house in Manchester.

North of Kersal Cell, facing west towards the road, is Kersal Hall, a two-story gabled timber building, the front of which has been rebuilt in brick and painted black and white. The back of the house, however, shows the original timber construction above a lower story of brick with stone mullioned windows. The house preserves the central hall type of plan with passage and porch at the north end, and has north and south wings. It is a picturesque building with stone slated roof and brick chimneys. The hall has three windows to the front, and in the lower room of the south wing is some good 17th-century panelling.

William Ravald purchased land in Kersal in 1548.⁴⁴

⁴³ His Diary and other Remains have been published by the Chet. Soc. There is a life in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴⁴ The Ravald family can be traced back in Manchester to the middle of the 15th century. In 1473 William Ravald was tenant of a parcel of land near Irk Bridge at a rent of 4d.; *Mamecestre*, iii, 491. This or an adjacent parcel was

granted to him by Thomas West, lord of Manchester, by charter in 1474; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* iii, 109 (from an abstract of title of Sir Watts Horton and others, 1792). William son and heir of John Ravald in 1530 agreed with his brother Robert concerning a burgage in Manchester and a piece of land called the Cockpit at the south end of Irk Bridge; *ibid.*

In 1548, before the sale of Kersal Manor, William Ravald purchased a messuage, 22 a. of land, &c., in Kersal from Baldwin Willoughby, Joan his wife, Ralph Sacheverell and Philippa his wife (daughter and heir apparent of Baldwin); *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlie.* 13, m. 158. He died in April 1560, holding the messuage &c. in Kersal of the queen by

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About 1619 this, or part of it, was sold to James Chetham of Crumpsall.⁴⁵

Apart from the families named, little is known of the early landowners.⁴⁶ Allen of Broughton recorded a pedigree in 1665.^{46a} In 1798 Samuel Clowes paid three-fifths of the land-tax, and a small additional sum in conjunction with Elizabeth Byrom, whose separate estate was but small.⁴⁷ The Protestation of 1641 found eighty-three adherents.⁴⁸

In 1836-9 St. John the Evangelist's was built for the worship of the Established Church; ⁴⁹ St. Paul's, Kersal Moor, followed in 1852; ⁵⁰ and to these have been added the churches of the Ascension, Lower Broughton, in 1869; ⁵¹ St. James, Higher Broughton, in 1879; ⁵² and St. Clement, Lower Broughton, in 1881.⁵³ The residence of the Bishops of Manchester, known as Bishop's Court, was fixed in Broughton by Bishop Fraser.

The Wesleyan Methodists have four churches in Higher and Lower Broughton,⁵⁴ the Primitive Methodists one, and the Methodist New Connexion also one, called Salem. The Baptists have a church in Great Clowes Street, 1868; and the Congregationalists one in Broughton Park, an offshoot of Richmond Chapel, Salford, in 1874-5.⁵⁵ The Presbyterian Church of England has a place of worship in Higher Broughton, founded in 1874.

knight's service; also three burgages &c. and a house called a Cockpit place in Manchester, of Lord La Warre by a rent of 22d. His son and heir William was nineteen years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, 53; *Court Leet Rec.* i, 52; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 538. A settlement of the estate in Kersal and Manchester was made by William Ravald in 1566; the remainders were to his wife Katherine for life, to his issue, to his sister Elizabeth wife of Edward Siddall, and to Robert Ravald of Kersal; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 28, m. 236.

William Ravald of Kersal died in 1587, holding lands in Kersal and Manchester and leaving a son and heir William, eight years old; the Kersal lands were held by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 23; *Court Leet Rec.* ii, 8. The son came of age in 1600; *ibid.* ii, 155. He died in 1623, holding the same estate and leaving a son William, aged sixteen; *ibid.* iii, 77; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 409. This son about 1635 sold part of his property in Manchester, and more in 1660; *Court Leet Rec.* iii, 223, 228; iv, 260.

Robert Ravald of Kersal, mentioned in the remainders of 1566, died in 1578, leaving a son and heir Robert, aged fifteen; he held a messuage and land in Kersal of the queen by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 15. His will is printed in Piccope, *Willis*, iii, 43-45. Robert Ravald died in June 1629 holding messuages and land in Kersal by the 200th part of a knight's fee; Margaret his wife survived him at Kersal; Robert his son and heir was twenty years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, 41.

The Protestators of Kersal, 28 Feb. 1641-2, included William Ravald, William Ravald (son), Richard Ravald, Robert Ravald, William Ravald (*Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 125); and Mr. J. E. Bailey notes that the first-named William was baptized in 1607, married in 1632 Elizabeth Bale,

and in 1633 (on the occasion of the birth of his son George) and subsequently was styled 'gentleman.' Richard his son was buried 1 Feb. 1641-2, being described as a yeoman of Broughton. Another branch of the family lived in an adjoining farm and comprised Robert Ravald senior, his son Robert whose wife was Alice, and a servant; *ibid.* iv, 124.

In 1642 the will of Richard Ravald of Broughton, yeoman, was proved at Chester; and in 1725 the will of Robert Ravald of Kersal, yeoman, was proved for effects under £40.

The Broughton manor court records, which are only extant from 1707, show that Robert Ravald was then a tenant; Samuel Ravald was a juror in April 1711, when he and 'Mr. Oswald Ravald' were returned as 'tenants newly found.'

The surname long continued known in Manchester and the neighbourhood. The will of Robert Ravald, linen-draper, 1718, mentions his wife Mary, his sons John, Thomas, and Robert, his brother Oswald, and others.

Elizabeth wife of John 'Raffald' of the Exchange Coffee House published the first *Manch. Dir.* in 1772; she also wrote a book of cookery, *The Experienced Engl. Housekeeper*, which went through many editions. She died in 1781. See *Dier. Nat. Biog.*; Harland, *Manch. Coll.* i, 119; ii, 144-73; *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 141. John Raffald is said to have been a Cheshire man, and not related to the Manchester Ravalds.

⁴⁵ Clowes deeds.

⁴⁶ In 1322 Matthew de Abram and Joan his wife obtained a messuage and lands in Broughton from Thomas son of Roger del Green; *Final Conc.* ii, 46. John son of Richard de Radcliffe complained in 1332 that Adam and Richard sons of Henry de Broughton and their wives had carried off his goods and chattels at Broughton; De Banco R. 291, m. 235.

In 1396 Hawise de Castlehill owned lands in the centre of Broughton called

The Unitarians have a school chapel. The Swedenborgians have a New Jerusalem Church in Bury New Road.

For Roman Catholic worship there are the churches of St. Boniface in Lower Broughton, and St. Thomas of Canterbury in Higher Broughton. The latter mission, which includes Cheetham, was founded in 1879; the present church dates from 1901.

There is a Greek church in Bury New Road, founded in 1860.⁵⁶

A Jewish synagogue was opened in 1907 in Duncan Street.

MANCHESTER

Mamucium, Mancunium, Anton. Itin.; Mameceaster, Manigeceaster, A. S. Chron. 923; Mamecestre, Dom. Bk.; this and Mamcestre were the usual spellings till about 1450, when Manchester appears.¹

The township of Manchester, bounded on three sides—north, west, and south—mainly by the Irk, Irwell, and Medlock, has an area of 1,646 acres, including 27 acres of inland water. Formerly another small brook ran westward to join the Irwell to the south of the church; ² and two others, the Tib ³ and Shooter,⁴ flowed south-west, the former through the

the Knolles and Kyperfield, which along with Ouse Croft were described as 'in Manchester' and were by her granted to Robert Collayne, chaplain, who thereupon conveyed to Sir Richard de Holand, for life. One of the witnesses was Henry de Strangeways; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 146d.; *Mamecestre*, 422 m. 465.

John Bradshaw in 1595 purchased a messuage &c. in Broughton from John Oldham and Anne his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 57, m. 57; see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 309.

The Bent family had an estate at Kersal; a valuation of it exists in the Clowes deeds. In Manchester Cathedral is a monumental inscription of Edward Bent of Kersal, who died in 1719.

^{46a} Dugdale, *Visit.* 2.

⁴⁷ Returns at Preston.

⁴⁸ *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 123.

⁴⁹ A district was assigned in 1840, and reformed in 1854; *Lond. Gaz.* 15 June 1854.

⁵⁰ For district see *ibid.* Edwin Waugh is buried in the churchyard.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 7 June 1870.

⁵² *Ibid.* 22 Aug. 1879.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 29 July 1881.

⁵⁴ That in Lower Broughton was built in 1869.

⁵⁵ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 195.

⁵⁶ A church in Waterloo Road, Strangeways, had been opened in 1849.

¹ On the ancient name see *Engl. Hist. Rev.* xv, 495.

² See a former note on Hanging Bridge.

³ An official description of the course of this concealed stream is given in *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 413; roughly its course is parallel to Mosley Street on the east side. It joins the Medlock to the west of the Gaythorn Gasworks. It was covered over in 1783.

⁴ This brook forms part of the boundary between Newton and Ancoats; then flows south-west, crossing London Road at the junction of Store Street, and joining the Medlock near the west end of Granby Row.



MANCHESTER: THE MARKET PLACE, ABOUT 1825
(From an old Print)



MANCHESTER: CHEGHAM'S HOSPITAL, 1797
(From a Drawing by T. Girtin, after a Sketch by W. Orme)

centre and the latter to the east, to join the Medlock;⁵ but all have long been covered over. The physical features have been greatly obscured by the buildings which cover the surface, which is in general level, though rising steeply from the Irwell. The portion of the town between Shooter's Brook and the Medlock is called Ancoats. The north-east corner of the township, on the bank of the Irk, is Collyhurst; half-way between this and the cathedral lies Newtown. The population in 1901 numbered 132,316.

In the north-west corner, at the junction of the Irk and the Irwell, stands Chetham's Hospital and Library, with Hunt's Bank to the west. The church, now the cathedral, stands in its cemetery, immediately to the south, the western tower overlooking the Irwell. At its south-west corner lies Victoria Bridge, representing the ancient bridge over the river to Salford. In the open space stands the Cromwell statue, erected in 1875. From the same point start Deansgate, leading south to Alport and Campfield near the Medlock, which river Deansgate crosses at Knott Bridge; and Victoria Street, a new thoroughfare, leading south-east to the Market Place. On the south side of the Market Place another main street of the city runs west to Blackfriars Bridge over the Irwell—being there called St. Mary's Gate and Blackfriars Street—and east and south-east towards Stockport—being called in turn Market Street, Piccadilly, and London Road. The Exchange Building stands in Market Street over against the old Market Place. From its west end may be seen St. Ann's Square, with the church to the south and a statue of Cobden in the centre; its east end stands in Cross Street, which leads past the old Nonconformist chapel and the Free Library to Albert Square, dominated by the new Town Hall. In the square are statues of Prince Albert, Bishop Fraser, W. E. Gladstone, John Bright, and Oliver Heywood. Piccadilly has the site of the infirmary on its southern side; in front are statues of Queen Victoria, Watt, Dalton, Wellington, and Peel.

From the infirmary Mosley Street, in which is the Art Gallery, runs south-west to St. Peter's Square, a little south of the Town Hall, and continues as Lower Mosley Street till it crosses the Medlock into Hulme at Gaythorn. From St. Peter's Square, Peter Street, in which is the Free Trade Hall, goes west to

Deansgate; and Oxford Street, another great thoroughfare, goes south-east into Chorlton. Opposite the infirmary Oldham Street and Oldham Road⁶ lead north-east towards Oldham.

In 1666 there were as many as 1,368 hearths liable to the tax; the largest dwelling was that of Mrs. Ruth Greene, which had eighteen hearths; the warden's house had fourteen.^{6a}

A great improvement in the appearance of the town was made in 1833 by the opening out of Hunt's Bank.^{6b} Some of the older streets remain comparatively unchanged. Cateaton Street and Todd Street lead from Victoria Bridge east and north to a bridge across the Irk near Victoria Station, encompassing the plot of land on which stand the cathedral and Chetham's Hospital. Between these buildings Fennel Street goes eastward and is continued as Withy Grove, Shude Hill, and Rochdale Road, which leads north through Collyhurst. The wide straight way called Corporation Street, formed about 1850, goes north from Market Street in continuation of Cross Street, to the former Ducie Bridge over the Irk, and thence continues as Cheetham Hill Road.

There are a large number of bridges over the rivers;⁷ the Irk at Hunt's Bank has been covered over by the railway station.

Two of the principal railway stations^{7a}—Exchange and Victoria, first opened in 1844—are just outside the township, in Salford and Cheetham. The London and North Western Company has London Road Station in Ancoats, opened in 1840, the terminus of the line from Euston;⁸ from this a branch line, made in 1849, runs near the southern boundary, crossing the windings of the Medlock and having stations at Oxford Street (named Oxford Road) and Knott Mill; it forms part of the separate Manchester and Altrincham Railway, but has a branch joining the line from Manchester to Liverpool at Ordsall Lane in Salford. The line just mentioned, the pioneer railway opened in 1830, originally had its terminus at Campfield; the station is used for goods traffic, and connected with Ordsall Lane. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company has two lines—to Leeds and to Rochdale—passing through the northern part of the township, with what is now a branch line to Oldham Road goods station; this station, opened in 1839, was the original terminus of the Manchester and Leeds Railway,^{8a} one of the principal constituents of the present

⁵ The bed of the Medlock is stated to be 14 ft. higher than its old level; *Manch. Guard, N. and Q.* no. 527.

⁶ At the entrance of Oldham Road (formerly Newton Lane) stood New Cross, taken down in 1821. Suicides used to be buried there; *ibid.* no. 1051.

^{6a} Subsidy R. 250/9. Among the larger houses—some of them being inns—were those of Jonas Ridge fifteen hearths, Philip Stampe thirteen, Mrs. Mary Halliwell and John Lightbowne twelve each, Edward Mosley, Mrs. Isabel Mosley, John Holbrook, George Venables, Samuel Dickenson, and Nicholas Mosley, ten each; there were also five houses of nine hearths, seven of eight, nine of seven, twenty-four of six, thirty-four of five, fifty-eight of four, and seventy-five of three.

^{6b} Before the change the Irk was crossed by a narrow bridge, leading to a street sufficiently wide for only two carts to pass, having tall grimy buildings at the

left or College side, and a series of cottages and workshops at the right, with here and there an opening by means of which a glimpse of the Irwell could be obtained. The buildings along the river were continued, and piled step above step from the stream to the churchyard above, and reached quite to the then existing Old Bridge. At the north-west corner of the present churchyard, or a little north of it, a flight of steps gave access to a flagged pathway leading round the churchyard, a portion of which still [1865] exists on the east and south sides; and foot passengers from Broughton could reach the Exchange by this path, either by way of Hanging Ditch and the narrow confined lane called Smithy Door, or by Churchgates, Short Millgate, and the Market Place, both these routes being almost completely blocked up on market days. Carts and coaches from Broughton had then to turn abruptly to the left at the upper end of Hunt's Bank, and to

proceed by way of Fennel Street and Long Millgate to the market place, following a narrow and tortuous course throughout the whole distance; Reilly, *Manch.* 346.

In 1869 the corporation obtained an Act authorizing the alteration of Deansgate; this has accordingly been widened and made straight, and the old Smithy Door destroyed, bringing Victoria Street to its present condition.

⁷ See p. 182 above.

^{7a} An account of the *Manch. Railways* by W. Harrison, reprinted from the *City News*, 1882, has been made use of in the text.

⁸ It was known as Bank Top Station. From 1837 Manchester passengers had been able to go to London by way of Warrington and Birmingham.

^{8a} Opened as far as Littleborough in 1839, and to Leeds in 1841; the Oldham Road Station was superseded by Victoria.


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company's system. The Great Central Company, originally the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, has, since its partial opening in 1841, had a share of London Road Station; the Midland Company has a goods station close by, named Ancoats, opened in 1870. The Great Northern has a goods station at Alport, close by the Central Station, which was opened in 1877 as the terminus of the railway of the Cheshire Lines Committee of the three companies last named; from it lines run to Liverpool and to Stockport.

The Bridgewater Canal has a wharf at Castlefield on the north bank of the Medlock. At the same point begins the Rochdale Canal, which proceeds east and north-east through the township. The Manchester, Ashton, and Stockport Canal begins near London Road Station and goes through Ancoats.

The Corporation Electric Tramways run through most of the principal streets, and on the west side are supplemented by the Salford tramways.

The open spaces in Manchester proper are comparatively few and small, with the exception of Queen's Park in Collyhurst. This was formerly known as the Hendham Hall Estate,⁹ and was acquired by the Corporation in 1845. Adjoining is a cemetery, opened in 1837. Near the Irwell is the old St. Mary's Churchyard, called the Parsonage, and there are recreation grounds at Newtown, Collyhurst, Oldham Road, and Holt Town in Ancoats.

Chetham's Hospital, originally the college of Thomas La Warre, stands north of the cathedral on the site of the old hall of the lords of Manchester, at the north-west corner of the inclosure within which the ancient town was contained, and at the junction of the rivers Irk and Irwell. The situation was originally a strongly defensive one, the plateau upon which the buildings stood being upwards of 40 ft. above the ordinary levels of the rivers. Of the baron's hall, the predecessor of the present building, nothing is known, and attempts to prove that parts of the existing structure are earlier than the foundation of the college in 1422 have not been successful, though it is quite possible that some of the old stone and timber may have been used in the new 15th-century building. The hospital as it now stands is, roughly speaking,  shaped in plan, the longer arm facing north to the River Irk with a frontage of about 250 ft.^{9a} The shorter west wing consists of a rectangular block of buildings erected round a small cloistered quadrangle with a frontage to the Irwell on the west side of about 105 ft. The living-rooms were arranged on the north, west, and south sides of the quadrangle, with dormitories over, and the great hall and warden's rooms occupied the east side. The long northern range of buildings contained the kitchen and offices, together with the guest-house, and has a short wing at the end running south-east, with a gatehouse to Long Millgate. The change in the surroundings of the hospital in recent years has been so great that it is now difficult to realize its original aspect, though the structure itself, apart from restoration, has undergone less change than might have been expected. Formerly standing high above the river bank, it presented a very picturesque appearance when approached from the north-west, but the growth of

Manchester has surrounded it with tall buildings, altered the configuration of the ground around it by the making of new streets, and robbed it of all its external picturesqueness by the covering over of one river and the hiding of the other. The original character of the site is now no longer discernible, though some idea of the ancient appearance of the north side of the building may yet be gained from the narrow street on that side called Walkers Croft, which preserves in some measure the line of the path on the north side of the Irk. The buildings, which are of two stories, with walls of dressed red sandstone about 3 ft. thick, and roofs covered with stone slates, when seen from the playground on the south side have a low and rather undistinguished appearance, the line of the roofs being unbroken, and the walling having assumed the black hue so characteristic of Manchester. On this side the height of the walls to the eaves is only about 20 ft., but on the north the wall is 35 ft. high, the cellar being well lighted by windows towards the river. Apart from its greater height, however, the north front is architecturally more interesting from the fact of its being well broken up by projecting chimneys^{9b} and garb-robes, and by a raised platform at the north-west corner with a flight of stairs descending to the river.

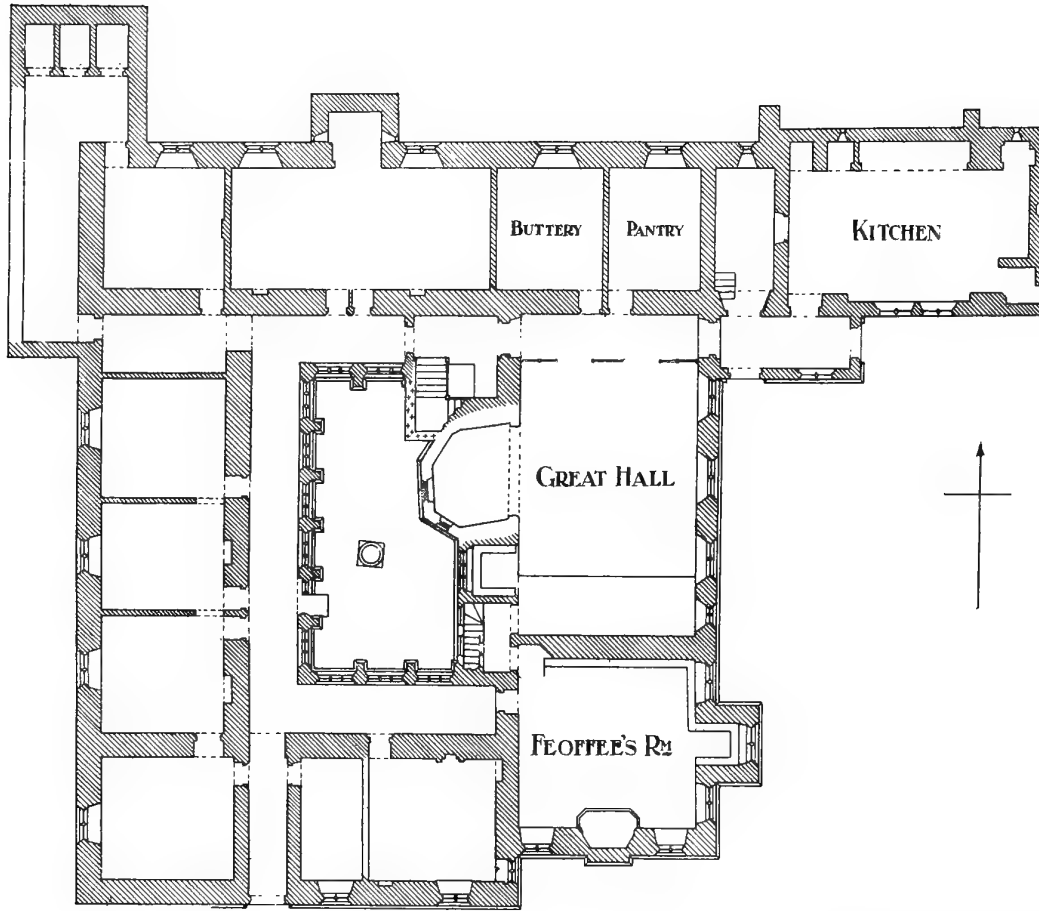
The plan of the building would possibly be determined in some measure by that of the formerly-existing baron's hall, the line of which would most likely be fixed by the course of the two rivers. The northern range of buildings follows exactly the course of the Irk, lying rather north-west and south-east and not parallel with the church, which is set accurately east and west. The position of the main building round the quadrangle being once decided on, the length of the north wing would seem to have been determined by the gatehouse, which position was fixed by the street to which it opened—Long Millgate, then the principal thoroughfare from Manchester to the north. In the many changes which have taken place in recent years this street has lost its former importance, and the gatehouse, now overshadowed on both sides by the modern grammar-school buildings, is almost forgotten, the approach to the hospital being always from the south across the playground. Originally approached from the east, the chief entrance to the building proper was by the porch in the angle at the junction of the north and west wings; the door by which visitors now enter the library, if then in existence, being of minor importance.

The architectural evidence is not of itself sufficient to determine precisely the dates of the erection of the different parts of the building, but it is safe to say there is nothing earlier than 1422. How much was completed before the death of Thomas de la Warre in 1426, however (at which time he is recorded to have spent £3,000 on the buildings), it is impossible to say. It is likely that building operations were in progress for many years after this date, probably throughout the second quarter of the 15th century, and that one part was finished before another was begun, thus accounting for what are undoubtedly additions to the original building, but additions which appear to have been carried out within a comparatively short time of the foundation. Un-

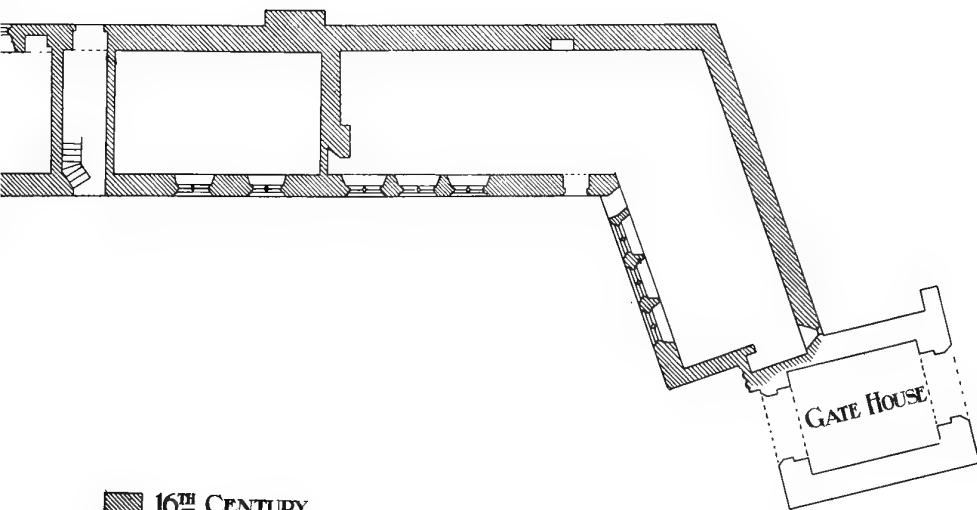
⁹ For the builder of Hendham Hall (William Dinwiddie, 1789), see *LANCS. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, i, 24.

^{9a} Another description with plan may be seen in *Pal. Note Bk.* iii, 160.

^{9b} The great kitchen chimney was entirely rebuilt in 1902.

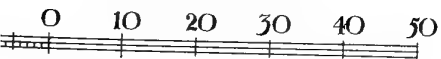


PLAN OF CHETHAM'S HALL



-  16TH CENTURY
-  17TH CENTURY
-  MODERN

SCALE OF FEET



AL, MANCHESTER.



MANCHESTER : CHETHAM'S HOSPITAL, THE CLOISTER

[James Watts, photo



MANCHESTER : CHETHAM'S HOSPITAL, THE GREAT HALL

[James Watts, photo.

fortunately many of the documents relating to the early history of the college perished in the Fire of London, and the feoffees' minute-book does not contain any records of alterations of importance during the earlier occupancy of the college as a hospital, though it is clear that considerable reconstruction must have then taken place.

After the dissolution of the collegiate body in 1547 the buildings were used by several members of the family of the Earl of Derby, into whose hands they passed, as a temporary residence, and that work was done at that time is evidenced by the presence of the Stanley badges in different parts; but after the sequestration of the Derby estates the buildings were allowed to fall into a dilapidated state, and were probably in a more or less ruinous condition when taken over by Humphrey Chetham's executors in 1654. The restoration at that time, however, besides putting the place in repair, involved considerable alterations in adapting the old college to its new use as a hospital and library. The chief of these changes—the staircase in the north-east of the quadrangle and the conversion of the dormitories into a library—are clearly evident. The gateway in Long Millgate was rebuilt in 1816, and in recent years (1883-95) the buildings have been thoroughly restored.

The work done between these latter dates included the restoration of the dining-hall, reading-room, library, kitchen, dormitories, cloister, stairs, house, governor's room, the rebuilding of the ingle-nook in the hall. The cost was borne by Oliver and Charles James Heywood.

The chief feature of the building is the quadrangle round which the fellows' rooms and the great hall are grouped, which measures 40 ft. in length from north to south. Its width is 20 ft., but was probably in the first instance more, a good many changes having apparently taken place on the east side where the hall is situated. The cloisters themselves have been thought to be an addition, the supposition, however, being chiefly based on a portion of what appears to be an older plinth at the north-east corner, now partly hidden by the 17th-century staircase, which is of different height, and chamfered instead of being moulded. This plinth, but hollow-chamfered, recurs at the south-east corner at the end of the south wall, and is returned as far as the present east wall of the quadrangle, supporting the theory that the stone stairs from the hall to the reading-room are part of the first building. The difficulties of assigning dates to the various parts of the building round the quadrangle, however, are great, and it is, perhaps, safest to assume that the work was more or less continuous, but that changes were made from time to time in the originally-planned arrangement. It is unreasonable to suppose that the doors to the living-rooms were meant to open straight on to the quadrangle, and unless we assume some such proposition the cloister on the north, west, and south sides must have been part of the original intention. The rooms are 16 ft. square, with windows facing outwards, and each with a separate door to the cloister. Those on the north, three in number, are now used as offices or servants' rooms in connexion with the hospital, while the three rooms on the west are in use for various purposes connected with the library. The room in the south-west corner has been altered by the erection in part of it of a new staircase to the library over, this stair-

case being that used by visitors to the reading-room. The larger room on the south side is now divided into two, one of which is called the teachers' and the other the muniment room. The cloister walk is 6 ft. 6 in. wide with stone-flagged floor and oak ceiling, and has an upper walk giving access in a similar way to that below to the separate dormitories. If the cloister had been an afterthought, as is sometimes stated, this would mean that the dormitories could have had no separate entrances; and though this in itself is not unlikely, it at the same time makes the upper doorways of the rooms to be of later date than the wall, of which there is no evidence. It seems reasonable to believe, therefore, that the upper cloister, like the one below, was part of the original plan. On the west side the cloister consists of six bays, each with a three-light window under a plain four-centred arch without a label, the lights having cinquefoiled heads. The windows are separated by buttresses of two stages running up to within 3 ft. of the eaves, and in the upper story there is a window of two trefoiled lights in each alternate bay. The south side of the cloister consists of three similar bays, but on the north the introduction of the staircase has reduced the number to two, the destroyed bay being probably that in which the entrance to the quadrangle was situated. The present entrance is by a modern doorway cut through the second window from the south on the west side. The east side is occupied by the projecting ingle-nook and recess of the great hall with the staircase adjoining, leading over the cloister walls to the warden's rooms. There seem to have been a good many alterations on this side of the court from time to time, and the ingle-nook has been entirely rebuilt in recent years; but it is not at all certain that the west wall of the hall originally ran right through and that the staircase is a later addition, although the manner in which the buttress of the cloister finishes against it suggests an alteration of some sort. The staircase, however, and the room over it, belong to the days of the college, though they may be considerably later than 1422. The quadrangle with its cobble-stone pavement and old well-head, though small, is a very charming feature of the building, its walls not having been so thoroughly restored as those of other parts, though some portions of the stonework of the windows have been renewed. Some of the old wooden lattices with which the windows were once filled are yet in existence.

The great hall, which is paved with stone flags, is 43 ft. 6 in. long by 24 ft. wide, 22 ft. in height from the floor to the wall-plate, and about 35 ft. to the ridge. The roof is open-timbered and divided into three bays by two principals, between which are solid framed spars, and the walls are of dressed stone their entire height. The screens are at the north end, entered through the porch on the east, with the usual two doorways and buttery and pantry on the north, and at the south end is the dais with a fine panelled and battlemented canopy over. The oak screen is simple in detail, and only 7 ft. in height, of contemporary date with the hall, but with a later embattled cresting. It is a very good early example, consisting of two speres set against the walls, and a movable middle length. There are no remains of a gallery over it, and in the first instance it probably had none. The room is lit by three two-light mullioned and transomed windows on the east side, and

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has a small dole-window at the end of the high table on the same side. The opposite wall is almost wholly occupied by the ingle-nook, about 11 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep, forming an irregular octagon, curiously twisted to the south, possibly to allow room for the former doorway at the north-east of the quadrangle. The fireplace was originally on the west side, but in the recent rebuilding it has been changed to the north, and the roof of the ingle vaulted in stone. The ingle-nook recess has a deep stone lintel 5 ft. 10 in. high, over which is a relieving arch, and is lit by two small windows to the quadrangle. Above on either side is a two-light pointed window with cinquefoiled heads and wide splays placed high in the west wall, and immediately adjoining it on the south close to the dais is the bay window, 7 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep, forming a kind of alcove between the ingle and the adjoining stone staircase and the warden's room. This staircase leads immediately from the west end of the high table, and is carried on a stone vault over the east end of the south cloister; it has already been mentioned.

South of the great hall, and originally gained from it by a door from the dais, is a room now called the Audit or Feoffees' Room, originally, perhaps, a kind of great chamber or minor hall, or more likely the common room. It is 23 ft. by 24 ft. and 12 ft. high, and has a square bay window on the east side 5 ft. 6 in. wide by 6 ft. deep. The ceiling is crossed each way by two well-moulded beams with carved bosses at the intersections, forming nine panels, having diagonal mouldings, and apparently of 15th-century date. The walls are panelled in oak, 8 ft. high, above which is a deep floriated 17th-century plaster frieze, and the room contains a good deal of interesting furniture.

The arrangement of the kitchen and offices at the north end of the hall follows no accepted type of plan, though the pantry and buttery, opening immediately from the screens, are in their usual place. The exigencies of the site, however, and the determining factors already alluded to, are presumably responsible for the disposition of the kitchen and other offices, which lie almost detached in the north range of buildings with no other way of communication to the hall than through the porch. The position of the kitchen, if it is the original one, and there seems to be no other part of the building where it could have been situated, is certainly unusual, but there is scarcely sufficient warrant to allow of the suggestion sometimes put forward, that it formed an older great hall, or that it was ever put to any other use than at present. It is 29 ft. long by 17 ft. wide, with walls of stone, and is open to the roof, with a wide open fireplace on the north side (now fitted with modern appliances) and lighted by two tiers of windows on the south. High up in the west wall is a hole, apparently for inspection, opening into a room on the upper floor, now the house-governor's bedroom, while at the opposite end in the south-east corner is a series of arches forming the covering to a narrow staircase now blocked up, but which formed the only access to a cellar, and to a small room on the same level as the kitchen beyond it eastward. On the floor of the cellar east of the kitchen is a stone with the outline of a snake cut on it, in memory of an encounter with a formidable serpent, related in the novel, *The Manchester Man*, the scene of which is laid here. Between the pantry and the kitchen a

door leads from the porch by a broad flight of stone steps to the cellars, which, as before stated, owing to the fall of the ground are amply lighted along the north side, and whose ceilings are supported by massive oak beams. Beyond the kitchen eastward is a passage through the building, the width of which is here only 23 ft., to a raised platform on the north side, which now forms an approach to a modern addition originally a schoolroom, but now a workshop and gymnasium. The platform, however, which is about 15 ft. above the ground on the north side, appears to belong to the ancient building, and had a flight of steps leading from it down to the river. Beyond this to the east were apparently the hospitium, bakehouse, and wayfarers' and servants' dormitories, rooms now used on the ground floor for various school purposes, and above as the boys' dormitories. The roofs of these latter rooms, which extend the whole length of the eastern range, from the kitchen and the gatehouse, are fine and massive, the arrangement at the skew angle on the north-east being very well contrived by means of an angle principal. Adjoining the gatehouse on the ground floor on the north side is a small porter's-room with a narrow slit window facing the street. The room over the gatehouse, now approached by a later flight of outside steps as well as from the dormitory, may have served as a hospital, but it has been suggested that it may have been a chapel, and the angle at which the room is built being about east and west, lends some likelihood to the supposition.

Before the erection of the staircase in the north-east corner of the quadrangle, the way to the dormitories in the upper floor seems to have been by stairs at the opposite or north-west corner, in the space now forming the west end of the long corridor which runs along the whole length of the main building through the hall screens and the north cloister. The framing of the ceiling beams at this point indicates such an arrangement, and beyond the staircase at the end of the passage a door led on to a garden or small court where the fish-pond was formerly situated. The 17th-century staircase, erected after the building had been acquired by Humphrey Chetham's executors, is a handsome piece of Jacobean work with flat pierced balusters against the walls, lit by windows to the quadrangle, and with one of the upper windows of the great hall on its east side. The upper rooms on the north side of the cloister and hall are now occupied by the house-governor and librarian, the house-governor's room being a charming apartment with two windows facing north and an open timbered roof lately laid bare. From the bedroom beyond a door gives access to a small room over a porch, and on the north side is an old garderobe projection. There is another in front of the librarian's rooms, and at the extreme north-west angle of the building opening from the corner room (now part of the library) is an external door with pointed head leading on to a platform raised some 25 ft. above the river bank, forming the roof of a small north-west wing from which on the ground floor a flight of steps led down to the lake. The dormitories, which originally were separate rooms with divisions stopping short of the roof, which was continuous and open, are now thrown into two long rooms facing respectively west and south, forming the library proper. This consists of a series of reading recesses or compartments formed by



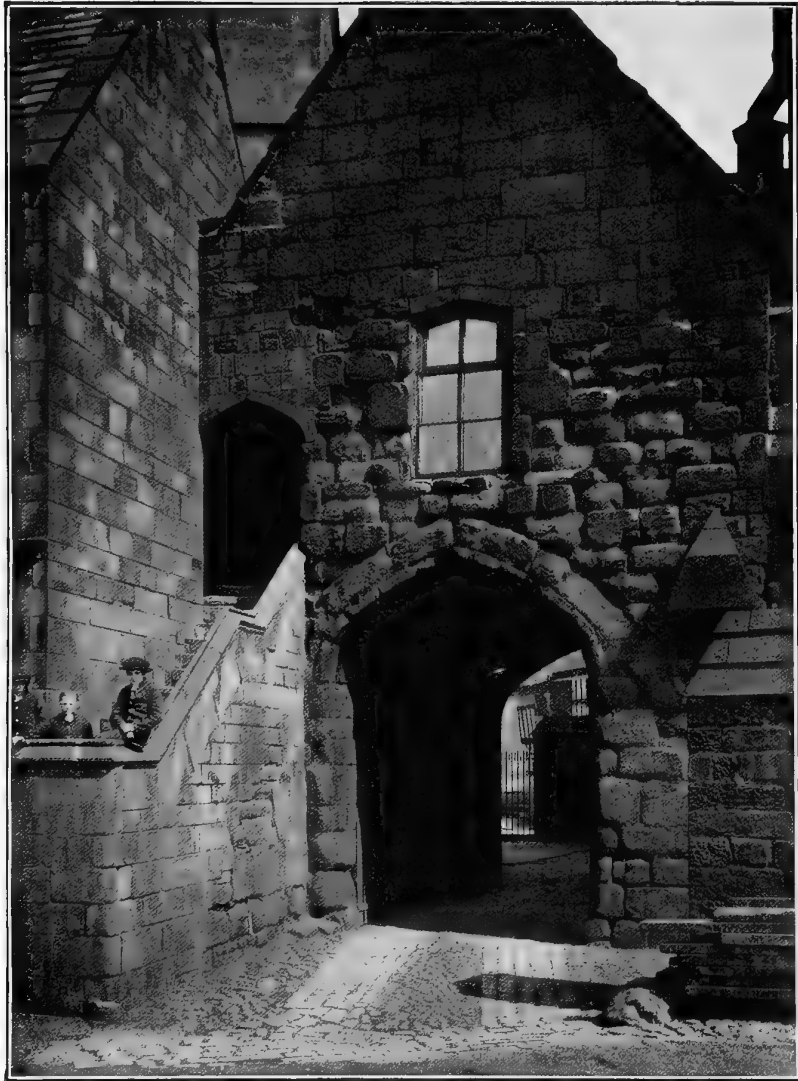
James Watts, photo.

MANCHESTER : CHETHAM'S HOSPITAL, CORNER OF READING ROOM



James Watts, photo.

MANCHESTER : CHETHAM'S HOSPITAL, THE SCREENS



[James Watts, photo.]

MANCHESTER : CHETHAM'S HOSPITAL, THE GATEHOUSE

the bookcases standing at right angles to the external walls, and entered from a corridor on the inside by latticed doors. The bookcases originally stood only about 7 ft. high, or the height of the doors, but were raised in the 18th century. The series of wide square-headed three-light windows which light the library recesses are of late date, but the original open timber roof, similar to that of the hall, remains. At the north end of the west library corridor there is a piece of late 14th-century glass representing St. Martin of Tours and the beggar, in a frame in front of the window, together with a 17th-century fragment, the subject of which is Eutyclus falling from the window. The south wing of the library is sometimes styled the chapel of St. Mary, but there seems to be no reason to suppose that it was ever so used in college times, and if a chapel was ever situated there it must have been during the Derby occupancy, or afterwards, when the buildings were put to various uses, including those of a Presbyterian and Independent meeting-house. The east end of the room, however, shows a portion of a 17th-century altar-rail and a bracket in the wall above, which, if they belong to the building at all, would seem to indicate the latter part of the Derby residence. The upper cloister is now used on the west and south side for storing books, and the north side forms a corridor. At the east end of the south cloister is a doorway opening on to the landing at the top of the stone steps from the great hall to the warden's room (now the reading-room of the library), which is situated immediately over the audit-room. There is also a later door to this room from the end of the library corridor adjoining, by which it is now usually entered. The room is the same shape as that below, with a similar square bay window on the east side, but has an open timbered roof of framed spars divided into two bays by a single central principal. During the Derby occupancy the spars were plastered over and a plain elliptical-shaped ceiling inserted, closely following the line of the spandrel over the fireplace at the north end of the room, which is of slightly later date, having been erected in honour of Humphrey Chetham by his executors, probably in the early years of the reign of Charles II. The wall plate, which is about 10 ft. high, is moulded and of oak, and apparently of the time of la Warre's foundation, but it is ornamented with the Derby badge of an eagle's claw and with port-cullises, and the panelling which goes all round the room to the wall-plate is of 17th-century date. Over the mantelpiece is a portrait of Humphrey Chetham, and in the plaster spandrel above are displayed his arms with helm and mantling. The bay window has an elaborately vaulted plaster ceiling, with bosses ornamented with the Derby badges, but apparently of comparatively modern date, and the room contains a good deal of 17th-century furniture, and makes, perhaps, the most charming apartment in the whole building. In the bay is a table at which Harrison Ainsworth is said to have written several of his novels;^{9c} the connexion with Sir Walter Raleigh which is claimed for it must unfortunately be ruled

out. A tall clock case with a barometer dated 1695, and given by an old scholar of the hospital, Nicholas Clegg, is a more genuine relic. In the north-west corner a door in the wainscot leads by a second outer door of two thicknesses ($2\frac{1}{4}$ in.), under a four-centred stone arch, through a passage in the thickness of the wall to a small room, about 12 ft. long by 5 ft. wide, built over the stair and bay window of the hall with a range of windows on the west side to the quadrangle. The opposite or east side seems to have been originally open to the hall, a heavy oak beam, with wall posts and curved brackets, being still in position, the posts cut away about 4 ft. from the floor, probably giving the height of a rail or balustrade. At a



POETS' CORNER

later time the opening has been filled in with a narrow stone wall pierced by two quatrefoil openings, but what purpose the gallery or room originally served is not at all clear, and the date of the stone filling is equally a matter of conjecture, but it seems most likely that it was in the first instance a gallery open to the hall and was later turned into a private room, at which time, perhaps, the range of windows to the quadrangle assumed their present aspect. These windows, so noticeable a feature from the outside, preclude the idea that the room was intended as a hiding-place.

In 1878 a new school building was erected on the

^{9c} Ainsworth lived and worked in London after 1824.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

west side of the open space (playground), south of the hospital buildings, from the design of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse.

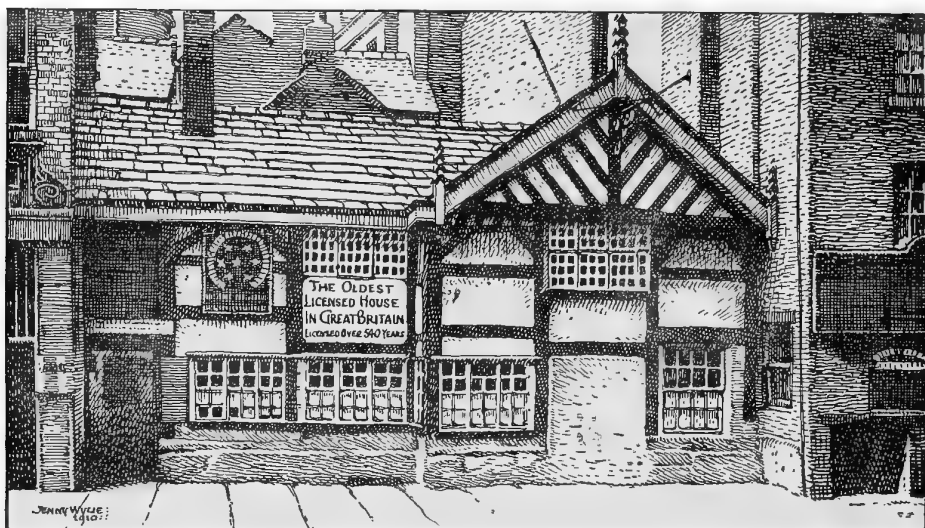
The original foundation was for forty boys, but as the endowment became more productive the number was gradually increased till 100 was reached. Lately, however, in consequence of the decline in the value of land and the increased cost of education the foundation boys have numbered only seventy-five.

The growth of the town has caused the destruction of nearly all the old gabled timber-and-plaster houses which were characteristic of Manchester streets at the beginning of the 19th century. Up to 1822, when the first widening took place, Market Street was chiefly composed of houses of this description, erected mostly in the 17th century, with here and there a later 18th-century brick building. One or two of such timber houses still remain, however, notably that in Long Millgate, formerly the Sun Inn, but now known as 'Poets' Corner,' which bears outside the date 1647 and the initials wAF; and the Seven Stars

have been turned into offices or even common lodging-houses. These houses, plain in detail but of good proportion, generally have well-designed doorways, and often contain fittings belonging to better days.

Of the many handsome buildings which Manchester possesses the majority are either civic or commercial, but as a rule they are seen to less advantage than in most towns of similar size owing in a large measure to a certain lack of plan in the city itself, which is very wanting in wide and open spaces.¹¹ The atmosphere of the city, also, which turns all stone black in the course of a few years, is antagonistic to architectural work of the best kind.

The older public buildings of modern Manchester belong to the classic style, and are exemplified in the old Town Hall in King Street, now the Free Reference Library (F. Goodwin, architect, 1825), a characteristic specimen of the Greek Ionic of the period; the Royal Institution, now the City Art Gallery, in Mosley Street (Sir Charles Barry, archi-



THE SEVEN STARS INN

ton, Withy Grove, which preserves its old timber gable to the street. Further up, in Shudehill, the Rover's Return Inn¹⁰ also retains an old gable, but the front has been modernized by the insertion of a large bay window on both floors. In the Market Place, at the corner of the Shambles, is a picturesque old timber house with a gable on each elevation, now completely overshadowed by adjoining buildings.

A fair number of good 18th-century brick houses yet remain, more especially in the district between Deansgate and the River Irwell,^{10a} many of them in the vicinity of St. John's Church being little altered and still used as residences, but in other parts less removed from the business centre of the town they

have been turned into offices or even common lodging-houses. These houses, plain in detail but of good proportion, generally have well-designed doorways, and often contain fittings belonging to better days.

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¹⁰ The 'Rover's Return' is said to have formed a portion either of Withingreave Hall or of one of its outbuildings.

^{10a} There are also some good houses of this description in Marsden Square, Cannon Street, and vicinity, now turned into offices and business premises, and outside the township in Ardwick Square.

¹¹ Piccadilly is an exception, but no adequate architectural advantage has as yet been taken of it. Albert Square, a new creation to show off the Town Hall, is not large enough for the purpose for which it was designed.

^{11a} The original Infirmary building was erected in 1755, and consisted of a central block flanked by two small wings. After several additions and extensions a new front was added in 1832. The dome was a later addition, in 1853.

the open space in which it stood. It was pulled down in 1910.

A new infirmary is now completed in Oxford Road (Chorlton township).

The Free Trade Hall in Peter Street (E. Walters, architect, 1856) is a good example of Renaissance design, now much spoiled by the addition of a glass veranda in front of the open arcade on the ground floor. The front consists of two well-marked stories about 70 ft. high with a heavy cornice, and the interior contains a great hall which has seats for 3,236 persons.

In later years a Gothic tradition was set up by the erection in Strangeways (in Cheetham township) of the new Assize Courts (A. Waterhouse, architect, 1864), a fine building of its kind, standing back from the road on an uncontracted site of which full advantage was taken. The elevation is rather florid, with little of the restraint of the architect's later work, but much of the best work is in the interior, not only in the matter of planning, which is admirable, but of general design and ornamental detail. The City Court House, in Minshull Street (T. Worthington, architect, 1871), is a brick building of a pronouncedly Italian Gothic style, set in a region of tall warehouses at the junction of two narrow streets, but saved from insignificance by the fine tower which rises from the pavement at the outer angle.

The Town Hall (A. Waterhouse, architect, 1868-77), in Albert Square, described as 'one of the very few really satisfactory buildings of modern times,'¹² is purely Gothic in style, but less elaborate and far more dignified than the Assize Courts, being based rather upon early English and French precedents than upon those of Italy. The ashlar facing is of brown sandstone, now black, but in remarkably good condition after thirty-five years' exposure, disposed in blocks varying in size but regularly laid in courses of deep and very narrow stones alternately. The chief external feature of the building is the clock tower, which is carried up over the principal entrance facing Albert Square, and is 280 ft. in height. The plan is an irregular triangle, all three sides facing important thoroughfares, with a truncated angle or short front opposite to the state entrance. The building is widely known and generally admired as a masterly feat of planning, the offices and rooms being arranged round three internal courts, and corridors running in unbroken lines round the building on every floor following the inner sides of the main triangle. The great hall, which occupies the centre of the block on the first floor level, is 100 ft. long by 50 ft. wide, with a hammer-beam roof 58 ft. high, and the lower part of the walls is enriched by a series of twelve paintings by Ford Madox Brown, illustrating events in local history, each painting occupying the width of one bay beneath the windows.^{12a}

Albert Square, which is somewhat narrow for its length, shows the Gothic influence in buildings on its south side and in the canopy for the Albert Statue, but it is otherwise architecturally uninteresting. The Royal Exchange (Mills and Murgatroyd, architects, 1871) indicates a return to the classic tradition, the

Corinthian order being used, but it is a building without particular distinction, and is set too near to the pavement on every side to be effectively seen, and has no direct line of approach to its main entrance. The dome, its chief constructional and architectural feature when seen at a distance, is effectually and deliberately concealed by a high blank upper story.

The John Rylands Library, built in memory of her husband by Mrs. Rylands (Basil Champneys, architect, 1890-99), is a fine structure in the Gothic style, built in red sandstone with a boldly original exterior to Deansgate, set back at a peculiar angle to the building line of the street. The library proper is placed on the upper floor, and on the ground floor the whole of the front part of the building is taken up with a spacious vaulted vestibule, and a wide staircase. The library consists of a centre corridor, 125 ft. long and 20 ft. wide, terminating in an apse, and has a groined stone roof 44 ft. high. It is divided into eight bays used as reading recesses, and each with a bay window, and a gallery runs completely round the central space, giving access to other book recesses above. The fittings throughout are of the most lavish character, and the interior is decorated with a series of portrait statues ranged in niches along the gallery front, as well as with carving and stained glass. The library contains over 80,000 volumes, including the famous Althorp Library purchased from Earl Spencer in 1892, and additions are being constantly made. It is particularly rich in early printed books and in Bibles.

The older warehouses were plain structures built in brick, but about the middle of last century a number of such buildings, which, in addition to being ordinary warehouses, were also the head offices of the firm, were erected in the centre of the town, possessing no little architectural merit. Many streets are composed almost entirely of these buildings, which, being constructed of stone, are now black, but their large scale and long frontages give them great dignity, Portland Street in this respect offering a very fine vista of unbroken line. The later warehouse buildings are chiefly constructed in brick and terra cotta, and steel construction has now largely superseded the older methods.

In addition to these and a number of churches and schools, there are many important and useful structures. The Corporation provides libraries, technical schools, markets, and other public buildings. There is a Central Post Office off Market Street; the Inland Revenue Office is in Deansgate. Besides the infirmary there are numerous hospitals and charitable institutions.¹³ The Nonconformists' Memorial Hall in Albert Square, intended to commemorate the steadfastness of various ministers ejected from benefices in 1662, and the Young Men's Christian Association building in Peter Street—about to be rebuilt—may also be mentioned. There are many theatres and music halls.

The woollen and cloth trades and the manufacture of smallwares appear to have been the original staple business of the town. There were also collieries at Ancoats and Collyhurst.¹⁴ An iron foundry was

¹² *The Builder*, 7 Nov. 1896, 'The Architecture of our large Provincial Towns; Manchester.' The writer further states, 'In after years it will probably be accounted one of the most excellent works

which the 19th century has bequeathed to its successors.'

^{12a} W. E. A. Axon, *Archit. Descr. of the Town Hall*, 1878.

¹³ See the list given in the general account of Manchester.

¹⁴ *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 173, 217.

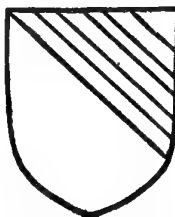
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

established in the 18th century.¹⁵ The first calico printer occurs in 1763.¹⁶ A sugar refinery existed in 1758.¹⁷ There was a silk weaver in the town in 1637.¹⁸ A tobacco-pipe maker in Todd Lane was in 1785 ordered to remove his works, as being a nuisance.¹⁹ Manchester is the centre of the cotton manufacture, with its immense number of factories, bleach and dye works, and calico-printing works; smallwares continue to be an important part of the trade of the district, while iron foundries, engine and machine and tool-making works are numerous and important. Some of these factories and works are within the township of Manchester itself along the rivers and canals and in Ancoats, but the distinguishing feature is the large number of great warehouses for the exhibition and storing of the manifold products of the district.

The history of the barony of Manchester from its foundation in the early part of the 12th century until its gradual dissolution in the 17th has been related in detail in an earlier portion of the present work.²⁰

Before the Conquest *MANCHESTER MANOR* was one of the dependencies of the royal manor of Salford.²¹ Its position in 1086

is not quite clear, but shortly after, as the head of the barony,²² it came into the possession of the Grelley family.²³ Descending in the male line till 1311, it passed on the death of Thomas Grelley to his sister Joan and her husband John La Warre.²⁴



GRELLEY. Or three bendlets enhanced gules.



DE LA WARRE. Gules a lion rampant between eight cross-crosslets fitchy argent.

For over a century it continued in this family, but in 1426, on the death of Thomas, Lord La Warre, became by his dispositions the property of his nephew Sir Reginald West, son of Thomas's half-sister Joan la Warre by her husband Sir Thomas, third Lord West.²⁵ The manor and its dependencies

¹⁵ Procter, *Manch. Streets*, 44; the proprietor, John Fletcher, died in 1785.

¹⁶ William Jordan; see *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 140.

¹⁷ *Manch. Constables' Accts.* iii, 92.

¹⁸ *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 260.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* viii, 247.

²⁰ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 326-34. The court leet records show that as late as 1734 the constables of townships within the ancient barony were summoned to attend at Manchester, but they paid no attention to the summons; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* vii, 25, 27. The practice of summoning the constables appears to have begun about 1625 (*ibid.* iii, 99), perhaps in consequence of the claims of the Salford Court for the attendance of the constables of Manchester; *ibid.* iv, 126, and a note below.

²¹ In the present account advantage has been taken of Prof. James Tait's study of the barony, manor, and borough in his *Mediaeval Manch.* published in 1904.

²² The 'manor' in the narrowest sense included the townships of Manchester, Harpurhey, Blackley, Bradford, and Beswick. At Blackley was the lord's deer-park; at Bradford was a wood, and another wood was at Alport (within Manchester). The manor was usually understood in a wider sense, the extent of 1322 mentioning seven or eight hamlets—Ardwick, Openshaw (Gorton), Crumpsall, Moston, Nuthurst, Ancoats, and Gatherswick; *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 371.

²³ The extent of the manor made in 1282, soon after the death of Robert Grelley, gives an account of the manor-house of Manchester with its orchard, the small park called Aldparc and Litheak, the park of Blakeley with its trees and eyries of sparrowhawks, plats of demesne land at Bradford, Brunhill, Greenlawmon, Openshaw Cross, the Hules, Kecipirfield, Millward Croft, Samland, and Kipirclip; rents from Denton and Farnworth, from the water-mill, fulling mill, and oven of Manchester, from the burgages, market, and fair there, from the ploughings near the vill, from Openshaw, the bondsmen of Gorton, the Hall land and mill of the same place, the bondsmen

of Ardwick, a plat called Twantirford, and the bondsmen of Crumpsall; from the free foreign tenants, sake fee and castle guard, farm of the bailiwicks (five foot balliffs), perquisites of the borough court and of the manor court, and the value of the Withington ploughing. Of all these the value was £84 12s. 6½d., the corn-mill alone paying more than one-fifth, and the burgage rents and market and fair tolls nearly one-sixth. In addition the lord of Manchester drew revenues from Heaton Norris, Barton, Cuerdley, and Horwich Forest. The clear annual value of the whole was £124 11s. 8½d.; *Lancs. Ings. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 244-48.

²⁴ Though Thomas Grelley was styled lord of Manchester till his death, he had in 1309 transferred to Sir John La Warre and Joan his wife the manor of Manchester with its appurtenances, the advowsons of the churches of Manchester and Ashton, all homages, rents, fisheries, chases, liberties, &c., at a rent of 100 marks to Thomas during his life; *Mamecestre*, ii, 248-52.

An elaborate extent made in 1320-2 has been preserved. It gives the bounds of the lordship of Manchester, showing that it included the whole of the parishes of Manchester and Ashton except Salford, with its dependencies of Broughton and Cheetham; Reddish, Stretford, and Trafford. It is noticeable that the small portion of Manchester which projects into Cheetham north of the Irk was then within the manor; the present North Street seems to be that called the Causey.

The manor-house and appurtenant land occupied about two acres; outside the gate was a house formerly a dog-kennel, and beyond the stable wall was a plot of pasture bounded by the Irk and the Irwell. There were a mill by the Irk at which the tenants of the vill and adjacent hamlets were bound to grind their corn to the sixteenth measure; a common oven; and a walk-mill. The fisheries were those of the Irk, Medlock, and Gorebrook, and half of the Irwell.

The free tenants within Manchester were John Bibby, Robert son of Hugh,

Adam de Radcliffe, and Richard son of Clement, holding in all 16 acres of land.

Full details are given of the arable land (being seventy-one oxgangs), heath land, meadow, and pasture; also the woods, moors, and mosses, mostly situated in the surrounding hamlets.

The lord had ten villeins in Ardwick, Gorton, and Crumpsall; none in Manchester itself, where the burgesses were relieved of agricultural services. In addition to money rents the villeins had to do a day's ploughing on the lord's demesne with their own ploughs, a day's harrowing, a day's reaping in autumn, and a day's carrying of corn in their own carts; they had also to carry mill-stones, when needed, from the quarry to the mill. At death the lord had a right to a third of the villein's goods, and in certain cases took a fine on the marriage of a daughter. Customary services were also required from the tenants of Withington, though this was a distinct manor.

The manor was held of the Earl of Lancaster by five-and-a-quarter knights' fees, paying £4 2s. 6d. for sake fee and £2 12s. 6d. for ward of Lancaster Castle; suit to the county and wapentake courts had to be compounded for by fines of 20s. and 13s. 4d. The Manchester court baron, held from three weeks to three weeks, was attended by judges from Childwall, Harwood, Pilkington, and the other subordinate manors of the fee; the lord claimed toll, team, infangentief and outfangentief; and 'be it known that the pleas there are impleaded according to the custom nearest to the common law.'

The value of the whole barony to the lord seems to have been about £440 a year; *Mamecestre*, ii, 273-421.

The liberties of the manor (or barony) were in 1359 declared to include, besides infangentief, peace-breach, &c., those of the gallowes, pit, pillory, and tumbrel; *ibid.* iii, 449.

²⁵ Among the lands of Thomas La Warre were Hall field and Hardecroft, specially settled in 1411; also John de Hulton's Field and Ingelfield, the bounds of which began at Barlow Cross in the highway from Manchester to Stanedge,

were in 1579 sold for £3,000 by the heir of the Wests to John Lacy, citizen and clothworker of London;²⁸ and Lacy in 1596 sold them to Nicholas Mosley, Lord Mayor of London in 1599.^{26a}

The new lord of the manor was knighted in the same year and settled at Withington, acquiring this manor also and building the hall at Hough End.²⁷

The manor descended regularly to his great grandson, Sir Edward Mosley, who, dying childless in 1665, bequeathed his manors to a cousin.²⁸ His widow, however, continued to hold Manchester till her death in 1680,²⁹ when, as the disposition made by Sir Edward had been set aside owing to litigation, and a division of the estates had been made, the manor went to a cousin Edward, who was succeeded in 1695 by his daughter Lady Bland. After her death in 1734 this manor passed to a second cousin, Sir Oswald

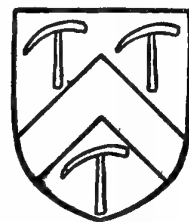


WEST, Lord La Warre. *Argent a fesse dancetty sable.*

Mosley, descendant of Sir Nicholas's younger brother, Anthony Mosley.³⁰ Sir Oswald was succeeded by his two sons, Oswald and John, and on the death of the latter in 1779 the manor went by bequest to a cousin, John Parker Mosley, created a baronet in 1781. Dying in 1798 he was followed by his grandson Sir Oswald, who in 1846 sold the lordship to the Corporation of Manchester for £200,000.³¹ (*Pedigree*, p. 232.)

A grant of free warren in all Thomas Grelley's demesne lands of Manchester was made by the king in 1249.³²

The date of the creation of the BOROUGH borough—if there was any formal grant—is not known; in 1282 there were nearly 150 burgesses in the town, which had a borough court.³³ A market every Saturday and an annual fair on the eve, feast, and morrow of St. Matthew had been granted by the king in 1227.³⁴ The



MOSLEY of Manchester. *Sable a chevron between three pickaxes argent.*

went by that highway to the lane to Beswick Bridge as far as Shootersbrook, thence to the head of Dogsfeld, and by the boundary as far as the lane from Ancoats to Manchester, and so to Barlow Cross; Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. VI, no. 54. The uses for which these and other lands were committed to trustees are not stated. The jury declared John Griffin to be heir general of Thomas La Warre, ignoring the half-sister's issue. A number of notices respecting the lands of Thomas La Warre may be seen in *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 337-9, 346; xxxiii, App. 27-9.

The inquisition after the death of Sir Reginald West in 1450 has some particulars of the manor, which included the hamlets of Withington, Denton, Openshaw, Clayton, Ardwick, Crumpsall, Moston, Nuthurst, Gotherswick, and Ancoats, as well as a borough commonly called Manchester of which each burgess paid 12d. yearly for a whole burgage and in which there was (or ought to be) a common oven at which all the burgesses and residents ought to bake. The fishery of the Irk, Medlock, and Gorebrook was the lord's, as well as the Manchester half of the Irwell. There were two mills, one a fulling-mill, the other for grain; at the latter all the burgesses and tenants of the borough and hamlets ought by custom to grind to the fifteenth grain. Richard West, the son and heir, was nineteen years of age; Lancs. Rec. Inq. p.m. no. 41, 42; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. 177.

The rental of 1473, printed in *Mamecestre*, iii, 477-91, shows the sums for castle ward and sake fee received from the tenants by knight's service, the chief rents, tolls, and other rents and dues from the whole barony, the net total reaching £131. From Manchester proper the principal receipts were the burgage rents £8 os. 3d., the fair and market tolls £3 6s. 8d., corn mill £6, fulling mill £2, rents of Over and Nether Alport £4 13s. 4d.

In 1503 the manor with its hamlets was restored by the king to Thomas Lord La Warre for a year; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxi, p. 32 d. The will of

Thomas (son of Richard) Lord La Warre, dated 1505, is printed in *N. and Q.* (Ser. 8), iv, 382; it names his sons Sir Thomas, William, and Owen.

Thomas West, Lord La Warre, was in 1498 called upon to show by what warrant he claimed to hold Manchester as a free borough and market town, with amends of the assize of bread and ale, infangenthiel, peace-breach, gallows, pillory, and tumbrel, market and fair, free warren, and other liberties; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. (20 Aug. 13 Hen. VII).

An Act of Parliament was passed in 1552 settling the manor of Manchester on Thomas, Lord La Warre, with remainders to his half-brother, Sir Owen West, and to the heirs male of Sir George West, &c.

²⁶ *Mamecestre*, iii, 523. Lacy was mortgagee of Sir Thomas West, Lord La Warre, and his son William West; and his loan not being repaid he foreclosed and obtained possession in 1581 or 1582, being recognized as lord of the manor at the court leet of April 1582; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 225.

It was while the sale was imminent that Sir John Radcliffe, as deputy steward of the hundred or manor of Salford, began to amerce inhabitants of Over Hulton, Rumworth, Lostock, Aspull, Harwood, Pilkington, Heaton, Halliwell, Chorlton, Withington, Heaton Norris, Westhoughton, and Ashton under Lyne, in the view of frankpledge held in Salford, on account of their non-appearance. Thereby Lord La Warre was not able to pay the rent due to the queen for the town and manor of Manchester, the inhabitants being illegally compelled to appear at the Salford leet. Sir Edmund Trafford, as seised of the town of Chorlton, made complaint about the matter in 1578, and Lord La Warre at the same time stated that the inhabitants of Falls-worth, Droydsden, Ashton under Lyne, Gorton, and Moston had refused to pay amercements for absence from the Manchester leets at Michaelmas and Easter; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. cviii, W. 1.

^{28a} *Mamecestre*, iii, 523, 524; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 110.

²⁷ See further in the accounts of With-

ington and other townships. The history of the family is given in the Baronetage, in Sir Oswald Mosley's *Family Memoirs*, and in E. Axon's *Mosley Fam. Mem.* (Chet. Soc.).

Sir Nicholas Mosley died at Withington on 12 Dec. 1612, holding the manor of Manchester of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster by three knights' fees; its clear value was £40; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 4. His son Rowland, then over fifty-four years of age, died on 23 Feb. 1616-17, holding the manor as before, and a capital messuage called Alport Lodge by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. Edward, his son and heir, was not six months old; *ibid.* ii, 66-70.

²⁸ See the account of Withington.

²⁹ *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* v, 78, 116; the dispute over Sir Edward's will lasted until 1669, so that the first court held in his widow's name was in 1670. The courts were held in the names of Charles (Lord) North and Katherine his wife till 1679, and thence till 1683 in Lord North's name alone. From 1683 Edward Mosley was lord of the manor; cf. Axon's *Mosley Fam. Mem.* and Earwaker's introduction to *Ct. Leet Rec.* vi.

³⁰ See the account of Ancoats.

³¹ *Mamecestre*, iii, 530; Sir Oswald had in 1815 offered to sell the manor to the inhabitants for £90,000, and rejected the counter offer of £70,000 made by them. He died in 1871.

³² Printed in *Mamecestre*, i, 90; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 342.

³³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 245, 246. The burgage rents amounted to £7 3s. 2d. or 143½ burgages. The perquisites of the court of the borough were reckoned as worth 8s., while those of the court baron were worth 10s.

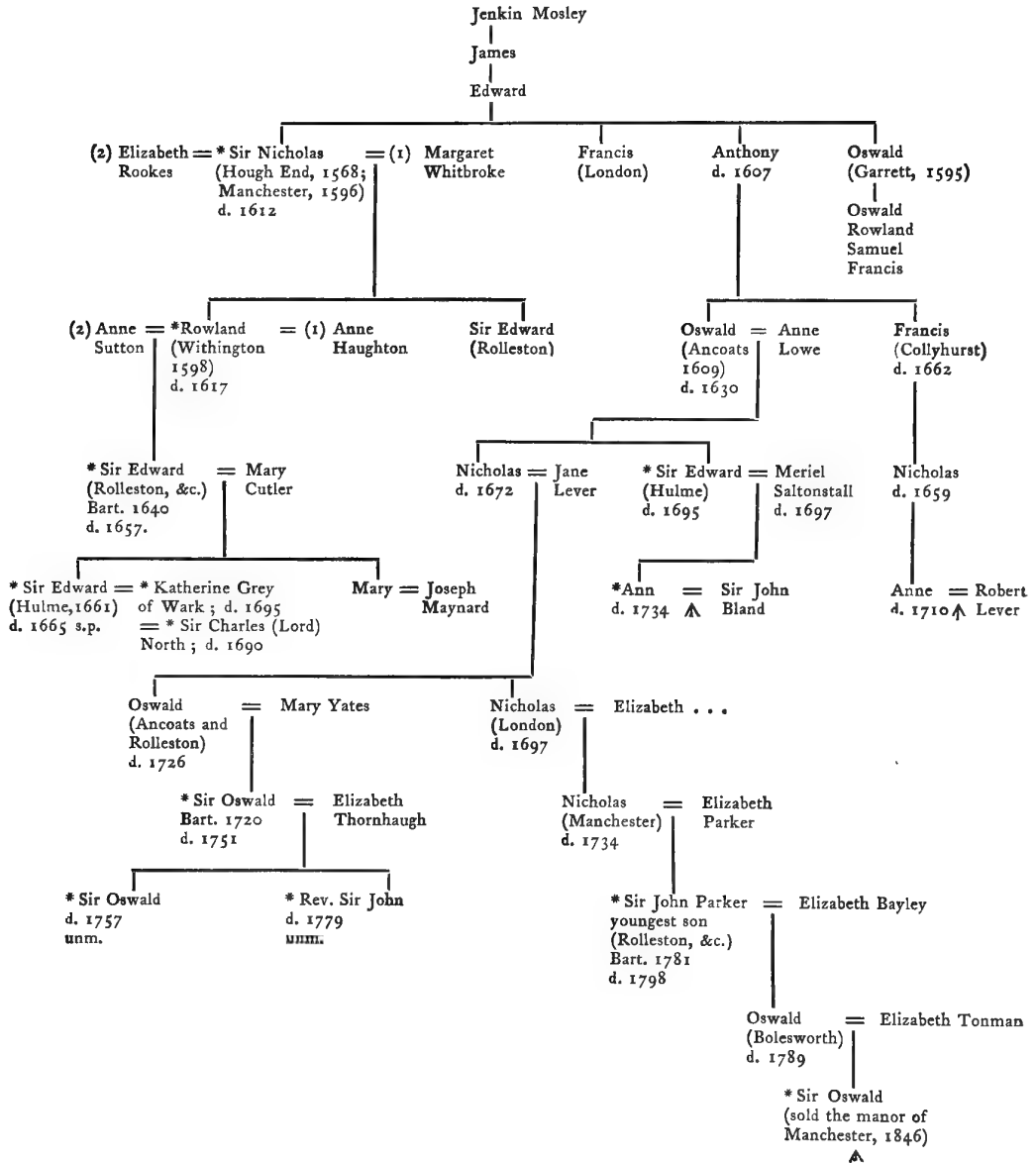
³⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 56; *Mamecestre*, i, 45; the grant was made to Robert Grelley, who had obtained a preliminary grant in 1222, until the full age of the king; *ibid.* 46.

The tolls levied on both buyers and sellers in 1320 are printed *ibid.* ii, 316-25. Besides cattle and poultry, grain and provisions, honey, wax, fish (herring and salmon being named), and pottery there

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MOSLEY OF MANCHESTER, &c.

(From E. Axon's *Mosley Memoranda*)



* Lords of Manchester.

borough perhaps arose about the same time, but the earliest charter extant is that of 1301, by which Thomas Grley granted and confirmed to 'his burgesses of Manchester' certain privileges and liberties. The burgesses were to pay 12*d.* a year in lieu of all services, but no land in the town fields seems to have been attached to a burgage. From this it may perhaps be inferred that the townsmen were traders and artisans, as in modern times. Provision was made for the sale of a burgess's land, burgage and goods.³⁵ The heir, on succeeding, was to give the lord some arms as relief. The reeve was to be elected and removed by the burgesses; it was his duty to be a witness of all acquisitions of land within the vill. Certain pleas were to be heard in the borough court, called the portman mote or law mote; but charges of theft were reserved to the lord's court. Suit to the lord's mill was required, and pannage for swine in the lord's woods;³⁶ the swine were, however, excluded from the park of Blackley. The fines payable to the lord for various offences were limited by the charter, in most cases to small sums; an exception was the fine of 20*s.* for wounding on Sunday.³⁷

Beyond this the town did not advance, no royal confirmation of its position as a borough being obtained. Hence in 1359, after a full inquiry, it was decided that Manchester was a market-town, but not a borough.³⁸ The duty or privilege of sending a repre-

sentative to Parliament and the additional taxation imposed on boroughs were avoided. In one respect, perhaps, it declined in liberty, for its special portmote, once held four times a year under the lord's bailiff, had by the 16th century become amalgamated with the court leet.³⁹ It may, however, be urged that the court leet, instead of governing the ancient barony, had become nothing more than the borough court of the town of Manchester.⁴⁰

The records of the court, extant from 1552, have been printed,⁴¹ and afford a lively picture of the government and progress of the town. The courts were held twice a year; in October, when the officers were appointed for the twelve months, and at Easter. The number of the officers increased from time to time with the development of the town; new duties being found for them, and the increase of streets requiring more supervision. Those elected in 1552 were the borough-reeve, catchpoll, two constables, market-lookers for corn, for fish and flesh and for white meat; mise-layers and gatherers, sealers of leather, ale-conners, burley-men and scavengers for different portions of the town, affeerers and appraisers; fifty-nine in all.⁴² A swineherd was appointed in 1567;⁴³ a beadle⁴⁴ for rogues appears in 1573, and in 1578 are found officers for wholesome bread, for fruit, for the conduit, for seeing the orders as to ales and weddings being executed, and for seeing that hats

were exported linen cloth, coals, bake-stones and iron. A burgess was by the charter free of tolls, unless he used the stall or shop of a stranger. The profits of the tolls and stallage were £6 13*s.* 4*d.*; *Mamecestre*, i, 287.

³⁵ A burgess might freely sell land which he had not inherited, but his heir had a right of pre-emption; inherited land could, as a rule, be sold only with the heir's consent. A burgess might sell his burgage and buy another, or transfer it to a neighbour; if he sold it, wishing to leave the town altogether, he must give the lord 4*d.* He could transfer his personal chattels to anyone within the fee without the lord's interference, and in case he had no heir could bequeath his burgage and chattels to anyone.

In 1312 Sir John La Warre, lord of Manchester, granted Thomas Marecall and John Bibby plots of land in the market-place 'for a half-burgage'—*ad dimidium burgagium*—measuring 40 ft. by 20 ft., at rents of 6*d.* sterling each; Manch. Corp. D. One burgage was called the Kennel; it was opposite the gates of the lord's manor house; *ibid.* dated 1333, 1340, 1345.

³⁶ The swine were allowed to go into the woods freely during summer time, but not in mast-time.

³⁷ A small facsimile of the charter is printed as a frontispiece to *Mamecestre*; the text and a translation are printed in the same work, ii, 212-39. Professor Tait has printed the text so as to show its agreement or otherwise with the charters of Salford and Stockport, and has given a commentary and translation, in *Mediaev. Manch.* 62-119.

The borough portmote was in 1320 held four times a year. To its meetings every burgess was bound to come, either in person or by his eldest son or his wife; the burgess, being usually a trader, might often be absent from the town on business. If necessary a law mote might be held between the hall motes for the more speedy ad-

ministration of justice. The profits of the port motes and law motes were estimated at 13*s.* 4*d.* a year; *Mamecestre*, ii, 287, 315. The customs of the charter seem to have been in full force.

³⁸ In 1341 it was declared that there was no city or borough within the wapentake of Salford; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 39.

The record of the inquiry of 1359 is printed in *Mamecestre*, iii, 447-50; see also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 339, 346. It appears that the officers of the Duke of Lancaster had fined certain persons in Manchester for breach of the assize of bread and ale, also for breach of the peace; whereupon Sir Roger La Warre put forward his claim to hold the vill of Manchester as 'a borough and market town' with amends of the aforesaid breaches and with various other liberties, particularly those to 'a borough and market-town' appertaining. The jury, after due consideration, reported that Sir Roger did not hold the vill as a 'borough,' nor had his ancestors so held it; but they had, from time without mind, held it as a 'market-town,' enjoying all the liberties claimed by Sir Roger both in the vill and in the manor of Manchester. Afterwards an agreement was come to between the duke and the lord, the latter agreeing to pay 50 marks; but this sum was remitted on 8 Jan. 1359-60, Sir Roger La Warre having justified his claim.

The names of the burgage-holders in 1473 are printed in *Mamecestre*, iii, 487-91. About ninety burgages are accounted for, and the rents, together with the rents for the lands in the town, amounted to £8 0*s.* 3*d.* The market tolls were leased for £3 6*s.* 8*d.*

³⁹ Tait, *Mediaev. Manch.* 57.

⁴⁰ The usual heading of the record is *Curia cum visu franci plegii*, but in Sept. 1562 it is in English, 'The Portmouthe' &c.; *Manch. Ct. Leet. Rec.* i, 75.

⁴¹ Edited by the late J. P. Earwaker, and published at the expense of the cor-

poration in 1884 and later years. The printed series, in twelve volumes, extends from 1552 to 1687, and 1731 to 1846. The records from 1642 to 1646, 1666 to 1669, 1688 to 1730 are missing. The Manchester Constables' Accounts from 1612 to 1647 and from 1742 to 1776 have also been printed in three volumes. Attention may be directed to the lists of uncommon or provincial words added to each volume.

⁴² *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 1-4. Three sets of burley-men were appointed for the districts of (1) Marketstead Lane, (2) Deansgate, (3) Withy Grove, Hanging Ditch, Millgate, and so to Irk Bridge. Seven sets of scavengers were appointed to look after the cleansing of the following streets:—(1) Marketstead Lane, (2) Deansgate and St. Mary's Gate, (3) Old Marketstead, (4) Smithy Door, (5) Fennel Street, (6) Millgate and Hunt's Bank, and (7) Hanging Ditch and Millgate. The growth of the town is shown by the increase in the number of these districts, and the modifications of their arrangement.

Only fifty-four officers were appointed in 1562, but sixty-six in 1572 and seventy in 1582; *ibid.* i, 75, 147, 229. The number had sprung up to ninety-three by 1601, to 117 in 1661, and to 135 in 1761.

Two or three officers were specially appointed 'for the making clean of the market-place'; in 1570 two of them were women; *ibid.* i, 134. The same catchpoll was usually re-elected from year to year; but this officer disappears before 1731.

⁴³ *Ibid.* i, 112. He had to collect the swine every morning, blowing his horn as a signal, and take them to Collyhurst; *ibid.* i, 114, 117. For an anticipatory order see i, 15.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* i, 158; a fresh order was made in 1614; *ibid.* ii, 293; also iii, 163. As time went on he had assistants provided. There are many particulars as to his dress; e.g. iii, 242.

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and caps were used on Sundays and holydays⁴⁵; but these special officers were not appointed every year.

The juries of the courts leet were constantly occupied with the sanitary conditions of the town.⁴⁶ The water supply was regulated.⁴⁷ Offensive trades were checked.⁴⁸ The streets were kept clear,⁴⁹ householders being required to repair the pavements, and encroachments by steps, porches or horsing-stones forbidden.⁵⁰ The markets and traders needed constant supervision⁵¹; regrators and forestallers were punished,⁵² standards for weights and measures provided and enforced,⁵³

improper qualities of provisions and goods noticed.⁵⁴ The morals and amusements of the inhabitants received attention;⁵⁵ rules were made for alehouses,⁵⁶ for the residence of unmarried women in the town,⁵⁷ for limiting the expenses of wedding-feasts⁵⁸; for stocks, dungeon, pillory and cucking stools⁵⁹; also for the public waits,⁶⁰ the practice of archery,⁶¹ and the games of tip-cat and football.⁶² An endeavour was made to prevent fires by ordering the stock of fuel to be kept at a distance from the dwelling.⁶³ A special night watch was appointed for the winter.⁶⁴ Swine

⁴⁵ *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 199, 200. Butter and suet were forbidden to be put into bread or cakes; *ibid.* i, 69, 259. Later, butter and eggs were forbidden in gingerbread; *ibid.* iii, 320. Breadmakers in 1639 were ordered to sell to innkeepers and others at thirteen to the dozen, not at sixteen as they had begun to do. *Ibid.* iii, 289.

⁴⁶ In the 16th century, judging from the regulations for dunghills, privies, pigsties and gutters, the town was unsavoury. Casting carrion and other offensive matter into the Irwell and Irk was forbidden; *ibid.* i, 67, 80, 122; iii, 60.

⁴⁷ In 1573 collectors were appointed to gather money for the repair of the conduit, a 'special ornament of the town,' and bring water to it from fresh springs; *ibid.* i, 160. The conduit was in 1586 ordered to be unlocked in the winter from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., and in the summer from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m., and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.; this was the revival of an order made in 1536; *ibid.* i, 259. Washing at the conduit was forbidden in 1586; *ibid.* i, 257.

⁴⁸ See, for example, the order to a skindresser, *ibid.* i, 117.

⁴⁹ In 1461 it was allowed that each burgage plot should have a clear space of ground from the house front to the middle of the channel; to this the lord had no claim, but the burgess could not build upon it or close it up, and had to keep it clean; *De Trafford D.* no. 49.

⁵⁰ The first presentment recorded is that Lawrence Langley hath encroached upon the king's highway with building of a house'; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 4; see also 118, 185. Erecting a porch in front of a house was a favourite practice, but was often forbidden as obstructing the pathway; i, 185. Stiles were ordered to be erected at the ends of byways; *ibid.* i, 22. Leaving balks of timber about the streets appears to have been a common offence; e.g. i, 103.

⁵¹ See the regulations made in 1568 for keeping the market-place clean. Horses were not to be tied there to be fed; coopers and apple dealers were to pay a small fee to the scavenger; fish-dealers at Smithy Door must fix their boards over the channel; *ibid.* i, 121. The standing place of dealers in turnips, besoms, and straw hats was regulated in 1578; *ibid.* i, 201.

By 1593 a second weekly market had grown up, so that Saturday and Monday were market days; and ten years later a smallwares market on Friday was forbidden, but had at last to be allowed; *ibid.* ii, 78, 189, 295.

⁵² The law in this matter was kept in force. In 1582 John Birch *alias* Crook, miller, was forbidden to buy any malt, grain, or corn within the market, and sell it again in the said market; *ibid.* i, 232. The offences were guarded against as late

as 1771; *Manch. Constables' Accts.* iii, 206.

⁵³ An order was made in 1566 that lawful weights of brass should be provided and sealed with the town seal; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 104. The lord of the manor was requested to provide a standard set for use in Manchester; *ibid.* i, 126, 154. The market-lookers had charge of them; *ibid.* i, 256. In later volumes of the *Records* will be found numerous lists of persons fined for using wrong measures.

⁵⁴ See the injunctions to tanners; *ibid.* i, 184, &c., and as to wet rug or cotton in the streets; i, 129.

⁵⁵ Thus, an angry woman was punished for calling someone 'no honest man' and 'a recetter (receiver) of thieves.' Two women who had stolen 'chips' from a house 'contrary to honesty and civil order, and to the evil example of all good people,' were sent to condign punishment; afterwards they were to kneel down and ask mercy from God and the person defrauded. An eaves-dropper was expelled from the town in 1573; *ibid.* i, 24, 70, 155.

⁵⁶ The jury in 1573 expressed the opinion that thirty alehouses and inns were enough for Manchester; *ibid.* i, 153. In 1588 complaint was made of the number of alehouses and bakers in the town; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 127. It had been ordered in 1560 that no one should brew or sell unless he had 'two honest beds' for travellers; in which case he must hang out a hand as a sign. Those who had a larger number of beds were also to show 'a fair and commendable sign' for the benefit of strangers; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 60. Further regulations were made from time to time; no drink or food was to be sold, except to passengers, during time of divine service; drunken men were to be punished by a night in the dungeon; *ibid.* i, 151, 161, 185.

⁵⁷ Single women were not to be 'at their own hands' and bake, brew or otherwise trade for themselves; nor might they keep any house or chamber in the town; *ibid.* i, 241. 'Inmakes' and strangers were not to be received as lodgers unless they had appeared before the constables of the town and given an account of themselves: this was to prevent the settling of beggars and idle persons; *ibid.* i, 226.

⁵⁸ No one was to pay more than 4d. at a wedding dinner; *ibid.* i, 84. This order was frequently renewed.

⁵⁹ In 1569 the lord of the manor was requested to make 'a pair of stocks'; *ibid.* i, 126.

The dungeon was the old chapel on the bridge. It appears to have had an upper and a lower chamber; *ibid.* It remained in use until 1778, when on the bridge being widened it was removed. A cage, or temporary place of confinement, was also in use in 1590; *ibid.* ii, 47. The

cross, stocks, and cage are mentioned as standing near each other in the market place in 1600; *ibid.* ii, 163. A House of Correction existed in 1615; *ibid.* ii, 335. The Cucking-stool Pool is named in 1586, and the cuckstool was 'in great decay' in 1590; *ibid.* ii, 6, 47, 178. This instrument of punishment remained in use till 1775 or later. The pillory or gallows ordered in 1625 were in use in the Civil War; *ibid.* iii, 80, 93; iv, 64. Whipping was a punishment used for both men and women; *ibid.* ii, 333, 334.

⁶⁰ Two waits were appointed in 1563; *ibid.* i, 83. They were to 'do their duties in playing morning and evening together, according as others have been heretofore accustomed to do'; *ibid.* i, 115. There were four waits in all, and in 1588 and later it was found necessary to protect them from the competition of 'strange pipers and other minstrels' who came to play at weddings, &c.; *ibid.* ii, 29, 163, 164.

⁶¹ The butts were erected at different times in Marketstead Lane, and at Collyhurst, also at Alport and in Garret Lane; *ibid.* i, 55, 177, 196; iii, 142. Each burgess was in 1566 ordered to provide an 'able man' armed with bill, halberd or other weapon to attend the steward upon fair days; *ibid.* i, 100. This entry was marked out. There is an essay on Manchester Archery in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xviii, 61.

⁶² No one over twelve years of age was allowed to play 'giddy-gaddy or the cat's pallet'; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 205. Football in the streets was forbidden in 1608 because of the 'great disorder' it caused, and the charges incurred by the inhabitants in 'making and amending of their glass windows, broken yearly and spoiled by a company of lewd and disordered persons'; *ibid.* ii, 239. The word 'yearly' should be noticed.

⁶³ Stocks of firewood, gorse and 'kids,' or bundles of brushwood, were in 1590 ordered to be removed to a distance from each dwelling-house; *ibid.* ii, 50, 51; see also 83, 288. A dangerous fire led the jury in 1616 to order a lay for providing ladders, buckets, hooks, and ropes to be ready in case of any like casualty; *ibid.* ii, 308. In 1636 the watchmen were engaged to walk the town from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. in order to discover or prevent outbreaks of fire; *ibid.* iii, 248.

⁶⁴ The watchman of 1568 had to provide himself with a jack, a sallet, and a bill at least; *ibid.* i, 123. It was suspected in 1578 that the watchmen had been bribed by gamblers and other evil-doers, and the constables were exhorted to appoint none but 'honest, discreet and sober men . . . favourers to virtue and enemies to vice'; *ibid.* i, 195.

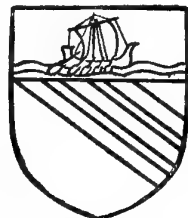
The night-watch for protection against fire and burglary was appointed in 1636; *ibid.* iii, 248.

were no longer allowed to wander about the streets ; nor were fierce dogs to go unmuzzled.⁶⁵ As time went on it became necessary to pay deputy constables to see to the watching of the streets,⁶⁶ and in the 18th century a voluntary association existed for police purposes.⁶⁷ More trifling matters occasionally amused the jury.⁶⁸

Thus without any great inconvenience or difficulty the government of the town was provided for by the manorial system⁶⁹ until the great increase of the population in the latter half of the 18th century made changes necessary. In 1792 a Police Act⁷⁰ was obtained for the better lighting, watching, and cleansing of the town ; a rate of 1s. 3d. in the pound upon the rent of houses met the expenses, and the authority was vested in commissioners, including the borough reeve and constables for the time being, the warden and fellows of the collegiate church, and all owners and occupiers of houses of £30 a year value who chose to qualify.⁷¹ Salford was joined with Manchester in this Act, but the meetings for the two townships were held separately. A special Act for the township of Manchester was obtained in 1790 for the better ad-

ministration of the poor relief.⁷² These Acts were followed by others for improving the water supply,⁷³ the streets and bridges,⁷⁴ and the administration of justice.⁷⁵ A town hall in King Street was built in 1822-5. By the Reform Act of 1832 Manchester was made a parliamentary borough,⁷⁶ and six years later the charter making it a municipal borough was granted.⁷⁷ A coat of arms was allowed in 1842.

The new borough included the townships of Manchester, Hulme, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Ardwick, Beswick, and Cheetham. After the purchase of Sir Oswald Mosley's rights as lord of the manor in 1846 the council was able to proceed unhampered in the improvement of the town, which became a city in 1853⁷⁸ and a county borough in 1888. The boundaries have several times been enlarged,⁷⁹ with corresponding additions to the



BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER. Gules three bendlets enhanced or, a chief argent therein on waves of the sea a ship under sail proper.

⁶⁵ Those persons who did not send their swine to Collyhurst in charge of the swineherd were ordered to keep them safely in their back premises ; *Ct. Leet. Rec.* i, 15. Pigsties were not to be placed near the street ; *ibid.* 50.

Mastiffs and great 'ban dogs' or bitches were not to go abroad unmuzzled ; *ibid.* 72, 241. This order was frequently renewed.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* iii, 266 (1638). An earlier payment is recorded in 1613 ; *Manch. Constables' Accts.* i, 9.

⁶⁷ A list of the 'Committee for the detection and prosecution of felons, and receivers of stolen or embezzled goods' is printed in the first Manchester Directory of 1772 ; see also Procter, *Bygone Manch.* 99.

⁶⁸ A find of twenty-two 'old Halfaced groats called "crossed groats"' was recorded in 1575 ; *Ct. Leet. Rec.* i, 171. A stray mare having remained in the pound a year and a day became the property of the lord ; three proclamations had been made ; *ibid.* i, 253.

⁶⁹ Dr. Aikin, writing about 1790, thought that Manchester's being an 'open town' was 'probably to its advantage' ; *Country round Manch.* 191. The reason was that there were no 'such regulations as are made in corporations, to favour freemen in exclusion to strangers' ; Ogden, *Description.*

⁷⁰ 32 Geo. III, cap. 69. An earlier Act (5 Geo. III, cap. 81) had been obtained for cleansing and lighting the streets.

An abstract of the contract of 1799 for lighting the town is given in the *Directory* for 1800 ; spermaceti and seal oils were to be used ; the lamps were to be lighted for seven months in the year, and twenty dark nights were reckoned in each month.

⁷¹ The Act was several times amended. In 1829 the commissioners for the two townships were definitely separated, and those for Manchester became a limited number elected by the different police districts. The following was the method of government immediately preceding incorporation : The borough reeve and two constables were elected at the court leet by a jury of the most influential inhabitants summoned by the deputy steward of the manor. The duties and precedence

of the borough reeve were similar to those of the mayor of a borough ; the constables took cognizance of the policing of the town, having a paid deputy who superintended the day police. The night force was under the rule of the police commissioners, who also superintended the fire police, hackney coaches, lighting and scavenging. The commissioners, 240 in all, were elected in varying number by the fourteen districts into which the town had been divided for watch purposes ; the borough reeve and two constables were added *ex officio*. The voters were occupiers of entire tenements rated at not less than £16 ; persons occupying tenements rated at £28, or owning premises of £150 yearly value, were eligible as commissioners. Eighty commissioners retired yearly. They were empowered to levy rates not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the pound. See Wheeler's *Manch.* 305-23.

⁷² 30 Geo. III, cap. 81.

⁷³ The waterworks company obtained an Act in 1809 (49 Geo. III, cap. 192) for supplying Manchester and Salford. The powers were enlarged in 1813 and several times subsequently.

⁷⁴ This work had been begun in 1777 under an Act for widening several streets in the centre of the town and opening new streets ; 16 Geo. III, cap. 63. The highways were regulated by an Act of 1819 (59 Geo. III, cap. 22), each township being thereby made responsible for its own roads.

⁷⁵ In 1813 a paid stipendiary magistrate was appointed under a local Act (53 Geo. III, cap. 72), William David Evans, afterwards knighted, being the first.

A court of requests, for the recovery of small debts, was established in 1808 ; 48 Geo. III, cap. 43.

⁷⁶ The town had returned members to the Parliaments of 1654 and 1656.

The Parliamentary borough of 1832 included not only the township of Manchester but the adjoining ones of Harpurhey, Newton, Bradford, Beswick, Ardwick, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme, and Cheetham. Of these the first three were not included in the municipal borough of 1838. Two members were allowed by the Act, and the first were Mark Philips and Charles Poulett Thomson, elected

13 and 14 Dec. 1832 ; both belonged to the Liberal or reforming party.

A third representative was allowed by the Act of 1867, and at the ensuing election (17 Nov. 1868) a Conservative and two Liberals were returned. Under the Redistribution Act of 1884 the boundaries were enlarged, but the area was divided into six constituencies, returning one member each, and called North-west, North, North-east, East, South, and South-west Manchester. At the election on 26 Nov. 1885 five Conservatives (including Mr. A. J. Balfour) and one Liberal were returned.

⁷⁷ The charter is dated 23 Oct. 1838. For some time there was a dispute as to its legality. The borough was divided into fifteen wards, of which New Cross, St. Michael's, Collegiate Church, St. Clement's, Exchange, Oxford, St. James's, St. John's and St. Ann's were in the township of Manchester ; All Saints' and St. Luke's in Chorlton ; St. George's and Medlock Street in Hulme ; Ardwick ward included both Ardwick and Beswick, and Cheetham coincided with the township of that name. Each ward had an alderman and three councillors, except New Cross, which had a double representation.

The police force was handed over to the corporation in 1842, and in the following year the commissioners' powers were transferred to it ; 6 & 7 Vict. cap. 17.

⁷⁸ By Letters Patent 29 Mar. 1853.

⁷⁹ No change was made between 1838 and 1885, in which year Bradford, Harpurhey, and Rusholme were added to the municipality by the City Extension Act, 1885. In 1890 Blackley, Moston, Crumpsall, Clayton, Kirkmanshulme, Newton Heath, Openshaw and part of Gorton were included ; City of Manchester Order 1890. Lastly, in 1904, Moss Side, Withington, Chorlton with Hardy, Burnage and Didsbury were added.

In 1896 the townships then in the borough were consolidated into three—Manchester, North Manchester, and South Manchester—the old township boundaries being obliterated. The first was the old township of Manchester, the second was formed of the old townships of Beswick, Bradford, Clayton, Kirkmanshulme, Newton Heath, Harpurhey, Blackley, Moston, Crumpsall and Cheetham.

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number of councillors, there being at present thirty wards with thirty-one aldermen and ninety-three councillors.⁸⁰ The mayor was entitled Lord Mayor in 1893. The area governed measures 19,893 acres, nearly two-thirds that of the ancient parish.

The lord's mills had been secured to the grammar school by its founder in 1515,⁸¹ and though the lord of the manor himself tried to break through the monopoly⁸² it was maintained until 1758, when an Act of Parliament was passed allowing free corn milling.⁸³ The malt-grinding monopoly was retained, but the charge was limited to 1s. per load of six bushels; a sum which, owing to the rise in wages, eventually caused the privilege to be a loss to the school.⁸⁴ The tax upon grinding, though small, caused brewers to settle in Salford, Cheetham, and other adjacent townships outside the lordship of Manchester.⁸⁵

The regulation of the markets and the profits of the tolls remained with the lord of the manor until the sale to the corporation. Though Sir Oswald Mosley built an exchange in 1729 with the design, in part, of providing better accommodation for traders, the markets continued in the open spaces accustomed until 1780,⁸⁷ when a determined effort was made by two merchants, Thomas Chadwick and

Holland Ackers, to overthrow the lord's monopoly. They purchased Pool Court and Hyde Park, collections of poor and old cottages to the south-east of the exchange, and after clearing and preparing the ground, erected and opened a market there, which was at once utilized by the butchers. The lord of the manor, Sir John Parker Mosley, brought a suit, won it, and then compromised the matter with the projectors, as he desired to study the interests of the town.⁸⁸ The friction about the markets and other matters⁸⁹ which could only be dealt with satisfactorily by the inhabitants was the reason why Sir Oswald Mosley desired to sell his rights.⁹⁰ A Market Act obtained by the corporation in 1846 is considered to have abolished the old manorial markets,⁹¹ though there have been attempts to enforce the ancient rights. In 1883 it was decided that the corporation must not charge tolls on goods sold, in addition to rent for stallage.⁹² New market buildings have been erected,⁹³ a foreign animals wharf has been established at Old Trafford, and abattoirs in Water Street and other parts of the city.

A new town hall was begun in 1868 and opened in 1877; that of 1822 is now used for the reference library.

The gas,⁹⁴ water,⁹⁵ and electricity supplies are in

ham; the third, of the old townships of Ardwick, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme, Rusholme (including parts of Moss Side and Withington), Openshaw and West Gorton. Two of these townships were modern, created in 1894, Clayton having been the western part of Droylsden and West Gorton of Gorton.

⁸⁰ The present wards are: Collegiate Church, from the church north-eastwards and south to Lever Street and Piccadilly; Exchange, south of the former, including the old market-place but not the Exchange building; New Cross, between Oldham Road and the Medlock, including the eastern part of Ancoats; St. Michael's, between Oldham Road and the Ark; St. Clement's, between Piccadilly and Great Ancoats; Oxford, touching the Medlock, and including Gaythorn; St. James's, including the Town Hall, Infirmary and Central Station; St. Ann's, including the church of that name, the Free Library and Exchange building; St. John's, the corner between the Irwell and Medlock. The above nine are all within the township of Manchester, part of which (Collyhurst) is included with the old township of Harpurhey to form the Harpurhey Ward. Medlock Street and St. George's Wards are the east and west portions of Hulme; St. Luke's and All Saints' of Chorlton-upon-Medlock. Ardwick coincides with the former township; Bradford includes Beswick, Bradford and Clayton; Chorlton with Hardy, Withington, and Didsbury are formed from the townships so named and Burnage, with certain adjustments of boundaries; Moss Side East and West are the divisions of Moss Side; Openshaw and Rusholme coincide with those townships; Longsight is formed from Kirkmanshulme and part of West Gorton, the rest of the latter township being St. Mark's Ward; Newton Heath and Miles Platting are the east and west portions of Newton; Blackley and Moston includes those townships and part of Prestwich (added in 1903); Crumpsall and Cheetham coincide with the old townships.

Each ward has an alderman and three

councillors, except New Cross, which has six councillors. There is also an alderman not attached to any particular ward.

⁸¹ Hibbert-Ware, *Manch. Foundations*, iii, 8, &c.

⁸² Mosley, *Fam. Mem.* 43; the feoffees of the school prosecuted Sir Oswald Mosley in 1732 for having erected a malt mill in Hanging Ditch, and won their case. See Axon, *Annals*, 82; Hibbert-Ware, op. cit. 35-42, where particulars of many suits may be seen.

⁸³ 32 Geo. II, cap. 61.

⁸⁴ In 1783 the three mills were employed thus: The upper one, by Scotland Bridge, used for grinding malt; the central one, let as a corn mill; the lower one, near the college, let as a frieze and fulling mill, with a snuff manufactory attached; Ogden, *Description*.

⁸⁵ There was formerly (1766 onwards) a windmill in Deansgate, Windmill Street denoting its position; Procter, *Manch. Streets*, 131.

⁸⁷ See Ogden's *Description*.

⁸⁸ Mosley, *Fam. Mem.* 60-63; Axon, *Annals*; *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 1276. The market was discontinued in 1803.

⁸⁹ In 1790 and 1791 the lord of the manor brought actions to establish his claim to a Saturday market for flour, oatmeal, &c.; Axon, *Manch. Annals*, 117-118.

In 1806 he sought to compel two persons to undertake the office of constable; they pleaded that they had obtained the conviction of someone for a capital offence—such offences were then very numerous—and judgement was given in their favour. Such certificates as they exhibited were called 'Tyburn tickets'; *ibid.* 136.

⁹⁰ Mosley, *Fam. Mem.* 77.

⁹¹ 9 & 10 Vict. cap. 219 and 10 Vict. cap. 14. 'Butchers and fishmongers were empowered to sell in their private shops upon taking out an annual licence from the corporation; and by the schedules to the Act the maximum rates of tolls, stallage, and rent to be paid in respect of

goods sold in the market and for space occupied therein were definitely fixed'; Axon, *Annals*. It was afterwards held that the Act had created an entirely new market; *ibid.* 391. ⁹² *Ibid.* 398.

⁹³ Smithfield Market, Shudehill, built in 1822, was covered over in 1854. A wholesale fish and game market was opened in 1873. Knott Mill Market, on the old fair ground, was begun in 1877. For a notice of the older market-places see Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 389; also *Manch. and Salford Official Handbook*.

⁹⁴ The lighting of the town by oil lamps was not always satisfactory; see Aikin, *Country round Manch.* 192. The commissioners of police, it is stated, first established gas works in Water Street, near St. Mary's Church in 1817, and soon afterwards built additional works in St. George's Road (Rochdale Road); Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* (1825), ii, 155. Gas Acts were passed in 1824, 1830, &c.; 5 Geo. IV, cap. 133; 9 Geo. IV, cap. 117. The works have thus always been in the hands of the town authorities.

⁹⁵ The water supply, until a century ago, was derived from wells, the rivers, and the conduit. In 1816 there was only one draw well, and that was kept locked except when in use; two springs in Castle Field had the best reputation for their water; next came the water from a pump in College Yard. Ordinary dwelling-houses had cisterns for rain water; Aston, *Manch.* 3, 4.

A company was formed in 1809 to supply Manchester and Salford. It purchased the lord of the manor's rights and formed a reservoir at Beswick, and in 1826 two others at Gorton and Audenshaw. Stone pipes were used at first but about 1817 iron pipes replaced them; *ibid.* Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 155. Acts were obtained for further powers in 1813, 1816, &c. In 1847 the corporation obtained power to supply the borough with water, and in 1853 the old company was dissolved. The great Woodhead reservoirs were then constructed; Bateman, *Manch. Waterworks*.

the hands of the corporation, which also provides hydraulic power. The great scheme by which water is brought from Thirlmere, 96 miles distant, was started in 1890; the first instalment of 10,000,000 gallons daily was opened in 1894; the second in 1904, and three more, each of the same quantity, may be added as needed.⁹⁶

A commission of the peace and separate quarter sessions were granted in 1839. The police force and fire brigade, as in other cities, are in charge of the corporation.

The Lord Mayor's charities have an income of over £3,500 and from those under the control of the council another £300 is distributed annually.

Street improvements, begun a century before the charter, have made continual progress. The sewerage of the district has been attended to, and for sewage disposal there are works on the Irlam and Chat Moss estates producing 4,000 tons of concentrated manure annually. The water-carried sewage is dealt with in bacterial beds at Davyhulme. Baths and washhouses have been provided, and the Monsall Fever Hospital in Newton. Two cemeteries, at Chorlton with Hardy and adjoining Philips Park, Newton, are managed by the corporation.

An elaborate and far-extending electric tramway system has been established.⁹⁷ The ship canal has

received the support of the council from the beginning, and is now subsidized and partly controlled by it.

Numerous parks and recreation grounds have been opened, Heaton Park, 660 acres, purchased in 1902, being a magnificent addition to them.

Libraries,⁹⁸ museums,⁹⁹ art gallery,¹⁰⁰ schools of art and technology^{100a} have been liberally provided; the education committee has secondary schools as well as elementary ones under its charge; and Victoria University has been actively encouraged. A school board was established in 1870. The local acts and by-laws to 1898 have been printed; they fill six volumes.

ALPORT, an ancient park of the lords of Manchester,¹⁰¹ was in 1430-6 given by Sir Reginald West, Lord La Warre, to John Huntington, warden of the collegiate church,¹⁰² and by the latter's trustees was after a long interval assigned to the support of a chantry priest.¹⁰³ On the confiscation of the college and chantry estates the Crown granted the land to Edward, Earl of Derby,¹⁰⁴ and it was sold in 1599 to the Mosleys.¹⁰⁵

ANCOATS was considered a hamlet in 1320.¹⁰⁶ Robert Grelley about 1200 granted two oxgangs of his demesne to Ralph de Ancoats, to be held by a rent of 6s. 8d. yearly.¹⁰⁷ Afterwards it was divided; one half was held by the Byrons of Clayton,¹⁰⁸ and was sold to Oswald Mosley at the beginning of the

⁹⁶ The area now supplied by the corporation includes the old parishes of Manchester (except one or two townships), Eccles, Flixton, and part of Prestwich. Thirlmere water may also be supplied to Wigan, Chorley, Preston, and Lancaster.

⁹⁷ The first tramways were opened in 1877.

⁹⁸ The first free library was opened in 1852 in a building previously known as the Hall of Science, Campfield, erected in 1839. The reference department was transferred to the old town hall in King Street in 1878. There are in Manchester branch libraries in Deansgate, opened 1882; Ancoats, 1857; and Livesey Street, 1860; also a reading-room at Queen's Park, 1887. A *History* of the libraries by W. R. Credland was issued in 1899. A quarterly *Record* is published.

⁹⁹ There is a municipal museum at Queen's Park, Collyhurst, opened in 1884. The Manchester Museum at the University receives an annual grant from the corporation.

¹⁰⁰ The building and contents of the Royal Manchester Institution were in 1881 acquired by the corporation in trust for the public; there is a permanent collection of pictures and works of art, and yearly exhibitions also are held.

^{100a} The school of technology was begun in 1895 and opened in 1902.

¹⁰¹ In 1282 a 'small park' called Aldeparc and Litheak was valued at 33s. 4d. a year for herbage and pannage; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 244. In 1322 there were at Alport 30 acres of heath, worth 30s. a year; 2 acres of meadow and 20 acres of pasture, worth 13s. 4d.; the wood there, a mile in circumference, might be made pasturage at the lord's will, and was worth only 6s. 8d. a year in pannage, honey, cyries of hawks, &c., but the gross value of the timber was £300; *Mamecestre*, ii, 363, 367, 368.

There were timber trees in Alport Park in 1597; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 382.

¹⁰² In 1430 Lord La Warre granted

Over Alport to Master John Huntington and Thomas Phillip at a rent of 30s., increasing to 40s.; Hulme D. no. 97. Six years later he and the feoffees granted Nether Alport to Huntington; *ibid.* no. 80. A new feoffment of both parcels was made by Huntington's trustees in 1463; *ibid.* no. 85, 86. In 1473 Nicholas Raval, chaplain, held the pasture called Over Alport at a rent of £2; and the warden of the church held the park called Nether Alport at a rent of £2 13s. 4d.; *Mamecestre*, iii, 484.

¹⁰³ See the account of St. James's chantry.

¹⁰⁴ Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. 11. The family had previously held lands at Alport of Lord La Warre; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, 68. Henry, Earl of Derby, lived at Alport Lodge in 1579; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 75.

¹⁰⁵ It appears that William, Earl of Derby, in 1599 granted to Sir Randle Brereton for a term of 2,000 years the lodge in Alport Park, the park itself, or impaled land, and the remainder of his estate there. The lands were in the same year transferred to Thomas Ireland of Gray's Inn, and by him to Edward Mosley of the same inn, Adam Smith, and Oswald Mosley of Manchester. The joint purchase was afterwards divided, for Oswald Mosley's son Samuel in 1626 sold his portion to George Tipping; deeds copied by J. Harland. Another portion was by Oswald's will held by Rowland Mosley; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 129.

Rowland, the son of Sir Nicholas Mosley, lord of Manchester, perhaps acquired his brother Edward's share, for he died in 1617 seised of Alport Lodge, with land, meadow, and pasture in Alport Park, held of the king by the twentieth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 66, 69. Edward Mosley, a successful lawyer, attorney-general for the duchy, was made a knight in 1614, and purchased the manor of Rolleston in Staffordshire; he died in 1638, and left his estates to Rowland's son Sir Edward; Mosley, *Fam. Mem.* 13, 14.

Adam Smith, the other purchaser, was in 1600 ordered to make a ditch along the nearer Alport field; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 156.

In 1620 the jury found that John Gilliam had purchased lands at Alport of Thomas Owen; *ibid.* iii, 23.

Robert Neild of Manchester, attorney, whose chief estate was at Warrington, held lands in Deansgate and Alport in Manchester at his death in 1631. He left four infant daughters as co-heiresses—Anne, Mary, Ellen, and Katherine; *ibid.* iii, 179; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, 29.

¹⁰⁶ *Mamecestre*, ii, 371. It has never been a separate township.

¹⁰⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 56; the name is spelt Einecote. The charter giving 'the whole land of Ancoats,' with common of pasture and other easements of the vill of Manchester, and right of way beyond Staniford to Green Lane, is copied in the Black Book of Clayton (Byron Chartul.) no. 79/237. A John de Ancoats occurs before 1182; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 219. Ralph de 'Hanekotes' was living in 1242; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 153. John de Ancoats, son of Robert de Manchester, also is named; Booker, *Birch*, 186.

Most of the deeds referred to will be found in Harland's account of Ancoats in *Manch. Coll.* i, 69.

¹⁰⁸ The Byron lands seem to have been derived partly from the Chadderton family, and partly from the Ancoats family. In the Byron Chartulary referred to are grants from Henry de Ancoats to Robert son of Simon de Manchester (no. 87/242), to Alexander the Dyer of Manchester (no. 14/313), to Geoffrey de Chadderton and Joan his wife (no. 26/315), to Ellen his sister with remainder to Geoffrey and Joan (no. 30/243), and to Henry de Trafford (no. 31/245); these are dated between 1295 and 1305. Adam son of Richard, the son-in-law of Roger de Manchester, gave half of Broad Green to Geoffrey de Chadderton and Joan (no. 25/314), while

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17th century, while the other half was held by the Traffords,¹⁰⁹ and sold about 1610 to a Kenyon.¹¹⁰

Anthony Mosley, father of the purchaser of Ancoats, was the younger brother of Sir Nicholas, and associated with him in the cloth business, looking after the Manchester trade when the other removed to London. He died in 1607, and is commemorated by a monumental brass in the cathedral.¹¹¹ Oswald, his son and heir, the first Mosley of Ancoats, died in 1630; he also has a brass in the cathedral.¹¹² His heir, his eldest son Nicholas, was still under age, but came into court in 1633 to do his suit and service to the lord of the manor.¹¹³ He took the king's side during the Civil War, deserting Manchester for the time. His lands being thereupon sequestered by the Parliament he compounded in 1646 on a fine of £120, his estate in Ancoats, Clayden, and Beswick being of the clear annual value of £60; he had taken the National Covenant and the Negative oath.¹¹⁴ He took a conspicuous part in the Manchester rejoicings at the Restoration,¹¹⁵ but though an Episcopalian and a justice of the peace he did not join in the subsequent persecution of the Nonconformists.¹¹⁶ He had three sons; from Nicholas, the youngest, the present Sir Oswald Mosley descends.

Sir Edward Mosley, who died in 1665, had directed that £7,000 should be invested in land for the benefit of his cousin Nicholas; but this had not been done in 1672, when Nicholas died, leaving his eldest son Oswald as heir. A division of Sir Edward's estates being agreed upon, Oswald received in lieu of the

£7,000 the reversion of the manors of Rolleston and Manchester, and in 1695, on succeeding to the former on the death of Sir Edward's widow, he went to reside there, and died in 1726.¹¹⁷ His son and heir, Oswald, was created a baronet in 1720, and in 1734, on the death of Lady Bland, succeeded to the lordship of Manchester. This involved him in many disputes. In 1693, acting for Lady Bland, he had claimed a duty of 2*d.* per pack on all goods called Manchester wares, but was defeated; and a later claim to set up a malt mill was defeated by the feoffees of the grammar school.¹¹⁸ His eldest son Sir Oswald succeeded in 1751, and wished to sell the manor of Manchester, but was unable to do so owing to a settlement he had made.¹¹⁹ On his death in 1757 the manor, with Ancoats, passed to his brother John, a clergyman of eccentric habits, who died unmarried in 1779, when the baronetcy expired.¹²⁰

In accordance with the dispositions made by the last Sir Oswald the estates then went to a second cousin, John Parker Mosley, created a baronet in 1781. He was the youngest son of Nicholas Mosley, a woollen draper of Manchester, who was son of Nicholas Mosley, an apothecary in London, already mentioned as the youngest son of Nicholas Mosley of Ancoats. The new lord of Manchester, Ancoats, and Rolleston had been established as a hatter in Manchester, but a passion for cockfighting and other dissipations almost ruined him. Steadied by his danger he entered on a new course of life and prospered. He was about forty-seven when he succeeded to the

Robert son of Simon de Manchester gave all his land in Ancoats to Henry son of Henry de Trafford (no. 27/244), and Robert son of Robert son of Simon de Manchester made a grant to Alexander the Dyer (no. 82/312). Geoffrey and Joan received other land from Thomas son of Geoffrey son of Simon Cocks of Manchester in 1305 (no. 28/216), and in 1317 Geoffrey de Chadderton of Chadderton granted all his land in Ancoats and Manchester to his son Richard (no. 4/317). This Richard was tenant in 1320, but his rent was only 9*d.*; *Mamecestre*, ii, 278. The lord of Ancoats had at that time common of turbary in Openshaw; *ibid.* ii, 291.

It does not appear how this portion came to the Byrons, but in 1331 Henry son of Robert de Ancoats leased all his hereditary holding to Sir Richard de Byron, and in the following year sold it outright, together with the reversion of the dower lands held by his mother Agnes; Byron Chartul. no. 3/238, no. 4/239.

In 1473 John Byron held a moiety of two messuages and two oxgangs in Ancoats in socage by a rent of 3*s.* 4*d.*—a moiety of the rent of 1212—and was bound to grind his corn at the Manchester mill; *Mamecestre*, iii, 482.

Thomas de Hollinworth the elder seems to have been a Byron tenant in 1405, when he made a grant to Hugh his son; Hugh made a feoffment of his estate in Ancoats in 1433; Byron Chartul. no. 3/318, 22/319.

¹⁰⁹ Some grants to the Traffords have been mentioned in the preceding note. Henry de Trafford in 1320 had land in Ancoats, joined with his holding of five oxgangs in Chorlton; its separate rent appears to have been 9*d.*; *Mamecestre*, ii, 278. He and Richard de Chadderton

were bound to grind at the mill of Manchester.

In 1373 Sir Henry de Trafford granted in fee to John son of Nicholas de Trafford all the lands, &c., which John then held for life; and a release was given in 1402; De Trafford D. no. 84, 85.

In 1473 Bartin Trafford held messuages, apparently in Ancoats, by a service of 3*s.* 4*d.*; *Mamecestre*, iii, 482.

¹¹⁰ It was found in October 1610 that Ralph Kenyon had purchased of Sir Edward Trafford a messuage within the town of Manchester called The Ancoats, for which an annual service of 3*s.* 4*d.* was due to the lord; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 256. The purchaser was still living at Ancoats in 1631; *ibid.* iii, 180.

¹¹¹ There is an account of the Mosleys of Ancoats in *Mosley Memoranda* (Chet. Soc. New Ser.). For Anthony see also Mosley, *Fam. Mem.* 22, 23; and *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 225, where an abstract of his will is given. He several times acted as a constable of the borough. For the Mosley brasses see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xi, 82.

¹¹² Mosley, *op. cit.* 25. He purchased Ancoats from Sir John Byron in 1609; *Mosley Mem.* 16. He acquired lands in Cheshire through his marriage with Anne daughter and co-heir of Ralph Lowe of Mile End near Stockport. A rental of Ancoats in 1608 shows a total of £39 16*s.* 6*d.* Adam Smith and John Ashton appear to have had an interest in a fourth part of the fields, which measured 48 acres. The field-names included the Hollin Wood, the Eyes, the Banks, &c. Other surveys, &c., will be found *op. cit.* 31, &c.

Oswald Mosley was steward of the Court Leet from 1613 until 1618; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 278, &c. The inquisitions taken after his death describe his

estate as a messuage called Ancoats, held of the lord of Manchester in socage by a rent of 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly; a capital messuage in Millgate, held of the same by a rent of 3*s.* 1*d.*; two messuages in Clayden; also two in Beswick, lately belonging to Beswick's chantry. Nicholas was his son and heir. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, 27; xxviii, 83.

¹¹³ *Manch. Ct. Leet. Rec.* iii, 197. He was borough reeve in 1661–2; *ibid.* iv, 327.

¹¹⁴ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 199, 200; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 16.

¹¹⁵ At the Coronation rejoicings in 1661 Nicholas Mosley, 'a sufferer for his late Majesty,' as captain of the auxiliaries raised in the town marched into the field with his company, numbering above 220 men, 'most of them being the better sort of this place, and bearing their own arms, in great gallantry and rich scarfs'; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iv, 282. He had in 1653 published *Psychosophia*; *ibid.* note. In 1664 a pedigree was recorded by him; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 213. There is a notice of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹¹⁶ Mosley, *Fam. Mem.* 39.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.* 40, 41. A number of references to disputes between Oswald Mosley and the Blands will be found in *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 94, &c.

¹¹⁸ *Family Mem.* 41–9. Here is recorded a tradition that the Young Pretender had early in 1745 stayed incognito at Ancoats, visiting Manchester every day in order to see Jacobite sympathizers and arrange for the invasion.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.* 49–50. The would-be purchaser of Manchester was Mr. Egerton of Tatton.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.* 51–4; many examples of his peculiarities are narrated.

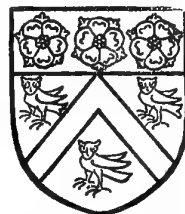
estates, and was speedily involved in the disputes as to the markets already described, but established his right. In 1786 he was High Sheriff of Lancashire, and on this occasion was accompanied by his seat at Ancoats by an immense retinue of his friends and neighbours. After this, however, the house was deserted, its owner returning to Staffordshire,¹²¹ and it was sold to George Murray.

Ancoats Hall is described by Aikin in 1795 as 'a very ancient building of wood and plaster, but in some parts rebuilt in brick and stone.' It stood at the end of Ancoats Lane (now Great Ancoats Street) facing north-west, and at the back of the house the grounds sloped down to the banks of the River Medlock in a series of terraces, from which there was a lovely view over green well-wooded country. The house was of two stories with attics, and the front consisted of three gables with a square tower in the centre, constructed also of timber and plaster, and with a hipped roof. Aikin further remarks that it was the back part of the house that was chiefly rebuilt, but some rebuilding of the west wing had been done before the end of the 18th century. Britton, writing in 1807, speaks of Ancoats Hall as a venerable house, the oldest part of which consisted of timber and plaster, 'the first, disposed of various figures, forms a sort of skeleton, and the latter is employed to fill up the interstices. The upper stories overhang the ground floor, and the great windows project before the face of the building.' The house was built early in the 17th century by Oswald Mosley,^{121a} and it stood till the beginning of the last century, when it

was taken down in or about 1827 by its then owner, Mr. George Murray, and the present structure erected. It is a rather interesting brick building of an early type of 19th-century Gothic, and since 1877 has been used as an art museum. In 1895 it became the head quarters of a university settlement, which was amalgamated with the museum in 1901. The hall now stands in squalid surroundings, and the gardens at the back, which existed for many years after the rebuilding of the house, have entirely disappeared.

The Mosley leases for 9,999 years were a peculiarity of the district.¹²²

With Ancoats was connected the family of Oldham,¹²³ from which sprang Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who as founder of the grammar school is justly considered one of Manchester's chief benefactors. He was educated at Oxford, graduating also at Cambridge,¹²⁴ and became chaplain to Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII, receiving numerous dignities and benefices and being made Bishop of Exeter in 1504. He died on 15 June 1519, and was buried in the chantry chapel he had built for himself in Exeter Cathedral.¹²⁵ A pedigree was recorded in 1664, at which time one branch of the family had an estate in Crumpsall.¹²⁶



OLDHAM. Sable a chevron or between three owls argent, on a chief of the second as many roses gules.

¹²¹ *Fam. Mem.* 54-75. The heir was, as previously stated, his grandson Sir Oswald Mosley, the compiler of the *Memoirs* cited, who sold the manor of Manchester to the corporation. His father Oswald, eldest son of Sir John Parker Mosley, purchased Bolesworth Castle in Cheshire in 1785, where he died in 1789.

^{121a} Axon, *Mosley Mem.* 31.

¹²² *N. and Q.* (Ser. 5), v. 138.

¹²³ Among the grammar school deeds are the following concerning the family:—

1428, Feoffment by John Oldham of Manchester of a burgage in the Millgate, received from William the Goldsmith of Manchester.

1462, Purchase of various messuages and lands in Ancoats by Roger Oldham from William son and heir of John Dean; Alice the widow, and Roger (chaplain) and Henry, the other sons of John Dean, released their right, as did John son of John Talbot, esq.

1471, John son and heir of Henry Chadkirk sold a burgage in Millgate to Roger Oldham (endorsed, 'Usher's house').

1472, Roger Oldham having died intestate, administration was granted to Ellen his widow, Peter and Bernard his sons. (Ellen was no doubt a second wife, for the obits to be kept by the appointment of Bishop Oldham included those of Roger Oldham and Margery his wife).

1473, William Dean released to James, son and heir of Roger Oldham, all his right in the Ancoats estate; in 1477 he gave a similar release to the widow Ellen. (In the rental of 1473 a burgage in Manchester was held by 'the heir of Roger Oldham'; *Mamecestre*, iii, 490.)

1475, James Oldham granted all the lands in Ancoats to his brother Hugh, who at that time was living at Durham. (From all the circumstances it is clear that this was the future bishop and benefactor. The Bishop of Durham at that time was Lawrence Booth, of the Barton family, and Hugh would probably be one of his clerks or chaplains.)

1494, Lease of a walk mill and the Walker's croft near Millgate in Manchester from Lord and Lady La Warre to Hugh Oldham, clerk; also a field called the Heath, in the occupation of John Bradford.

1495, Giles Hulton of Manchester released to Hugh Oldham, clerk, a parcel of land on the east side of the Irk, adjoining the Hopcroft (which he had received on lease in 1487).

1505, William Oldham, clerk, granted to Adam Oldham all his lands in Lancashire.

1514, Bernard Oldham, archdeacon of Cornwall, made a feoffment of his lands in Manchester and Ancoats for the fulfilment of his will. (He was no doubt trustee of his brother the bishop, and in the following year the lands were granted to the school then founded).

The estate, a third part of Ancoats, has proved a most valuable portion of the endowment. A partition of the land was made early in the 17th century; Axon, *Mosley Mem.* 31.

¹²⁴ In 1493 the university allowed five years in arts and four in civil and canon law at Oxford to suffice for Mr. Hugh Oldham's entry in laws at Cambridge; *Grace Bk. B.* (Luard Mem.), 54, 55.

¹²⁵ Hugh Oldham's first known prefer-

ment was a canonry at St. Paul's in 1475; Le Neve, *Fasts*, ii, 418. Many others followed. In addition to Manchester school he was a great benefactor to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and desired to be buried there in case he should die at a distance from Exeter. His will (19 Ayloff) is chiefly concerned with the endowment of his chantry and other religious and charitable bequests; among others he wished his obit to be kept at Durham College in Oxford and at the college church of Manchester, where the warden or his deputy was to receive 3s. 4d., each vicar 12d., each priest and clerk of the church 8d., and each chorister 4d.

Bernard Oldham, his brother, was made Archdeacon of Cornwall in 1509; Le Neve, op. cit. i, 399. In his will (P.C.C., 24 Hodder) he styles himself not archdeacon but 'Treasurer and canon residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Exeter.' He names his brother 'my lord and brother' Hugh, Bishop of Exeter. Several kinsmen are named, but only the bishop was an Oldham. He does not refer to any landed estate; note by Mr. E. Axon.

Biographies of the bishop may be seen in Wood's *Athenae*; Cooper, *Athenae Cantab.* i, 21; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Hibbert-Ware, *Manch. Foundations*, iii, 3-7, where there is a refutation of the statement that he died excommunicate.

¹²⁶ Dugdale, *Viii.* 224; it gives the generations thus:—Adam —s. Robert (aged 80 in 1664) —s. Adam (d. 1652) —s. Robert (aged 29) —s. Adam (aged 3). Probably descended from this family was Charles James Oldham of Brighton, who in 1907 left the grammar school £10,000, only because of his kinship with the founder.

In a preceding note will be found men-

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Edmund Entwisle of Entwisle, who died in 1544, had some land in Ancoats.¹²⁷

GARRETT was formerly the seat of a branch of the Trafford family,¹²⁸ and was sold in 1595 to Oswald Mosley, a younger brother of Sir Nicholas and Anthony.¹²⁹ His son Samuel sold it, but it can be traced in the records down to 1683.¹³⁰ Soon afterwards it was acquired by the Minshulls of Chorlton, and again sold in 1775. A curious story is told of the place.¹³¹

Garrett Hall stood on the north bank of the River Medlock close to where it is joined by Shooter's Brook. The house was a black and white timber mansion on a stone base, said to have been similar in style to Hulme Hall, and built on four sides of a quadrangle. The principal front faced south towards the Medlock, which here flowed in a series of curves through a large meadow, and is described as 'extremely picturesque with numerous gables and tall

chimneys.' The house, whose position was originally one of defence at the junction of two streams, was surrounded by a park through which Shooter's Brook ran on the north side. It appears to have fallen into decay and to have been let in tenements before the end of the 18th century, but is said to have been standing entire in 1824. One wing was in existence forty years later, and a fragment of the house which could till recently be seen at the back of the north side of Granby Row was not demolished till May 1910. Long before the hall disappeared it was closed in by other buildings, and all traces of the park and original surroundings had long been lost.¹³²

CLAYDEN appears to represent the four oxgangs of demesne land bestowed about 1160 on Wulfric de Manchester by Albert Grelley senior, at a rent of 5s.¹³³ In later times it was held by the same rent by a family surnamed Clayden, perhaps descendants of Wulfric.¹³⁴ A portion was owned by the Hopwoods

tion of an Adam Oldham living in 1505; he was probably the heir of James Oldham, eldest brother of the bishop. Robert and Hugh Oldham are frequently mentioned in the *Ct. Leet. Rec.* of 1552 and later; Robert died in 1578 or 1579, leaving a son Adam, of full age (*ibid.* i, 204), no doubt the Adam who heads the recorded pedigree, in which his kinship to the bishop is asserted. He died 22 June 1588, holding a messuage, &c., in Manchester of the queen by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; he left a son and heir Robert, aged four years, and daughters named Elizabeth, Cecily, Ellen, and Margaret; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, 31. His will, proved in July 1588, mentions his 'brothers' John and Francis Wirrall, Robert and Hugh Oldham, cousins Robert, Edmund, Roger, and Hugh Oldham, sister Elizabeth Oldham, and mothers-in-law Isabel Oldham and Elizabeth Wirrall (the former would be his step-mother); see *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 222.

¹²⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, 30; the tenure is not stated. It was held with lands in Chorlton and Ardwick.

¹²⁸ Garrett appears always to have been closely connected with Chorlton-upon-Medlock, as will be seen in the account of Robert and John Grelley's estate in the latter township.

Sir Henry de Trafford, after purchasing the estate just named, appears to have granted part at least to a younger son Thomas; the gift of Gatecote field in 1373 has been preserved; Ct. of Wards and Liveries, box 146D/8; the seal of the grantor shows three bendlets.

Thomas died in 1410 holding lands in Chorlton, probably including Garrett; and leaving a son and heir John, whose wardship and marriage were granted to Sir Ralph de Staveley, in the mistaken belief that the lands were held of the king; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 96, 97. Margery, the mother of the heir, was living.

John died in 1412 being only twelve years of age, and his heir was his brother Henry. Henry likewise dying young, another brother, Thomas, became the heir. The estate was (in part at least) six messuages, 100 acres of land, &c., in Chorlton; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 16; see also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 27, 34. Thomas proved his age in 1433; he was born in 1408; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* ii, 37. The descent Thomas—s. Thomas—s. Henry (living 1461) is given

in Ct. of Wards and Liveries, box 13A/FD10.

Ellen widow of John Trafford of Ancoats in 1418 granted to Anne wife of Sir John Ashton and to Ralph Ashton all her lands in Lancashire; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 161, no. 2.

Henry, as son and heir of Thomas Trafford, held the estate in 1473; it included Eleyfield, Dogfield, and Gatecote field, held by the ancient rents of 4s. and 2s.; *Mamecestre*, iii, 482; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 109.

The family were related to Bishop Oldham, as may be inferred from the direction in the foundation deeds of his grammar school that the souls of Henry Trafford and Thomasine his wife, George Trafford of the Garrett and Margaret his wife, were to be prayed for after the founder and his relatives.

George Trafford of the Garrett (living 1525, dead in 1542) married in or before 1509 Margaret daughter of Ralph Hulme, and had a son Ralph, who died about the end of 1555, leaving five sisters as co-heirs: (1) Jane, represented (probably by purchase) by Gilbert Gerard, afterwards Master of the Rolls; (2) Isabel wife of Thomas Legh of High Legh; (3) Alice, unmarried; (4) Anne wife of Richard Shallock, then of Hugh Travis, and later of John Marler; (5) Thomasine wife of Randle Clayton; see *Manch. Ct. Leet. Rec.* i, 22, 25, 44, and Mr. Earwaker's notes; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 155; iii, 195; also Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 19, m. 106, for the division. Several of the charters are among the Anct. D. (P.R.O.) A. 13472, A. 13478, &c.

A settlement of the Garrett, among other estates, on his heirs male was made by Gilbert Gerard in 1565; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, 2.

¹²⁹ *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 83, 103; Anct. D. (P.R.O.) A. 12529; the vendor was Sir Thomas son and heir of Sir Gilbert Gerard. The purchaser is usually described as eldest son of Edward Mosley of Hough End, but in Nicholas Mosley's will he is called 'my youngest brother.' Possibly the Oswald who was 'son and heir' in 1571 was not the purchaser of the Garrett in 1595; *ibid.* i, 138. Oswald Mosley died in 1622.

¹³⁰ In 1627 Samuel Mosley was ordered to attend the court and do his suit and service for the Garrett estate, which by his father's will had been given to a

younger brother Francis (who had died in 1625); *ibid.* iii, 129, where an abstract of the will is printed. For this branch of the family see Mosley, *Fam. Mem.* 4; Axon, *Mosley Mem.* 24, 25.

By 1631 the lands had been sold to Ralph Hough; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 179. In 1657 it was found that Ralph Hough, merchant, was heir to his father Ralph Hough, deceased, for Garrett Hall and demesne lands thereto appertaining; *ibid.* iv, 185. Daniel Hough of London, merchant, was the heir of his father Ralph in 1683; *ibid.* vi, 168. The hall at this time was perhaps tenanted as an inn; *ibid.* vi, 125.

Walter Nugent had lands in the Garrett, and by his will of 1614 directed them to be sold for the payment of his debts; *ibid.* ii, 291; iii, 94.

¹³¹ *Household Words* (1851), iii, 249, in *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 510.

¹³² There are views of Garrett Hall in Philips' *Views of Old Halls of Lancs. and Ches.* 1893; James, *Views*, 1825; *Lancs. Illus.* 1831. There is also a drawing in the Binns collection, Liverpool, probably the original of Philips, and a sketch by T. Dodd, 1850, in Owens College, Manchester. See paper by C. W. Sutton, in Philips, *Views*, 1893.

¹³³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 56.

¹³⁴ Richard de Clayden in 1320 paid a rent of 5s. a year for Clayden; *Mamecestre*, ii, 278. It is called a 'manor' in 1473, when another Richard Clayden held it in socage by the same rent; *ibid.* iii, 482.

Robert Clayden was defendant in 1541 in a suit respecting Clayden; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 168.

Robert Clayden of Clayden Hall died in 1558 or 1559, and was succeeded by his son Richard; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 43, 53. The next in possession was Robert Clayden, who died 8 Mar. 1578-9, holding a messuage in Manchester, messuages and land in Clayden by the rent of 5s., and also in Tongton and Middlewood in Ashton; having no son his estate descended to his four infant daughters, Bridget, Alice, Cecily, and Margaret, the eldest of whom was four years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 84, 12. Bridget died in Sept. 1588 and her mother (Alice daughter of Ralph Costerden) was living at Tongton in 1591; the heirs were Bridget's sisters—Alice wife of Richard Houghton, aged eleven in 1588; Cecily wife of Lawrence Langley, ten;

of Hopwood, and derived from them the distinguishing name of Hopwood Clayden.^{134a} The district was sometimes considered as partly in Newton.¹³⁵ The name is perhaps preserved in Gleden Street, Holt Town.

Grants by Albert Grelley to Robert de Bracebridge¹³⁶ and by Robert Grelley to Ace the clerk are on record.¹³⁷

The origin of the name Gaythorn is obscure. The place seems to have been owned formerly by the Chethams.¹³⁸

COLLYHURST was part of the waste.¹³⁹ The

townsmen had various rights of pasturage there,¹⁴⁰ and when the Mosleys acquired the lordship took care to assert them, Rowland Mosley, the son of Sir Nicholas, compounding the disputes by a payment of £10 a year to the poor of Manchester,¹⁴¹ payment being made till a century ago.¹⁴² Francis Mosley, a younger son of Anthony of Ancoats, was settled on an estate at Collyhurst,¹⁴³ which descended on his death in 1662 to his granddaughter Anne, daughter of his son Nicholas, who died in 1659.¹⁴⁴ Both Nicholas and his father had had their estates sequestered for their

and Margaret, nine; *ibid.* xv, no. 28. A few further details are given in the *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 59, 246, 290; from these it appears that Margaret Clayden married Thomas Holcroft and her share was in 1609 sold to Lawrence Langley.

The whole or a large part of Clayden was about 1640 in the possession of the Mosleys of Ancoats; Great Clayden and Shipponley had been bought of Mr. Charnock; Kilnebank, Green Lee, Copley, Blew Field, and Coal Pit Field were other field names; Axon, *Mosley Mem.* 34, 39, &c. It was held by a rent of 3s. 6d. with 1s. 6d. more for the portion formerly Charnock's; *ibid.* 35. Combined these rents amount to 5s., the ancient rent paid by the Clayden family.

^{134a} Thomas de Hopwood in 1320 held the place of a kiln (*corellus*) in Clayden at $\frac{3}{4}$ d. rent; *Mamecestre*, ii, 279. In 1331 John son of Henry de Hulston granted to Adam son of Thomas de Hopwood all his lands in the hamlet of Ancoats, held by demise of Adam son of Robert de Radcliffe; they had belonged to Robert de Gotherwick and Hugh his brother; *De Banco R.* 290, m. 1 d.

Thomas Beck in 1546 made a settlement of messuages in Manchester, Mons-halgh, Salford, and Newton, in favour of his son Robert; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 12, m. 219, 265. Robert purchased the Hopwoods' estate in Manchester, Clayden, and Newton in 1549; *ibid.* bde. 13, m. 29. He died about the end of 1556, leaving a son and heir Thomas, who came of age in 1574; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 32, 168; *Piccope, Wills*, i, 184. Thomas Beck of Hopwood Clayden was in 1588 succeeded by his son Randle; and the latter in 1599 by his brother Robert, then fifteen years of age. The estate included burgages in Manchester (Broadlache, Marketstead Lane, and Deansgate) and in Salford; see the inquisitions in Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xiv, 19; xvii, 8; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 147, 217. In the Chetham Library are deeds by Robert Beck of Hopwood Clayden dated 1626 and 1636; the latter is a grant to Thomas Beck, his son and heir apparent.

A pedigree was recorded in 1664 (Dugdale, *Visit.* 29) stating that Robert Beck and Thomas his son, both 'of Hopwood Clayden,' died in 1644; the latter was succeeded by his son Thomas, aged thirty-four in 1664, who had a son John, aged twelve, and other children. Thomas Beck died in 1678, and his son and heir at once sold or mortgaged Hopwood Clayden and other lands to Thomas Minshull; *Ct. Leet Rec.* vi, 65, and deeds quoted in the note. William Beck, a brother of John, sold lands in 1684; *ibid.* vi, 214.

The Becks' land in Hopwood Clayden was held by Nicholas Mosley of Ancoats in 1665; Axon, *Mosley Mem.* 53.

The Hopwood family retained an estate in Manchester; see *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 206, 207.

¹³⁵ John son of Richard de Legh, of West Hall in High Legh, as heir of John son of Robert Massey of Sale, in 1426 granted to Elizabeth daughter and heir of Richard (son of Robert) de Moston, all his lands in the vill of Newton, viz. that place called Clayden; West Hall D.

¹³⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 56; it was a grant of two oxgangs of the demesne at a rent of 4s. yearly. (Sir) Geoffrey de Bracebridge's name frequently occurs as a witness to 13th-century charters. It is probable that Elayn field and Dogfield, held by Robert Grelley in 1320 by the same rent, constituted that estate; *Mamecestre*, ii, 279; see *Ct. of Wards and Liveries*, box 13A/FD 36. Robert Grelley also held Gatecote field by a rent of 2s.; *ibid.* All three as 'Eleynfield, Dogfield, and Gatecote field in the vill of Manchester' were granted by John Grelley (the son of Robert) to Sir Henry de Trafford in 1359; *De Trafford D.* no. 15. The grant was confirmed ten years later; *ibid.* no. 18, 19. As already stated they became part of the Garrett estate.

In 1564 Thomas Nowell, who married Alice daughter of George Trafford of Garrett and co-heir of her brother Ralph, held 'Dugfildes and Claredenfeld,' owing 4s. rent, and for Gatecote fildes 2s., and Gilbert Gerard (by purchase from the Traffords), Yelandfildes, owing 2s.; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 44, 86, and notes; see also i, 109, where Gerard's land is called Gladen fields *alias* Claredenfeldes, and mention is made of Gatte couts fields and Dodge meadows.

¹³⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 59; this was 'a land,' for which 3s. rent was payable. No such rent appears in the survey of 1320, so that the land had escheated to the lord, or had been divided among several heirs. The following rents may be mentioned:—John de Beswick for Borid-riding, 18d.; Henry Boterinde for Ben-riding, 18d.; Henry Boterinde and Robert Ruddle for Ashley, 18d.; *Mamecestre*, ii, 277-9.

¹³⁸ Mr. H. T. Crofton says: This is not, so far as I know, an ascertained ancient district, like Garrett. I believe it took its name from a former owner or occupier. On Green's map, 1787, works of some sort occupy the spot, bridging over the River Tib, which is formed into a dam above for water power, and 'Messrs. Cheetham' were named as the owners, but I cannot name the occupier, as Gaythorn is not mentioned in Raffald's *Dir.* 1772. Part of the same works were on the banks of the adjacent Medlock, and lines drawn on Green's map are apparently tenters for bleachworks. No whitster is named for Gaythorn or Knott Mill (which

is close by) in the whitster list, and 'Robert Kitchen (will proved 1776) fustian dyer, Knott mill,' is the only likely one I can find in the *Dir.* The map calls it 'Gaythorn,' and 'Gaythorn St.' led to it from Alport Lane (Deansgate), while 'Gaythorn Row' was at the Alport Lane end of Gaythorn Street, as if the whole intervening area was once known as 'Gaythorn.' The family usually spelt their name Gathorne (see *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.*). Feasington Wood skirted the Medlock somewhere about Gaythorn, 'between Knott mill and Garrett.'

Shootersbrook, as the name of a dwelling or estate, occurs in 1564; *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 280.

¹³⁹ In 1322 the 80 acres of land in Collyhurst were valued at 26s. 8d. a year, but had been leased to Sir Roger de Pilkington and his son for life at £4 rent; *Mamecestre*, ii, 363. A moiety of Collyhurst was in 1361 given to William (son of Thurstan) de Holland and Otes his son; *Dods. in Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (*Chet. Soc.*), ii, 136.

¹⁴⁰ The Manchester jury in 1554 ordered that the townsmen's swine should be sent to 'a common called Collyhurst' in charge of a swineherd; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 15, 144. Persons who did not dwell in the town were in 1561 ordered to take their cattle from Collyhurst unless they could prove a right of pasturage; *ibid.* i, 63. Encroachments were noticed; *ibid.* i, 26, 117.

¹⁴¹ A protest against encroachments was made in 1602; it was stated that the burgesses had free common of pasture there 'without stint or number'; *ibid.* ii, 179.

The final settlement was made in 1616, confirmed by a decree of the Duchy Court on 12 Feb. 1616-17. This states that Sir Nicholas Mosley had inclosed part of the waste, and that some 50 acres remained, which Rowland his son wished to inclose. In return for the consent of the burgesses and others he agreed to allow them to erect cottages and cabins for the shelter of infected persons in times of plague; also the annual rent of £10 for the use of the poor; *ibid.* ii, 328-32. There are frequent notices of the 'Collyhurst money' in the *Records*.

¹⁴² It was included in the borough reeve's charities in 1792, and apparently in 1825; Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 145-6.

¹⁴³ Anthony Mosley had purchased land in or near Collyhurst in 1577; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 182. His son Francis in 1610 bought a message and lands 'near adjoining unto Collyhurst' from his elder brother Oswald; *ibid.* ii, 257. Part of Collyhurst was held on lease; E. Axon, *Mosley Mem.* 13.

¹⁴⁴ Mosley, *Fam. Mem.* 23; *Piccope MS. Pedigrees* (*Chet. Lib.*), i, 182.

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fidelity to Charles I.¹⁴⁶ The heiress carried the estate in marriage to Robert Lever of Alkington.¹⁴⁶

Various districts of Manchester are named in the rentals of 1322 and 1473, some of which are now forgotten, e.g. Ashley, Choo, Clements Croft, Dan-croft, Hobcroft, Kyperfield, and Riding Brook.¹⁴⁷

Many of the neighbouring gentry held burgages and lands in the township of Manchester,¹⁴⁸ and there were also a number of the townsmen who acquired wealth and distinction. Some of them are noticed in the accounts of estates they acquired elsewhere;¹⁴⁹ of the rest may here be named Barlow,¹⁵⁰ Beck,¹⁵¹ Beswick,¹⁵²

¹⁴⁵ *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iv, 201. Nicholas Mosley and Francis his father, clothiers, had deserted their dwellings and lived for some time in the king's quarters. The son took the National Covenant and Negative Oath in 1646. The statement of his property in Manchester showed it to be worth £40 a year, and that in Collyhurst, 'before the troubles,' £24; the £10 to the poor was charged on it; the father and son were creditors for £1,338 and debtors for £2,490. A fine of £200 was fixed.

¹⁴⁶ Booker, *Prestwich*, 206. Robert Lever was fined 10s. in 1677 for not cleansing his ditch in Collyhurst Lane, by the Long Causeway, and in Wilkin Hills; *Ct. Leet Rec.* vi, 42. Some of the family resided at Collyhurst, for John Revel Lever, son of John Lever, esq., was born there about 1707; Scott, *Admissions to St. John's Coll. Camb.* iii, 50.

¹⁴⁷ *Mamecestre*, ii, 362; iii, 482-4. The position of Ashley is indicated by Ashley Lane, leading north from Long Millgate. Choo is believed to have been in Broughton, near the Irwell and on the border of Cheetham; in Broughton also was Kyperfield, another detached portion of the manor of Manchester; Information of Mr. Crofton.

For Ashley Henry Boterinde and Robert Ruddle in 1320 paid a rent of 18d.; *Mamecestre*, ii, 279. Alice daughter of Henry Boterinde in 1351 gave her son Robert half a burgage in the Millgate and 5 acres in Ashley; *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, i, 54. The land was soon afterwards claimed by Agnes widow of Robert Ruddle; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2 (July), m. 8. The Buldre family, whose heirs were the Hulmes of Manchester and Reddish, next appear in possession; Thomas son of Thomas Buldre occurs in Manchester in 1338, and Thomas Buldre in 1361 (Hulme D. no. 4, 5), and in 1381 Agnes widow of Henry Dobson granted to William Buldre for her life all her lands and tenements in 'Asshenlegh' and Tusefield near Manchester, formerly her husband's; *ibid.* no. 6. In 1421 an agreement was made between Lawrence Hulme and Robert Ruddle, who owned 'a field lying in the town of Manchester called Ashley, lying together and in divers parcels,' as to a division of the land and chief rent; *ibid.* no. 10. Geoffrey Hulme held Ashley in 1473 at 10d. (or 1d.) rent; *Mamecestre*, iii, 482, 499. The heir of James Barlow was probably the other tenant (for 'Estley') at a rent of 6d.; *ibid.* iii, 483. In 1615 Ralph Hulme of Outwood in Pilkington mortgaged the three closes called Nearer, Middlemost, and Further Ashley, containing by estimation 5 acres of land; Hulme D. no. 62. In the 17th century it was at least in part owned by the Becks; *Ct. Leet Rec.* vi, 65, 214.

¹⁴⁸ Among the burgage holders in 1473 (*Mamecestre*, iii, 487) are found the names of many of the neighbouring esquires, the list beginning with Sir John Trafford, who had land near the Booths, on which a shop had recently been built.

The earliest acquisition of the Traffords seems to have been a burgage granted

before 1320 by Olive daughter of Richard de Bolton to Thomas son of Sir Henry de Trafford; it lay between the tenement of Manchester Church on the north and a burgage formerly Geoffrey de Manchester's on the south; on the east side it had the burgage of Matthew the Tailor, and on the west the highway from the church to Hulme. A rent of 12d. was payable to the lord at the four terms; De Trafford D. no. 3. Further property was purchased by Geoffrey son of Sir Henry Trafford in 1333 and 1334; *ibid.* no. 9-12.

Lists of the outburgesses in 1648 and later years are printed in *Manch. Constables' Accts.* ii, 198, 218, 244.

The inquisitions show the following, among others, to have held burgages and lands in Manchester:—

Thomas Ashton of Ashton-under-Lyne; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 80; see also *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 138.

Edward Butterworth of Belfield; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 2, 14; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 379.

William Holland of Clifton; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, 16; v, 49.

Edward Holland of Denton; *ibid.* xiii, no. 20; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 141.

Ralph Assheton of Great Lever; *ibid.* ii, 286.

George Chadderton of Oldham; *ibid.* i, 63. Christiana de Hoton in 1292 granted to Geoffrey de Chadderton and Joan his wife a burgage in Manchester which she had received from Herbert Greley, rector of Childwall; a rent of 3s. at the four terms was due to the chief lord; Kuerden fol. MS. (Chet. Lib.), 189, no. 220. A settlement was made in 1307; *Final Conc.* ii, 1.

Richard Chadwick of Spotland held of the warden and fellows; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 273.

William Dautesey of Agecroft; *ibid.* iii, 349. The Agecroft deeds show that in 1318 Robert son of Hugh de Milngate released to his son Richard a half burgage in Manchester (no. 319). Probably it was the same burgage, 'with a mese and a wine tavern, a high chamber thereupon, a garden and a barn, lying at the east end of the Kirkyard of Manchester,' which was owned by the Hulme family in 1469 (no. 320), and sold to Hugh Burdman, who sold to Robert Langley in 1544 (no. 328).

George Hulton of Farnworth (35s. rent); *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 468. In the deeds of Over Hulton is a grant of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre upon the Millgate crofts by Richard son of Hugh de Milngate in 1315 to Adam de Hulton. In 1328 Adam acquired part of Dobsroft and of Coldherse (afterwards Coldhouse), and other property. The Hulton of Farnworth estate seems to have begun with a sale by Adam son of Robert de Radcliffe to John son of Henry de Hulton in 1331, of lands in Millgate crofts acquired in 1320.

¹⁴⁹ For instance, Byrom of Salford and Kersal, Hulme of Reddish, Percival of Royton, Ravald of Kersal, and others. Particulars of these and many others may be gathered from *Ct. Leet Rec.* and the accounts of the different townships.

¹⁵⁰ Several families of this name lived in Manchester in the 16th century; see *Ct. Leet Rec.* (e.g. i, 39). Barlow Cross, which stood near the boundary of Ancoats, may have been named from them; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxii, 95. The New cross, at the corner of Oldham Road and Great Ancoats, marked on the plan of 1793, seems to have taken its place; See *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 11, 43; iii, 73; iv, 330. Three closes called Barlow Cross Fields are mentioned in 1615; *ibid.* ii, 300. The bounds of 'Jonesfield de Hulton' about 1420 began at Barlow Cross in the road from Manchester to Stanegge (apparently Newton Lane), and ended at the same cross in the lane from Ancoats to Manchester; Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. VI, no. 54. Suicides were buried at Barlow Cross; *Manch. Constables' Accts.* iii, 14, 32.

There was another Barlow or Barley Cross near the north end of Long Millgate; see Procter, *Manch. Streets*, 38.

¹⁵¹ In 1571 it was found that Stephen Becke or Beche—occurring in 1546; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 12, m. 238—had died, and that his son George—or William—was heir and under age; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 137, 142. Another Beck family has been noticed under Clayden.

¹⁵² John de Beswick held the Borid-riding in 1320, paying 18d. rent; but James Radcliffe of Radcliffe held it in 1473; *Mamecestre*, ii, 278; iii, 482. In a suit of 1347 respecting a messuage and 24 acres in Manchester, Geoffrey son of John de Beswick was plaintiff; De Banco R. 352, m. 3 d. Richard son of Geoffrey de Beswick was defendant to a charge of assault in July 1354; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 3. The same or another Richard de Beswick had been convicted of an assault—having in 1350 attacked Henry the Baxter 'with swords, bows and arrows and mayhemed his left hand'—and the damages were assessed at £10; Assize R. 431, m. 1 d.

Richard Beswick or Bexwick, a wealthy merchant, has been mentioned in the account of the parish church, to which he was a liberal benefactor.

Roger Beswick, another successful trader, was brother-in-law of John Bradford, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the town. He died in 1599, making partition of his estate by the will of which an abstract is printed in *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 156. His grandson William Malone, born at Manchester, entered the Society of Jesus in 1606, laboured on the mission in Ireland (where he challenged and replied to Archbishop Usher), and at the Irish College in Rome. He was expelled from Ireland by Cromwell, and died at Seville in 1656; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* v, 399.

John Beswick of Manchester and John his son were in 1657 bound to Nicholas Mosley of Collyhurst in £280; another bond of 1664 describes the Beswicks as of Drogheda and of Lifford in Donegal respectively; while two years later John Beswick gave to Margaret Bowker a burgage, &c., in St. Mary Gate, on condition that Margaret maintained his mother Anne; Earwaker MSS.

Bibby,¹⁵³ Bowker,¹⁵⁴ Boterind,¹⁵⁵ Gee,¹⁵⁶ Goodyear,¹⁵⁷ Hunt,¹⁵⁸ Laboray,¹⁵⁹ Pendleton,¹⁶⁰ with several note-

¹⁵³ This family appears early both in Manchester and Salford. Sir John La Warre in 1313 granted John Bibby two plots of land, and in 1320 the grantee paid 2s. for 2 acres of land on the heath at Manchester; *Mamecestre*, ii, 293, 350.

William Bibby and Cecily his wife in 1348 made a feoffment of their lands; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 198, no. 42. Eleven years later Richard Bibby gave his burgages and lands to William and Robert le Hunt; *ibid.*, no. 45.

John Pouston and Margery his wife in 1361 gave to Robert Bibby all their lands, &c., in Salford; Hopwood D.

William Bibby died in 1577 or 1578, his heir being his brother James; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 194, where is printed an elaborate settlement made in 1564.

¹⁵⁴ Edward Bowker died about the end of 1586, leaving a son and heir Geoffrey; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 258. The heir was of age in 1589; *ibid.* ii, 32.

John Bowker, apothecary, in 1623 purchased from Thomas Chadderton of Lees a burgage and smithy in Deansgate; his mother Alice was then living; *ibid.* iii, 72.

Peter Bowker of Manchester and Adam Bowker of Salford, chapmen, had their estates—tenements in Salford—sequestered by the Parliamentary authorities, they having adhered to and assisted the king's forces. They compounded in 1651; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 214, 215.

¹⁵⁵ Henry Boterind, 1320, has been mentioned. Henry son of Henry de Boterind was one of those killed at Liverpool in 1345 with Adam de Lever; *Coram Rege R.* 348, m. 22.

Richard son of Henry de Boterind in 1349 made a feoffment of a burgage in the Middlegate by Todd Lane, which he had acquired from Adam son of Robert the Dyer; *De Trafford D.* no. 14. This burgage had in 1331 been granted by Adam son of Robert de Manchester to Robert the Dyer and Joan his wife, daughter of the grantor; *ibid.* no. 6. It appears that Richard son of Henry Boterind became a monk; *De Banco R.* 435, m. 346 d. See also the account of Ashley above.

¹⁵⁶ John Gee appears prominently in the *Ct. Leet Rec.* of the third quarter of the 16th century. In 1559 his mother Elizabeth came into court to confess that he was her eldest son, and that she had granted him all her lands in Manchester and Salford; i, 41. He died at the beginning of 1589, holding lands in Manchester and Salford, and leaving as heir his son John, of full age; *ibid.* ii, 31; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, 46. The son also is frequently mentioned; either he or his father was the deputy-receiver for the lord of the manor; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 200. The younger John Gee seems to have died in Oct. 1629, leaving sons Edmund and Joseph and four daughters; *ibid.* iii, 168, where an abstract of his will is printed. The inquisition taken after John's death states that Edward was his son and heir, and forty years of age; *Towneley MS. C.* 8, 13 (*Chet. Lib.*), p. 463. Joseph Gee died in or before 1655; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iv, 143.

Two members of the family distinguished themselves in the 17th century as controversialists, viz. John Gee, who was probably a Devonshire man by birth, but grandson of Ralph Gee of Manchester (died 1598), brought up a Protestant, reconciled to the Roman Church, reverted to Protestantism, and wrote his experiences in *The Foot out of the Snare* (1624), and died

as Vicar of Tenterden in 1639; also Edward Gee, born in Manchester in 1659, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, author of the *Jesuit's Memorial*. See *N. and Q.* (Ser. 6), ii, 71; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 300; *Wood, Athenae; Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁵⁷ In 1574 Thomas Goodyear was admitted to be burgess in right of Ellen his wife, paying to the lord 8d. a year; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 168. He was borough-reeve in 1579-80, and one of the constables in 1580-1; *ibid.* i, 207, 213. The wife was sister of Ralph Proudlove, who died in 1588; she died in 1591, leaving a son Robert Goodyear as heir; *ibid.* ii, 21, and note. Thomas Goodyear died in 1599, when this son was not quite of age; *ibid.* ii, 153; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvii, 38. His lands were in Millgate, Deansgate (part called a dole), Newton Lane ('Gibbs'), and Withy Grove.

Robert Goodyear was borough-reeve in 1606, and died in April 1621, having increased his estate, among the additions being 6 acres called 'Bibby Fields'; he left a widow Elizabeth and a son Thomas, under age; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 211; iii, 36; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvii, 46. Thomas Goodyear died in 1638, holding the Bibby Fields and a messuage in Millgate; his heir was a posthumous daughter named Anne; *ibid.* xxx, 25. He sold some of his lands to Robert Neild; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 179 note; and his mother Elizabeth and her daughter Mary in 1639 sold land in Shudehill to Robert Marler; *ibid.* iii, 286.

Another Thomas Goodyear of Manchester died in 1607, leaving a son Henry, ten years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 112. Henry was in 1621 summoned to do his suit and service at the lord's court, and died in 1627, leaving as heir his sister Margaret, wife of Thomas Illingworth; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 36, 136.

Margaret Illingworth died in 1634-5, holding her father's property; *Towneley MS. C.* 8, 13 (*Chet. Lib.*), p. 708, reciting Thomas Goodyear's disposition of it. Thomas Illingworth died early in 1639, leaving a son and heir Thomas, under age; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 288; an abstract of his will is printed in the note. The younger Thomas died in 1671; *ibid.* v, 156.

¹⁵⁸ Abstracts of a number of this family's deeds were made by Dodsworth (MSS. cxlii, fol. 161-72), being in 1635 in the hands of John Holcroft of Marton; they do not suffice to give an exact account of the descent.

The pedigree begins with two brothers, William and Robert le Hunt, to whom in 1359 Richard Bibby granted all his burgages and lands in Manchester; Dods. *ut supra*, no. 65. William son of Geoffrey de Manchester released to them all actions in 1367; *ibid.* no. 35. Robert le Hunt acquired land in Salford from Thurstan de Prestwich in the following year; and from John le Hare and Alice his wife in Woodfield in Ashton; *ibid.* no. 37, 49. Alice was no doubt the daughter of John de Whitwood, who had granted Robert her lands in 1358; *ibid.* no. 57. The brothers William and Robert in 1374 made a feoffment of their lands in Manchester and the Ridge in Ashton; *ibid.* no. 36.

There was another William le Hunt, a chaplain, distinguished from William the brother of Robert by Agnes widow of the above-named William de Manchester in a grant by which she released to the brothers all her claim in the burgages and lands

which had belonged to William the chaplain; *ibid.* no. 53. About the same time (in Oct. 1381) William and Robert granted to Agnes for her life a garden in Manchester, at the end of Irk Bridge, which had formerly belonged to William the chaplain; *ibid.* no. 52. The position named suggests that this was the land known as Hunt's Bank.

In 1385 the trustee of the two brothers settled their estate upon Richard son of Robert le Hunt, with remainders to Ralph and William, brothers of Richard; *ibid.* no. 14. Thirteen years later, Maud widow of William le Hunt of Ashton released to Richard le Hunt her claim on lands in Ashton; *ibid.* no. 33. Richard in 1402 had a grant of land in Salford from his father's widow Cecily, who had married William Clayton, son of Robert son of Falconer; *ibid.* no. 32. He seems to have lived at Audenshaw in Ashton; *ibid.* no. 26, 30. Ralph is not heard of again, but William le Hunt of Manchester occurs in 1421 and 1422 (*ibid.* no. 27-29, 58); and in 1423-4 Richard le Hunt leased his Manchester burgages and lands to his brother William at a rent of 21s.; *ibid.* no. 34.

At this point there arises uncertainty. Richard Hunt, perhaps the same Richard, in 1443 acquired a piece of land in Manchester; *ibid.* no. 31. Edmund Hunt was a witness, and in 1447 a settlement was made by Richard on the marriage of Edmund's son William with Margaret daughter of Roger Bird (or Brid) of Salford; *ibid.* no. 38, 59, 39, 22. Edmund Hunt made a feoffment of all his burgages, lands, &c., in Lancashire, in 1460, James Bird being a witness; *ibid.* no. 3. This James Bird of Salford occurs again in 1467, and his son and heir Roger in 1513; *ibid.* no. 23, 64.

William Hunt, no doubt the son of Edmund, in 1473 held divers burgages, a grange, and lands in Manchester, and paid 7s. 4d. to the lord; *Mamecestre*, iii, 488.

Richard Hunt was in 1515 a feoffee of the Oldham family; Hibbert-Ware, *Manch. Foundations*, iii, 10. His will was proved in London in 1523; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 158 n.; *P.C.C.* 15 Bodfelde. In 1524 Agnes Hunt, widow, gave a release to Richard Hunt and James Radcliffe, executors of the will of Richard Hunt, deceased; Dods. *ut supra*, no. 65. Five years later Richard Hunt of Manchester made a settlement in favour of his wife Margaret; *ibid.* no. 66. It was probably this Richard, or a son of the same name, who died in 1573, leaving as heir a son Richard of full age; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 158.

Richard Hunt gave the lord a dagger as heriot; *ibid.* i, 160. He received a release of all claims on his father's lands from George Birch in 1575; Dods. *ut supra*, no. 67. He died in Dec. 1585, leaving as heir his son John, under age; He held 6 burgages and lands in the town of John Lacy, lord of Manchester; a capital message and lands in Middlebrook of the queen; a message in Audenshaw; three burgages in Salford and lands in Manchester, of the queen; also the house called the Tollbooth, with the toll and stallage of Manchester, of John Lacy, by a rent of £4; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 19, 20, where the inquisition (*Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, 41) is printed; for his will see Piccope, *Wills*, iii, 116.

John Hunt came of age in 1597, and

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worthy offshoots; ¹⁶¹ Radcliffe ¹⁶²—several families, including those of the Conduit ¹⁶³ and of the

did fealty on admission to his father's land; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 131. About 1610 he was called upon to defend his title to the Booths, Sir Nicholas Mosley laying claim to it; but he was able to show that it, with the tolls, &c., had been granted in 1514 to his ancestor Richard Hunt; *ibid.* iii, 24, 25, notes. In 1620 the jury ordered him to repair 'the Court-house commonly called the Booths,' and sweep it weekly; *ibid.* In 1625 Margaret his daughter and (co-)heir married John Holcroft; *ibid.* iii, 76, 352 notes. They appear to have sold their lands; *ibid.* iii, 153, 246. For the Holcrofts see *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 149.

Other branches of the Hunt family occur. Among the De Trafford deeds are grants about 1315 from Ellota Braybon, widow, and William her son of two burgages to Walter le Hunt, Margery his wife, and David and Richard their sons (no. 2, 5); and in 1347 Richard son of Walter le Hunt granted land in Manchester to Richard son of Richard Chokes (no. 13). The two burgages, which lay in Deansgate, opposite the Parsonage, had by 1396 passed to Richard del Hulle (no. 23-5). Lawrence, son and heir of John Hunt and grandson and heir of Thomas Barker, held land in St. Mary Gate in 1482; *ibid.* no. 56, 57.

Among the Grammar School deeds is a grant (1337) from Roger son of Richard de Manchester to Richard del Crosseshagh and Dyota his wife of a burgage next the Pirlwallgate; from the latter Richard to Thomas son of John le Hunt (1357) of goods; from John son of William del Crosseshagh of a burgage in the Millgate (1369); bonds to John le Hunt (1361, 1368); release to the executors of Richard le Hunt (1385), and from John son of Richard le Hunt to Richard de Worsley (1399); the will of Agnes widow of John le Hunt (1390), mentioning Ellen daughter of Richard le Hunt, and leaving the guardianship of John and Richard, sons of Richard le Hunt, to Richard de Worsley and John de Tonwallcliff, her executors; lease of a burgage in Millgate from Cecily widow of Henry Chadkirk, and Joan le Hunt her daughter, to William Bradford, Richard le Hunt of Audenshaw being a witness.

John le Hunt and Agnes his wife in 1371 sold a message to Thomas de Whitley; *Final Conc.* ii, 180.

¹⁵⁹ Robert Laboray or Laborer, serjeant-at-arms to Henry VII, acquired lands near St. Mary Gate in 1511-2; Hulme D. no. 38. He left several daughters as co-heirs, and his widow Isabel in 1544 granted a burgage to their daughter Alice, who had married with Stephen Hulme; *ibid.* no. 48. Elizabeth, another daughter, about 1533 married William Hulton of Donnington, Lincolnshire; a third daughter married Thomas Greenhagh of Brandlesholme, who was Robert's executor; and various disputes broke out involving the customs of the county as to the distribution of the goods of a husband or father; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 156, &c.; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 136, 152. See also *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 26, 180 note. 'Labrey's House' retained its name in 1586; *ibid.* ii, 6. It was near the present infirmary, and in 1580 was styled 'Laborer's house near the end of Marketstead lane,' in the tenure of Robert Hulme of Newton; *ibid.* ii, 111 n. and information of Mr. Crofton, who kindly adds the following

pedigree of William Hulton: Roger Hulton of Hulton—younger son William, married Jane Everard of Southcoton, Lincs.—s. Roger, married Katherine Anyas—s. William.

¹⁶⁰ In the account of the chantries it is shown that Richard Bexwick left a daughter Isabel, who married Thomas Beck, and that their daughter Cecily married Francis Pendleton. He was the son of Thomas Pendleton, who died in 1534 and whose will is printed in Piccope, *Will.* ii, 187. Francis died in 1574, leaving his son Henry as heir; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 164, 167. Henry married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Robert Marler; *ibid.* i, 233. He died at the beginning of 1586, leaving a son Francis, a minor; *ibid.* i, 257. The inquisition taken after the death of Henry Pendleton states that his father Francis had settled his burgage in Deansgate and other lands with remainders to Henry his son, to Margaret, Isabel, and Ellen his daughters, and to his brother George; the messuage, &c. in Grundy Lane was held of the queen as of her duchy of Lancaster, by knight's service, and the rest of the queen by a rent of 14d. Robert Marler's lands were held of the queen by the 200th part of a knight's fee. Francis, the son and heir of Henry, was ten years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, 61.

Francis Pendleton was of age in 1596; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 115, 166. He was thrice married, and died in 1621, leaving as heir a son, under age; *ibid.* iii, 37, where an abstract of his will is given. By his second wife, Anne Holland, he had a son Francis, who died at Manchester in 1626 without a son; and by his third wife, Sarah Byrestowe, had a son Edward, described as 'son and heir' in 1627, when he was sixteen years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvi, 34. The feoffments and will of Francis the father are fully set out in his inquisition, *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 322-6.

The will of Alice widow of George Pendleton of Manchester, dated 1588, is given in Piccope, *Will.* ii, 218-20; they had a daughter and heiress Cecily.

¹⁶¹ Henry Pendleton, D.D., the most prominent of them, is said to have been a brother of the Thomas who died in 1534. He was of Lancashire birth and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, M.A. 1544; D.D. 1552. He was a Protestant and beneficed in the reign of Edward VI, but in the next reverted to the old religion, having frequent disputations with Bradford and others brought before Bishop Bonner on charges of heresy; he is said to have been shot at when preaching at St. Paul's Cross. He published some homilies, &c., and died in 1557; see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Wood, *Athenae*, and Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* vi, 256; Foxe, *Acts and Monuments* (ed. Cattle), vi, 629; vii, 185.

His nephew, Edward Pendleton (son of Thomas), became fellow of Manchester and vicar of Eccles.

A later Henry Pendleton of Manchester compounded for 'delinquency' in 1645, having taken part against the Parliament by going into the king's quarters. He returned and submitted, took the National Covenant, Negative oath, and paid a fine of £80; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, ii, 1270.

¹⁶² Adam de Radcliffe had 4 acres in 1320, paying 4s. rent; *Mamecestre*, ii,

291. He also had part of Gotherswick. To Adam son of Robert de Radcliffe and Alice his daughter, for life, John La Warre in 1324 granted a place called Osecroft with the Brend-orchard, at a rent of 7s. 6d.; *Manch. Corporation D.* See also *Mamecestre*, ii, 412; iii, 465. A settlement of Adam's lands was made in 1323; *Final Conc.* ii, 55. Alice married John de Hulton of Farnworth; see Harpurhey.

Margery daughter of Henry Luthare in 1428 granted to her son, Robert Tetlow, two burgages in Manchester; they lay beside the road from the parish church to Salford bridge, abutting on the Irwell at one end and on the road from the church to the parsonage at the other end; De Trafford D. no. 34. Robert de Tetlow and Elizabeth his wife made a settlement of the same; *ibid.* no. 35, 36; but in 1430 sold them to Nicholas son of Sir Ralph de Radcliffe, who acquired land adjoining them; *ibid.* no. 38, 39. Five years later a settlement was made, the remainders being to Ralph, Thomas, John, James, William, and Edmund, sons of Nicholas, and then to Sir Ralph de Radcliffe; *ibid.* no. 45. Nicholas son and heir of Ralph Radcliffe in 1487 made a lease of a burgage in Deansgate, and in the same year the dowry of Elizabeth his mother was settled; a chief rent of 2s. 2d. was payable to the college; *ibid.* no. 62, 63, 61. Margery Leigh, daughter and heir of John Marshall, made a grant to Nicholas Radcliffe in 1490; *ibid.* no. 64. The property had passed to the Traffords by 1548; Raines, *Cbant.* i, 13.

The rental of 1473 shows that the following held burgages: William Radcliffe, divers burgages and an intake, at a rent of 2s. 4d.; John Radcliffe, a burgage, 12d.; and Richard Radcliffe, the same; *Mamecestre*, iii, 489-91.

Richard Radcliffe, lord of Radcliffe, had lands in Manchester in 1501; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 148.

Robert Radcliffe of Radcliffe, who died in 1617, held a burgage, &c., of Richard Holland, by a rent of 12d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 75.

John Radcliffe, *alias* More, purchased messuages, &c., about 1571; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 33, m. 98; 34, m. 66; 43, m. 99; 46, m. 67.

¹⁶³ A pedigree of the Radcliffes of the Conduit was recorded in 1613; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 130. In 1511-12 James Radcliffe and Thomas his son granted to Robert Laboray land near the end of St. Mary Gate; and in 1517-18 Thomas son of James Radcliffe made another grant to the same, as 'my brother-in-law'; Hulme D. no. 38, 39. Margaret widow of James (son of Thomas) Radcliffe of Manchester was a defendant in 1535; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 161, m. 2 d. A William Radcliffe and Elizabeth his wife in 1553 had a dispute with the Hulmes, carried on in violent fashion; *Duchy Plead.* iii, 143, 193. William Radcliffe, said to be grandson of Thomas, occurs frequently in the *Ct. Leet Rec.*, and served as one of the constables. He was described as 'of the Conduit.' At one time he encroached upon Barkhouse Hill and the Cuckstool Pool, but was in 1598 required to lay the ground open again; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 6, 145. He died early in 1600, and was succeeded by his son William, then of full age; *ibid.* ii, 155. The son died in 1608, and his heir, his son William, was of full

Pool; ¹⁶⁴ Tetlow, ¹⁶⁵ Tipping, ¹⁶⁶ and Willott. ¹⁶⁷ In served. ¹⁶⁸ The only freeholders returned in 1600 some other cases the inquisitions have been pre- were John Marler, Richard Haughton, Lawrence

age; *Ct. Leet. Rec.* ii, 232. It was he who recorded the pedigree in 1613, having then two sons—Richard (aged six) and William—and a daughter Mary. He took an active part in the town's affairs. He died in 1645, when his son Richard succeeded him; by his will of 1641 he desired to be buried 'within his chapel at Manchester in the same place where his father was buried'; *ibid.* iv, 4; *Wills* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), ii, 216. The will of his widow Elizabeth in 1659 (*ibid.* ii, 79) describes her grandson William as 'of Gray's Inn.'

Richard Radcliffe was an active Parliamentary, being described as captain and major, and was chosen to represent the borough in Parliament in 1656; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 46, 51, 333; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repre. of Lancs.* 295; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iv, 159. He died in 1657, leaving a son William (named above) then under age; *ibid.* iv, 205. This son died in 1670, being succeeded in turn by his brothers John (died 1673) and James. A deed of sale relating to a shop in the Shambles or Fleshboards, made by William Radcliffe in 1668, is printed in *Ct. Leet Rec.* v, 136 n. James Radcliffe was summoned in 1675 to do his suit and service on succeeding; *ibid.* vi, 8. He had a son William, probably the William Radcliffe who was steward of the lord's court from 1734 to 1743; note by Mr. Earwaker; *Ct. Leet Rec.* vii, 29, 123.

¹⁶⁴ John Radcliffe died in June 1586, holding various burgages and lands in Marketstead Lane and Deansgate, partly of the queen, partly of John Lucy, and partly of William Radcliffe. Alexander, the son and heir, was twelve years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, 44; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 4. Alexander Radcliffe did homage in 1595, on coming of age; *ibid.* ii, 92. On 16 Aug. 1606 Mary daughter of Alexander Radcliffe, Manchester, of the Hill in Stretford [probably Coldhill otherwise Coldale or Cowdale near Trafford is meant, see *Hist. of Stretford* (Chet. Soc.), i, 121], was baptized at Manchester, and another daughter, Ellen, was baptized there on 4 Sept. 1608, but Alexander died 24 Mar. 1607-8 (*ibid.* ii, 193). He left a son John, four years old; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 233; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 133.

John Radcliffe did fealty on coming of age in 1625; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 89. He was described as 'of the Pool,' and was buried at the collegiate church 28 June 1645, two sons and three daughters being buried about the same time, having been carried off by the plague; his widow is mentioned in 1654; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iv, 115. In Mr. Earwaker's note is given an account of the descent of the property to John Radcliffe's daughter Sarah, who married John Alexander of Manchester, silversmith, and had a son Radcliffe Alexander, in whose will of 1701 mention is made of his dwelling-place called the Pool. See also *ibid.* v, 94 and vi, 166 (an order to cleanse the Pool, 1684).

The Didsbury registers record these burials: 2 Oct. 1666; Mary the wife of Mr. Alexander Ratlef of Stretford; 11 Aug. 1703; Lidie, the wife of Alexander Ratlef of Stretford; *Hist. of Stretford*, i, 216.

A large number of extracts from the

Manchester registers relating to the Radcliffes were printed in *Misc. Gen. et Her.* Nov. and Dec. 1891. A view and account of Pool Fold may be seen in *Pal. Note Bk.* iii, 265.

¹⁶⁵ Richard Tetlow in 1473 held a burgage formerly John Crompton's; *Mamecestre*, iii, 488.

In 1558 Thomas son of Henry son of Thomas Tetlow claimed a message against Thomas Travis; *Pal. of Lanc.* Plea R. 203, m. 9. He also recovered three messages against Anne Tetlow, widow; *ibid.* R. 204, m. 5 d, 6 d.

John Tetlow in 1541 claimed a tenement in right of his wife Agnes, daughter and heir of Edmund Bardsley; *Duchy Plead.* ii, 162, 163.

¹⁶⁶ Richard Tipping is the first of the family to appear in the Manchester records. In 1561 he had a house in Hanging Ditch close to the church, formerly occupied by Richard Brownsword; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 67, 92. He served various offices, and prospered in his business as a linen draper, purchasing houses and land; *ibid.* ii, 9 (where a deed of purchase of 1587 is printed). He died in Oct. 1592, his heirs being his grandson Richard (son of John Tipping and a minor) and his son Samuel; *ibid.* ii, 68, where are given abstracts of his will and inquisition. The will of his widow Isabel, sister of Thomas Brownsword, dated 1598, is printed by Piccope, *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 149.

Richard Tipping entered Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1610 (Foster, *Alumni*), but does not seem to have taken a degree; he was later described as 'clerk.' He came of age in 1613, and did fealty; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 279. He died early, but his uncles Samuel and George took a prominent part in Manchester affairs. The former died without issue, and George Tipping (the son of Richard) was on coming of age in 1640 found to be his heir, and heir also of Margaret Nugent; *ibid.* iii, 323, 324. They had houses and shops in the Shambles, and George died in possession in 1685, when his son Samuel was found to be his heir; *ibid.* vi, 234. He and his descendants long continued to live in Manchester and the district, and acquired the manor of Little Bolton. See the pedigree of Gartside Tipping in Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

Another George, son of the first-named Richard Tipping, died in 1629, holding various messuages, &c. in Manchester—in the Further Smithy Field, Hanging Ditch, Millgate, Nearer Tuefield (near Newton Lane)—and in the Old Bailey, London; Samuel, his son and heir, was twenty-four years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxv, 34. Samuel Tipping died in 1641, leaving as heirs his sister Elizabeth (wife of Richard) Haworth and Peter Leigh, son of Peter Leigh of High Legh by Mary, another sister; *ibid.* xxix, 10. See also *Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 168.

¹⁶⁷ The Willotts belonged to Fenny Stratford, and appear about 1560 at Manchester. Thomas Willott the younger died in 1577; in Manchester he held burgages, messuages, &c., of the queen in socage by a rent of 18d., and other messuages in the Old Bailey, London. He married Ellen daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford (who for her second husband had Thomas Cogan, master of the grammar

school), and left a son Edmund, ten years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, 22, 78; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 190. Edmund Willott died in July 1590, leaving as heirs his sisters Isabel and Mary, the former being twenty-seven years of age and the latter eighteen; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xv, 5. Mary, eventually sole heir, married George Tipping, mentioned in the preceding note, and so her estate descended to the Leighs of High Legh.

¹⁶⁸ George Travis died in 1584, holding land in Marketstead Lane; he left a widow Margaret and a son George, who was of full age; *Manch. Corp. D.*; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 248. There was a third George Travis holding property in right of his wife Anne; *ibid.* i, 183, 187.

Lawrence Robinson died 8 May 1587, holding a message in Manchester and another in Newton of the warden and fellows of the collegiate church; also messuages near Salford Bridge and elsewhere in Salford of the queen; Robert, his son and heir, was twelve years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, 9. See also *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 15.

Richard Smethurst, who had lands in Bury and Middleton, had also a message in Manchester held of the queen; he died in 1597, leaving a son Richard twenty-six years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvii, 74. The same or another Richard Smethurst purchased lands in 1564; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 85. Richard Smethurst, perhaps the son, was in 1599 ordered to make a sufficient pavement so that the water might have due course past the Booths; *ibid.* ii, 153. He died in 1620, holding a burgage by the south door of the Tollbooth, and his son Hugh succeeded him; *ibid.* iii, 30; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 296 (where he is called 'late of Tyldesley').

Henry Allen died in 1598 holding messuages in Manchester of Nicholas Mosley by the hundredth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 12d.; George, his son and heir, was twelve years old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvii, 67. Henry Allen was the heir (by bequest) of Edward Janney, who died in 1553; and had an elder brother Edward Allen, of age in 1568, who died in 1580, and to whom he was heir; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 7, 121, 125. The will of Edward Janney is printed in Piccope, *Wills*, i, 157. George Allen came of age in 1608, and in 1615 sold a house to Henry Johnson; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 238, 305.

Ralph Proudlove died in 1588 holding various burgages, &c., in Manchester; his widow Margaret died in 1600; after which the estate was divided, half going to the next of kin, George Proudlove, and half to the issue of his sister Ellen Goodyear (who had died in 1591), Robert her son succeeding; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 465.

George Birch of Deptford held two burgages, &c., in Manchester of Sir N. Mosley, by a rent of 6s.; he died in 1602, and his heir was his sister Elizabeth, wife of Christopher Brown; *ibid.* iii, 463.

James Ashton of Manchester died in 1605, holding a message and land in socage by a rent of 12d.; Joyce Ashton was his sister and heir; *ibid.* iii, 466.

Thomas Edge of Whittle died at Manchester in 1607, holding a burgage of the

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Langley, and William Barlow.¹⁶⁹ A pedigree of 'Ridge of Manchester' was recorded in 1665.¹⁷⁰

The local surname was in use in the 13th and 14th centuries, but no connected history can be given of the family or families using it.¹⁷¹

The parish church has been described already and its history related. No other church for the Established worship was erected in the township till the beginning of the 18th century. In 1708 an Act was

obtained for building a new church;¹⁷² this was erected on a portion of Acres Field, and the Act provided for the continuance of the fair on part of the ground, while allowing the remainder of the land to be built upon. The rector's income was to be derived from pew-rents, and though baptisms, marriages, and burials were allowed, the fees and the registration pertained to the old church.¹⁷³ The Bishop of Chester was to appoint the incumbent; the patronage is now

lord of the manor; he left two young daughters as co-heirs; *ibid.* i, 112. He had purchased the lands of Henry Ainsworth and John (son of Ralph) Sorocold in 1602; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 177, 84, 239. Alice Edge, one of the daughters, in 1620 sold a moiety of a messuage 'at the end of Salford bridge' to Edward Chetham; *ibid.* iii, 29.

Robert Hulton, 'whittawer,' died in 1621 holding a messuage, &c., in Manchester of Edward Mosley by a rent of 9d.; the heir was his grandson, George, son of George Hulton, twelve years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 244, where the settlement made by Robert Hulton's will is given; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 48.

William Newsome died in 1621, holding a messuage of Edward Mosley; William, his son and heir, was thirty years of age; Towneley MS. C, 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 914; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 52. The younger William's executors in 1652 sold lands to Mrs. Elizabeth Lomax; *ibid.* iv, 74.

Jasper Fox died in 1623 holding burgages, &c., in Marketstead and Deansgate of the king; his son and heir Richard was seven years old; Towneley MS. C, 8, 13, p. 427. Jasper was the son of Richard Fox, who died in 1622 (and who was the son of another Richard Fox, who died in 1587; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 12), holding lands in Deansgate and (Old) Millgate purchased from Shallcross and Byrom; *ibid.* iii, 51, where his will is given. The family appear to have taken an active part in the town's affairs. Richard, the son of Jasper, came of age in 1637; *ibid.* iii, 251. He died in or before 1655, leaving two sons, Richard and James; *ibid.* iv, 240; his will is printed in the note.

Stephen Rodley or Radley, who had an estate in Nottingham, held burgages, &c., in Manchester at his death in 1630, as follows: One in Marketstead, bought of Francis Pendleton; others in Hanging Ditch, Rawlinson's Croft, Withy Grove, and Shudehill Lane; also four messuages in Blackley; William, his son and heir, was twelve years old; Towneley MS. C, 8, 13, p. 1002. The surname frequently occurs in the *Ct. Leet Rec.* from 1552 onwards, and in 1604 it was reported that one Robert Rodley had died, and that his grandson Robert was his heir and of full age; *ibid.* ii, 198. Stephen Rodley is first named in 1613, when he was appointed a constable; *ibid.* ii, 281. William his son came of age in 1639; *ibid.* iii, 285, and see the note. Robert Rodley was of Collyhurst in 1619; *Hist. of Newton Chapelry* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 76; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 18; also in 1623; *Newton*, ii, 278.

Henry Johnson of Manchester, mercer, held burgages and shops near the Smithy Door, &c., of Edward Mosley by 12d. rent, and died in 1637, leaving a son and heir Thomas, sixteen years of age; Duchy

of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, 24. Thomas probably died before coming of age, as another son, John, entered into possession in 1653; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iv, 104, where there is an abstract of the father's will.

William Buckley died in 1638, holding a messuage; his son William was only a year old; Towneley MS. C, 8, 13, p. 59; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 287, where is given a summary of the will of William Buckley, draper.

William Butler, yeoman, held nine messuages, &c., of the king; his own house was in St. Mary Gate. He died in 1639, leaving four daughters as co-heirs—Margaret wife of Roger Finch the younger of Chorley; Mary, Anne, and Elizabeth—of whom the last was nine years of age, and the others over twenty-one; Towneley MS. C, 8, 13, p. 66; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 329, where Mary is called wife of Richard Hunt; abstracts of the wills of William Butler, innkeeper, and of his widow Ellen are given in the note.

Thomas Harrison died in 1628 holding two messuages in Manchester, and others in Wyresdale and Ellel; Edward, his son and heir, was forty years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, 72. They are not mentioned in the *Ct. Leet Rec.*

Henry Keeley died in 1640, holding messuages, &c., in Hanging Bridge and Smithy Door; Thomas, his son and heir, was thirty-five years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, 21. The father seems to have settled in the town about 1610; he and his son are frequently mentioned in the *Ct. Leet Rec.*; see ii, 259; iii, 329 (will). Thomas was succeeded by his sister Mary and her (second) husband Nicholas Hawet in 1648; *ibid.* iv, 13. In 1659 the estate was in the hands of the trustees of her first husband, John Griffin; *ibid.* iv, 251. Mr. Crofton says: 'The name Keeley was sometimes spelt Caley, and Caley banks or bongs were on the east side of Oxford Street, where it slopes down to the Medlock from the canal. Members of the family owned land in Salford (*Portmote Rec.*, indexed as Kelley).'

William Cooke, who died in 1641, held burgages, &c., in Deansgate, and left several daughters as co-heirs, of whom Mary, the eldest, wife of Leonard Egerton, was nineteen years of age. The others were Martha, Hannah, Jane, and Ruth; Ellen Mosley and Esther Halstead were dead; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, 5. William Cooke is frequently named in the *Ct. Leet Rec.*; the son-in-law was Leonard Egerton of the Shaw in Flixton; Dugdale, *Visit.* 102.

The above represent only a few of the burgesses and landholders in the town, the inquisitions quoted having survived by chance; but by the aid of the *Ct. Leet Rec.*, wills, &c., it is probable that a fairly complete account might be compiled of the householders of Manchester in the period between 1550 and 1650. In several cases the inquisitions not only

describe the situations of the various properties, but record also the names of the occupiers.

¹⁶⁹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 248, 250.

¹⁷⁰ Dugdale, *Visit.* 242; see *Ct. Leet Rec.* iv, 74. Ridgefield is said to derive its name from its former owners. The following were also summoned by the herald:—Beswick, John Houlden, Francis Worthington, James Lancashire, and Thomas Illingworth; *Visit.* v.

¹⁷¹ A number of references will be found in preceding notes.

Robert de Billsbrough and Leuca his wife in 1256 acquired tenements in Manchester from Simon son of Luke de Manchester and others; *Final Conc.* i, 128.

Ralph son of Robert de Manchester in 1284 successfully claimed a messuage and 2½ acres against Robert de Braybon and Ellen his wife; Assize R. 1265, m. 4.

In 1292 William son of Margery de Manchester was plaintiff and Nicholas son of Robert son of Simon de Manchester, defendant, in a suit respecting a tenement in the town; Assize R. 408, m. 46.

In 1333 Margery widow of Adam son of Robert de Manchester claimed dower against Henry son of Robert son of Simon; De Banco R. 295, m. 102 d.

In 1338 Henry son of Robert son of Robert de Manchester claimed messuages and lands in the town against Henry son of John son of Sir Henry de Trafford, Adam son of Richard de Manchester, Henry Boterind and Richard his son; De Banco R. 314, m. 225.

Hugh de Manchester, a Dominican, was in 1294 sent as ambassador to France by Edward I; he wrote a work *De Fantasticorum Deliriis*. It is doubted whether he belonged to Manchester or to Manchester in Warwickshire, but in the Patent Rolls his surname is given as Mamcestre or Maunnecestre; *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, pp. 85, 131. See an essay by Mr. W. E. A. Axon in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* ii, 108-14.

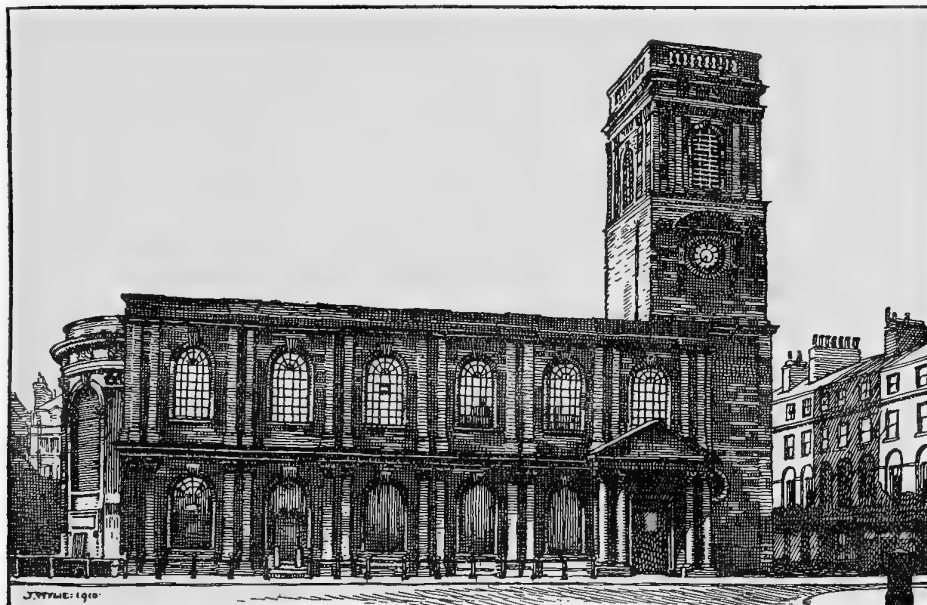
¹⁷² The Act (7 Anne, cap. 6) is printed in the Rev. Charles Wareing Bardsley's *Mem. of St. Ann's Ch.* (1877), 141-8. This work contains a full account of the origin of the church, as well as of its incumbents and their work down to the end of the 18th century; the hymn books used in Manchester churches are noticed, and the rise of Sunday schools is told. Among the most noteworthy of the rectors were Archdeacon Ward, 1745 to 1785, who has already occurred among the vicars of Childwall, and James Bardsley.

¹⁷³ The Marriage Act of 1754 stopped the celebration of marriages at St. Ann's. Dr. Deacon, the Nonjurors' bishop, was buried in the churchyard. The last burial there was in 1854. The gravestones are now concealed, the churchyard being a public garden, but the inscriptions are in the Owen MSS. (*Free Library*), xiii, 201; xxix, 3.

enjoyed by the Bishop of Manchester as his successor.¹⁷⁴ It was called St. Ann's, in compliment to the reigning monarch and to Ann, Lady Bland, lady of the manor, who resided at Hulme Hall, and took an active part in the work.¹⁷⁵ The building was begun in May, 1709, and consecrated on 12 July 1712. A district was assigned to it in 1839.¹⁷⁶ St. Ann's is a good type of the classic town church of its day, rectangular in plan with an apsidal east end and a west tower. It is built of red sandstone which has weathered so badly that the exterior has had to be almost wholly refaced in recent years.¹⁷⁷ Externally the building is of two stories with two tiers of large round-headed windows on each side having moulded sills, architraves, and keystones, but without impost mouldings, the upper windows lighting the galleries, and the wall being divided at half its height by a shallow entablature supported by very flat coupled

and balustraded parapet, but originally had a curious cupola of three stages surmounted by a vane. This was removed in 1777, as it appeared to be in danger of falling, and was replaced by a steeple, which, however, stood only for a short time, the tower on its removal assuming its present appearance. Externally the general architectural effect is one of extreme flatness, hardly relieved by the apse and porches.¹⁷⁸ The interior preserves its galleries, but the original square columns have been made circular, and a general restoration in 1837 and subsequent improvements have made the interior one of much dignity. There is a good oak pulpit with inlaid panels and simple detail. The font was the gift of Francis Lathom of London, 1711. There is one bell, which bears the inscription, 'I to the church the living call, and to the grave do summon all. A. R., 1769.'

The plate comprises twenty-five pieces, eight be-



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Corinthian pilasters. In the upper stage the pilasters are without capitals and support a cornice only, above which is a square parapet formerly with balusters and ornamented with urns and vases, but now quite plain. There are entrances at the west end of the nave facing north and south, with pediments supported by coupled Corinthian columns, and the apse has fluted pilasters of the same order its full height with an entablature of good proportions the frieze of which is enriched with carved ornament. The tower is of three stages, the upper having a round-headed louvred belfry window flanked by coupled pilasters on each side. Below is a clock. The tower now terminates in a cornice

longing to the 17th century, fourteen to the 18th, and three to the 19th. The earliest is a complete set consisting of two chalices, two cover patens, two credence patens, a large flagon, and an almsdish of 1697, all with the mark of John Bathe. The flagon is inscribed, 'Ex dono Johannis Sandiford,' the cover patens, 'St. Ann's Church, Manchester,' and the almsdish, 'St. Ann's Manchester.' The other pieces are without inscription. The 18th-century plate comprises a tankard of 1701, inscribed 'St. Ann's Ch. M.'; a plate and two tankards of 1716, all inscribed, 'Given to St. Ann's Church by Mr. Edward Mosley, son of Oswald Mosley, Esq., of Ancoats in

¹⁷⁴ The patronage of this and other churches held by the Bishop of Chester was transferred to the Bishop of Manchester in 1859.

¹⁷⁵ Bardsley, *op. cit.* 12; the author gives some reasons for supposing that it

was built for the Whigs or Low Churchmen of the town.

¹⁷⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1839.

¹⁷⁷ Church 1905, tower 1907.

¹⁷⁸ There is a local tradition that Wren or one of his pupils designed the building, St. Andrew's Holborn being the model.

Dr. Byrom wrote to his wife in 1752 from London, 'Mr. Hooper, Clowes, and I went in a coach and light at Holborn and went into St. Andrew's Church. It was the model, I believe, of the new church at Manchester.' There is, however, no evidence to substantiate the tradition.

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the parish of Manchester 1714';^{178a} a small cup and cover paten of 1743; and a set formerly belonging to St. Mary's Church, consisting of two chalices, two cover patens, a credence paten, two flagons, and an almsdish, of 1756. The almsdish is inscribed 'The gift of Catherine Fisher widow, 1756,' and the credence paten has the following inscription: 'Dei gloriae et honori populi commodo et saluti ecclesia Sanctae Mariae pro lege lata A.D. 1753. Suscepta Festo Sancti Michaelis A.D. 1756 consecrata. Quo die hoc argenteum cum duobus calicibus lagenis et patinis ad eucharistiis perpetuo celebrandum guardiani et Socij Col. Christi in Mancr. jure patronatus gaudentes dederunt.'

There are also three chalices of 1841 made by Elkingtons, inscribed 'St. Ann's Church, Manchester. Rev. H. W. McGrath, M.A., Rector, 1841.'¹⁷⁹ The registers begin in 1736.^{179a}

The next church was built under an Act^{179b} obtained in 1753 by the warden and fellows of the collegiate church, after the old political animosities had decayed. It stood upon their land called the Parsonage Croft, lying between Deansgate and the Irwell, and was called St. Mary's. It was consecrated in 1756, and the incumbents, styled rectors, were presented by the warden and fellows. It was a plain classic building, with a spire 186 ft. high, which in its time was greatly admired.¹⁸⁰ There was a graveyard round the building. This church was pulled down in 1890, and the site is now an open grass-covered square.¹⁸¹ The district, assigned in 1839,¹⁸² has been annexed to St. Ann's.

St. Paul's, a plain brick edifice with a stone tower,

was built on the eastern border of the town at the corner of Turner Street and Tib Street in 1765;¹⁸³ it was in 1878 replaced by the present St. Paul's, New Cross.¹⁸⁴ St. John's (the Evangelist) was built in 1769 in the Gothic of the time by Edward Byrom of Kersal, whose Manchester residence was close by; a graveyard is attached to it.¹⁸⁵ The tower was finished in May, 1770, and contains a ring of eight bells by Lester and Pack of London, 1768-9. St. James's, behind the Infirmary, was consecrated in 1787; in 1816 its congregation was 'the most numerous of any of the Established churches,' except the old church. This church also had a burial ground.¹⁸⁶ St. Michael's, Angel Street, on the way to Collyhurst, is a plain brick building, with burial ground attached, consecrated in 1787; the church was consecrated two years later.^{186a} St. Clement's, Lever Street, has now disappeared; it was opened in 1793 by licence.^{186b} St. Peter's, begun in 1788, consecrated in 1794, and demolished in 1907, was a small classic building, near the present town hall.^{186c} The patronage of all these churches, except, of course, St. Clement's, is vested in the dean and canons of Manchester.

St. George's Church, formerly distinguished as 'in the Fields,' stood upon part of the site of Oldham Road Station. It was a brick building, opened speculatively in 1798, but not succeeding was transferred to Lady Huntingdon's Connexion; it was restored to the establishment and consecrated in 1818.¹⁸⁷ In 1877 it was rebuilt in Oldham Road. The Bishop of Manchester has the patronage.

^{178a} The inscribed date is two years earlier than the date letter.

¹⁷⁹ Bardsley, *Memorials of St. Ann's Church*, 14 n. The plate formerly belonging to St. Mary's has been transferred to St. Ann's (see inscriptions)

^{179a} MS. transcript may be seen at the Reference Library.

^{179b} 26 Geo. II, cap. 45.

¹⁸⁰ Aston, *Manch.* 76-8; the interior was dark but 'solemnly handsome.' The spire was taken down in 1854.

¹⁸¹ For an account of the church see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* viii, 137. The graveyard inscriptions are in the Owen MSS. There is a transcript of the registers in the Reference Library.

¹⁸² *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1839.

¹⁸³ Aston, *Manch.* 78.

¹⁸⁴ A district was assigned in 1839; *Lond. Gaz.* ut sup.

¹⁸⁵ Aston, op. cit. 79-82. One of the stained-glass windows was brought from a convent at Rouen. The building is of brick, with west tower, and was restored in 1874-8, when the galleries were removed. The patronage was vested in the heirs of the founder for one turn after the first appointment. It was built under a special Act, 9 Geo. III, cap. 60; *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 81.

The church is noteworthy as the scene of the labours of the 'amiable, venerated and respected' John Clowes, M.A., fellow of Trinity Coll. Cambridge. He was from 1773 an ardent disciple of Emmanuel Swedenborg, and devoted his energies and wealth to the propagation of the new doctrines; it is no doubt through him that Swedenborgianism made great progress in the Manchester district. His zeal did not prevent his receiving offers of preferment in the Established Church. He died in

1831, having been rector of St. John's from 1769. There is a biography of him by Theodore Compton, and a notice in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; W. Axon, *Annals of Manch.* 182. He must be distinguished from two of the name—one, vicar of Eccles and incumbent of Trinity Church, Salford, the other, a fellow of the collegiate church and heir of the Clowes estates.

There is a monument to William Marsden, 'who presided over the committee which obtained for Manchester, in 1843, the Saturday Half Holiday'; he died in 1848.

A district was assigned to this church in 1839, as above. John Evans' history of the parish exists in MS. in the Free Library; an article by him is printed in the *Manch. Lit. Club Papers*, v, 106. The graveyard inscriptions are in the Owen MSS.

¹⁸⁶ Aston, *Manch.* 82-3; 'the church was built (aided by the sale of the pews) by the late Rev. Cornelius Bayley, D.D.' in whom and his heirs the presentation was vested till 1847. A district was assigned in 1839 as above. The graveyard inscriptions are in the Owen MSS.

^{186a} Aston, *Manch.* 83-4. The church was built by the Rev. Humphrey Owen, whose family had the presentation till 1849. The founder, formerly of Flixton, became rector of St. Mary's Manchester. The cemetery was intended for the poor, many coffins being placed in each grave or pit before it was filled up. In 1815 a piece of land called Walker's Croft, on the north bank of the Irk, was purchased for a like purpose. This is now covered by Victoria Station. There are copies of the inscriptions in the Owen MSS.

St. Michael's had a district granted to it in 1839, as above.

^{186b} Aston, op. cit. 89. It was built by its first minister, the Rev. E. Smyth, and was 'a handsome building of brick and stone, with a small stone spire.' One of the incumbents, William Nunn (d. 1840), an Evangelical of the strict Calvinist type, was a man of great influence; a *Memoir* was published; see also *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 1285.

The church, which was never consecrated, was sold by the trustees in 1875, and three others were built—St. Clement's, Greenheys, 1881 (previously a school-church in Hulme), of which the incumbent of the old church became rector; St. Clement's Ordsall, 1878, and St. Clement's Broughton, in 1881; information of Mr. C. W. Sutton.

^{186c} This church was in its time regarded as 'a singularly elegant piece of architecture'; the interior was 'a model of elegance and taste. The subscribers had the good sense to reject old rules which had not utility for their object; and dared to introduce comfort, convenience and propriety into the temple of God'; Aston, op. cit. 86-9. The steeple was a later addition. The patronage was vested in twenty-one trustees for a period of sixty years from 1794. The church contained a 'Descent from the Cross,' by Annibal Carracci; See Hibbert-Ware, *Manch. Foundations*, ii, 292. The church was long famous for its musical services.

A district was assigned to this church, as to the foregoing, in 1839; it has been added to St. James's. The site has been sold to the corporation. A memorial cross now marks the site.

¹⁸⁷ Aston, *Manch.* 90. As before, a district was assigned in 1839. There are copies of the inscriptions in the Owen MSS.

St. Matthew's, Campfield,¹⁸⁸ and St. Andrew's, Ancoats,¹⁸⁹ were built in 1825 and 1831 respectively, out of the Parliamentary grant for church building; the dean and canons of Manchester are patrons. They also present to All Souls', Ancoats, consecrated in 1840.¹⁹⁰ In this year another church in Ancoats was consecrated—St. Jude's, built in 1821 by the 'Tent Methodists,'¹⁹¹ and sold by them in 1835;¹⁹² it was rebuilt in 1866. St. Simon and St. Jude's in Granby Row was consecrated in 1842; the Bishop of Manchester was patron of this church,¹⁹³ and is still of St. Thomas's, Red Bank, 1844.¹⁹⁴ The other modern churches are:—St. Barnabas, near Oldham Road, consecrated 1844;¹⁹⁵ St. Philip's, Ancoats, 1850;¹⁹⁶ St. Oswald's, Collyhurst, 1855;¹⁹⁷ St. John, the Evangelist's Miles, Platting, 1855—twenty-five years ago famous for a Ritualistic controversy, the incumbent, the Rev. Sidney Faithorne Green, ultimately losing his benefice;¹⁹⁸ patron Sir A. P. Heywood; St. Catherine's, Collyhurst Road, 1859;¹⁹⁹ St. Peter's, Oldham Road, 1860;²⁰⁰ the Albert Memorial Church, Collyhurst, 1864;²⁰¹ St. James the Less, near Great Ancoats, 1870;²⁰² St. Martin's Ancoats, 1873;²⁰³ St. James's, on the site of Collyhurst Old Hall, 1874,²⁰⁴ patron the representative of the Rev. C. N. Keeling, first rector, who died in 1907; and St. Saviour's, not yet consecrated, patron the Crown and Bishop of Manchester alternately. Where not otherwise stated the patronage is in the hands of various bodies of trustees. The incumbents are all styled rectors. St. Philip's and the Albert Memorial have mission halls.

From the Revolution down to the end of the 18th century, a non-juring congregation—the True British Catholic Church—existed in Manchester. Dr. Thomas Deacon, who died in 1753, was one of its bishops,²⁰⁵ and Mr. Kenrick Price, a tea dealer, who died in Liverpool in 1790, was the last.²⁰⁶

The Church Congress held its meetings in Manchester in 1863, 1888, and 1908.

Methodism was early introduced into the town. Wesley was able to preach here in 1733, the Rev. John Clayton, afterwards an opponent, having been one of the early 'Methodists' of Oxford.²⁰⁷ Methodism in the ordinary sense began to take root about 1747, a room near Blackfriars Bridge being used for meetings; Wesley preached at the market cross. A chapel was built in Birchin Lane at the back of High Street about 1750,²⁰⁸ but was abandoned for the larger chapel in Oldham Street, built in 1780.^{209a} The Conference was held in Manchester in 1765, and sixteen times since.²⁰⁹ A second chapel was built in Great Bridgewater Street in 1800,^{209a} and a third in Swan Street, Shude Hill, in 1808. The New Connexion built a chapel in High Street,²¹⁰ but afterwards were content with a smaller one in Oldham Street, opened in 1807. The Primitive Methodists built one in Jersey Street in 1824.²¹¹ Others were built as the town developed, but some have been abandoned, owing to the displacement of population, and the following are those now in use:—*Wesleyan Methodists*: Five churches for their Manchester and Salford Mission, established in 1888, and three others in Collyhurst, &c., in the ordinary circuits, with a Welsh church, St. David's, in Collyhurst;²¹² *Primitive Methodists*: Three, in Ancoats and Collyhurst; *United Free Methodists*: Four, in the Ancoats and Collyhurst districts; *Independent Methodists*: One, in Hanover Street.

The Baptists have long been established in the city.²¹³ The Particular or Calvinistic Baptist chapel in Coldhouse, Shude Hill, was built about 1740 and remained in use till 1890 or later.²¹⁴ Another, in Rochdale Road, was first built in 1789;²¹⁵ it was famous for the preaching of William Gadsby, minister there for 38 years, who died in 1844. It was rebuilt in 1908. There is another Baptist church at Queen's Park, Collyhurst.

The Congregationalists are known to have had a meeting place in Coldhouse in 1756, or perhaps

¹⁸⁸ Sir Charles Barry was the architect. It was one of his first essays in Gothic, and a 'subject for laughter' in his later days; *Life of Sir C. Barry*, 68. The district was assigned in 1828; *Lond. Gaz.* 4 July.

¹⁸⁹ A district was assigned in 1839.

¹⁹⁰ The church was built for Dr. Samuel Warren (father of the novelist), who had been expelled from the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion. A district was assigned to it in 1842; *Lond. Gaz.* 19 July.

¹⁹¹ For this body see Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 181, 182.

¹⁹² Axon, *Ann. of Manch.* 195.

¹⁹³ The church has been closed; the district is added to St. James's.

¹⁹⁴ A district was formed for it in 1844, and altered in 1856; *Lond. Gaz.* 1 July.

¹⁹⁵ A district was granted in 1844; *Lond. Gaz.* 22 Oct.

¹⁹⁶ For district and endowment, *Lond. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 1850.

¹⁹⁷ A district was assigned in 1856; *Lond. Gaz.* 1 July.

¹⁹⁸ For details of the matter, which lasted from 1879 till 1882, see T. Hughes, *Life of Bishop Fraser*, 254–84.

¹⁹⁹ A district was formed in 1860; *Lond. Gaz.* 16 May.

²⁰⁰ For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 1860.

²⁰¹ For district, *ibid.* 10 Jan. 1865.

²⁰² For district, *ibid.* 4 July 1871.

²⁰³ For district, *ibid.* 10 July 1874.

The church is to be demolished, and the district divided between St. Peter's, Oldham Road, and St. Barnabas'.

²⁰⁴ The land, church, and other buildings were the gift of Charles P. Stewart, of the Atlas Works, Manchester; Axon, *Ann.* 341. For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 1874.

²⁰⁵ See *N. and Q.* (Ser. 1), xii, 85.

²⁰⁶ Axon, *Ann.* 117. James Ray in his *Hist. of the Rebellion* thus describes the congregation of 1745:—'I don't know of what body the congregation consists, they not allowing any to come amongst them but such as are of their own sort, who (like the more worshipful society of Freemasons) are under an oath not to divulge what is transacted there.'

²⁰⁷ See Everett, *Methodism in Manch.* Whitefield preached in the town in 1738.

²⁰⁸ 'Methodist Meeting' appears in Berry's plan c. 1752.

^{209a} Oldham Street Chapel was taken down in 1883; it is represented by the Central Hall of the Wesleyan Mission.

²⁰⁹ *Viz.* in 1787, 1791, 1795, 1799, 1803, 1809, 1815, 1821, 1827, 1833, 1841, 1849, 1859, 1871, 1887, 1902.

^{209a} Of Bridgewater Street an account was given in *Manch. Guardian*, 24 July 1888. The Barnes family, of whom was

Robert Barnes the benefactor, attended this chapel. There are copies of the gravestone inscriptions in the Owen MSS.

²¹⁰ *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 1247; it was afterwards the Mealhouse, then the manor court-house, and down to about 1850 was used as a Sunday school.

²¹¹ These details are from Aston, *Manch.* (ed. 1816), 99–101, and Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* (1825), ii, 140.

²¹² A Welsh Methodist chapel called St. David's was built in 1817 in Parliament Street; Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 140.

²¹³ Their founder was the versatile John Wigan, also considered the founder of the local Independents. He was minister of Birch Chapel about 1650, and afterwards fought in the Parliamentary army; see Martindale, *Autobiog.* (Chet. Soc.), 75. A Mr. Jones, Anabaptist minister, is mentioned by Henry Newcome in 1659; *Autobiog.* (Chet. Soc.), 111. A Baptist chapel existed in 1717; Gastrell, *Noctia* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 57.

²¹⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* viii, 129; it was demolished in 1899.

²¹⁵ Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 140; there was in 1875 a third chapel in York Street, near the Infirmary, built in 1807. In addition, the General (or Arminian) Baptists had two small chapels opened in 1824 and 1825. There was in 1857 a Welsh Baptist chapel in Granby Street.

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earlier.¹⁶ The introduction of Unitarian doctrine at Cross Street Chapel is believed to have had much to do with the formation of this separate assembly, which was Trinitarian. In 1762 a new building was erected in Hunter's Croft, Cannon Street;¹⁷ it was soon enlarged, and in 1828 practically rebuilt. By 1856 the congregation had been dispersed in the suburbs, and in 1860 the building was sold, the church in Chorlton Road, Old Trafford, having taken its place. In 1807 a new church had branched off from Cannon Street, though not without friction, and opened a place of worship in Grosvenor Street, near the Infirmary.¹⁷ An earlier secession from Cannon Street, in consequence of a dispute with the minister, led to the formation of a church in Mosley Street in 1788.¹⁸ It was at Mosley Street Chapel that the Lancashire Union of Independent Churches was formed in 1806. This building was abandoned in 1848, being replaced by that in Cavendish Street, Chorlton upon Medlock; Dr. Robert Halley, the historian of Lancashire Puritanism, was minister at that time. Grosvenor Street Church is still in use, and there are five others, at Knott Mill, and between Ancoats and Collyhurst. There is also at Collyhurst a Welsh Congregational church.

The Presbyterian Church of England has a place of worship in Ancoats. It is known as Chalmers Chapel, and was built in 1854.²⁰

The Salvation Army has four barracks on the east and north-east fringe of the township.

The Quakers have existed in Manchester since the time of George Fox, who visited the town in 1647, and again in 1657; on the latter occasion the 'rude people' from the country threw at him 'coals, clods, stones and water,' but he remarks that 'the Lord hath since raised up a people to stand for His name and truth in that town.'²¹ Their first meeting-house was in Jackson's Row; it was rebuilt in 1732, but quitted in 1795 for a new one in Mount Street; this was rebuilt in 1830.²² It has a library containing early Quaker books.

The original Nonconformist chapel is that in Cross Street, which was built for Henry Newcome in 1693-4.²³ This celebrated divine had been chaplain of the Collegiate Church for a few years during the Commonwealth, but on the Restoration was not admitted to a fellowship. He then ministered in private as well as he could during the period of proscription from 1662 to 1687. He died the year after the chapel was opened, and was buried there.²⁴

¹⁶ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 107-47; from this account the brief summary in the text is derived. For the Ancoats, Oldham Road, Ashley Lane, and Queen's Park churches, see *ibid.* 180-8, 190.

¹⁷ *The Confession of Faith, &c.*, of the Church of Christ in Hunter's Croft, Manchester, was printed in 1764.

^{17a} Copies of the inscriptions are in the Owen MSS.

¹⁸ This chapel had a famous minister in Dr. Robert S. McAll, who died in 1838.

¹⁹ The 'Scots Calvinists,' or United Secession Church, built a chapel, called St. Andrew's, in Lloyd Street in 1799; it was removed to Brunswick Street, Chorlton upon Medlock, in 1858, and now belongs to the Presbyterian Church of England. Another Scotch Church, in Mosley Street, was founded in 1831.

²⁰ The cause was founded in 1837.

²¹ Fox, *Journ.* (ed. 1852), i, 60, 305. The meeting was established about 1653 by Thomas Briggs; information of Mr. R. Muschamp.

²² Aston, *Manch.* 102; Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 140. In 1774 a distraint was made on twenty Quakers who refused to pay their tithes; *Manch. Constables' Accts.* iii, 297.

²³ Nightingale, *op. cit.* v, 81-107; Sir T. Baker, *Mem. of a Dissenting Chapel*, containing an account of the ministers, trustees, &c., with illustrations; *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 28; G. E. Evans, *Recs. of Prov. Assembly of Lancs. and Ches.*

²⁴ Henry Newcome was born in 1627 at Caldecote, Hunts.; educated at St. John's Coll. Cambridge; M.A., 1650; ordained as a Presbyterian; rector of Gawsworth 1650 to 1657; chaplain—there were then no fellows—of Man-

The site of the chapel had been known as Plungeon's meadow, from the owner's name.^{25a} The place was damaged by the mob in 1715, but was restored with the aid of a grant from Parliament. It was enlarged and rebuilt in 1737. There is a small graveyard.

The following is a list of the ministers of this chapel, some of whom were of more than local eminence²⁵ :—

- Henry Newcome, M.A., 1687-95
- John Chorlton, 1687-1705
- James Coningham, M.A., 1700-12
- Eliezer Birch, 1710-17
- Joseph Mottershead, 1717-71
- Joshua Jones, 1725-40
- John Seddon, M.A., 1741-69
- Robert Gore, 1770-79
- Ralph Harrison, 1771-1810
- Thomas Barnes, D.D., 1780-1810
- John Grundy, 1811-24
- John Gooch Robberds, 1811-54
- John Hugh Worthington, 1825-7
- William Gaskell, M.A., 1828-54
- James Panton Ham, 1855-59
- James Drummond, D.D., 1860-69
- Samuel Alfred Steinthal, 1871-93
- William Hamilton Drummond, B.A., 1889-93
- Edwin Pinder Barrow, M.A., 1893

It was under the joint pastorate of Mottershead and Seddon that the teaching changed from Trinitarian to Unitarian. A secession in 1789 led to the formation of a second Unitarian congregation in Mosley Street, which in 1837 moved to Chorlton upon Medlock.²⁶ Sunday schools are now maintained in Lower Mosley Street, and there is also a church in Collyhurst. The Academy for training Nonconformist ministers, originally founded at Warrington, was re-established at Manchester in 1786; it was transferred to York in 1803, and afterwards to Chorlton upon Medlock, London, and Oxford, where, as Manchester College, it is still flourishing.²⁷

The Swedenborgians had a temple called, as usual, New Jerusalem, built in 1793 in Peter Street.²⁸ It was sold before 1890, and churches built at Moss Side, Broughton, and Pendleton.

The Bible Christians had Christ Church, built in 1823 in Every Street, and known as the Round Chapel. It came into the possession of the Salvation Army.^{28a}

chester 1657 to 1662. He was buried in the chapel 30 Sept. 1695. For fuller accounts of him see the works cited in the last note; also *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 17, &c. His *Diary* and *Autobiog.* have been printed (in part) by the Chetham Society; the Introduction to the former of these (by Thomas Heywood) contains a biography.

^{25a} For the Plungeon family see *Pal. Note Bk.* iii, 249, 283. The monumental inscriptions are in the Owen MSS.

²⁶ Notices of several will be found in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁶ Nightingale, *op. cit.* v, 104.

²⁷ Some Manchester reminiscences are printed in Harland's *Collectanea* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 232-41. The building was at the lower end of Mosley Street (then Dawson Street), a little north of St. Peter's Church.

²⁸ Aston, *Manch.* 103.

^{28a} *N. and Q.* (Ser. 7), xii, 323.

Mormon missionaries visited the town in 1840.

The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists formerly had a chapel in Cooper Street, built in 1824.²²⁹

The Dutch Evangelicals or Lutherans in 1857 had a meeting-place in John Dalton Street.

There exist a City Mission founded in 1837 and supported by what are known as the Evangelical denominations, and a Domestic Mission, which is Unitarian.

The adherents of the ancient faith appear to have disappeared very quickly after the Reformation, and by the end of Elizabeth's reign there were probably few known in the whole parish except the Barlows of Barlow.²³⁰ In 1651 Richard Martinscroft, 'a poor old man, over sixty years of age,' is found to have had two-thirds of his estate 'sequestered for his recusancy only': he had a large house in Manchester, divided into three dwellings, but lived two or three miles away.²³¹ The list of 'Papists' supplied to Bishop Gastrell about 1717 records only thirteen in Manchester and three in Salford,²³² but a later list, 1767, gives the number as 373, principally in Manchester, Salford, and Stretford.²³³ What attempts were made to provide priests in the first century of the proscription is unknown, but soon after the Restoration one Thomas Weedon had charge of a large district including most of the Salford and Macclesfield Hundreds, and appears to have resided chiefly at Manchester, where he died in 1719.²³⁴ Mass, it is related, was said in secret near the present Blackfriars Bridge, in a room which was used as a warehouse during the week.²³⁵ About 1760 rooms were secured off Church Street in the passage on that account known as Roman Entry. Some fifteen years later a house containing a large room to be used as a church was built in Rook Street.²³⁶ It was known as St. Chad's, and is now represented by St. Chad's, Cheetham Hill Road, erected in 1847. St. Mary's in Mulberry Street was built in 1794,^{236a} and rebuilt in 1835; the roof fell in soon afterwards, but the church remained in use until 1847, when the present one, on the same confined site, was erected, being dedicated in 1848. To these have been added St. Augustine's, 1820;²³⁷ St. Patrick's, 1832;²³⁸ St. Anne's, Ancoats, 1847-8; St. Michael's, 1859; and St. Alban's, Ancoats. St.

William's, Angel Meadow, 1864, is a chapel of ease to St. Chad's; and the Polish mission of St. Casimir, 1904, to St. Patrick's. The Sisters of Charity have a night refuge in Ancoats.

The Jews had a synagogue, a humble room off Long Millgate, a century ago; about 1826 they built one in Halliwell Street, which has now disappeared.²³⁹

Among the distinguishing features of Whit-week in Manchester are the processions of the Sunday School children. They began in 1801.

CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK

Cherleton, 1196; Chorleton, Chorelton, 1212; Chorlton, 1278. Cholerlton, perhaps by mistake, xv cent.

This township, formerly known as Chorlton Row,¹ lies on the south side of the Medlock, and has an area of 646½ acres.² It has long been urban in character, the plan of 1793 showing that a large number of streets were then being laid out. It was crossed near the centre by Cornbrook, and had Rusholme Brook, a tributary of the former, for its southern boundary. The district called Greenheys lies in the south-west, in the angle between the two brooks. In 1901 there was a population of 57,894.

The principal streets are Oxford Street and Upper Brook Street, going south-east from the centre of Manchester; the latter has an offshoot called Plymouth Grove, in a more easterly direction, reaching the Stockport Road, which runs along the eastern boundary, near Longsight. There are many public buildings in the township, in addition to churches and schools. On the west of Oxford Street is Grosvenor Square, on one side of which stands the town hall, built in 1831, with police station, dispensary, and school of art adjacent; the union offices are situated on another side of the square. Further to the south, in the same street, lie the extensive buildings of Owens College, founded in Quay Street in 1851, and transferred to this site in 1873; it is now the seat of the Victoria University of Manchester. On the

²²⁹ Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 140. They had another in Gartside Street in 1826.

²³⁰ In the whole parish in 1626 there were only four 'convicted recusants and non-communicants' paying specially; *Lay Subs. R.* 131/312. For presentments of recusants at the beginning of the 17th century see *Manch. Constables' Accts.* i, 56, 162, 165.

²³¹ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. *Lancs. and Ches.*), iv, 122, 123.

²³² *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 57, &c. Susannah Reddish, widow, in 1717 as a 'papist' registered a small estate in Salford; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 153. In 1729 the Rev. Will. Huddleston, O.S.B., publicly renounced his religion in the Collegiate Church; *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 1263; *Loc. Gleanings*, ii, 128.

²³³ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (New Ser.), xviii, 214. The details of the chapelries were: Manchester, 287; Blackley, 1; Chorlton, 1 (viz. Mr. Barlow); Salford, 64; Stretford, 20 (exclusive of Mr. Trafford, who lived mostly at York).

²³⁴ This account is chiefly derived from

a statement prepared by Mr. Joseph Gillow in 1902. Thomas Weedon, a Worcestershire man, was admitted to the English College at Rome in 1658, and was sent on the mission in 1663; Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vi, 395.

²³⁵ *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 278. Baines, on the other hand, states that 'in the early part of the last (18th) century the Catholics had a chapel in Smithy Door, in a building now the Grey Horse public-house, behind which there is still a large unoccupied piece of ground, then used as a burial ground'; *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 139.

²³⁶ 'At that time toleration was not sufficiently liberal to allow any insulated Catholic chapel, and like all others of that day, the one under consideration is attached to a dwelling-house'; Aston, *Manch.* (1816), 93. A description follows.

^{236a} The builder was one of the most notable personages in Manchester in his time—Rowland Broomhead, a Yorkshireman, born 1751, educated at the English College, Rome, and ordained priest in 1775. He was sent to Manchester in

1778, and laboured there till his death in 1820, gaining universal respect; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 316.

²³⁷ This is about to be closed, the site being required by the corporation. It is to be rebuilt in Chorlton-upon-Medlock.

²³⁸ There were stormy scenes at this church in 1846, the priest in charge (Daniel Hearne) having a dispute with the Vicar Apostolic; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 232.

²³⁹ Aston, *Manch.* 105; Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 141.

¹ This name is found in 1594; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 299. It was usual down to the first part of last century. The name may be connected with the Roorcroft mentioned in a deed cited below. Row is popularly supposed to have reference to a former avenue of trees from London Road up to Chorlton Hall, but the name is much older than any such row of trees. The epithet was due to a desire to distinguish the township from the other Chorlton, now called Chorlton with Hardy.

² 647 acres; *Census Rep.* 1901.

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border of the township is Whitworth Park, in which is an art gallery. The Royal Manchester College of Music is in Ducie Street. On the east side of Oxford Street is an Eye Hospital, while another hospital lies between Oxford Street and Upper Brook Street. To the east of the latter thoroughfare there is a Free Library, opened in 1866;³ also the Rusholme Road Cemetery, formed in 1823 for the use of Protestant Dissenters. In Plymouth Grove is a large Home for the Aged. There are fire stations on the Stockport Road, and a drill shed at Greenheys.

The new Infirmary is within this township.

In 1666 the principal residence in Chorlton Row was that of Ellis Hey, with five hearths liable to the tax; in the whole township there were forty-nine.⁴ Chorlton obtained a Police Act in 1822^{4a} and a Lighting Act in 1832.⁵ It was included in Manchester borough on incorporation in 1838, and was then divided into two wards, All Saints' and St. Luke's, on the west and east respectively. The township, as such, has now ceased to exist, and forms part of the new township of South Manchester, created in 1896.

Neolithic implements have been found.⁶

Thomas De Quincey, born in Manchester, lived in his youth at Greenheys, which was built by his father about 1791, and has recorded his memories of the place.⁷ John Ashton Nicholls, philanthropist, was born in Grosvenor Street in 1823; he died in 1859.⁸ Mrs. Gaskell resided in the township, and in *Mary Barton* described the district as it

was in 1848. Sir Charles Hallé lived in Greenheys for about forty years.

The manor of *CHORLTON*, which *MANOR* once included Beswick, or part of it, was at the beginning of the 13th century held of the king in thegnage by a local family; it was assessed as two plough-lands, and a rent of 20s. was the annual service.⁹ Gospatrick de Chorlton was tenant in 1202, when his son Richard's widow claimed dower,¹⁰ and in 1212, when the great survey was made.¹¹ He died in or before 1223, when his son Brun received seisin of one plough-land in Chorlton, having paid the king 2 marks as relief.¹² It probably escheated to the Crown soon afterwards, as it became part of the possessions of the Grelleys and La Warres, lords of Manchester, being held as one plough-land by the old service of 20s.¹³

Gospatrik had lost four oxgangs of land to Matthew son of William [de Hathersage] by wager of battle.¹⁴ He had granted a further two oxgangs to his brother Adam, in view of Adam's fighting for him against William son of Wulfric de Withington.¹⁵ Four oxgangs of land also he gave to Henry de Trafford, who held a fifth in 1212.¹⁶

The Grelleys, on acquiring the lordship, appear to have granted it, without exacting any service, to a junior branch of the family, as one Robert Grelley was in possession in 1278¹⁷ and was succeeded by a son John, who in 1334 alienated his lands in Chorlton to Henry de Trafford.¹⁸ The Traffords thus acquired

³ The Female Penitentiary, founded in 1836, was formerly on this site.

⁴ Subs. R. bdle. 250, no. 9.

^{4a} 3 Geo. IV, cap. 14.

⁵ 2 & 3 Will. IV, cap. 90.

⁶ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 328.

⁷ In *Autobiographic Sketches and Confessions of an Opium Eater*.

⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 69. This place occurs earlier in the Pipe Rolls, for in 1177-8 account was rendered of the $\frac{2}{3}$ mark of aid due from it; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 36.

There is much danger of confusion between Chorlton in Manchester and Chorlton (Chollerton) in Withington, as is shown by Booker's *Chorlton Chapel*, &c.

¹⁰ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 14; Ellen, the widow, received for life one oxgang of land out of two which Austin de Chorlton held; also four selions—two by Jordan's ditch and two by Jordan's selion—in return for the moiety of the capital messuage belonging to her oxgang.

Gospatrik de Chorlton occurs about the same time in the Pipe Rolls; *Lancs. Pipe R.* 152, 205.

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 69, 128.

¹² *Fine R. Excerpts* (Rec. Com.), i, 103.

¹³ In 1324 John la Warre held it; Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 38b.

¹⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 69. These oxgangs were by Matthew granted to the father of Richard and Jordan le Norreys of Heaton Norris, and became Jordan's by agreement in 1196; *Final Conc.* i, 5. Jordan's ditch and selion have been mentioned in a foregoing note.

¹⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 70; a service of 3s. 4d. was due. Gospatrick's charter is in Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 165; and *Stretford* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 232. It referred to 'an eighth part of Chorlton.'

¹⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 69; a rent of 6s. 3d., the due proportion for five oxgangs of land, was to be rendered. As to four of the oxgangs Gospatrick's grant to Henry son of Robert son of Ralph de Trafford is extant; it comprised the whole fourth part of Chorlton, viz., four oxgangs, two formerly held by Randle, one by Steinulf, and one by Robert son of Edwin—at a rent of 5s. yearly; De Trafford D. no. 122. The seal shows a conventional ornament with part of the legend:—SIGIL . . . PATI . . . E CHARLTVN.

In the division of the Trafford estates in 1278 Chorlton was given to Henry de Trafford; *Final Conc.* i, 154.

¹⁷ The grantee was perhaps the John Grelley who in 1275 appeared with Henry de Chetham against Jordan de Trafford and Thomas Ball, alleging an assault at Chorlton; *Coram Rege R.* 18, m. 8.

Three years later Robert Grelley was in possession, Peter Grelley demanding against him three plough-lands in Chorlton and Cuedley; De Banco R. 24, m. 3; 31, m. 55. In 1306 Thomas Grelley demanded a messuage and six oxgangs of land in Chorlton by Manchester against Robert son of John Grelley, and a messuage and three oxgangs against Joan widow of John Grelley; De Banco R. 161, m. 481; see also R. 179, m. 181 d.; 183, m. 398. This statement shows that the junior Grelleys held nine oxgangs—the remainder of the two plough-lands, after allowing for the holdings of the Trafford (5) and Chorlton (2) families.

Somewhat earlier (in 1302 and 1303) Henry de Trafford, Thomas son of Jordan de Chorlton, and Amabel de Chorlton claimed 5 acres in Chorlton against John Grelley, but did not prosecute; Assize R. 418, m. 15 d.; 419, m. 7. This John Grelley was probably the successor of the Robert of 1278 and father of the Robert of 1306. The suit then shows the three

possessors of the manor contending among themselves. A later one shows them uniting against the superior lord; for in 1319 Henry de Trafford, Robert de Stanistreet, Robert son of John Grelley, and Thomas son of Jordan de Chorlton, appeared against John La Warre, Joan his wife, John de Strickland, Alice his wife, John de Hulton, and Jordan son of Henry de Oldham, respecting a tenement in Chorlton; Assize R. 424, m. 9. This or a similar suit was in 1324 continued by Robert son of John Grelley, Henry de Trafford, Robert the son and Agnes the widow of Thomas de Chorlton; Assize R. 426, m. 9.

The only tenants of the La Warres named in 1320 were Henry de Trafford, five oxgangs, 6s. 3d. (part of 7s.); and Thomas de Chorlton, two oxgangs, 3s. 4d.; both were bound to grind at the Manchester mills; *Mamecestre*, ii, 278, 279. John La Warre in 1325 claimed 145½ acres of land in Manchester and Chorlton, in right of his wife Joan, against John de Strickland and Alice his wife; De Banco R. 258, m. 310 d.

The Grelleys of Chorlton held the manor of Allerton in Childwall parish.

¹⁸ De Trafford D. no. 124, bearing John Grelley's seal. The bounds of his lands in the vill of Chorlton began in the centre of Shootersbrook (aqua de Schiter), followed the highway from Manchester to Stockport as far as the Medlock, thence by the said highway to Whitacre Ford and between Greenlow (Grindlow) Marsh and Chorlton Heath to Greenlow Cross, and as far as Greenlow Lache; along the lache between Chorlton Heath and Withington to Gooselache and by this lache down to Withinshaw, and so to 'Le Hagheres'; thence by the ditch between Hulme and Chorlton to the Medlock, and up stream to the starting point. It will be noticed that the whole of the later

practically the whole manor, but part was afterwards held by the Traffords of Garrett.¹⁹ The hall and its demesne lands were in 1590 sold by Sir Edmund Trafford to Ralph Sorocold of Golborne,²⁰ who sold it to Ellis Hey of Eccles, and in 1644 it was sold by the younger Ellis Hey²¹ to Thomas Minshull, apothecary of Manchester.²² The Minshulls also acquired the adjacent Garrett estate, and Hough Hall in Moston. The whole came by marriage into the possession of Roger Aytoun of Inchdarney in Fife,

described as captain in the 72nd Regiment of Foot or Manchester Volunteers.²³ He squandered the estates, which were sold in 1775. Chorlton was purchased by John Dickenson of Manchester, and settled upon his nephew William Churchill Dickenson, who in 1793 obtained an Act of Parliament authorizing him to let the land on building leases.²⁴

The two oxgangs of land held by the Chorlton family²⁵ afterwards came into the hands of the Entwises of Entwisle.²⁶ This part was sold in the

township is included, together with the Garrett estate in Ancoots.

John Grelley retained an interest in the lands for his life, and in 1363 complained of waste of houses, &c., in Chorlton by Robert son of Sir Henry de Trafford; De Banco R. 416, m. 257.

Henry de Trafford in 1389 granted to Sir Ralph de Radcliffe and Margery his wife (widow of Henry's father), for her life, 'two parts of his manor of Chorlton, which lately remained to the said Henry as his right after the death of John Grelley,' at a rent of 4 marks; De Trafford D. no. 125.

The tenure of this portion of Chorlton seems to be defined in an inquisition of 1410, where Thomas de Trafford's six messuages, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and water-mill are stated to be held of the lord of Manchester by rendering a clove gillyflower; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 96. For other Trafford inquisitions, in which the statements vary, see *ibid.* i, 128; ii, 16. Ellen widow of Thomas de Trafford, in 1448, claimed dower against Henry de Trafford (a minor) in Chorlton and Manchester; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 11, m. 14*b*.

According to the Manchester Rental of 1473 Henry Trafford held Chorlton by a rent of 6*s*.; *Mamecestre*, iii, 483.

Sir Edmund Trafford, being seised of the manor of Chorlton, with meadow, pasture, and arable land appurtenant, leased the same in 1507 for thirty years to Richard Beswick and Margaret his wife. When left a widow, Margaret was expelled by Edmund Trafford and others in 1523; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Hen. VIII, xvii, B. 5.

Edmund Trafford died in 1563 holding lands in Chorlton of the lord of Manchester by a rent of 12*d*. only, so that some, probably, had been sold; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, 11.

¹⁹ See the account of Garrett in Manchester.

²⁰ The statement of the descent of the manor is taken from Canon Raines in *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 83, 84, except where further references are given. It will be seen that it requires some correction.

Sir Edmund Trafford was in 1578 seised of the vill of Chorlton, parcel of the manor of Manchester; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. cviii, W. 1. He died in 1590, and his son Edmund, who appears to have sold various parts of his inheritance, in Sept. 1590, demised or mortgaged Chorlton Hall and its lands to Ralph Sorocold, and followed this with further leases, including one of the tithes of Stretford (on lease from the warden and fellows of Manchester). He took possession again in 1598 after Ralph's death, alleging payment of his debt; for the widow Katherine, who had married Thomas Goodyear, made complaint; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. clxxvi, T. 14. Four years later Edmund Trafford, then high sheriff, complained that Adam Hol-

land of Newton, after agreeing to purchase Chorlton Hall, paying £550 and a ground rent of 20*s*., had refused to pay, 'to the great inconvenience of the plaintiff, who was in need of the money'; *ibid.* cvii, T. 4.

²¹ Some part at least of the Hey lands in Withington and Chorlton was sold to the Mosleys before 1614; it was held of the king by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 4, 66, 69.

Ellis Hey is described as 'of Chorlton Hall' in 1665, when he recorded a pedigree; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 133.

²² *Ibid.* 199. The family were near akin to Elizabeth Minshull, Milton's third wife; Earwaker, *Earst. Ches.* i, 391. Thomas Minshull is frequently named in the *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* but is not styled 'of Chorlton.' He was the son of Richard Minshull of Wistaston; he married Anne daughter of James Lightbowne, by whom he had several children, and died in 1698. Thomas, the eldest son, aged twenty-five in 1664, succeeded to Chorlton and died in 1702, the heir being his brother Richard, who died in or about 1722. His son Thomas died in 1749, leaving a son Thomas Samuel Minshull, who died without issue in 1755; his daughters and his brother George's daughter also died without issue, and by bequest the estates passed to Barbara Nabb, the widow of Thomas, who married Roger Aytoun in 1769, and died in 1783. This statement is from Piccoper's MS. Pedigrees (Chet. Lib.), ii, 296.

The bequest mentioned is recited in a lengthy abstract of the title of William Cooper, Samuel Marsland, Peter Marsland, and George Duckworth to a capital message called Chorlton Hall, with the lands, &c., belonging thereto, in Chorlton Row. By his will Richard Minshull of the Inner Temple (1722) devised all his lands to his wife for life, and then to his sons Thomas and George in tail male, and to his right heirs. Thomas the son in 1742-3 suffered a recovery to bar the entail, and by his will of 1744 left his estates to his son Thomas (Samuel), subject to the dower of his wife Barbara, and £1,500, the portion of his daughter Elizabeth, who afterwards married James Rivington, bookseller, of London.

The son by his will of 1754 left Chorlton Hall to his mother for life, charged with an annuity to his grandmother Dorothy Nabb, then to trustees for his sister, his uncle George and daughter, and their issue, with final remainder to his mother (Barbara). In 1769, by the failure of all the heirs named, Barbara became possessed of the Minshull estates, and in 1770 there was a fine concerning Chorlton Hall, Garrett Hall, and other lands, Roger Aytoun and Barbara his wife being deforciant (Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 384, m. 8), quickly followed by various mortgages.

Chorlton Hall was advertised for sale 25 Oct. 1774, and again in 1775 (*Adams, Courant*, 3 Jan.), being described as 'delightfully situated' and commanding an extensive prospect in the counties of York, Derby, and Chester, being about a mile from Manchester, and at 'an agreeable distance' from the great road from Manchester to London. A considerable part of the land lay up to the end of the town of Manchester, and was 'very proper for building upon.' The hall contained five rooms on a floor, including the entrance or hall part, which was large and elegant; there was a very large kitchen with brewhouse, laundry, servants' hall, pantries, etc., all with good chambers over; the outbuildings included stabling for sixteen horses, &c. Hough Hall and Garrett Hall were advertised at the same time. In the same year Joshua Marriott secured from Roger Aytoun and Barbara his wife Chorlton Hall, Garrett Hall, and various lands; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 394, m. 16.

The abstract quoted shows that Roger Aytoun's interest in the hall and various parcels of the land did not cease with this sale, as he went on mortgaging them. In 1779 he was residing in Scotland, and made a further release to Joshua Marriott and others. His wife died in 1783. William Nabb, probably a relative, died between 1787 and 1789; and Roger Aytoun's interest in the estate seems to have finally ceased in 1792, the sum then paid being £42,914 for the portion to which the abstract refers. His debts in 1787 amounted to £16,900, the principal creditor being Radcliffe Sidebottom, £11,000. It does not appear for whom William Cooper and the others were acting.

²³ The regiment was raised chiefly by the efforts and money of Roger Aytoun; it took part in the defence of Gibraltar in 1781-2.

²⁴ 33 Geo. III, cap. 50: 'An Act to empower William Churchill Dickinson, esquire, to grant building leases, renewable leases, and make conveyances in fee, of and upon all or any part of the estates at Chorlton Row, devised by the will of John Dickinson esquire deceased, situate near the town of Manchester in the County Palatine of Lancaster.'

²⁵ A few particulars of this family will be found in preceding notes.

²⁶ The eighth part of the manor of Chorlton was in 1420 settled upon John Entwisle and his wife Margaret, with remainder to the latter's heirs; *Final Conc.* iii, 76.

Ellis Entwisle in 1473 held a message and lands in Chorlton of the lord of Manchester by the (ancient) rent of 3*s*. 4*d*.; *Mamecestre*, iii, 482. A similar statement is made in the inquisition after the death of Edmund Entwisle in 1544; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, 30.

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year 1551²⁷ and probably dispersed soon afterwards.²⁸

The Minshulls were thus the first resident owners of importance, and there are but few references to Chorlton before the 17th century.²⁹ The land tax returns of 1784 show that the ownership was much divided; Roger Aytoun still had the largest share, paying about a fifth of the tax; then came John Taylor, the Gore-Booths, Mrs. Piggott, Mr. Melland, Mrs. Hyde, and John Dickenson.³⁰

Chorlton was recognized as a separate township before 1618, when its constables are mentioned.³¹

At one time GREENLOW HEATH appears to have been considered a separate township.³² About 1320 it was demised to Sir John Byron and his wife for life at a rent of 100s. a year.³³ A century later it was in the possession of Thomas la Warre, with remainder to Sir John Byron, Robert de Langley, Robert son of John del Booth, and William del Booth; it was held of the king as of his duchy, and was worth 40s. clear per annum.³⁴

The township having during the last century become a residential suburb of Manchester, a large number of places of worship have been built. For the Established Church St. Luke's was built in 1804; it was consecrated in 1858 and rebuilt in 1865;³⁵ All Saints', which has a mission church called St. Matthias', dates from 1820;³⁶ St. Saviour's,



MINSHULL of Chorlton. *Azure a crescent therefrom issuant an estoile argent.*

1836;³⁷ St. Stephen's, 1853;³⁸ St. Paul's, 1862;³⁹ St. Clement's, Greenheys, 1881;⁴⁰ and St. Ambrose, 1884. The Bishop of Manchester collates to the last of these; the dean and canons present to All Saints'; the Rev. W. F. Birch, now rector, to St. Saviour's, and bodies of trustees to the others. The incumbents are styled rectors. In connexion with St. Ambrose's is St. David's Welsh church.

The Wesleyan Methodists have three churches and the United Free Church one, which superseded an older one, called the Tabernacle, in 1870. There is a Welsh Wesleyan chapel at Greenheys.

The Baptists have Union Church in Oxford Road and two others, one of them belonging to the Particular Baptists.

The Congregationalists have the Octagon in Stockport Road and five other churches;⁴¹ and the Welsh Congregationalists have one.⁴²

The Presbyterian Church of England has two places of worship;⁴³ and there was till lately St. Andrew's, Oxford Road.⁴⁴

The Salvation Army has a meeting place, as also have the Church of United Friends, the Christadelphians, and the Unitarians.

There are places of worship also for the Armenians (Holy Trinity, Upper Brook Street) and for the German Protestants (in Greenheys).

The Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Name, opened in 1871, is served by the Jesuits;⁴⁵ those of the Holy Family, 1876, and St. Joseph, 1888, by secular clergy. There are houses of the Little Sisters of the Poor and others.

The Jews have a synagogue.

²⁷ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 14, m. 247. See also the account of Entwisle.

²⁸ Edward Tyldesley of Morleys bequeathed ten messuages in Chorlton, Rusholme, and Manchester to William his third son for life, with remainder to Edward son and heir of testator's son Thomas; they were held of John Lacy as of his manor of Manchester in socage by a rent of 18d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, 10. The reduction in the free rent indicates that much had been sold.

²⁹ Humphrey Booth of Salford in 1635 held lands in Chorlton of the lord of Manchester; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, 44. The lands were probably part of the Garrett estate purchased from Thomas Leigh of High Legh (East Hall) in 1619; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 17.

Edmund Prestwich of Hulme held lands in Chorlton at his death in 1629, and devised them for life to his younger sons; the tenure is not stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, 74; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 152.

Adam Jepson, of Chorlton Row and Moston, left his estates to his daughter Jane, who married the James Lightbourne whose sister Anne married Thomas Minshull; Booker, *Blackley*, 191, 172; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iv, 168.

George Worsley of Blakestake in Chorlton is mentioned in 1677; *ibid.* vi, 36.

The estate of Thomas Stockton was in dispute in 1701; *Exch. Dep. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, 99, 101.

³⁰ Land tax returns at Preston.

³¹ *Manch. Constables' Acts.* i, 42; also i, 20, 28, 29; see also *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 151; the contributor

to the subsidy in 1622 was Ralph Hudson, 'in goods.' He died in 1630, leaving lands in Chorlton to his son Ralph; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 169.

³² See a deed quoted under Gorton. The name is often corrupted to Grindlow. In 1326 the king confirmed a grant of lands in Greenlow Heath made by John La Warre to Robert (son of John) Grelley and Ellen his wife; *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, p. 304.

³³ *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 364. The land measured 139 acres and was valued at 8d. an acre rent. It is perhaps the same as the 'Grenlaw more' of the inquisition of 1282; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 244.

³⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. VI, no. 54. The description reads: 'Three messuages, 140 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture in Greenlow heath, beginning at the Roocroft, and so following between the Roocroft and the hedge of Whitaker up to the mete of Chorlton Edge, thence between Chorlton Edge and Greenlow heath up to Balshagh field, and so following between the mete of Rusholme and Greenlow heath up to the mete of Holt, and so following between the mete of Holt and Greenlow heath up to the highway leading from Stockport to Manchester, and so following the highway up to Roocroft.'

³⁵ The district was formed in 1859; *Lond. Gaz.* 2 Dec. The church adjoins the old Chorlton Hall, the remaining part of which is the rectory house. The inscriptions are in the Owen MSS.

³⁶ It has had a district chapelry from 1839, reconstituted in 1859; *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1839; 2 Dec. 1859.

³⁷ For the district, first formed in 1837, see *ibid.* 1 July 1856.

³⁸ The district was formed in 1856; *ibid.* 1 July.

³⁹ The district was assigned in 1862; *ibid.* 22 July.

⁴⁰ This church succeeded St. Clement's in Manchester, now demolished.

⁴¹ From Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* (vi, 166-74), it appears that Rusholme Road Chapel was opened in 1826. Another in Tipping Street, begun about 1835, was given up in 1881, the congregation joining Stockport Road Church, which had been formed in 1868; the first building of the latter was opened in 1871, the present Octagon Church succeeding it in 1893. Greenheys Church is an offshoot from that in Chorlton Road, and was formed in 1870-71; *ibid.* vi, 178.

Cavendish Street represents a removal from Mosley Street, Manchester, a chapel dating from 1788. The removal took place in 1848, during the pastorate of Dr. Halley, who in 1858 was succeeded by the late Dr. Joseph Parker of the City Temple, London; *ibid.* vi, 142-7.

⁴² *Ibid.* vi, 206. The work began in 1842 in Hulme, and removed to Chorlton in 1859; the present church was opened in 1863.

⁴³ That in Brunswick Street, built in 1857, represents the church founded in 1798 in Lloyd Street, Manchester; that in Grosvenor Square, built in 1850, was founded in 1830.

⁴⁴ St. Andrew's was closed in 1902, and is now a furniture shop.

⁴⁵ Services began a year or two earlier in Portsmouth Street.

BLACKLEY

Blakeley, Blakelegh, xiii and xiv cents. ; this spelling agrees with the local pronunciation. Blackley, c. 1600.

This, the northernmost part of the parish, lies in a bend of the Irk, which bounds it on the north-west, west; and south-west. A ridge over 300 ft. high projects westward through the northern part of the township, the greater part of which lies on the southern slope of the hill. The area is 1,840 acres, having a breadth of about 2 miles from north to south, and measuring somewhat more from east to west. In the southern part a brook runs westward down Boggart Hole Clough.¹ Barnes Green is on the border of Harpurhey. The population of Blackley and Harpurhey together was 24,501 in 1901.

The principal road is that from Manchester to Middleton, going north. At Blackley village another road branches off west towards Prestwich, and from this latter another runs in a zigzag course through Higher Blackley, formerly known as Crab Lane End, to Heaton. There are various subsidiary roads, and the township is becoming a suburb of Manchester, though most of it remains rural.

To the north of the village is a reformatory.

The soil is sandy, overlying clay.

In 1666 there were four houses with ten hearths each—those of Mr. Legh, Ralph Bowker, Mr. Bowker, and Edward Dawson—but no other dwelling had more than five. The total number in the township was 107.² The old water corn-mill was in 1850 used for grinding logwood.³ The woollen and fustian

manufactures were actively pursued in Blackley; a fulling-mill at Boggart Hole Clough is mentioned in 1691.⁴ Within the township are a match works, chemical works, a smallware manufactory, and some minor industries.

Blackley was included in the city of Manchester in 1890, and six years later became part of the new township of North Manchester. There is a free library.

BLACKLEY was anciently a park of *MANOR* the lord of Manchester; its value in 1282 was £6 13s. 4d., for herbage, dead wood, pannage, and eyries of sparrow-hawks.⁵ Forty years later its circuit was estimated as seven *leuca*, and it had two deer leaps;⁶ the pasturage was sufficient for 240 cattle, in addition to the deer and other wild animals.⁷ Leases and other grants of the land and pasture were from time to time made by the lords,⁸ and in 1473 John Byron held Blackley village, Blackley field, and Pillingworth fields, with the appurtenances, at a rent of £33 6s. 8d., then recently increased from £28 1s. a year.⁹ On the dispersal of the Byron estates about the beginning of the 17th century, Blackley was sold in parcels to a number of owners.¹⁰ The hall and demesne were acquired by Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton,¹¹ and sold to Francis Legh of Lyme in 1636.¹² They descended in this family till 1814, when they were sold in thirty-four lots, William Grant of Ramsbottom purchasing the hall, which was pulled down.¹³ It was haunted by a 'boggart' or ghost, according to the popular belief.¹⁴

Among those described as 'of Blackley' in the inquisitions are Daniel Travis,¹⁵ Francis Nuttall,¹⁶

¹ This name occurs prior to 1700; J. Booker, *Blackley* (Chet. Soc.), 115. The picturesque clough has been acquired for a pleasure-ground by the Corporation of Manchester. The name is sometimes derived from a deserted house, said to be haunted, 'Boggart Hall,' but Mr. H. T. Crofton thinks it a corruption of Bowker Hall, which stood in Moston at the upper end of the clough; see *Manch. Guard. N. and Q.* no. 401. Oliver Clough, with Oliver's well in it, joins the main clough from the north.

² Subs. R. bdlc. 250, no. 9.

³ Booker, op. cit. 112.

⁴ *Ibid.* 115. 'Judging by the field names this mill was either on the stream coming from Boggart Hole Clough or its northern tributary coming past Lyon Fold; most probably the latter, north of which is a farm called Dam Head.'—Mr. Crofton.

⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 244.

⁶ *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 368; the value was 53s. 4d.

⁷ *Ibid.* ii, 366; the value was £6. The 'fence of Blackley park' is mentioned about 1355; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 344.

⁸ See grants to Henry de Smethley in 1343 and to Thurstan de Holland in 1355, quoted in *Mamecestre*, ii, 439, 445. The latter grant, at a rent of £5, included the pasture of the lord's park at Blackley, the arable land of Bottomley with its meadow, and an improvement of 10 acres in Ashenhurst.

⁹ *Ibid.* iii, 484. A grant or feoffment was made in 1430 by Sir Reginald West, Lord La Warre, at a rent of £26; Byron *Chartul.* 15/295. After an intermediate conveyance the estate was transferred to Sir John Byron in 1433; *ibid.* 19/296,

21/298. See Booker's *Blackley* (Chet. Soc.), 13-15.

¹⁰ The statements in the text are mostly taken from the work last quoted.

The 'manor' of Blackley, seventy messuages, two fulling mills, a water-mill, 1,000 acres of land, &c., in Blackley, Blackley Fields, and Bottomley, were in 1598 sold or mortgaged by Sir John Byron and John Byron his son and heir apparent to Richard and William Assheton; the price named in the fine is £1,000; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 60, m. 68. Blackley is, however, mentioned among the Byron manors in 1608; *ibid.* bdlc. 71, m. 2.

¹¹ In a fine of 1611 respecting the manor of Blackley, &c., James Assheton was deforciant, and Sir Peter Legh, Sir Richard Assheton, John Holt, and Richard Assheton were plaintiffs; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 77, m. 51. In a later fine the deforciant was Sir John Byron the elder, Sir John Byron the younger, Sir Peter Legh, Sir Richard Assheton, John Holt, and Richard Assheton; *ibid.* bdlc. 79, m. 34. From the former it appears that James Assheton of Chadderton had acquired Blackley, and sold it to the Asshetons of Middleton.

A feoffment in 1612 by Sir John Byron of Newstead the elder, his son Sir John Byron of Royton the younger, Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton, John Holt of Stubble, and Richard son of Sir Richard Assheton, recites a fine levied of Blackley Manor, surrenders of all freeholds for lives, and recovery suffered to the intent that the manor, &c., be sold for the payment of debts, &c.; Mr. Crofton's note.

Richard Assheton of Middleton, who died in 1618, held lands in Blackley of the king as of the duchy by knight's ser-

vice; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 107.

¹² Booker, op. cit. 17; Ralph Assheton of Middleton, Elizabeth his wife, and Mary his mother were the vendors, over £2,000 being paid. The sale included Blackley Hall, closes called Bottomley, Hunt Green, Ashenhurst, Hazelbottom, &c.; a close called Lidbottom, of 4 acres, was excluded.

¹³ *Ibid.* 19, where there is a description of the old building, with a view. There is also a view in James's series, 1821-5.

¹⁴ 'In the stillness of night it would steal from room to room and carry off the bed-clothes from the couches of the sleeping, but now thoroughly aroused and discomfited inmates'; Booker, op. cit. 20. An account is given of the destruction of the print-shop erected on the site of the hall.

¹⁵ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 157. At his death in 1617 Daniel Travis held a messuage, 15 acres of land, &c., recently purchased from Sir John Byron and others. The tenement was held of the king by knight's service. His will is given. His son and heir, also named Daniel, was twenty-six years of age. His wife Anne was the daughter of Henry Chetham of Crumpsall; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 194.

Of the same family perhaps was John Travis, whom John Bradford about 1550 styles 'Father Travis.' Some later members of the family were benefactors to the poor, and concerned in the erection of the Nonconformist (now Unitarian) chapel. John Travis, a dealer in fustians, who became bankrupt in 1691, had an estate of 24 acres; one of the fields was named the Frith field; Booker, op. cit. 116.

¹⁶ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 176. Francis Nuttall died in 1619, holding

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Matthew Hopwood,¹⁷ Abraham Carter,¹⁸ John and George Pendleton,¹⁹ Stephen Rodley,²⁰ Ralph Wardleworth,²¹ William Chetham,²² Patrick Edrington,²³ William and John Cowper,²⁴ and William Heywood.²⁵ There were small estates, in most cases resulting from the division of the Byron estate, and held by knight's service.

Humphrey Booth of Salford also had land in the township,²⁶ and it descended in the family for about a century.²⁷ *BOOTH HALL* was situated about 4 miles north of Manchester, on high ground a short distance to the east of the old road to Middleton. It is said to have been built during the years 1639-40 by Humphrey Booth for his son, but before demolition, about 1906-7, had undergone many alterations and additions which had robbed it of most of its original architectural features. It was a two-storied house, the oldest portion of which is described as having many gables, and was built of brick, but had been stuccoed and painted over in later years. One addition was made early in the 18th century and another in the first half of the 19th century. On the front of the original part of the house on a wooden beam was carved 'H B : A B : 1640,' the initials of

Humphrey Booth and Ann Booth (born Hough) his wife. In 1855 the old part of the house is described as having suffered much at the hands of recent tenants, most of the original mullioned windows on the ground floor having been built up or replaced by modern casements, and on the first floor nothing but the hood-moulds remained to show that such windows ever existed.^{27a} The house was pulled down to make way for the Blackley Hospital, but part of the brick farm-buildings are still standing. The house was acquired by Richard Worthington of Manchester, grocer; from him it passed to the Diggles family, and by descent to the Bayleys.²⁸ Amselford or Hoozleforth Gate was the name of a farm in the north-east of the township.

The land tax returns show that the principal proprietors in 1787 were Richard Brown, Thomas Bayley, Richard Taylor, Lord Grey de Wilton, John Hutton, Peter Legh, and Robert Jackson.²⁹ About 1850 the principal proprietor was the Earl of Wilton, who owned a third of the land, his interest being derived partly by inheritance from the Hollands and Asshetons and partly by purchase.³⁰

The most famous personage connected with Blackley

ten messuages, 60 acres of land, &c., in Blackley, and land in Harpurhey and Gorton; the tenure was of the king, by knight's service. John, the son and heir, was twenty-three years of age. The will of Francis Nuttall is given in *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 19, 20, notes.

From deeds of this family in the Manchester Free Library (no. 55-7) it appears that John Nuttall in 1623 leased lands in Blackley to Edward Holland of Heaton for 299 years; among the field-names are Howgate Meadow, Blackfield, and Gladen Croft.

¹⁷ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 210. Matthew Hopwood had purchased the reversion of a messuage called the 'Dey-house,' with lands, from the Byrons, held of the king by knight's service. He died in 1613 leaving a daughter Mary about a year old.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 235. Abraham Carter, described as 'gentleman,' held a messuage and lands of the king by the hundredth part of a knight's fee, and died in 1621, leaving as his heir his son John, nineteen years of age.

¹⁹ John Pendleton died in 1618, holding 20 acres by the three-hundredth part of a knight's fee; his son John was then nine years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 258.

George Pendleton died in 1633, holding a messuage and lands (including the Warring House and Brehehy Field) of the king by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; he left a son and heir George; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxviii, 37.

In 1650 'in Blackley near Manchester, in one John Pendleton's ground, as one was reaping, the corn being cut seemed to bleed; drops fell out of it like to blood. Multitudes of people went to see it, and the straws thereof, though of a kindly colour without, were within reddish and as it were bloody'; Hollinworth, *Man-cuniensis*, 123.

A John Pendleton of Blackley married Rhoda, daughter and heir of Robert Clough, the son of Thomas Clough of Blackley; and he and his son John Pendleton in 1676 sold their land to Robert Litchford of Manchester, saddler, a benefactor of the old Baptist chapel at Clough Fold. The house at Blackley, known as

Litchford Hall, and the estate went to his nephew Litchford Flitcroft, who devised it to other relatives, and it was sold in 1783 to Thomas Braddock of Manchester. On the purchaser's bankruptcy it was sold to his brother-in-law, Richard Alsop, who already resided there, and he gave it to his daughter Marianne wife of George Withington. On her death in 1835 it descended to her only son, George Richard Withington, who owned this and the adjoining Yew-tree estate, purchased from the Byrons in 1611 by one John Jackson, and sold by the Jacksons in 1809 to Richard Alsop. See the full account in Booker, *op. cit.* 39-46; an abstract of Robert Litchford's will is given. The following field-names occur: Hoose Lee, Red Hill, Moyle Hill, Hagg, Fossage Meadow, Lockitt Croft, and Causeway Field. A number of deeds relating to this estate and others in the township are in the possession of the Manchester Corporation.

²⁰ Some notice of this family has been given under Manchester. Stephen Rodley died in 1630, holding four messuages with land, moor, and moss in Blackley, charged with a rent of 24s. to the lord of Manchester and an annuity of £12 to Leonard Hopwood; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxv, 46.

²¹ Ralph Wardleworth died in 1623, holding a messuage and land of the king by knight's service; his son and heir, John, was over twenty-seven years old; *ibid.* xxvi, 19.

A John Wardleworth in 1620 sold lands in Blackley to James Hulme; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 23.

²² William Chetham died in 1612, holding half a messuage; his son William was thirty-nine years old in 1630; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxviii, 10.

²³ The name is also given as Etherington. Patrick held a messuage, &c., of the king by the four-hundredth part of a knight's fee, and dying in 1625, left as heir his daughter Mary, about ten years old; *ibid.* 45.

²⁴ In 1621 William Cowper made a settlement of his estate—including a messuage, with garden and closes called the Clough, the Shutt, &c.—with re-

mainders to his wife Dorothy, to his heir male, to his brothers Richard and John, to Helen and Margaret Ridgeway, and to the heirs of Ralph Cowper. He died in 1626, holding the estate of the king by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee. The heir was his elder brother John, then over thirty years of age; *ibid.* 47.

John Cowper died in May 1638, holding a messuage and lands in Blackley of Edward Mosley 'as of his manor of Blackley'; Ralph, the brother and heir, was over fifty years of age; *Towneley MS. C. 8, 13* (Chet. Lib.), 242.

²⁵ William Heywood died in 1637, holding two messuages and lands of the king by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee. His wife Ameria survived him, and his heir was his son Anthony Heywood the younger, nineteen years old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxix, 17.

²⁶ *Ibid.* xxvii, 44.

²⁷ A plan of the estate in 1637 is given in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxiii, 30.

^{27a} Booker, *A Hist. of the Anct. Chapelry of Blackley*, 1855, p. 28, where an illustration is also given. The writer further adds: 'The interior presents little to call for remark, the apartments being for the most part small, and exhibiting an appearance altogether modern.'

²⁸ A full account of the descent of this estate is given by Booker, *op. cit.* 22-38, with wills and pedigree of the Diggles family. John Diggles of Manchester (c. 1717) was a Dissenter; *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 82.

The Bayleys were connected with Cross Street Chapel, Manchester; see the account of Hope in Pendleton. Thomas Bayley, who died in 1817, left the estate to his sons for sale, and in the following year it was purchased by his son-in-law, Dr. Henry, for £9,000. A few years later it was sold to Edmund Taylor of Salford, whose son Edmund resided there till his death about 1850; Booker, *op. cit.* 37.

²⁹ Land Tax returns at Preston.

³⁰ Booker, *op. cit.* 21. At the beginning of the 18th century, Abraham Howarth of Manchester, linen draper, purchased many small estates in the township. Dying in 1754 he was succeeded by his

by popular association, if not by birth, is John Bradford, burnt to death at Smithfield on 1 July 1555 for Protestantism.⁸¹ He was born about 1520-5 and educated at Manchester. Embracing a secular career, he entered the service of Sir John Harrington, paymaster of the English forces in France; a fraud in his accounts at that time, to the hurt of the king, afterwards caused him deep sorrow, being greatly moved to this⁸² by Latimer's preaching.⁸³ He became a Protestant, and that of the more extreme type, studied law, and then went to Cambridge, where he was almost immediately elected fellow of Pembroke and made Master of Arts.⁸⁴ He was urged to preach, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Ridley,⁸⁵ but does not appear to have advanced further. He was made prebendary of St. Paul's and chaplain to the king, and preached in London, Lancashire, and Cheshire, without undertaking any parochial charge.⁸⁶ Soon after the accession of Mary he was lodged in the Tower on charges of sedition, preaching without a licence, and heresy.⁸⁷ His first examination took place in the Tower, and he was again examined on 23 January 1554-5, and later days; afterwards he was excommunicated as a heretic.⁸⁸ Fresh efforts to con-

vince him that he was in error were made by various prelates and theologians,⁸⁹ but in vain, and at last he was delivered to the executioners, suffering a cruel death with great courage. He was a zealous and eloquent man, of irreproachable life, and consequently of wide influence.⁹⁰ He was not married, and the only relatives known are his mother, his two sisters, and his 'brother Roger,' who is no doubt Roger Beswick, husband of one of the sisters.⁹¹

The water-mill at Blackley was long in the occupation of a family named Costerdine.⁹²

A constable for the township or hamlet is mentioned in 1618.⁹³

There was an oratory at Blackley CHURCH as early as 1360,⁹⁴ probably the origin of the chapel existing in 1548.⁹⁵ This was rebuilt in 1736,⁹⁶ and again in 1844; it is called St. Peter's.⁹⁷ In 1611 the Byrons sold to John Cudworth, James Chetham, and Edmund Howarth the chapel and chapel yard, and the chamber and garden there, for use as a place of worship for the people of Blackley.⁹⁸ The stipend of the minister was derived from seat rents and offerings. Service was maintained there during the latter part of Eliza-

son John, who died in 1786, and whose only surviving child, Sarah, married the Hon. Edward Perceval. The estate was sold in 1808 to the Earl of Wilton.

Abraham Howarth, described as of Crumpsall, appears in the *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* in 1684 and 1685 (vi, 214, 235). 'Mr. Howarth's house in [Long] Millgate,' is one of those depicted on Casson and Berry's Plan.

Some particulars of the Dickenson and Beswick estates are given by Booker, op. cit. 47, 48. Several deeds relating to the Beswicks of Blackley are among the Raines deeds in the Chetham Library; the dates range from 1611 to 1674.

In the Chetham Library also are a few 17th-century deeds of the Sandiforth family.

⁸¹ For biographies see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Bradford's *Works* (Parker Soc. 1848); Foxe, *Acts and Monts.* (ed. Cattley), vii, 143-285; Cooper, *Athenae Cantab.* i, 127-9.

Bradford described himself as 'born in Manchester' (Foxe, op. cit. vii, 204), and this probably refers to the town rather than to the parish. The family no doubt derived its surname from an adjacent township, and many members of it occur from time to time in the records. In 1473 John Bradford held two closes in Manchester at the will of the lord at 15s. rent; *Mamecestre*, iii, 486. Thomas Bradford and Margaret his wife sold land in Manchester in 1553; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 15, m. 123. Thomas Bradford of Failsworth occurs in 1557; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 39; see also *Manch. Sessions* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 57. There was a John Bradford at Newton Heath in 1585 and 1619; *Newton Chapelry* (Chet Soc.), ii, 65, 76.

⁸² On this point see *N. and Q.* (Ser. 2), i, 125. The fraud did not benefit Bradford himself, but his master, who was quite unaware of it, and he forced Sir John Harrington to make restitution by threat of denunciation to the Council.

⁸³ A fellow student of the Inner Temple, Thomas Sampson, afterwards the Puritan dean of Christ Church, Oxford, also had great influence with him.

⁸⁴ M.A. 1549 by special grace. The universities were in a very low state at that time, but Bradford had given evidence of study in the previous year by translations from Peter Artopoeus (a Protestant divine) and St. Chrysostom, with prefaces by himself; *Athen. Cantab.* i, 127, where a list of his works is printed. On the other hand, at his examination before Bishop Gardiner, he was reproved as 'ignorant and vainglorious,' 'an arrogant and stubborn boy'; Foxe, op. cit. vii, 150, 151. At Cambridge he formed a close friendship with Martin Bucer.

⁸⁵ The new Ordinal was not sufficiently reformed for Bradford, and the bishop had to modify it till it was 'without any abuse'; Foxe, op. cit. vii, 144.

⁸⁶ In Lancashire he preached at Ashton-under-Lyne, Manchester, Eccles, Middleton, Radcliffe, Bury, Bolton, Wigan, Liverpool, and Preston.

⁸⁷ A sermon by Dr. Bourne at St. Paul's Cross, soon after Mary's accession, occasioned a disturbance among the audience, and a dagger was thrown at the preacher. Bradford, who was present, seems to have been at first regarded as the real instigator of the uproar, but he cleared himself by calling Bourne himself as a witness.

⁸⁸ The fragmentary record of the three examinations is in Foxe, op. cit. vii, 149, &c. The principal judge was Bishop Gardiner, then Lord Chancellor. Bradford was condemned for his rejection of the supremacy of the pope—the Antichrist of Rome,' as he called him—and transubstantiation.

⁸⁹ Those who came to argue with him included Archbishop Heath, Bishop Day, Dr. Harpsfield, Dr. Harding, Fr. Alphonsus a Castro, Dean Weston, and (from Manchester), Dr. Pendleton, Warden Collier, and Stephen Beck. The Earl of Derby seems to have taken a particular interest in him.

⁹⁰ It is stated that the gaoler several times allowed him to go out merely on his promise to return. The fraud above mentioned was referred to at the trial, but nothing else is known against him.

In prison 'preaching, reading, and praying was his whole life.'

He was 'tall and slender, spare of body, of a faint sanguine colour, with an auburn beard'; Foxe, op. cit. vii, 145.

⁹¹ Roger Beswick was present at the burning, and had his head broken by the sheriff for trying to shake hands with Bradford; *ibid.* vii, 148.

The children of Margaret Beswick his wife are mentioned in the will of Henry Bury, 1634; Piccope, *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 477.

⁹² Booker, op. cit. 112, 113. The Sir John Byron who sold Blackley was the illegitimate son of Sir John Byron and Elizabeth Costerdine of Blackley; *ibid.* 17. The name is also spelt Consterdine and Constantine.

⁹³ *Manch. Quarter Sessions* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 36. It was treated as a separate township in 1620; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 150. See also *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 74.

⁹⁴ The Bishop of Lichfield on 31 Dec. 1360 granted a two-years' licence for it to Roger La Warre; *Lich. Epis. Reg.* Stretton, v, fol. 4.

⁹⁵ In the Visitation lists of 1548, 1554, and 1563, appears the name of Robert Fletcher; in the last he is described as 'curate of Blackley' and 'decrepit.' The 'Father Travis' of the Bradford correspondence, called 'minister of Blackley' by Foxe, does not appear in these lists. Perhaps he was a layman who preached occasionally; 'father' seems merely a title of respect or affection applied to an elderly man by a young one. A Richard Travis of Blackley contributed to the subsidy of 1541; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 139. There is no mention of Blackley Chapel in the accounts of the chantries or the church goods of 1552, so that it was probably regarded as the private property of the Byrons.

⁹⁶ Booker, *Blackley*, 59; a view is given on p. 60. The cost (£245) was defrayed by subscription.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 61-4 and frontispiece. This building was enlarged in 1880.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* 49-51.

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beth's reign,⁴⁹ and there exists a plan of the seats made early in the 17th century,⁵⁰ from which time can be traced a succession of curates and rectors. In 1650 the Parliamentary surveyors found the chapel provided with a minister's house and an endowment of 17s. 8d.; the remainder of the stipend came from voluntary contributions.⁵¹ The same thing was reported in 1707,⁵² but soon after this benefactors came forward, and about 1720 the income was £27 10s. 8d.⁵³ The income is now stated to be £500.

A district chapelry was formed in 1839.⁵⁴ The registers begin in 1655.⁵⁵ The patronage is vested in the Dean and canons of Manchester, and the following is a list of incumbents :—⁵⁶

- oc. 1600 Thomas Paget⁵⁷
- oc. 1632 William Rathband⁵⁸
- oc. 1646 James Hall⁵⁹
- 1648 James Walton⁶⁰
- 1652 Samuel Smith, B.A.⁶¹
- 1653 Thomas Holland, M.A. (Edin.)⁶²
- 1662 (?) James Booker⁶³
- oc. 1668 John Brereton⁶⁴
- 1669 John Dawson, B.A.⁶⁵ (Jesus Coll., Camb.)
- oc. 1671 William Dunbabin⁶⁶
- oc. 1674 Ichabod Furness, B.A.⁶⁷
- oc. 1677 William Bray, B.A.⁶⁸ (Emmanuel Coll., Camb.)
- 1683 John Morton⁶⁹ (Magdalene Coll., Camb.)
- 1705 Nathaniel Bann, M.A.⁷⁰ (Jesus Coll., Camb.)
- 1712 William Whitehead, B.A.⁷¹
- 1716 Edward Hulton, B.A.⁷² (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)

- 1763 Peter Haddon, M.A.⁷³
- 1787 John Griffith, M.A.⁷⁴
- 1809 Richard Alexander Singleton, B.D.⁷⁵ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
- 1838 William Robert Keeling, B.A.⁷⁶ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
- 1869 John Leighton Figgins, B.A.⁷⁷ (Queens' Coll., Camb.)
- 1874 William Coghlan⁷⁸

In 1865 St. Andrew's, Higher Blackley, was built,⁷⁹ and more recently the district of Holy Trinity has been formed, though a permanent church is wanting.

The first school dates from 1710, when money was left for the purpose by Robert Litchford.⁸⁰

There are six Methodist chapels. The Wesleyans began with a Sunday school in 1801, and built a chapel in 1806.⁸¹ At Crab Lane Head, or Higher Blackley, the New Connexion began meetings in 1815; Zion Chapel was built in 1830.⁸² The United Free Methodists opened a small chapel in 1836, rebuilt in 1853;⁸³ they have two others. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel at Barnes Green.

The Baptists had a meeting-place in 1880.⁸⁴

The minister of the parochial chapel in 1662, Thomas Holland, was ejected for nonconformity; many of the people also dissented from the restored services, and as early as 1668 a congregation met at the house of a Mrs. Travis, Thomas Pyke, ejected from Radcliffe, occasionally ministering to them.^{85a} A chapel was built in 1697, and was replaced by the present one in 1884. The congregation has been Unitarian since the middle of the 18th century.⁸⁵

⁴⁹ The warden and fellows of the collegiate church were responsible for the chapels; it is said that Oliver Carter, a fellow, officiated at Blackley; his son Abraham has been mentioned already; Booker, *Blackley*, 65, 66. In 1581 Joseph Booth was presented for teaching without a licence. In 1598 there was no curate, but the chapel was served by the fellows of the church; Visit. Presentments at Chest.

⁵⁰ Booker (57, 58) prints plans of 1603 and a little later; the names of the seat-holders and the amounts paid are inserted. The pulpit stood near the middle of the north wall; the communion table was at the east end, but some seats intervened between it and the wall. In 1631 Bishop Bridgeman authorized the allotments of the seats and the payments for them; *ibid.* 53.

About 1610 Blackley was returned among the chapels of ease which had ministers supported by the inhabitants; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 11.

⁵¹ *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 9, 10. The 17s. 8d. came from a gift by Adam Chetham in 1625; in 1838 the income from the same property was £7; Booker, *op. cit.* 82.

⁵² See Warden Wroe's account (*ibid.* 72), which states that George Grimshaw of Manchester had left the interest of £100 and the rent of a house after the death of his servant. The house was in Hunt's Bank, and sold in 1837 for £475, the interest of which is part of the rector's income; *ibid.* 82.

⁵³ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 81-3; the chief part of this sum was £20 a year charged by Jonathan Dawson on an estate in Salford called Ringspiggot

Hall, afterwards owned by the Bridgewater trustees; Booker, *op. cit.* 82.

⁵⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1839; 16 June 1854.

⁵⁵ Some extracts are given by Booker, *op. cit.* 83-92.

⁵⁶ The list is taken mainly from Booker. A dispute as to the patronage took place in 1763, particulars of which will be found in the work referred to, p. 74-7.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 66-8; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 54. He was a Puritan, cited for nonconformity in 1617 and suspended for the same in 1631. He went over to Holland, but returned in 1646, becoming rector of Shrewsbury and afterwards of Stockport. He died in 1660. See also *Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 275.

⁵⁸ Booker, *op. cit.* 69. He also was a nonconformist. See W. A. Shaw, *Manch. Classis* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 444.

⁵⁹ *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 256, 264.

⁶⁰ Booker, *op. cit.* 69. In 1650 he had 'manifested disaffection to the present government' in various ways; *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* 10. He was ejected from Shaw Chapel in 1662; *Manch. Classis*, iii, 449.

⁶¹ Booker, *op. cit.* 70; *Manch. Classis*, ii, 199, 207.

⁶² Booker, *op. cit.* 70; *Manch. Classis*, iii, 433. He had an allowance of £40 from the Parliamentary Committee; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* ii, 55, 77.

⁶³ Booker, *op. cit.* 70; 'assistant minister.' The chapel was vacant in 1665.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 71.

⁶⁵ Visit. List at Chester.

⁶⁷ Booker.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*; two of his children left silver communion flagons to the chapel.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 72; he became rector of St. Ann's, Manchester, in 1712.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*

⁷² *Ibid.*; he was not ordained at the time of nomination; and seems almost at once to have offended the warden and fellows of Manchester, for they endeavoured to expel him.

⁷³ *Ibid.* 74; he became vicar of Sandbach in 1773 and of Leeds in 1786.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 78; he established a Sunday school; *ibid.* 106. He was elected fellow of Manchester in 1793; Raines, *Fellows of Manch.* (Chet. Soc.), 290.

⁷⁵ Booker, *op. cit.* 75.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 79; he procured the building of the present church.

⁷⁷ He had been incumbent of Linthwaite, 1835; St. Matthew's, Liverpool, 1837; and St. Clement's, Manchester, 1843.

⁷⁸ Rector of St. James the Less, Manchester, 1870 to 1874.

⁷⁹ For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 29 June 1866.

⁸⁰ *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 82; Booker, *op. cit.* 102-7.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* 106.

⁸² *Ibid.* 110.

⁸³ *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 1880.

^{84a} Mary Collinge's house was licensed as a Presbyterian meeting-place in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232.

⁸⁵ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 30-36; Booker, *op. cit.* 92-102. The Rev. John Pope, minister from 1766 to 1791, was a man of some note; he died in 1802. There are copies of the inscriptions in the Owen MSS.

Roman Catholic worship in recent times began in 1851 in a chapel formed out of two cottages. The church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, built in 1855,⁸⁶ has now (1908) been replaced by a larger one. There is a convent of the Good Shepherd, occupying Litchford Hall.

CHEETHAM

Chetham, 1212 and usually; Chetam, 1276; Cheteham, 1590; Cheetham, xvi cent.

This township, on the western bank of the Irk, has an extreme length of nearly 2 miles, and an area of 919 acres. The high land in the northern part slopes down to the Irk, and more gradually to the south, where the Irwell is the boundary for a short distance. The district called Cheetham Hill is partly in this township and partly in Crumpsall and Broughton; Smedley is to the east of it, near the Irk; Stocks, a name which can be traced back to 1599, is on the border of Manchester, north of Red Bank; and Peel, an old house, formerly moated, is close by.¹ Cheetham occupies the southern half of the township,² in which also lies Strangeways. Alms Hill, or Ormsell, lies to the west of Smedley. The population of Cheetham and Crumpsall was 49,942 in 1901.

The district is now entirely urban, being a suburb of Manchester. The principal roads are those from Manchester to Bury, the older one going northward through the middle of the township, and the newer and more direct one near its south-west border. The latter follows the line of the Roman road from Manchester to Ribchester. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's Manchester and Bury line runs near the eastern border, by the Irk, and a branch to Oldham separates from it; Victoria Station, Manchester, the head of the company's system, lies in this township at the junction of the Irk with the Irwell.³

Some neolithic implements have been found.⁴

The hearth tax returns of 1666 show that there were seventy hearths liable in the township. The largest houses were those of John Hartley, John Symon, and Edward Chetham, with thirteen, seven, and six hearths respectively.⁵ A Cheetham halfpenny token was issued in 1668.⁶

On the incorporation of Manchester in 1838 Cheetham became part of the new borough. It ceased to be a township in 1896, being absorbed in the new township of North Manchester.

A workhouse adjoins the railway station. The principal buildings in the township are the assize courts, with large gaol adjoining, on the site of Strangeways Hall. The other public buildings include a town hall, erected in 1855, fire police station, free library 1878, assembly rooms, and baths, also the Northern Hospital. There is a small modern park. A wholesale fish-market was opened at Strangeways in 1867, but is now given up. The industries include breweries, bleach and dye works, and many smaller industries carried on by Jews. The unoccupied land is utilized for brick-making. On Cheetham Hill there are children's homes.

Maria Therlson Longworth, authoress, was born at Cheetham in 1832; she died in Natal, 1881.⁸ Jessie Fothergill, novelist, was born at Cheetham Hill in 1851, and died at Berne in 1891.⁹

In 1212 Roger de Middleton held a *MANOR* ploughland in *CHEETHAM* of the king in chief in thegnage by the annual service of a mark, and Henry de Chetham held it under Roger.¹⁰ The mesne lordship of the Middleton family quickly disappeared,¹¹ and in later times Cheetham was said to be held directly of the king as Duke of Lancaster by the Chethams¹² and their successors. Sir Geoffrey de Chetham appears all through the middle of the 13th century, and was evidently a man of consequence.¹³ After his time the manor is found to be held by the Pilkingtons,¹⁴ the

⁸⁶ Booker, op. cit. 110.

¹ For the Peel see Procter, *Manch. Streets*, 281-2. By his will in 1806 John Ridings charged his tenement called Stocks and Peel, held of Lord Derby by lease, with £250. These notes are due to Mr. Crofton.

² For Miss Beswick of Cheetham see *N. and Q.* (Ser. 2), xi, 157.

³ The station was opened in 1844, and the lines from Liverpool and from Leeds connected there. It was enlarged in 1884. The site was previously a cemetery (Walker's Croft), opened in 1815.

⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* x, 251.

⁵ *Subs. R.* bdle. 250, no. 9.

⁶ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 76.

⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 66.

¹¹ Roger de Middleton occurs again in 1226; *ibid.* 137. See a later note, and Dods, *MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 38.

Henry de Chetham in 1212 also held 4 oxgangs of land in chief; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 70. From the accounts of Moston and other townships it will be seen that he inherited or acquired, probably by marriage, a portion of the estates of Orm de Ashton. He attested Audenshaw and Swinton charters; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 329; *Whalley Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), 905. In 1227 he went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem; *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 126.

¹² The evidence has been collected by Mr. E. Axon in his *Chet. Gen.* (Chet. Soc.), 1-4.

¹³ He was sheriff in 1260; *P.R.O. List*, 72.

In 1235, perhaps on succeeding, he procured an acknowledgement of his right to Cheetham from Robert de Middleton, he paying a mark yearly at four terms; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 59. A year later he complained that Robert, as mesne, had not acquitted him of the services due to the chief lords. Robert thereupon resigned his mesne lordship to Geoffrey, and as compensation for loss granted him an estate in Ashworth; *ibid.* i, 74. In 1241 Geoffrey and Margaret [Grelley] his wife were concerned in a moiety of Allerton; *ibid.* i, 91; and see also *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 130 (1253), and *Cur. Reg.* R. 160, m. 33 (1258) for other Allerton suits.

In 1254, on a certain Saturday, people coming to the market at Manchester were overheard by Thomas Grelley's bailiff saying that they had heard dogs in the park (probably Blackley); the bailiff accordingly went there and found Geoffrey de Chetham's dog herding a number of animals, and thereupon the bailiff 'did as he could'; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 193.

He purchased from Adam de Windle land in Gartside which he afterwards re-sold to him; *Whalley Couch.* i, 164. To Cokersand Abbey he granted a rent of

2s. from his vill of Cheetham: *Cokersand Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 725.

He died between Pentecost 1271 (*Whalley Couch.* iii, 886, 888) and 1274, when William de Hacking and others made claim against his widow Margery concerning lands in Crompton, Manchester, and Sholver; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xliii, App. i, 425.

His widow, as Margery Grelley, was in 1276 acquitted of the charge of disseising Thomas son of John de Manchester of 3½ acres in Cheetham, which Geoffrey had demised to Master John, father of the plaintiff; *Assize R.* 405, m. 3 d.

John Grelley and Henry de Chetham were defendants to a charge of assault at Chorlton in 1275; *Coram Rege R.* 18, m. 8.

¹⁴ The precise mode of descent is unknown. It is supposed (*Chet. Gen.* 2, 3) that two sisters of Geoffrey de Chetham married the heads of the Pilkington and Trafford families. In 1278 William del Hacking and Christiana his wife (said to be widow of Richard de Trafford) acknowledged various tenements in Lancashire, including moieties of the manors of Cheetham and Crompton, to be the right of Geoffrey de Chadderton; and it seems clear, from the accompanying fine relating to the 'inheritance' of Henry de Trafford, that the former were the inheritance of Christiana; *Final. Conc.* i, 153-5.

Roger de Pilkington in 1291 had a grant of free warren in Cheetham among

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tenure being altered to knight's service,¹⁵ and on their forfeiture in 1485 it was granted to the Earl of Derby,¹⁶ and descended like Knowsley down to the middle of the 17th century.¹⁷ There does not appear to be any later record of a manor of Cheetham, the estate probably having been dismembered by various sales.¹⁸ Lord Derby, however, is still the chief landowner.

other demesne lands ; *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 369. His mother Alice (living in 1302) confirmed a grant of lands in Crompton made by him, as if they were part of her inheritance ; Clowes deeds. It is supposed that she was the other sister and co-heir. Geoffrey de Chetham's moiety of Allerton did not descend in the same way, so that it is probable he had no issue by his wife Margery.

By 1312, probably by arrangement between the heirs, the whole of the manor of Cheetham was held by the Pilkingtons ; *Final Conc.* ii, 9, 33, 35. In 1313 Geoffrey de Chadderton the elder appeared in an assize of *mort d'ancestor* against Robert de Ashton, Margery his wife ; Alexander, Roger, and William, sons of Roger de Pilkington, and Alice, widow of Alexander de Pilkington ; *Assize R.* 424, m. 4, 10. This may refer to the Crompton estate.

Roger son of Roger de Pilkington in 1357 proceeded against various persons for cutting his trees at Cheetham ; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 6, m. 7.

¹⁵ In 1346 Roger de Pilkington held the tenth part of a knight's fee in Cheetham, paying 13s. 4d. ; *Add. MS.* 32103, fol. 146b. From the Book of Reasonable Aid of 1378, it appears that Sir Roger de Pilkington paid 2s. for the tenth part of a knight's fee in Cheetham ; *Harl. MS.* 2085, fol. 422. So also in the inquisition after the death of Sir Roger de Pilkington in 1407 ; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 86, from which it appears that the rent of 13s. 4d. was also paid. In the extent of 1445-6 it is stated that Sir John Pilkington held one plough-land in Cheetham for the tenth part of a knight's fee, the relief due being 10s. ; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, 2/20. Again, in 1483 ; Sir Thomas Pilkington was found to hold the tenth part of a fee in Cheetham ; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc.* 130.

¹⁶ *Pat.* 4 Hen. VII ; styled the manor of Cheetham or lordship of Cheetwood.

¹⁷ Cheetham and Cheetwood are named in 1521 among the manors of Thomas, Earl of Derby, but no particulars are given ; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, 68.

The manor of Cheetham and Cheetwood, together with lands there and in Harwood and Brightmet, was sold or mortgaged by William, Earl of Derby, about 1596 to Sir Nicholas and Rowland Mosley for £1,600. The purchasers demanded further assurances, and appear to have refused to complete the purchase, according to a complaint by the earl in 1601 ; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz.* ccii, D 10 ; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 58, m. 291. In 1608 Thomas Goodyer was stated to hold lands in Cheetham of Sir Nicholas Mosley as of his manor of Cheetham ; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 112. The later history shows that Cheetham and Cheetwood were recovered by the earl, while Brightmet and Harwood were alienated, for in 1653 it was deposed that a chief rent of 13s. 4d. had been paid to

The principal estate in the township, apart from the manor, was that called *STRANGEWAYS*,¹⁹ long held by the family of that name,²⁰ but sold about the middle of the 17th century to the Hartleys, who retained possession for several



STRANGEWAYS. *Sable two lions passant in pale paly of six argent and gules.*

them in Harland, *Manch. Coll.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 140-3 ; from these

it appears that William Strangeways had a grant of the Knolls (see below) in 1408, and that John Strangeways had land by the Irk in 1459.

Thomas son and heir of John Strangeways, deceased, in 1478, enfeoffed James and Richard Strangeways and a number of others of his lands in Lancashire ; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 540. Then in 1518 Philip son and heir of Thomas Strangeways, lately deceased, granted a tenement in the Millgate in Manchester on lease ; Philip was to retain a free passage through the tenement and garden to the Irk in order to get water, and also to wash clothes ; *High Legh D.* (West Hall).

In 1540 Philip Strangeways, described as 'a wilful person,' and Thomas his son and heir apparent, leased lands called the Broad, Great Knolls, Hammecroft Bank, &c., and the corn-mill at Strangeways to one John Webster of Manchester, who soon afterwards complained that they had seized his corn ; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 156.

Philip Strangeways and Stephen Beck in 1544 disposed of three messuages, &c., in Cheetham to Robert Fletcher ; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 12, m. 238. Philip died in 1556, being succeeded by his son William (*Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 29), who had already disposed of many portions of the family property ; e.g. *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 14, m. 214, m. 51, m. 40, m. 112, &c. In one of the fines Philip Strangeways and Dulcibella his wife are mentioned ; *ibid.* bde. 14, m. 208. A settlement had been made in 1544 by which the remainder (after Philip and his son William and male issue) was to George Strangeways, brother of Philip ; the estate comprised twenty-four messuages, twenty burgages, twenty cottages, &c., a water-mill, with land, meadow, pasture, wood, moor and heath, and turbarry, £5 13s. 4d. rent, and the moiety of a water-mill, in Cheetham, Strangeways, Rochdale, Spotland, Oldham, Cheesden, Manchester, Salford, Oldfield, Withington, and Ardwick ; *ibid.* bde. 12, m. 268.

William Strangeways died in 1565, leaving a son Thomas as heir ; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 93. Eleanor Strangeways, widow of William, in 1568 gave acknowledgments for rents received on behalf of her son Thomas ; West Hall D. Two years later Thomas Strangeways, seised in fee of the mansion house and demesne of Strangeways, was plaintiff in an assault case ; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 400. The fortunes of the family were probably declining, for alienations went on ; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdes.* 32, m. 82 ; 34, m. 84 ; 56, m. 4 ; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 176. In 1571 Thomas Strangeways sold a burgage in Manchester lying near the Irk, with a garden and kiln belonging thereto,

the king for the Earl of Derby's lands in Cheetham and Cheetwood ; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 206. At this time lands in Cheetham, Manchester, and Salford, paying £38 'old rent' were part of the life estate of Charlotte, the countess dowager ; *ibid.* ii, 185. In 1653 she leased to Thomas Bird the water corn-mill called Travis Mill in Cheetham.

¹⁸ Some of the seventh earl's confiscated lands were sold to Humphrey Kelsall ; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, ii, 241 ; see also *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 1653, m. 1.

¹⁹ It is mentioned in 1322 in the description of the bounds of Manchester ; *Mamecestre*, ii, 372. The spelling varies considerably, e.g. Strongways, 1306 ; Strangeways, 1349 ; Strangwishe, 1473.

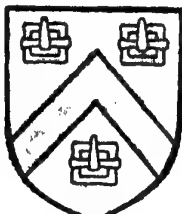
²⁰ In 1304 Robert son of John Grelley appeared against John de Strangeways, Thomas and Geoffrey his brothers, for the death of his brother John son of John Grelley ; *Coram Rege R.* 176, m. 6 d. Ellen de Strangeways and others were afterwards charged with receiving the said John de Strangeways ; *Assize R.* 421, m. 4. In 1345 Sibyl, widow of Geoffrey de Strangeways, and Thomas son of Geoffrey, were defendants in a plea regarding a messuage and lands in Manchester ; *De Banco R.* 343, m. 176 d. In 1349 John de Strangeways and Margery his wife had a lease of a burgage in the Netheracres, Manchester, from John de Prestwich ; *Lord Wilton's D.* Thomas de Strangeways, a witness to this lease, was probably the head of the family at that time, occurring at various dates, down to his death in 1386 ; e.g. *Agecroft D.*, no. 24 (1349), no. 29 (1362) ; *Mamecestre*, iii, 454 (1359). At his death he held Tetlow of the Langleys of Agecroft, and his son Geoffrey, being only five years of age, was committed to the guardianship of Roger de Langley ; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 24, 50.

John de Strangeways and Alice his wife were living in 1377 ; *Final Conc.* iii, 56. John occurs as a witness in 1381, and Henry in 1383 ; *Hulme D.* The latter also in 1410 ; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc. i, 94-5. In the same year James Strangeways, the king's serjeant-at-law, is named ; *ibid.* i, 97 ; see also *Final Conc.* iii, 103. Other members of the family or families occur in similar ways, but no connected pedigree can be formed, nor is it known how they acquired the estate called Strangeways. Henry de Strangeways was in 1385 in possession of a manor in Tyldesley which he granted to Thomas de Strangeways and Ellen his wife and heirs male ; they had a daughter Cecily ; *ibid.* iii, 25. Henry son of John de Strangeways of Manchester had a burgage in Salford in 1397 ; *Dods. MS.* cxlii, fol. 165, no. 21. Nicholas son of Henry Strangeways occurs in 1447 ; *ibid.* no. 22. William Strangeways of Cheetham was in 1443 called upon to surrender a chest of charters to Ralph de Prestwich ; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 5, m. 7b. There are some interesting notes concerning

generations.²¹ In 1711 it was bequeathed by Catherine Richards, widow, to Thomas Reynolds, ancestor of



REYNOLDS. Or two lions passant gules.



MORETON, Earl of Ducie. Argent a chevron gules between three square buckles sable.

the Earl of Ducie, the owner in 1850.²² The present earl owns land in the township.

A minor estate was *SMEDLEY*, acquired on lease by Edward Chetham in 1640 from Lord Strange.²³ He had a legacy of £2,000 from his uncle Humphrey Chetham,²⁴ and in 1659 was mortgagee of Nuthurst,²⁵ which his younger son Edward afterwards purchased. James Chetham, the eldest son, succeeded to Smedley in 1684,²⁶ and dying unmarried in 1692 bequeathed it to a brother George,²⁷ whose son James, high sheriff in 1730,²⁸ also dying unmarried, was succeeded by his sister Ann.²⁹ She bequeathed it to her 'cousin Edward Chetham' of Nuthurst, son of the last-mentioned Edward.³⁰ On the division which took place in 1770, after his death, Smedley passed to his sister Mary, wife of Samuel Clowes.³¹

The Langleys of Agecroft held a portion of Cheetham as part of their Tetlow inheritance;³² and a few other families occur as having had estates in the township.³³

measuring 4 rods by 2 rods 3 yds.; £20 was paid, and a perpetual rent of 5s. 4d. and 4d. for 'shearing' was due; Earwaker MSS. In 1587 he had stopped an old footway going over the Knolls into the Walkers' Croft, to the annoyance of his neighbours; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 10. He died in 1590, leaving a son and heir John, under age; Strangeways Hall with the appurtenant lands was held of the Earl of Derby as of his manor of Pilkington (i.e. Cheetham) in socage by a rent of four barbed arrows; *ibid.* ii, 42; *Manch. Coll.* ii, 142.

A contemporary John Strangeways, described as 'of London, mercer,' had land in Salford. He died before October 1598, leaving a son and heir William, about six years old; *Salford Portmote Rec.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 9, 15. The Salford property was sold in 1601 during William's minority to George Holden; *ibid.* i, 26. Another contemporary, Philip Strangeways, was one of the missionary priests imprisoned at Wisbech at the end of Elizabeth's reign; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 110; ii, 278, &c.

John Strangeways of Strangeways died at the end of 1600, leaving a son John, a minor, as heir; but in 1609 another son Thomas, then seventeen years of age, was found to be the heir; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 167; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 132. A large part of the estate, as well as property in Salford, had been disposed of, but John Strangeways had held the messuage (i.e. Strangeways Hall), water-mill, 40 acres of land, &c., in Cheetham, the Knolls and other lands in Manchester, Ardwick, Salford, and Withington; the tenure of the Cheetham estate was said to be 'of the king by knight's service.' In October 1601, at the Salford Portmote, it was presented that John Strangeways had died since the last court, and that Thomas his son and heir was about twelve years old; *Salford Portm. Rec.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 27. In 1622 he sold a messuage and garden which he and Ralph Holland owned in Salford to George Cranage the younger, of Salford; *ibid.* i, 167. Elizabeth, widow of John, recovered her dower in 1603 against Thomas Strangeways, the son and heir; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 292, m. 10 d. Thomas came of age in 1613, and did his fealty at Manchester Court; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 279. In the same year he recorded a pedigree; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 13. In 1620, as churchwarden, he was interested in the project of a workhouse

for the poor; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 32. He was living in 1646, but had perhaps already sold his estate, being described as 'late of Strangeways.' Deed printed in *Manch. Guardian*.

²¹ Richard Hartley, son of Nicholas Hartley of Manchester, woollen draper, succeeded his father in 1609, but did not come of age till 1617; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 251, 323 and note. He died in three years, leaving as heir his brother John (*ibid.* iii, 36), the purchaser of Strangeways. John, who gave a rent-charge of 40s. towards the repair of the Manchester Conduit (*ibid.* iii, 251-6), is described as 'of Strangeways' in 1653; *ibid.* iv, 93. He died in 1655, leaving a daughter Ellen as heir. She married another John Hartley, and was succeeded in turn by her sons John and Ralph, who died in 1703 and 1710 respectively; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iv, 291 (and note); v, 71; vi, 23; *Dugdale Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 131; *Piccope, MS. Ped.* (Chet. Lib.), ii, 260. A petition against the John Hartley who married Ellen, as being 'a man of a contentious and turbulent spirit,' in 1674 is printed in *Pal. Note Bk.* iii, 37; iv, 87.

²² Raines in *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 68. An abstract of Catherine Richards' will is given in the *Char. Com. Rep.* for Manchester (1826, p. 165); the estate was left to Thomas Reynolds, Mary his wife, and Francis their son, with remainder to the issue of Francis. A claim by James Whittle, in right of William Hartley, was rejected in 1721; *Exch. of Pleas*, 7 Geo. I, Hil. m. 4, &c.

Thomas Reynolds was a South Sea director. His son Francis in 1730 married Elizabeth daughter of Matthew Ducie Moreton, Lord Ducie, by Arabella daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Prestwich of Hulme. Her elder brother, there being no heir male, procured a second grant of a peerage (Ducie of Tortworth) to descend to her sons. Thus in 1770 Thomas Reynolds, son of Francis and Elizabeth, born at Strangeways, became the second Lord Ducie, and took the surname of Moreton. In 1785 he was succeeded by his brother Francis, and Francis in 1808 by his son Thomas, who in 1837 was created Earl of Ducie. His son, Henry George Francis, succeeded as second earl in 1840, and was followed by his son Henry John in 1853. See Collins, *Peerage* (ed. 1779), viii, 229-32; G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 77; *Complete Peerage* iii, 177-8.

Francis Reynolds was 'of Strangeways'

in 1741; *Ct. Leet Rec.* vii, 102; his house is figured in Casson and Berry's plan of the town a few years later. In 1756 Thomas Reynolds was vouchee in a recovery of the manor of Strangeways and lands in Cheetham; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 582, m. 1 a/d. In another recovery in 1797 the Hon. Thomas Moreton was vouchee; *Aug. Assizes*, 37 Geo. III, R. 8.

²³ This was the renewal of a lease held by his father-in-law, Robert Wilson of Smedley; Clowes D.; Axon, *Chet. Gen.* (Chet. Soc.), 57, 58, from which work the account in the text is chiefly derived.

²⁴ See the account of Crumpsall.

²⁵ *Chet. Gen.* 27, 30, 62.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 57.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 58. He passed his brother Edward over, because 'he hath several times made attempts to take away my life, and swore he would be my death either by stab or poison.'

²⁸ P.R.O. *List*, 74.

²⁹ *Chet. Gen.* 61.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 63.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² It is described as 40 acres, about a moiety of the estate; it was occupied by Thomas de Strangeways and his son Geoffrey at the end of the 14th century; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 50. There is an earlier reference in *Final Conc.* ii, 132. It was included in the share of the Langley estates which descended to the Reddish and Coke families, and was included in a recovery of Reddish and other lands in 1776; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 624, m. 3.

³³ Thomas Goodyer, mentioned in a preceding note, in 1606 purchased lands in Manchester and Strangeways from Mr. John Houghton; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 222. In 1610 Ralph Houghton of Cheetham and George Siddall of the Slade demised to Thomas Watson the Townfield in Cheetham, containing 3 acres, to mow and pasture at 6d. rent; but if they repaid 20s. on St. Stephen's Day, between 12 and 2 p.m. in the south porch of Manchester Church, the demise was to be of no effect; High Legh D. (West Hall). Thomas Watson soon afterwards sold the Townfield and Greater Marled Field to George Tipping; *ibid.* In 1711 Henry Newcome, rector of Middleton, left to his daughter Elizabeth his messuage or tenement called Townfield Croft in Cheetham; *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 96.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The Brideoaks of Cheetham Hill³⁴ produced a Bishop of Chichester.^{34a}

The principal contributors to the land tax in 1795 were Lord Ducie, James Hilton, and James Heywood, together paying more than a third.³⁵

In connexion with the Established Church St. Mark's was erected in 1794, the first church in the part of Manchester parish lying between the Irwell and Irk; a district was assigned to it in 1839.³⁶ It was followed by St. Luke's, 1839;³⁷ St. John the Evangelist's, 1871;³⁸ and St. Albans, Cheetwood, 1874.³⁹ St. Thomas's, 1863, described as in Lower Crumpsall, is within the township of Cheetham.

The Wesleyan Methodists have three churches;⁴⁰ the Primitive Methodists and the United Free Church one each. The Congregationalists have two churches, one in Bury New Road, usually called 'Broughton Chapel,' and one at Cheetham Hill.⁴¹ The Salvation Army has a meeting place in Hightown.

The Presbyterian Church of England is represented by Trinity Church, Cheetham Hill, built in 1899; the cause originated in 1845.⁴² The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists also have a chapel. The Unitarians formerly had a chapel at Strangeways.⁴³

At Cheetham Hill is the convent of Notre Dame.

The southern end of the township having a large Jewish population, British and foreign, there are nine synagogues, some of the buildings having formerly been used as Nonconformist chapels.⁴⁴ A hospital and dispensary have been founded, and there is a Home for Aged Jews. A Talmud Torah school has been opened.

CRUMPSALL

Curmisale, 1282 (copy); Curmesalle, Curmeshal, 1320 (copy); Curmesale, 1405; Cromshall, 1548.

This township lies to the south-west of the Irk, and has an area of 733 acres. The surface is hilly, a ridge which attains 280 ft. over the Ordnance datum occupying the southern side, and sending out numerous spurs towards the Irk. The township has in the main be-

come urban; the Manchester workhouse with its land occupies a large part of the eastern side, in a place formerly called the Bongs or Banks. Adjacent stands the Prestwich workhouse. To the west is Crumpsall Green. The population in 1901 was reckoned with Cheetham.

The Manchester and Bury road passes along the south-west boundary, and has two important offshoots—on the eastern side to Blackley, and on the western to Middleton. There are numerous cross streets. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's railway from Manchester to Bury passes north-west through the centre of the township, with a station.

John Blackwall, a naturalist, died at Crumpsall in 1881.

A local board was constituted in 1854.¹ In 1890 the township became part of the city of Manchester, and was absorbed in the new township of North Manchester in 1896.

A school board was formed in 1875.²

There is a Jews' cemetery at Lower Crumpsall.

In 1666 the hearths liable to the tax numbered forty-seven.³ Though the township is now mostly residential a number of industries exist. Mills, print works, and chemical works stand by the Irk; there are also brick works and a rope walk. In 1852 there were a cotton mill and print, bleach, and dye works.⁴

In 1282 the lord of Manchester had *MANOR* ten oxgangs of land in *CRUMPSALL* in bondage, the farm of which was 40s.; the rent of certain assarts there amounted to 10s. 2d.⁵ The more detailed survey of 1320-2 shows that three of the oxgangs were held separately by villein tenants at a rent of 5s. 2d. each;⁶ the other seven, with 108 acres of land, appear to have been in the lord's hand.⁷ There were 40 acres of moor, in which all the tenants had common of pasture.⁸ The tenants of the hamlet were bound to grind at the mill of Manchester.⁹ The feoffees of Lord La Warre in 1405 released to him three messuages and 800 acres of land in Crumpsall, lately parcel of the manor of Manchester.¹⁰

³⁴ The will of Ralph Bryddecke (Brideoak) of Manchester, clerk, is printed in Piccoppo, *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 142. Richard and Geoffrey Brideoak were among the executors.

Richard Brideoak, a tenant of the Earl of Derby in Cheetham, asserted in 1598 a right to common in Crumpsall Moor against Henry Shepherd, bailiff of Alexander Reddish, but his claim was rejected; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 283, m. 14.

^{34a} Ralph son of Richard Brideoak of Cheetham Hill was born about 1614, entered Brasenose Coll. Oxford in 1630, and was created M.A. 1636. After various appointments he gained the favour of James, Earl of Derby, and remained loyal to that family during the Civil War and its subsequent misfortunes; he gained the favour also of Speaker Lenthall, who presented him to the vicarage of Witney in Oxfordshire. He was made D.D. in 1660. He was rector of Standish in 1644, but kept out of his right, which he regained in 1660 and held till his death. In 1667 he was made Dean of Salisbury, and in 1675 Bishop of Chichester, having, it is supposed, bribed the king's mistress, the Duchess of Portsmouth. He died three years later, having (according to Wood) 'spent the chief part of his life in continual agitation for the obtaining of

wealth and settling a family'; Wood, *Athenae*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 585. Another member of the family became rector of Sefton.

³⁵ Returns at Preston.

³⁶ For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1839, 1 July 1856. Copies of the monumental inscriptions are in the Owen MSS.

³⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 1 July 1856 (reciting that a district had been assigned to it in 1840).

³⁸ For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 14 May 1872.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 20 Oct. 1874.

⁴⁰ The Wesleyans have a cemetery at Cheetham Hill. There was a chapel there in 1837.

⁴¹ The work began about 1851; the former building was opened in 1857 and the latter in 1853; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 192-4. There was also a meeting place in Hightown; *ibid.* 196.

⁴² The earlier church was near Victoria Station, and is now used by the Y.W.C.A.

⁴³ In New Bridge Street; opened in 1838.

⁴⁴ The Great Synagogue and New Synagogue, Cheetham Hill Road; British Jews, Park Place; Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue; Central Synagogue, Park Street; Roumanian Synagogue,

Waterloo Road; Strangeways and Cracow Synagogue in Strangeways; North Manchester Synagogue, Bury New Road.

¹ *Lond. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 1854.

² *Ibid.* 15 Jan. 1875.

³ Subs. R. bde. 250, no. 9. The largest houses were those of Giles Siddall (with six hearths), and Thomas Percival (with five).

⁴ J. Booker, *Blackley* (Chet. Soc.), 213. ⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 245.

⁶ *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 281; the names of the tenants were Richard son of Maiot, William son of Maiot, and Richard son of Roger. The same services were rendered as at Ardwick. The value of the works of the natives was 5s., and their rents amounted to 69s. 8d.

⁷ *Ibid.* ii, 363; 3½ oxgangs were worth 16s. 1d. each; 2 oxgangs, 8s.; 1½, 8s. 1d.; a cottage with a rood of land was worth 6d. a year. There were four bleaching grounds (*polia*) worth in all 21s. 6d. for 76 acres.

⁸ *Ibid.* ii, 291, 369; there were 18 acres of heath, valued at £3 6s. 5d. a year.

⁹ *Ibid.* ii, 281.

¹⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. VI, no. 54. The bounds began at the boundary between the hamlet and Thurstan Holland's tenement in Heaton under Blackley, fol-

After this the lordship appears to have been granted to the Radcliffes of Radcliffe at a quit-rent of 10s. a year,¹¹ and they held it down to 1548, when it was sold by the Earl of Sussex to John Reddish.¹² It descended in the Reddish and Coke families¹³ until 1789, when Thomas William Coke,¹⁴ afterwards Earl of Leicester, sold the greater part to Lord Grey de Wilton, who added it to his Heaton estate.¹⁵ It has descended to the present Earl of Wilton, who owns about two-thirds of the land.

The remaining portion was sold in 1794 to William Marsden, a Liverpool merchant. After his death this part was again sold in 1819 to several purchasers.¹⁶

For a long period a branch of the Chetham family held lands in the township,¹⁷ their residence, at least in later times, being known as Crumpsall Hall,¹⁸ famous as the birthplace of Humphrey Chetham, one of the most notable benefactors of Manchester, as founder of the hospital and library bearing his name, and in other ways. Humphrey, the fifth son of Henry Chetham of Crumpsall,¹⁹ was born in 1580,²⁰ and in 1598 was bound apprentice to Samuel Tipping of Man-



CHETHAM. *Argent a griffin segreant gules within a bordure sable bezanty.*

chester, linen draper.²¹ Afterwards he became partner with his brother George, who had established a business in London as a 'grocer' or 'mercier.'²² In 1619 Humphrey is found managing the Manchester branch of the business, the joint stock being valued at £10,000.²³ Shortly afterwards Clayton was purchased, and Humphrey resided there.²⁴ He was the principal legatee of his brother George, who died in 1627,²⁵ and continued to add to his lands and wealth, Turton being acquired in 1628.²⁶ He compounded in 1631 on refusing knighthood,²⁷ and wished to avoid being appointed sheriff in 1634;²⁸ he acted, however, and it became his duty to collect the ship-money.²⁹ During the Civil War period he was appointed treasurer for the county; his wealth and business capacity pointed him out for the office, the choice further indicating that he was an adherent of the Parliament.³⁰ He showed himself a pious and liberal man; for many years he educated a number of poor boys, and founded his hospital to continue the same charitable work.³¹ He died at Clayton Hall on 20 September 1653,³² in possession of a large landed estate and other property.³³ He bequeathed £7,000 for the endowment of the hospital, and £500 for the purchase of the college building, if it could be purchased, as in the end it was; he left £1,000 for founding a library, and £100 for the building; also £200 for 'godly English books' for the parish churches of Manchester and Bolton, and the chapels

lowed the Irk on the side of Crumpsall as far as the boundary of Chetham, and thence along the boundaries of Chetham, Broughton, and Prestwich to the starting point. The lands were held of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster, and were worth 66s. 8d. a year. After the death of Lord La Warre, Crumpsall was to remain to Thomas de Langley, clerk, and Henry de Langley his brother; Deeds in possession of Manch. Corp.

¹¹ It was perhaps purchased from the Langleys. James Radcliffe held Crumpsall at the rent named in 1473; *Mamecestre*, iii, 483.

Lands and rent in Crumpsall are named among the other Radcliffe possessions in 1500 and 1517; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 149; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 148. In the inquiries the lands in Moston, Crumpsall, and Manchester are all placed together, and said to be held of the lord of Manchester by a rent of 10s., viz. that due for Crumpsall alone; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, 98; iv, 7.

¹² *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 13, m. 194.

¹³ The purchaser, John Reddish, in 1553 granted a message to his brother Thomas for life, with reversion to John and his heirs; the rest of Crumpsall descended to a grandson, John Reddish, who died in 1569 holding it (together with lands, &c., in Manchester) of the executors of Lord La Warre in socage by suit of court and a rent of 20s.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiii, 32.

After the death of Alexander Reddish it was stated that the lands in Crumpsall and Manchester were held of the king by the 200th part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 253. In 1606 Crumpsall was sold or mortgaged to Anthony Mosley; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 70, n. 82.

Sara widow of Clement Coke was one

of the heirs of Alexander Reddish. Her father-in-law, Sir Edmund Coke, was seised of various farms, messuages, &c. in Crumpsall and Heaton, 'called the manor of Crumpsall,' with its members and appurtenances, lately acquired of Sir William Sedley, deceased; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, 53. From this it would seem that Crumpsall had been sold or mortgaged, and then recovered by Sir Edward Coke. It appears in later settlements of the Reddish estates; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdles.* 179, m. 92; 217, m. 20.

Among the Manchester Free Library Deeds (no. 107) is the transfer of a lease (granted by Sir Edward Coke in 1694) from James Pendleton of Crumpsall to John Wright as security.

See further in the accounts of Reddish and Prestwich.

¹⁴ In 1787 he paid £14 out of the total land tax of £19.

¹⁵ Booker, *op. cit.* 196.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 196, 197.

¹⁷ Thomas son of Hugh Chetham of Crumpsall occurs in 1417; *Final Conc.* iii, 85.

A pedigree appears in the printed *Visit.* of 1613 (*Chet. Soc.*), 87; and cf. *Life*, 106, and an account of the family is given by Mr. E. Axon in his *Chetham Gen.* (*Chet. Soc. new ser.*), 35-56, of which use has been made. There are further details in the *Life of Humphrey Chetham* by the late Canon Raines and Mr. C. W. Sutton (*Chet. Soc. new ser.*), which has been followed in the text; it is cited as the *Life*.

¹⁸ For views see *Life*, 4; Booker, 210; also N. G. Philips, *Old Halls*, 103.

¹⁹ Henry was the son of James Chetham of Crumpsall, whose will is printed in *Chetham Gen.* 38-41, and who had lands in Kersal and Manchester as well as in Crumpsall. James died in 1571; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 142.

Henry Chetham died in 1603, holding lands in Kersal, Ashton under Lyne, and Manchester; James his son and heir was over thirty years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 2; *Chetham Gen.* 42; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 194. His will is printed in Piccoppe's *Wills* (*Chet. Soc.*), iii, 164-6.

²⁰ *Life*, 9.

²¹ *Ibid.* 10.

²² *Ibid.* 12.

²³ *Ibid.* 14.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 19.

²⁵ The will of George Chetham is printed in the *Life*, 22-5. He desired the sum of money he had yearly paid 'to the two preaching curates in Manchester Church' to be continued for ever.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 31.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 73. The composition was £25; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 223.

²⁸ *Life*, 74; P.R.O. *List*, 73.

²⁹ A full account of the difficulties and troubles resulting from this tax and its collection is given in the *Life*, 77-89, 95-98. The sum to be raised was £3,500, and Humphrey Chetham also levied £96 to cover possible expenses in collection; this levy appears to have been illegal, and as the actual expenses were only £50 he was required to repay the balance. He was again approved as sheriff by the Parliament in 1648, but contrived to excuse himself; *ibid.* 158, 159.

As sheriff he considered it fitting that he should use a coat of arms; this also led to trouble, Randle Holme of Chester giving wrong advice; *ibid.* 98-111.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 137, 150, &c.

³¹ *Ibid.* 191-202.

³² *Ibid.* 204; the funeral certificate and charges are printed, pp. 204-7, and the latter at length in the Appendix, 278-301.

³³ He appears to have made large profits by lending money; many particulars are given in the *Life*, 112-21.

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of Turton, Walmsley, and Gorton.³⁴ There is a portrait of the founder in the Chetham Library; ³⁵ and in 1853 a statue was erected in the cathedral as a memorial of him,³⁶ a stained glass window being also placed there.

The Chethams of Crumpsall were leaseholders under the Prestwich family, until in 1622 James Chetham, eldest son of Henry, purchased the holding.³⁷ His son George ultimately inherited not only the property in Crumpsall, but the Clayton, Turton, and other estates of his uncle Humphrey. These seem to have descended like Turton,³⁸ until the division in 1770, when Crumpsall was given to Mary wife of Samuel Clowes, and was bequeathed to her grandson John Hilton.³⁹ It was afterwards sold in parcels.⁴⁰

George Clark, another benefactor of Manchester, was a resident in Crumpsall.⁴¹ A branch of the Oldham family also had an estate.⁴² Bishop Oldham is sometimes said to have been born there, but the connexion of his family with the township began very much later than his time.^{42a}

In 1655 there were eighteen ratepayers in Crumpsall, including George Chetham, esq., Thomas Percival, 'the wife of Old Oldham,' Thomas Oldham, Robert, Richard, and James Bowker, four Pendletons, &c. The number of houses in 1774 was fifty-seven.⁴³

Among the more recent landowners and residents

of Crumpsall the Delaunays may be mentioned. Angel Delaunay, from Rouen, in 1788 introduced Turkey red dyeing into Crumpsall and Blackley, and built up a great business. His sons acquired part of William Marsden's estate in 1819, later known as the Cleveland estate. They built a bridge over the Irk for their coach road from Blackley to Cheetham Hill.⁴⁴

A school was built in 1850, and licensed for the worship of the Established Church.⁴⁵ In 1859 St. Mary's was built, and rebuilt in 1875.⁴⁶ There is a mission church.

The Wesleyan Methodists in 1809 opened a preaching room, which was replaced in 1815 by a more substantial building; this was followed by a larger one in 1837, repaired and enlarged in 1844. There is a burial-ground attached.⁴⁷ Another Wesleyan chapel was built in Lower Crumpsall in 1838.⁴⁸ There is also a place of worship belonging to the United Methodist Free church.

MOSTON

Moston, 1247; Moston, 1275.

The township of Moston lies on the north side of the Morris Brook, which flows west to the Irk; it measures over 2 miles from east to west and has an

³⁴ His will is printed in full; *Life*, 228-62. The private bequests include lands in Bolton by Bowland to his nephew George Chetham [of Turton], to his brother Ralph's children, and £2,000 to his nephew Edward Chetham for the purchase of lands. The inventory of his goods at Clayton, Ordsall, and Turton follows, 263-77; a note on his books is appended. The books he recommended for his church libraries were 'such as Calvin's, Preston's, and Perkins' works; comments or annotations upon the Bible or some parts thereof,' the choice being left to Richard Johnson, Richard Hollinworth (former fellows of Manchester College), and John Tilsley (Deane).

³⁵ Reproduced as a frontispiece to the *Life*. See also pp. 226, 227; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxii, 188, where Bishop Nicolson (1704) says it was 'drawn at a guess.'

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 224-6; a view is given. The Chetham Society may also be regarded as a memorial to him; it was established in 1843.

³⁷ *Chetham Gen.* 47; it consisted of a messuage and fourteen closes of land.

In 1478 Ellis Prestwich granted to feoffees messuages and lands in Crumpsall held by William Tetlow, Edward Chetham, Hugh Chetham, Henry Siddall, and Adam Pendleton, together with other properties; *De Trafford D.* no. 89.

Ralph Prestwich in 1444 had three messuages, 90 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of wood in Crumpsall; *Final Conc.* iii, 111. Another Ralph Prestwich about 1504 complained that certain persons had broken into his close at Crumpsall and stolen three pieces of linen cloth; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 41.

James Chetham, who in 1631 compounded for knighthood (*Misc. Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 215), was twice married and had a numerous offspring; the principal were his sons George (of Clayton and Turton) and Edward (of Smedley); *Chetham Gen.* 47-9; see also *Ct. Leet Rec.*

iv, 134, where there is an abstract of his will.

³⁸ See the account of Turton.

³⁹ *Chetham Gen.* 60, 61; Booker, *Blackley*, 203. James Hilton, the brother of John, had Nuthurst.

⁴⁰ The following is Mr. Booker's account (op. cit. 206): 'About this time [1775] the hall and its adjacent lands had become the property of John Gartside, esquire, who some years later (in 1806) disposed of it by sale to Thomas Blackwall, esquire, of Manchester; the estate thus transferred being in extent about 60 statute acres. . . . Mr. Hilton still continued to retain the residue of the Crumpsall property devised to him under the will of his grandmother and died seised thereof in the year 1814. By his will, dated 31 May 1814 (proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 19 April 1815), he gives and devises to his nephew Sir John Richard Hilton, knight, a lieutenant in the royal navy, the third son of his brother James, all his estate called Crumpsall. Sir John Richard Hilton was born 27 December, 1785, and is described as of the city of Chester. He appears to have completed the alienation of this portion of his family inheritance by disposing of the remainder of his estate in Crumpsall to Edward Loyd, esquire, and George Faulkner, esquire.'

⁴¹ Booker, op. cit. 211.

George Clark, haberdasher, died 9 Jan. 1637-8, holding six burgages, five shops, &c., in Manchester, and four messuages, 40 acres of land, &c., in Crumpsall. In 1636 he had settled his estate for the relief of the poor of Manchester, one moiety being reserved to his wife Alice for her life. His nearest heir was Henry son and heir of Henry Clark, brother of John father of George; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 258; see also *Funerat. Certs.* (Chet. Soc.). In 1631 he had paid £10 on refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 216.

The deed founding his charity is printed and an abstract of his will given in *Manch.*

Ct. Leet Rec. iii, 301-14. Accounts of the estate may be seen in the *Char. Com. Rep.* of 1826 (*Rep.* 16, pp. 138, &c.), and in Booker, 211, 212. About a century ago the land was eligible for building purposes, and 88 acres were disposed of on ground rents amounting to over £1,100. The present income of the charity from lands in Crumpsall and Manchester is £3,129; it is administered by the lord mayor of Manchester.

⁴² See the account of Ancoats in Manchester. From the *Visit.* of 1664 (p. 224) it appears that Robert Oldham of Manchester, of the family of Bishop Oldham, married Elizabeth daughter of Henry Shepherd of Crumpsall; he was eighty years old in 1664. His sons Adam and Thomas married daughters of Richard Bowker of Crumpsall, and Thomas is described as 'of Crumpsall.' 'Oldham's tenement' was in the part of the Reddish estates purchased by William Marsden, and in 1854 was in the hands of his executors; it was also known as the Bongs Farm. A curious wall painting of the time of Elizabeth was discovered in it; and the Oldham arms, with R.O. 1662, were also in the cottage; see Booker, op. cit. 197-200, where a view is given, and Baker, *Memorials of Oldham's Tenement*, in which are photographs of the paintings. The building was taken down in 1864 to make way for the workhouse.

An Edward Shepherd, 'late of Crumpsall' (1651), had a messuage in Deansgate, Manchester, which descended to his three daughters; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iv, 60.

^{42a} See the deeds quoted under Ancoats in Manchester.

⁴³ Booker, op. cit. 215.

⁴⁴ *Manch. City News*, 1900.

⁴⁵ Booker, op. cit. 216; the building was in Lower Crumpsall. St. Thomas's Church there is within the boundaries of Cheetham.

⁴⁶ The district was assigned in 1860; *London Gax.* 30 Oct.

⁴⁷ Booker, op. cit. 214, 215.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 215.

area of 1,297 acres.¹ The surface is hilly, a height of 335 ft. being attained near the centre. Moston village lies to the south of this, Nuthurst to the north-east, and Streetfold to the west. On the northern boundary lie White Moss² and the district formerly known as Theale Moor, which are partly in Chadderton. The residential hamlet of New Moston is in the extreme east of the township. The population in 1901 numbered 11,897.

Roads from Newton Heath lead north-east and north-west to Moston Church and to Streetfold, to join another road going eastward from Harpurhey to Hollinwood in Oldham. Ashley Lane is in the south-west portion. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's railway from Manchester to Rochdale crosses the eastern part of the township and has a station called Moston near the northern boundary.

A Roman pavement was found near Lightbowne Hall.³

There are various works, including a wire manufactory. In 1832 the place was 'inhabited by farmers and silk weavers.'⁴ There are collieries at Shakerley Green.

In 1666 the hearth tax return shows that there were eighty-nine hearths liable.⁵

The Simpson Memorial Institute stands in Moston Lane. There is a branch library in the building.

Accounts of the people and folk-lore of the place have been issued by Mr. John Ward and others.^{6a}

There is a Roman Catholic cemetery in the centre of the township, opened in 1875.

Moston was included in the city of Manchester in 1890 and ceased to be a township in 1896, when it became part of the new township of North Manchester.

Although in 1320 Moston and Nuthurst are called hamlets of Manchester,⁶ the tenants there being obliged to grind at the

lord's mill, in some deeds they are spoken of as lying within the township and parish of Ashton-under-Lyne.⁷ It may be that the plough-land in *Ashton* given by Albert Grelley senior to Orm son of Ailward, in marriage with Emma his daughter, and held by a rent of 10s. yearly, was Moston.^{7a}

That the lords of Ashton had in early times rights in Moston also is shown by a fine of 1195, from which it appears that on a division Robert son of Bernard had Moston.^{7b}

Early in the 13th century the whole was in the possession of Henry de Chetham;⁸ he transferred *NUTHURST* to the Eccles family, who, about 1260, granted it to Geoffrey son of Richard de Trafford, Sir Geoffrey de Chetham being at that time chief lord.⁹ The recipient, also known as Geoffrey de Chadderton, had a son Geoffrey, who in 1340 granted to his sons Roger and Alexander all his lands in Moston with the homage and service of Richard de Moston, including a rent of 3s. payable by him. The lands were then divided between the brothers.¹⁰ There is, however, a missing link, for as early as 1320 Alexander and Roger de Chadderton held Moston and Nuthurst of the lord of Manchester by homage and fealty and a rent of 10s.¹¹ The moieties descended to the Chetham and Chadderton families, who resided at the two halls in Nuthurst.

Alexander de Chadderton in 1356 granted to John de Chetham and Alice his wife all his messuages and lands in the hamlet of Moston in the town of Ashton, together with the rent of 3s. due from the lord of Moston.¹² There is little record of the Chethams' long residence at Nuthurst; they prospered, their estate, including other lands in Crompton and Butterworth, gradually increasing.¹³ Thomas Chetham, who died in 1503, was found to have held his share of Nuthurst of the Earl of Derby as of his manor of

¹ 1,299 acres, including 7 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² An outburst of this moss took place in Jan. 1633-4; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. ii, 43.

³ Watkin, *Roman Lancs.* 57.

⁴ E. Butterworth, *Cbron. Hist. of Manch.* 22.

⁵ Subs. R. bdl. 250, no. 9. The chief houses were those of James Lightbowne's executors, with nine hearths; Samuel Sandford, eight, and Francis Chetham, seven.

^{6a} Ward, *Moston Characters at Play*; C. Roeder, 'Moston Folk Lore' in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxv; E. Waugh, *Sketches of Lancs. Life.*

⁶ *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 281. The lord of Moston was hopper-free and paid one-twentieth as toll instead of one-sixteenth. The tithes in later times were paid to the college at Manchester.

The lords of Manchester had little to do with Moston, but in 1418 Thomas Lord La Warre granted to his feoffees a messuage and lands in Moston called Bridesghagh next Boukerlegh, lately held by Thomas le Bouker; the bounds began at the south at the gate in the side of the lane leading from the common pasture of Theale Moor to Manchester, passing the holding of Robert Shacklock, and the bounds of Theale Moor and Blackley; Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. VI, no. 54. In 1322 Bridesghagh seems to be reckoned as part of Crumpsall; *Mamecestre*, ii, 363.

⁷ In charters of 1340 and 1356 quoted below. In 1569-70 an agreement was made between the parish of Ashton and

the people of Moston, according to which Moston was taxed with Ashton, paying an eighth of the sum to be raised; Clowes D. In the subsidies of 1541 and 1622 also Moston is joined with Ashton; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 144, 155.

^{7a} *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 57.

^{7b} *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 172. Robert (or Roger) son of Orm de Ashton is stated to have given land at Nuthurst to Cokersand; Booker, *Blackley*, 135 (quoting Kuerden fol. MS. 214). In 1473 Sir John Ashton held 'Alt' Moston'—either 'the other Moston' or Alt (and) Moston; *Mamecestre*, iii, 483.

⁸ He was possibly one of the unnamed heirs of Orm in 1212, or may have obtained it from Robert son of Bernard.

⁹ Clowes D. no. 162. By it William de Eccles, clerk, granted to Geoffrey son of Richard de Trafford all the land of Nuthurst, received by Thomas, the grantor's brother, from Sir Henry de Chetham; 13d. rent was payable to Sir Geoffrey de Chetham (a witness to the charter) as chief lord. For the Chadderton family see further in the account of that township.

Margery widow of Geoffrey de Chetham in 1275 claimed dower in 20 acres in Moston and Chadderton against Geoffrey de Chadderton; De Banco R. 10, m. 35. The Chetham land in 'Ashton' in a fine of 1278 probably refers to Moston; *Final Conc.* i, 154.

¹⁰ Clowes D. no. 146. John de Chetham was a witness of this charter.

In 1345 Alexander and Roger sons of Geoffrey de Chadderton defended their right to certain land against Richard de Moston, who claimed as heir of William de Moston his brother; De Banco R. 343, m. 294 d.

¹¹ *Mamecestre*, ii, 279.

¹² Clowes D. no. 149. John Chetham is mentioned as early as 1331, when he acquired lands in Butterworth; *ibid.* no. 86. In the following year he contributed to the subsidy as an inhabitant of Crompton; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 31. Alice the wife of John de Chetham received lands from Adam de Belfield in 1341; Clowes D. no. 63.

The pedigree of the family has been worked out by Mr. E. Axon, in the *Chetham Gen.* (Chet. Soc. new ser.).

¹³ In 1335 John de Chetham granted land in Butterworth to Richard his son, with remainders to other sons, Robert and Roger; Clowes D. no. 88. Adam, also a son, is named in settlements of lands in Crompton, Ashworth, Royton, and Manchester in 1342; *ibid.* no. 98-9. Maud, a daughter of John, was in 1335 married to Adam son of William de Butterworth; *ibid.* no. 87.

Richard son of John de Chetham occurs in 1348; *ibid.* no. 89. Thomas de Chetham, described as son and heir of John de Chetham and as near of kin to Adam de Lever, was in 1382 defendant to a plea by Maud widow of Hugh de Holt of Ashworth; *ibid.* no. 93. It appears that Thomas was slain by his neighbour,

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Pilkington by services unknown.¹⁴ This statement of the tenure is repeated in the inquisitions taken after the deaths of his descendants—John, 1515,¹⁵ Thomas, 1546,¹⁶ John, 1573,¹⁷ Henry, 1577,¹⁸ and James, 1614.¹⁹ In practice the mesne lordship was ignored and the Chethams paid their quit-rent directly to the lord of Manchester.²⁰

James Chetham was succeeded by his son Thomas, then a minor. During the Civil War Thomas espoused the Parliamentary side and was a captain of infantry, taking part in the defence of Manchester in 1642 and being appointed a commissioner two years later.²¹ He died in 1657. His son Francis²² quickly mortgaged Nuthurst; dying without issue in 1678, he was succeeded by a younger brother, John Chetham of Linton in Cambridgeshire, who, after encumbering the estate still further, sold it in 1692 to Edward Chetham of

Manchester, son of Edward Chetham of Smedley.²³ The purchaser's son and heir, also named Edward, ultimately inherited not only Nuthurst, but the estates of various branches of the family, and dying unmarried in 1769 his heirs were his sisters—Alice widow of Adam Bland,²⁴ and Mary wife of Samuel Clowes the younger.²⁵

On a division Moston and Nuthurst were part of the latter's portion. She died in 1775. Nuthurst was by her will given to James Hilton, son of her daughter Mary, who married Samuel Hilton of Pennington. The trustees of his son Samuel Chetham Hilton were in possession in 1851.²⁶

Roger son of Geoffrey de Chadderton in 1340 settled his lands in Moston upon his son Roger, with remainders to younger sons.²⁷ The family remained in possession until the beginning of the 17th century,²⁸

Thomas de Chadderton; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 54-6. His son John was a minor, but obtained livery of his lands in 1404; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 4. In 1412 John son of Thomas Chetham granted to Ellis son of John Chadderton all his lands in Nuthurst for the term of thirty years at a peppercorn rent; Towneley's MS. DD, 2222. In 1413 John Chetham made a settlement of his lands in Crompton, Ashton, and elsewhere, with remainder to his son James and his issue by Eleanor daughter of Ellis de Buckley; Clowes D. no. 102-3. Charles, another son, was living in 1465; *ibid.* no. 124. John Chetham was still alive in 1442; *ibid.* no. 91, 111.

James Chetham, the son of John, married as his second wife, about 1440, Margery daughter of John Langley; *ibid.* no. 91, 115. James Chetham was living in 1475; *ibid.* no. 128.

Margery was living a widow in 1480 and 1487; *ibid.* no. 130, 138. In 1466 a grant was made by William Heaton to Thomas Chetham, son and heir apparent of James, on his marriage with William's daughter Elizabeth; *ibid.* no. 125. A son Nicholas is mentioned in 1496; *ibid.* no. 141.

By an agreement between James and Thomas his son in 1468, the latter received Nuthurst and Sidgreaves, paying £4 a year to his father; the father also had 18*d.*, a moiety of the free rent of Moston; *ibid.* no. 164.

¹⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, 62. He held a message, 34 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, and 60 acres of wood in Nuthurst, together with messuages and lands in Butterworth, Middleton, Castleton, and Crompton. John Chetham, the son and heir, was thirty-four years of age.

In 1487 John Chetham married Margery daughter of Ellis Prestwich; Clowes D. no. 138-9.

A Thomas Chetham left a manuscript of the *Gest Historiale* to be an heirloom at Nuthurst; see note in *Chetham Gen.* 15; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxxiii, 62.

¹⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, 6. Thomas Chetham, the son and heir of John, was twenty-six years of age.

Thomas married Elizabeth daughter of John Hopwood; Clowes D. A series of rentals from 1520 to 1546 has been preserved. Nuthurst itself seems to have been almost entirely in the hands of the Chethams; there was one under-tenant in 1520 who paid 3*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1524 a second appears, paying 2*s.* In 1524 Richard Shacklock, who had made a gar-

den on the waste, agreed to give a bunch of leeks to each of the owners of Nuthurst. Moss Farm, with a rent of 16*s.* 8*d.*, was added to the rental in 1535; *ibid.* no. 143, &c.

¹⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, 5; his son and heir John was twenty-four years of age. The heir had livery in 1547; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 552.

John Chetham made a settlement of his lands in 1557; Clowes D. no. 165. Among the same deeds are rentals dated 1566 and 1572.

¹⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, 33. By his will he left to Isabel his wife his mansion house of Nuthurst, with lands appurtenant, and a message in Crompton, towards the bringing up of their children, and the marriage of their daughters Elizabeth, Martha, and Anne. Henry, the son and heir, was twenty-two years of age.

Isabel, the widow, married William Radcliffe, and a settlement of the hall of Nuthurst, &c., was made in 1591; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 53, m. 182. Her will, dated 3 Jan. 1596-7, is printed in *Chetham Gen.* 22.

¹⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, 25. James, his brother and heir, was twenty years of age. The wardship was granted to Isabel Chetham, the widow; Clowes D. no. 174.

Henry Chetham was drowned at Middleton, while riding through the stream there; *Chetham Gen.* 23.

¹⁹ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 16. Thomas, the son and heir, was under sixteen years of age. The father's will is printed in the inquisition and in Booker, *Blackley*, 152.

The king granted to Margery Chetham, the widow, the guardianship of her son; Clowes D. no. 177.

²⁰ This is seen from a list of chief rents compiled in 1677. The total was 13*s.* 0*d.*, including the 3*s.* from Moston divided between the lords of the two parts of Nuthurst; 10*s.* was paid to the heirs of Sir Edward Mosley. The list (Clowes D.) is as follows: L. Chetham of Moston Hall, 4*s.* 5*d.*, James Lightbourne, 3*s.* 4*d.*, — Siddall, 1*s.* 9*d.*, Widow Hall, 7*d.*, Robert Haugh for Antonies, 3*d.*, Joshua Taylor, 6*d.*, William Kenyon, 6*d.*, — Worsley, 4*d.*, John Gorton, 4*d.*, Abdy Scofield, 1*d.*, — Hartley, 3*d.*, Hercules Chadwick, 2*d.*, John Travis, 1*d.*, John Whitworth, 1*d.*, John Kenyon, 1*d.*

An early memorandum attached to a copy of the inquisition of Edward Bowker (1588) states that Moston was held wholly of the lord of Manchester by fealty and 10*s.* rent; Clowes D.

²¹ *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 52, 91.

²² Francis caused a pedigree to be recorded in 1664; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 76.

²³ This part of the account is taken mainly from *Chetham Gen.* 27-31, 61-64.

²⁴ See further under Turton.

²⁵ See further under Broughton.

²⁶ Booker, *Blackley*, 151, 139. The estates included Great Nuthurst Hall, Little Nuthurst Hall, and Moston Hall, with 620 acres of land. T. W. Legh Hilton, the son and successor of S. C. Hilton, was resident in Moston in 1854.

²⁷ Clowes D. no. 147. The remainders were to Geoffrey, John, Henry, Robert, and Richard, brothers of the younger Roger. There was a limitation to male heirs in each case.

²⁸ There are no inquisitions relating to them, nor was a pedigree recorded at any visitation.

In 1446 Geoffrey son of Ellis de Chadderton, then under fourteen years of age, was contracted to marry Alice daughter of Richard Chorlton, and had an estate in Moston settled on him, the bounds beginning at one and a half acres near a ditch by the west part of Boothclough, and so southwards to Theale Moor and Moss Brook, to the lower part of Smallclough, to the Newearth, and between Hencroft and the Newearth to Theale Moor and so back to the start; Clowes D. no. 153. Ellis Chadderton, the father, made a grant of lands in the hamlet of Moston, the bounds beginning at Saltergate; *ibid.* no. 154. Geoffrey Chadderton was in possession of Nuthurst in 1483; *ibid.* no. 155. By 1529 he had been succeeded by his grandson Edmund Chadderton, who with John Chetham had in 1537 a lease of the tithes of Moston; *ibid.* no. 156-7, &c.

George Chadderton in 1552 made a settlement of his estates in Nuthurst and Ashton; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 14, m. 121. He again appears in 1553, and Edmund Chadderton in 1561; Clowes D. Edmund in 1573 confirmed to Henry Chetham a sale made to the latter's father, John of the New Close in Nuthurst, then occupied for life by Margery, grandmother of Edmund; *ibid.* no. 172.

There is a brief pedigree in Booker's *Blackley*, 147. It appears that George Chadderton of Nuthurst (after 1529) married Jane daughter of Lawrence Warren of Poynton in Cheshire; Earwaker, *East Ches.* ii, 287. The will of Edmund Chadderton of Nuthurst, dated 1588 and proved in 1589, is given in *Wills* (Chet. Soc. New Ser.), i, 206. He names Isabel his wife, Edmund his son and heir, his 'dear uncle and good lord' the Bishop of Chester, and others.

producing one noteworthy man, William Chadderton, warden of Manchester and Bishop of Chester in 1579, afterwards translated to Lincoln.⁸⁹ In 1623 Edmund Chadderton sold his estate to John Holcroft of Lyme-hurst,⁹⁰ and he, a few years later, sold Little Nuthurst Hall to Nathan and Samuel Jenkinson.⁹¹ The new owners were followed by the Sandfords,⁹² who sold their estate to the Chethams, so that Nuthurst was in time united in one ownership.⁹³

⁸⁹ See the account of Manchester Church.

⁹⁰ Clowes D. In a later deed (1625-6) Edmund Chadderton is described as of Wentbridge in Kirk Smeaton, Yorkshire. See also *Manch. Ct. Lett Rec.* iii, 76; and *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 149.

⁹¹ Clowes D. dated 1626-7; Edmund Chadderton confirmed the sale in 1629. The purchasers were sons of a Robert Jenkinson *alias* Wilson of Failsworth. In 1631 Nathan and Samuel Jenkinson of Moston, 'gentlemen,' and Thomas Chetham of Nuthurst, gent., refused knight-hood, paying £10 composition; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 215-16.

In 1630 Samuel Jenkinson and Elizabeth his wife released their right in Nuthurst to Nathan Jenkinson; Clowes D. There are also extant a feoffment made by Robert Jenkinson of Nuthurst in 1650, and his will of 1654; *ibid.* From the brief account of the family given by Booker (op. cit. 156-158) it appears that Nathan Jenkinson, who died in 1637, left his estate in Nuthurst and Failsworth to his wife Alice until his son Robert should come of age. The inventory showed goods and chattels worth £557; the house had a room called 'the Bishop's chamber.'

⁹² See Booker, op. cit. 159-63. A pedigree was recorded in 1664; Dugdale, *Visit.* 253. From various deeds it appears that William the son of Robert Jenkinson sold Nuthurst Hall in 1662-3 to Samuel Sandford and that the latter was in possession in 1664 when a fine was made; Clowes D. The will of Samuel Sandford of Little Nuthurst, made in 1683 and proved in 1684, mentions Ellen his wife, Samuel his son, and Mary his wife, and other sons — Theophilus, Robert, and Daniel; *ibid.* Samuel the son sold Nuthurst in 1694; Booker, op. cit. 161. Daniel Sandford, of London, silkman, sold or concurred in the sale to George Chetham of Smedley; Clowes D.

⁹³ Edward Chetham of Nuthurst was sole owner in 1698; *Chet. Gen.* 62.

⁹⁴ It has been mentioned (in 1468) in a preceding note.

^{95a} Axon, *Chet. Gen.* 28. There are references to it in the Clowes deeds. In 1670 Jonathan Chadwick gave it to James Scholes, and nine years later James Scholes the younger, of Oldham, gave it to Thomas Stevenson; in 1684 Robert Stevenson of Tetlow gave it to Alexander Davie. It was granted in 1693-4 by John Chetham of Nuthurst and John his son to Mary Davie and others.

⁹⁵ Richard de Moston attested the Manchester charter of 1301; *Mamecestre*, ii, 216. There is a complaint of his regarding Nuthurst in *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 124. In 1310 he put in his claim in a settlement of the manors of Manchester and Ashton; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 5.

In 1315 John La Warre granted to Richard de Moston a part of the waste, the bounds beginning at the paling of Blackley, following the stream called

Doddithokes Clough as far down as Moss Brook, then up to the bounds of Moston as far as the paling up to the head of the stream; together with the Brodeshalgh and 3 acres of waste between it and the hedge of William the Harpur (Harpurhey); *Manch. Corp. D.* Henry de Moston occurs in Ashton in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* 32. For some further notes on the family see Booker, op. cit. 142, 143.

In 1325 William de Moston gave to Emmota his sister, daughter of Richard de Moston, land in the township; and in 1343 another brother, Richard, granted her the manor of Moston; while three years later the same Emmota granted the manor to John son of Hugh de Moston and Margaret daughter of Richard de Tyldesley, with remainders to Hugh and Robert son of Henry de Tyldesley, and William son of Robert Mascy of Sale; Clowes D. In the same year (1346) Lucy widow of William de Moston claimed dower in the manor against John son of Hugh de Moston and Margaret his wife; *De Banco R.* 347, m. 296 d.

Light is thrown on these grants by suits of a few years later. Emma daughter of Richard de Moston, in Lent, 1352, claimed the manor (except two messuages, one plough-land, and 4 acres of pasture) against William son of Robert de Radcliffe, Robert (son of Roger) de Bolton and Margaret his wife, Alice daughter of Robert de Radcliffe, and James son of Henry de Tyldesley. Robert and Margaret answered as tenants, and stated that Richard, the plaintiff's brother, had enfeoffed her in trust that she would refoff him with remainders to Adam de Abney and his issue and to John son of Hugh de Moston. Emma at length did enfeoff the last-named, reserving a rent of 5 marks for her life; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 1, m. vi d. It appears later that Margaret was the widow of John de Moston. In 1354 and 1355 Hugh de Toft and Alice his wife, in right of the latter, claimed against Robert de Bolton and Margaret his wife twelve messuages, 200 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, 80 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of wood in Moston by Ashton. The plaintiffs alleged that Emma de Moston had disseised Robert de Moston, father of Alice and brother and heir of Richard de Moston. It appears that Robert had sons William and Robert; *ibid.* R. 3, m. vi; R. 4, m. 23 d. There is a further statement of the matter in *Assize R.* 440, m. 1 d.

In 1404 Robert son of Hugh de Toft recovered the manor of Moston against Hugh de Moston and Alice his wife; the jury found that one Richard de Moston had left issue William, Richard, Robert, Hugh, and Emma; that William dying without issue, his widow (Lucy de Morley) had a third of the manor from Richard, who gave the other two-thirds to his sister Emma, and the whole afterwards descended to John de Moston and

An estate called Sidgreaves in Nuthurst formerly existed.⁹⁴ It belonged to the Chethams of Nuthurst.^{95a}

The manor of MOSTON has already been mentioned as held of the lord of Nuthurst by a rent of 3s. The tenants took the local surname,⁹⁵ and about 1400 they were succeeded by the Radcliffes of Radcliffe,⁹⁶ who continued to hold the manor until 1547, when John Reddish, who had purchased from Henry, Earl of Sussex,⁹⁷ sold Moston Hall to Robert and Thomas

Margaret his wife; that Alice daughter of Robert de Moston, wife of Hugh de Toft and afterwards of John de Holford, laid claim; that Hugh de Moston afterwards entered; and that Robert son and heir of Hugh de Toft entered and was seised thereof; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 540.

⁹⁶ In 1353 Emma daughter of Richard de Moston granted to John de Radcliffe her life interest in the lands of William de Moston; Clowes D.

In 1352 and 1353 John de Radcliffe the elder secured from Hugh de Toft and Alice his wife the reversion of a messuage, 40 acres of land, &c., in Ashton; after the death of Emma de Moston one William de Moston, who held lands for Emma's life, was present and did fealty to John de Radcliffe in court; *Final Conc.* ii, 134.

The whole manor had come into the possession of Radcliffe trustees in 1424; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 542. A settlement of the manor was made in 1425-6; Sir John Radcliffe was to hold it for life, the remainder being to James son of Richard Radcliffe; Clowes D.

Richard de Moston in 1345 had made a settlement of all his lands in Moston with remainder to Adam son of Agnes Allimar, and to John son of Hugh de Moston; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 155. Comparing this with the statement in the preceding note it is clear that Adam was Adam de Abney. In 1475 Nicholas Hyde of Denton, into whose possession the estate (or the claim) seems to have passed, granted to Richard son and heir of William Barlow his 'manor of Moston,' with reversion to Nicholas; *ibid.* fol. 154.

Richard Barlow in 1483 complained that being in possession of the manor, John Radcliffe of Radcliffe and Richard his son, with many others, had put him out by force; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xix, 122.

The 'manor of Moston' is named in later Radcliffe inquisitions, but the tenure is not separately stated; see *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 121; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, 98; iv, 7.

The Chetham rentals mentioned above continually record the payment of the Moston rent by Lord Fitzwalter and the Earl of Sussex. In 1522 a special record was made as follows: 'Rent service in Moston per annum, My Lord Fitzwalter, 18d.; which was paid at Prestwich kirk to my father-in-law John Hopwood before Richard Ashton of Middleton, esquire, the parson of Prestwich, and many others, by the hands of John Radcliffe, then being bailly in Moston, the 7 day of July *anno predicto*'; Clowes D. no. 143.

The Radcliffes of Ordsall also had land in Moston, as John de Radcliffe in 1394 gave his lands there to Henry de Strangers; Clowes D.

⁹⁷ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 13, m. 194.

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Shacklock,³⁸ and another part of the estate to the Bowkers.³⁹ The Shacklocks held possession of the hall for more than a century;⁴⁰ in 1664 it was sold to Edward Chetham.⁴¹ The family name is commemorated by Shacklock or Shakerley Green. The Bowkers' name is preserved in Bowker Hall on the border of Blackley.⁴² Another family, the Lightbownes, have a similar memorial;⁴³ they succeeded the Jepsons.

³⁸ Clowes D. William Radcliffe of Ordsall seems to have released his claim to the Shacklocks; *ibid.* From the same deeds it appears that the Earl of Sussex had in 1543 made a lease of land in Moston to Adam Shacklock.

There was some family disputing over the acquisition. In 1542 Robert and Thomas Shacklock complained that in the preceding year the Earl of Sussex had made a lease to them, but Richard Shacklock the elder and his sons, Adam, Hugh, and Ellis, had expelled the plaintiffs. The latter seem to have established their case, but in 1544, after the death of Richard Shacklock, they complained that forcible entry had again been made, this time by Margaret widow of Richard, Ellis her son, and others; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Hen. VIII, xv, S 1, S 12.

³⁹ Clowes D. To Geoffrey and Oliver Bowker John Reddish sold 26 acres of his purchase, and to Nicholas Bowker he sold 20 acres.

⁴⁰ Thomas Shacklock died at the end of 1570, leaving a son and heir Robert, of full age; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 137; an abstract of his will is printed in the notes.

Robert Shacklock died in 1588, leaving Edward as son and heir, of full age; *ibid.* ii, 31. For fines referring to his properties see Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 35, m. 158; 49, m. 191.

Edward Shacklock died in 1618, leaving a son and heir John, of full age; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 19. The inquisition taken after his death, embodying his will (see Booker, *op. cit.* 181), is preserved among the Clowes D.; his wife was Alice Cudworth, and his son John was twenty-two years of age. In 1621 an Adam Shacklock and Adam his son and heir appear; *ibid.*

John Shacklock the elder made a feoffment of Howgate and other lands in 1628, the remainders being to his son and heir John the younger, Edward a younger son, and Daniel brother of John the elder; *ibid.* John the younger died before 1649, when Edward is described as son and heir apparent; *ibid.* A further feoffment or mortgage was made in 1655 by John Shacklock, Mary his wife, and Edward then his only son. Daughters Elizabeth and Mary are mentioned; *ibid.*

Edward Shacklock died in or before 1666, leaving his sister Mary as his heir, *ibid.*

The will of Thomas Shacklock of Moston, a 'cousin' of the Edward who died in 1618, is printed by Booker (*op. cit.* 179); he left sons Robert, Oswald, and Henry.

⁴¹ Clowes D. Margaret the widow of Edward Shacklock had a claim for £500 against the estate; but Edward Chetham, the purchaser, refused to discharge it until certain deeds were given up to him. In 1669 the £500 was paid.

⁴² Oliver Bowker, 'late of Moston,' died in 1565, leaving a son and heir Edward, of lawful age; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 93. Edward Bowker purchased

a messuage and land in Moston from George Bowker in 1567; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 29, m. 25. He died 20 Mar. 1585-6, leaving a son Geoffrey, then eighteen years old; his messuage and lands in Moston were held of John Lacy; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 258; ii, 32; Inq. p.m. in Clowes D.

Nicholas Bowker of Harpurhey and Jane his wife in 1572 sold lands in Moston to Robert Shacklock; Clowes D.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 34, m. 63.

⁴³ See Booker, *op. cit.* 163-79; a pedigree is given. The family began with James Lightbowne, a successful tradesman of Manchester, who in 1615 purchased a house in (Old) Millgate; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 305. He died in 1621, leaving a son John under age; *ibid.* iii, 47, where a full abstract of his will is printed. The son became a bencher of Gray's Inn, and recorded a pedigree in 1664, arms having been granted to him and his brother James in 1662. He died in 1667, when his estates went to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Francis Lindley, also of Gray's Inn. His will with the inventory is printed in Booker's work, 162-8; in his 'study' were law books valued at £22 and divinity books at £18. Elizabeth Lindley left a daughter and ultimate heir also named Elizabeth, who married George Pigot of Preston; their son Thomas died without issue; *ibid.* 174.

It was John's younger brother James Lightbowne, aged fifty in 1664, who by his marriage with Jane, daughter and heir of Adam Jepson of Moston, acquired the estate in the township since known by his name.

The Jepsons can be traced back to a Ralph Jepson of Moston, who died in 1560 or 1561, leaving a son Nicholas of full age, as his heir; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 61. Nicholas died in 1595, leaving a son and heir Robert of full age; *ibid.* ii, 104. His will is printed by Booker, *op. cit.* 189-91. Contemporary with him was a Ralph Jepson of Manchester, often named in the records. Robert Jepson did not long survive his father, dying in 1601, leaving a son and heir Adam, nine years old. He held two messuages and lands, &c., in Moston of Sir N. Mosley in socage, by a rent of 18*d.* His will is recited in the inquisition; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, 11; *Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 174. Adam came of age in 1619; *ibid.* iii, 19. He died in 1632 leaving seven daughters, the eldest about twelve years old. His will is printed by Booker (191-3); the inventory of his goods, valued at £610, mentions the shop at Manchester and the Yarn chamber.

In 1656 the Manchester jury found 'that Mr. James Lightbowne is possessed of certain lands situate and lying in Moston, which was given by the last will and testament of Adam Jepson of Moston to his daughter Jane, now wife to Mr. James Lightbowne,' and he was summoned to do his suit and service; he had also purchased lands in Moston from Lawrence

HOUGH HALL was long the residence of a family named Halgh or Hough;⁴⁴ the last of the line, Captain Robert Hough, took the king's side in the Civil War and had his estate sequestered.⁴⁵ It was purchased in 1685 by James Lightbowne, and soon afterwards passed to the Minshulls of Chorlton. In or soon after 1774 it was purchased by Samuel Taylor,⁴⁶ by whose representative it was sold about

Lomax and Richard Ashworth; *Ct. Leet Rec.* iv, 168, 169. He was a woollen draper in Manchester and the friend of Henry Newcome; Newcome, *Autobiog.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 144. By his will (Booker, 168-71) he left his estate in Moston, except Street Fold, to his eldest son James, who was also to have the chambers in Gray's Inn. Another son, Samuel, was to have the house in Manchester (*Ct. Leet Rec.* vi, 53), and the walk mill, &c., in Blackley; other sons and daughters were provided for.

James, aged eighteen in 1664, in which year he succeeded his father, matriculated at Oxford in 1662 and became a barrister and bencher of Gray's Inn; Foster, *Alumni.* He was steward of the Manchester Court in 1681 (*Ct. Leet Rec.* vi, 128), and a feoffee of the Grammar School in 1696; Booker, *op. cit.* 172. In 1679 he married Elizabeth Hough (Chester, *Lond. Marriage Lic.*) and dying in or before 1699 left a son James, who died in 1738 without issue, his heir being his sister Elizabeth, wife of John Illingworth of Manchester; Piccope, MS. Pedigree (Chet. Lib.), i, 359.

In 1759 it was bequeathed by Elizabeth Illingworth, widow, to her daughter Zenobia Ann, widow of Benjamin Bowker, after whose death it was to go to three granddaughters, Ann, Elizabeth, and Maria Bowker. These, or their heirs, in 1800 joined in the sale of the estate to Samuel Taylor, whose grandson Samuel in 1831 and 1848 sold Bluestone House Farm and Lightbowne Hall to Joseph Bleakley of Ardwick.

⁴⁴ The name was usually spelt Halgh. For an account of this family see Booker, *op. cit.* 184-8. Valentine Halgh in 1613 purchased lands in Moston of Richard Assheton of Middleton; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 285. An indenture of 1611 between the parties is recited in a deed of 1646 in Harland's transcripts.

⁴⁵ Robert Halgh, son and heir apparent of Valentine, in 1629 conveyed to Robert Maden of Hopwood certain fields in Moston; Booker, *op. cit.* 184. He compounded in 1648 (when he claimed the benefit of the Truro articles of 1646) and again in 1653; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iii, 1836; iv, 3124; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 171, 263. His will, dated 1678, bequeathed all his lands in Moston to his putative son John Dawson *alias* Halgh. The will was proved in 1685, and in the same year James Lightbowne was in possession of the estate. He did not retain it long, the Minshulls of Chorlton owning it in the 18th century, and it was sold in 1774; Booker, *op. cit.* 186, 187.

⁴⁶ The purchaser by his will of 1801 bequeathed his lands in Moston and Blackley to his wife Mary for her life, and then to his son Samuel Taylor. The younger Samuel died in 1820, and was succeeded by his son Samuel Taylor of Eccleston, who dying in 1881 was followed by his grandson Samuel Taylor of Birkdault near Ulverston.

1880 to the late Robert Ward, whose widow is the present owner and occupier.

Hough Hall is a picturesque timber and plaster house two stories high standing on the south side of Moston Lane a little way back from the road, and amid a wilderness of modern brick and mortar. The building has been much restored and the interior is wholly modernized, but the outside retains a good deal of its ancient appearance, though all the windows are new and some of its original features have been lost. The house appears to belong to the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century, but in the absence of any date or inscription on the building it is impossible to determine the date of its erection. The plan, as far as can be gathered, seems to follow no recognized type, and if the house is now of its original extent is probably of late date. It may, however, be a fragment of a larger building. The principal front faces south and consists of a block about 48 ft. long and 19 ft. deep running east and west, with an eastern wing 18 ft. 6 in. wide projecting 8 ft. 6 in. and with a gable north and south. With the exception of the south part of the east wing the building is constructed entirely of timber on a stone base, but the timbers are severely constructional on the elevations and any decorative fillings, if they ever existed, have entirely disappeared, the spaces having been filled with brick and cemented or plastered over. The old north front had two gables of unequal size side by side at the east end, but a third was added about 1885, when a low lean-to building formerly in the north-west of the house was raised and a room built over it. These three plain gables without barge boards now form the most picturesque feature of the house. On the east side is a large stone and brick chimney originally terminating in diagonally placed brick shafts, but these have given place to a modern stack, and the lower part has been entirely covered with rough-cast. The entrance is in the principal or south front and part of an

original timber porch remains, but a modern front in brick and plaster has been erected in front of it. The south side of the east wing is faced in brick and has a modern bay window on the ground floor. The stone plinth, which on the north side is 3 ft. high, is here very low, the timbers coming almost to the ground. The roofs are covered with stone slates and the whole appearance of the building, which has a garden on the south side, is in somewhat strong contrast to its surroundings. Internally the roof principals show in the divisions between the bedrooms, the wall posts being 17 ft. 9 in. apart, and the roof ceiled at half its height. The entrance hall is centrally placed, and has a flagged floor, but the staircase is entirely modern. The outer door, however, is the ancient one of thick oak, nail studded and with ornamental hinges and ring handle. There is some oak panelling 3 ft. 3 in. high in the dining-room, but otherwise the interior is without interest. A second entrance has been made on the east side, a lobby being taken out of one of the



HOUGH HALL, MOSTON: BACK VIEW

rooms, but this is no part of the original arrangement.⁴⁷

Thomas Greenhalgh of Brandesholme died in 1576, holding messuages and lands in Moston and 'Blakelowe' of Lord La Warre in socage.⁴⁸ Among the old families may be mentioned those of Street,⁴⁹ Rodley,⁵⁰ and Nugent.⁵¹

⁴⁷ There is an illustration of Hough Hall in Booker's *Hist. of Blackley Chapel* (1855), 187, showing the house as it was before the alterations of twenty-five years ago, with its two gables on the north, and before the entrance was made on the east side.

⁴⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, 10.

⁴⁹ Booker, op. cit. 188. Richard Street of Moston died in 1582, his next of kin being William Street, then a minor; *Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 232. His father was perhaps the Richard Street whose heir was of age in 1597 (*ibid.* ii, 120), for in 1600 William Street was ordered to come in to do his suit and service; *ibid.* ii, 155, 162, 167. In 1624 John Booth purchased a messuage and lands in Moston from William and John Street; *ibid.* iii, 86.

George Street of Moston died in 1588 holding a messuage and land, which he

had in 1586 settled on himself and his wife Isabel for life and then on Cecily Ogden, a daughter of Richard Ogden of Moston. His heir was his brother Richard, forty years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xv, 53; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 32. Cecily Ogden married Robert Kenyon; *ibid.* ii, 132.

⁵⁰ The Radley or Rodley family has been noticed in the account of Manchester. Henry Radley in 1554 purchased a messuage and land in Moston from George Kenyon and Isabel his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 15, m. 129. Richard Nugent in 1589 purchased a messuage, &c., from Ralph Radley and Anne his wife, and four years later made a similar purchase from Henry Radley; *ibid.* bdl. 51, m. 137; 55, m. 24.

⁵¹ The above-named Richard Nugent, son of Edmund, was a mercer in Man-

chester and served as constable and borough-reeve. He died in 1609, and left a son and heir Walter, of full age; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 241, and note. His inventory shows that he had copies of Foxe's *Acts and Monuments*, Calvin's *Institutes*, &c.

Walter Nugent in 1612 sold his Moston lands to Ralph Kenyon and Robert Wolfenden, the latter buying out his partner in 1626; *ibid.* ii, 270; iii, 113. Walter Nugent died in 1614, having bequeathed most of his estate to his kinsman William Wharmby; *ibid.* ii, 290, and note.

On 28 Feb. 1625-6 Margaret Nugent of Manchester, widow, Francis Hollinworth of the same and Margaret his wife, Nicholas Clayton of Failsworth, yeoman, and Alice his wife assured to Edward Tacey of Manchester, clerk, a messuage

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The land tax returns of 1787 show that James Hilton of Pennington was the chief landowner, he paying £22 out of £39; smaller owners were Matthias, Boulton, and Wainman.⁵² In 1854 there were fifteen landowners in the township.⁵³

For about a century there was constant disputing regarding Theale Moor on the border of Moston, Chadderton, and Alkington. The Chethams were intimately concerned in the matter, not only as owners of Nuthurst but also as farmers of the tithes of Moston. At last, about 1600, a settlement was made and a division arranged.⁵⁴

In 1850 a building society was formed which purchased 57 acres and laid out the land, the district being called New Moston.⁵⁵

For the Established Church St. Mary's was built in 1869;⁵⁶ a school had been built in 1844.⁵⁷ The dean and canons of Manchester present. St. Luke's mission district has been formed at Lightbowne.

The Wesleyan Methodists had a school chapel in 1854.⁵⁸ There are also chapels of the Methodist New Connexion and United Free Church.

Mass is said on Sunday in St. Joseph's Chapel in the cemetery. A convent with a chapel stands near the south-west border.

HARPURHEY

Harpouresheie, 1327.

This small township, at one time called Harpurhey with Gotherswick,¹ lies on both sides of the road from Manchester to Middleton, extending westward to the Irk. In 1830 it was described as abounding in pleasant views.² It has long been a suburb of Manchester, and almost covered with buildings. The area is 193 acres. In 1901 the population was reckoned with that of Blackley.

The spinning, manufacture, and printing of cotton were carried on in 1833;³ in 1854 there were two print works and a spinning shed. Cotton mills and print and dye works continue to exist.

in Fennel Street, lately occupied by Richard Nugent, deceased (Chet. Soc. New Ser. xxi, 138, Chet. evidences penes Dr. Renaud). For the Nugents see E. Axon in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxi, 127.

⁵² Land tax returns at Preston.

⁵³ Booker, op. cit. 139.

⁵⁴ A list of those entitled to get turves on Theale Moor in 1550 is printed in *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 1273. There are in the *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.) many references to those disputes, and numerous documents, with plans, are among the Clowes D.; see *Chet. Gen.* (Chet. Soc.), 15, 21. The 'Equal' in Nuthurst was also the occasion of a tithe dispute, *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 401, 487.

⁵⁵ Booker, op. cit. 139.

⁵⁶ A district was assigned to it in 1870; *Lond. Gaz.* 12 Aug.

⁵⁷ Booker, op. cit. 141.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

¹ So in 1615; *Manch. Constables' Accts.* i, 19.

² Clarke, *Lancs. Gasetteer*. The hearth tax return of 1666 shows that the dwellings were small, and the total num-

ber of hearths was only twelve; Subs. R. bdlie. 250, no. 9.

³ Cotton printing was begun here by Thomas Andrew in 1788.

⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 330.

⁵ *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 363; the land was valued at 3d. an acre rent.

⁶ Hulton D. There was another grant of the same in 1352; *ibid.*

⁷ See the account of Farnworth.

John Hulton of Farnworth in 1473 held a messuage near Manchester called Harpurhey in socage, by the rent of 26s. 8d.; *Mamecestre*, iii, 483. He died in 1487, holding six messuages, 200 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture and 30 acres of wood called Harpurhey in Manchester, by services unknown; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, 26.

The estate descended to William Hulton, who died in 1556; *ibid.* x, 32.

⁸ Harpurhey passed to Adam Hulton of the Park in Over Hulton by an agreement with the last-named William Hulton. Adam died in 1572 holding Harpurhey of William West Lord La Warre in socage, by the rent of 26s. 8d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiii, 4; see also *ibid.* xvii, 80. In 1613 the tenure was described as 'of

An ancient stone hammer was found near Turkey Lane.⁴

Harpurhey was included in the Parliamentary borough of Manchester from the first but was not taken into the municipal borough until 1885. It ceased to be a township in 1896, becoming part of the new township of North Manchester.

HARPURHEY may derive its name *MANOR* from the 80 acres demised for life to one William Harpou by Sir John La Warre, lord of Manchester, early in the 14th century, *loco beneficii*.⁵ In 1327 the same John La Warre granted 24 acres of land and wood called Harpurshey, lying next to the pale of his park of Blackley, to Adam son of Robert de Radcliffe and Alice his daughter, wife of John son of Henry de Hulton, and the heirs of Alice, at a rent of 26s. 8d.⁶ This estate continued to be held by the Hultons of Farnworth until the 16th century,⁷ when it passed to the Hultons of Over Hulton.⁸ It was sold in 1808-10 by William Hulton to Thomas Andrew and Robert Andrew, the former purchasing Boardman's Tenement and the latter Green Mount and other lands. Thomas Andrew's estate, as Harpurhey Hall, descended to his son Edward, after whose death it was in 1847 sold to John Barratt. Robert Andrew died in 1831, having bequeathed the estate to trustees for his daughter and heir Robina, wife of Captain Conran.⁹

GOTHERSWICK, called a hamlet of Manchester in 1320,¹⁰ was also held by the Hultons of Farnworth¹¹ and became merged in Harpurhey, the name having long been lost.¹²

The land tax returns of 1797 show that Joseph Barlow, Robert and Thomas Andrew, and Samuel Ogden were the proprietors.¹³

For the Established worship Christ Church, Harpurhey, was built in 1837-8.¹⁴ The patronage is vested in five trustees. St. Stephen's was built in 1901; the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester present in turns. There are mission churches.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a church. The Salvation Army has a barracks. There is also a Presbyterian Church.¹⁵

the king, by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee'; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 267.

⁹ The details are given in Booker's *Blackley* (Chet. Soc.), 124-8.

The Green Mount estate in 1784 consisted of several farms held on lease from the Hultons. Among the field names occur Gutter Twigg, Great Clough, Tough Hey, Bawhouse Field and Pingle; there was a stream called Moss Brook.

¹⁰ *Mamecestre*, ii, 281; the tenants were bound to grind at the lord's mill.

¹¹ Adam de Radcliffe held Gotherswick in 1320 by a rent of 12d.; *Mamecestre*, ii, 279. It descended like Harpurhey, and in 1473 John Hulton of Farnworth held it by the old rent of 12d.; *ibid.* iii, 483. It is mentioned in the above-cited inquisition of William Hulton (1556).

¹² It is the Gutter Twigg of a preceding note (1784-93).

¹³ Returns at Preston. The landowners of 1847 are named by Booker, op. cit. 128.

¹⁴ The district was formed in 1837 and re-formed in 1854; *Lond. Gaz.* 16 June.

¹⁵ It was founded in 1882; the mission hall, known as Moston St. George's, was built in 1902.

NEWTON

There is no noteworthy variation in the spelling of the name.

This township¹ lies between Moston Brook on the north and the Medlock on the south; part of the western boundary is formed by two brooks which there unite to flow south-west through Manchester as the now hidden Shootersbrook. The area measures 1,585 acres. The population of Newton, Bradford, and Clayton was 83,501 in 1901.

The principal road is that from Manchester to Oldham, going north-east through the northern half of the township; in the same direction, but somewhat to the south, goes a fragment of a Roman road. The township is crossed by several portions of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's railway; the line from Manchester to Rochdale crosses the north-west corner, with a station at Miles Platting, where there are extensive goods sidings, and is joined by a branch from the west, another branch going east to Oldham, with a station called Dean Lane; yet another branch from Miles Platting bends to run along the southern border with stations called Park and Clayton Bridge; this last line has a junction with one from London Road Station. The Rochdale Canal passes through the centre of the township.

The hearth tax return of 1666 shows that there were 113 hearths liable. The principal houses were those of Mrs. Mary Whitworth, with nine hearths; William Williamson, with eight, and Thomas Byrom with six.²

The district to the north of the canal is quite urban; the western portion, known as Miles Platting, has long been a suburb of Manchester, and the eastern portion, or Newton Heath, has more recently become one. In the south-east corner of the township stands Culcheth Hall, and the hamlet formerly called Mill Houses (from Clayton Mill) is now Clayton Bridge, from the bridge over the Medlock.³

The detached portion of the township called Kirkmanshulme⁴ appears to have been taken out of Gorton. It is separated from Newton proper by a distance of 2 miles. In its north-east corner lie the Belle Vue Gardens, formed in 1836;⁵ the southern portion is known as Crow Croft; Gore Brook crosses the centre from east to west.

A local board for the whole township was formed in 1853,⁶ but Kirkmanshulme was separated in 1859.⁷ Newton was taken into the city of Manchester in 1890, and in 1896 became part of the new township of North Manchester.

A free library was opened in 1891.⁸ Philips Park Cemetery lies on the border of Bradford. There is another cemetery near the centre of the township.

The inclosure of the Heath was effected in 1804 under an Act obtained two years previously.⁹

The industries are various. There are cotton mills, dyeing and bleach works, iron works, chemical works, a brewery, rubber works, and a match factory.¹⁰ Coal mining was formerly carried on.¹¹

A Marprelate press, the first printing press known to have been worked in Lancashire, was seized in Newton Lane, in or near the township, in 1588, by the Earl of Derby.¹²

The annual rush-bearing took place on 18 August, the wake being on the following Sunday.^{12a} Stocks were erected in 1721; they were placed at the west end of the chapel.¹³ Two halfpenny tokens of the 17th century are known.¹⁴

The manor of *NEWTON* has from *MANOR* time immemorial been part of the endowment of the parish church of Manchester, being, there can be no doubt, the plough-land recorded in Domesday Book as belonging to the churches of St. Mary and St. Michael, and then free of all custom except geld.¹⁵ To this Albert Grelley between 1154 and 1162 added 4 oxgangs of his demesne, which have been identified as *KIRKMANSHULME*,¹⁶ long regarded as a hamlet in the township of Newton and parcel of the manor. The manor was taken by the Crown on the confiscation of the collegiate church estates by Edward VI in 1548 and restored about eight years later by Philip and Mary.¹⁷ It is possible that in the interval some portions had been granted out by the Crown, which would account for some land not being held of the warden and canons; it seems, however, that the lords of Manchester had of old some land in Newton. The manor courts, though mere formalities, continue to be held.¹⁸

The principal estate was that known as *CULCHETH*,¹⁹ long the property of a family of that name.²⁰ It was in the 17th century acquired by the

¹ A full description of the ancient and modern topography of the township is contained in H. T. Crofton's *Newton Chapelry* (Chet. Soc. new ser.). See also *Manch. Collectanea* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 184-8.

² Subs. R. hble. 250, no. 9.

³ Higson, *Droylsden*, 18; the mill was in Fallsworth.

⁴ Kyrdmannesholm, 1292; Curmesholme and Kermonsholm are the spellings in the copy of the 1320-22 survey. About 1500-1600 it was frequently called Kerdmanshulme.

⁵ Crofton, op. cit. iii, 420.

⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 1853; the district appears to have been in very bad condition; Crofton, *Newton*, ii, 146.

⁷ Act 22 Vict. cap. 31.

⁸ Crofton, op. cit. 235.

⁹ *Ibid.* ii, 2; the Act was 42 Geo. III, cap. 306.

¹⁰ For some particulars see *ibid.* i, 213, 204, 236; ii, 11; i, 151.

¹¹ *Ibid.* i, 8, 9, 205.

¹² *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 389, 414, 447.

^{12a} Crofton, op. cit. i, 25. See also Alfred Burton, *Rush-bearing*, 55.

¹³ Crofton, op. cit. ii, 23; i, 29.

¹⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 86.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 287.

Albert de Nevill as rector of Manchester granted to John de Byron a portion of Newton within bounds beginning at the Medlock and going up by Shitefaldest Clough to Blacklade and so to the head of Kirkshaw, thence to Fallsworth Brook, by this brook to the Medlock, and so down to the starting point; John was to render 4s. a year to the church and two wax candles of a pound weight each at the feast of the Assumption; Byron Chartul. no. 15/3. The date must be about 1200.

¹⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 57. There is practically nothing to be said of the separate history of Kirkmanshulme.

In 1292 William son of Richard the 'Demer' of Kirkmanshulme unsuccessfully claimed a messuage and an oxgang in Stretford, as next of kin of Richard son of Henry Pyryng; Assize R. 408, m. 70.

¹⁷ See the account of Manchester Church. A list of the tenants in Newton in 1547 is given by Raines, *Lancs. Chant.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 10-19.

¹⁸ See Crofton, *Newton Chapelry*, ii, 30. Copious extracts from the rolls from 1530 to the present time are given in the work cited; *ibid.* ii, 36-117. Among old subjects of complaint was 'the great waste of ground' by reason of the Medlock floods. For Kirkmanshulme, see *ibid.* iii, 414-50.

¹⁹ It appears to have been part or all of the ancient grant to John de Byron already quoted, as will be seen by comparing the rents payable.

²⁰ Richard Culcheth and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Moston, in

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Gilliams,²¹ and by an heiress conveyed to John Greaves of Manchester, apothecary,²² who was high sheriff in 1733.²³ This family held it for about a century, when it was sold; the owner in 1862 was named Assheton Bennett.²⁴

A family named Holland was long resident in Newton.²⁵

MONSALL was an estate which only in part belonged to the warden and fellows. The portion which did not belong to them was about 1872 purchased by the Manchester Infirmary for a fever hospital building, and in 1896 was sold to the corporation.²⁶

In 1787 the principal landowner was Edward Greaves, who paid about a sixth part of the land tax. — Hulme, Edmund Taylor, and — Holland were the next contributors.²⁷

The chapel, now *ALL SAINTS' CHURCH CHURCH*, was built on the heath perhaps not long before the Reformation.²⁸ In the Visitation list of 1563 Ralph Ridde appeared as curate of Newton.²⁹ There was no endowment, and the minister in 1610 was paid by voluntary offerings.³⁰ The Parliamentary Surveyors in 1650 recommended that it be made a parish church; the minister had a stipend of £40 raised by subscription.³¹ In 1717 it was certified that 'nothing belonged to it' except the minister's dwelling; surplice fees and subscriptions

amounted to about £24. There were two wardens.³² The chapel was then 'well and uniformly seated';³³ it was enlarged in 1738,³⁴ and rebuilt 1814–16.³⁵ A separate chapelry was assigned to it in 1839.³⁶ The rector is presented by the Dean and Canons of Manchester. The following is a list of the curates and rectors:—³⁷

oc. 1563	Ralph Ridde
oc. 1598	— Medcalfe
oc. 1609	Randle Bate ³⁸
oc. 1615	Humphrey Barnett
oc. 1617	George Gee ³⁹
oc. 1637	Humphrey Bernard ⁴⁰
oc. 1642	William Walker ⁴¹
1649	John Walker ⁴²
oc. 1670	Thomas Lawton
oc. 1695	James Lawton
1704	Griffith Swinton ⁴³
oc. 1729	Thomas Wroe
oc. 1734	William Shrigley
oc. 1735	William Purnell, M.A. (Oriol Coll. Oxf.)
1764	Richard Millward, L.L.B. ⁴⁴
1789	William Jackson, M.A. ⁴⁵
1792	Abraham Ashworth, M.A. (Brasenose Coll. Oxf.) ⁴⁶
1818	Thomas Gaskell

1449 made a settlement of four messuages, 90 acres of moss, &c., in Newton near Manchester and Poulton and Woolston near Warrington; the remainders were to Richard, Ralph, Katherine, and Ellen, children of Richard, and to the right heirs of Elizabeth; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 115. A statement of title will be found in Crofton, op. cit. ii, 269.

Ralph Culcheth paid 4s. 6d. free rent for his estate in Newton in 1547; Raines, *Chan.* i, 16. He made a settlement of his lands in Newton, Poulton, Woolston, and Fearnhead in 1563; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 25, m. 38. He died a year or two later, holding land in Newton of the warden and fellows of the collegiate church by a rent of 4s. 6d. and a pound of wax; it was worth £4 a year; the heir was his daughter Grace, twenty-five years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, 34.

Immediately William Culcheth *alias* Linaker, bastard son of Ralph, put forward his claim to the estate against Grace, and she admitted it; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 27, m. 129. In 1568 John Byron of Newstead acquired a part of the estate from the said William Culcheth; *ibid.* bde. 30, m. 140. Sir John Byron, however, appears to have been in possession of the remaining and greater part of the estate in 1564; *ibid.* bde. 26, m. 10.

In 1574 William Culcheth granted a lease of land in Culcheth in Newton called the Stormcroft to Adam Holland, for the lives of Adam, Jane his wife, and George their son, at a rent of 20s.; it was agreed 'that the pits made and to be made within the said Stormcroft should remain only to the use and commodity for fishing to the said William and his heirs,' as had been accustomed; Raines D. (Chet. Lib.). See further in Crofton, op. cit. i, 209, 210.

²¹ There were several families named Gilliam around Manchester; they took

the Parliamentary side in the Civil War; Crofton, *Newton*, i, 153; Booker, *Didsbury* (Chet. Soc.), 232. There are a number of references to them in the *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.*

Culcheth was sold in 1614 by Sir John Byron the younger to John Whitworth of Newton; Crofton, op. cit. i, 210. It must have been purchased by the Gilliams soon afterwards, John Gilliam being described as 'of Newton' in 1637.

²² *Ibid.* i, 211, 154; John Greaves married (about 1708) Jane daughter and heir of John Gilliam of Newton; they had a son Edward, who died in 1783, and his son, also Edward Greaves, was high sheriff in 1812. He died in 1824, and after his widow's death Culcheth passed to his nephew John Bradshaw, who took the surname of Greaves.

²³ P.R.O. List, 74.

²⁴ Crofton, op. cit. i, 212.

²⁵ *Ibid.* i, 156–61.

²⁶ *Ibid.* i, 209–41. Of the other places of which notices are given in Mr. Crofton's work may be mentioned—Baguley Fold, Gaggs' Fields, Hall's Tenement, Hulme Hall or Pedley's Place, Miles Platting, Scotland, and Whitworth Hall.

²⁷ Returns at Preston.

²⁸ For a full account of the chapel see Crofton, op. cit. i, 22–103. Copious extracts are given from the earlier registers, which begin in 1656 for baptisms. The plate, furniture, church library, &c., are described.

²⁹ Chester Dioc. Reg.

³⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 11. 'Bishop Bridgman in the time of James I made an order respecting the rents of the pews and the maintenance of the curate'; Raines, in *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 90.

³¹ *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 6; the people, however, 'kept in their own hands [the tithes] towards payment of the said £40.' An allowance of £40 from the tithes was

sanctioned in 1654; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 55.

³² Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 89, 90; the chapelry then contained the townships of Newton and Fallsworth, and parts of Moston, Droylsden, and Bradford.

³³ *Ibid.*; see Crofton, op. cit. i, 27, 28.

³⁴ *Ibid.* i, 28; a list of pew-holders about 1763 is printed on pp. 35–9.

³⁵ The old building fell down in 1808. Briefs were issued on behalf of it in 1804 and 1808. In 1813 it was proposed to rebuild it, and an Act was obtained in the following year (54 Geo. III, amended 57 Geo. III, cap. 22); the church was consecrated 1 Nov. 1816; *ibid.* i, 29–35. It appears that the building cost about £7,000, and the Acts of Parliament about £1,900.

³⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1839; 16 June 1854.

³⁷ This list is taken almost entirely from Mr. Crofton's work (i, 59–71), where full details will be found; a list of the assistant curates follows.

³⁸ Presented for not wearing the surplice and for preaching without a licence.

³⁹ See also *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 54, 66.

⁴⁰ Afterwards of Oldham; *Manch. Classis* (Chet. Soc.), i, 6.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* iii, 448. He signed the 'Harmonious Consent' of 1648, and became fellow of the collegiate church.

⁴² Son of the preceding; he is said to have been ejected in 1662; *ibid.* iii, 448. It appears, however, that the Nonconformists retained the use of the chapel for many years; see Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 40.

⁴³ Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 90.

⁴⁴ Afterwards fellow of Manchester.

⁴⁵ Also minister of Denton.

⁴⁶ He had an impediment in his speech, and was suspended many years. After the chapel collapsed in 1808 he kept himself in office by preaching once a year in the east end of the ruins.

- 1834 William Hutchinson, B.D. (Emmanuel Coll. Camb.)⁴⁷
 1876 St. Vincent Beechey, M.A. (Caius Coll. Camb.)
 1885 Ernest Frederick Letts, M.A. (Trin. Coll. Dubl. and Oxf.)⁴⁸
 1904 James Andrew Winstanley, M.A. (St. John's Coll. Camb.)

The following more recent churches belong to the Establishment, the Bishop of Manchester collating to the rectories: St. Luke's, Miles Platting, 1875;⁴⁹ St. Anne's, 1883;⁵⁰ St. Mark's, 1884, and St. Augustine's, 1888. St. Cyprian's is a temporary iron church at Kirkmanshulme.⁵¹

A school was founded about 1688.⁵²

The Wesleyan Methodists have churches at Newton Heath, Miles Platting, and Monsall.⁵³ The Methodist New Connexion also have three, the Primitive Methodists two, and the Independent Methodists one, at Miles Platting. The Congregationalists have a school-chapel at Newton Heath, built in 1893.⁵⁴ The Salvation Army has a barracks. The Unitarians have a church in Oldham Road.

For Roman Catholic worship St. Edmund's was opened in 1873, and Corpus Christi in 1889-1908; both are at Miles Platting. The latter began as a temporary church in a former glass works; it is served by Premonstratensian canons. The Alexian Brothers have a house at Newton Heath, and the Little Sisters of the Poor have one at Culcheth.

FAILSWORTH

Failesworth, c. 1200.

Failesworth has an area of 1,073 acres.¹ The surface slopes somewhat to the brooks which bound it on the north-west and south-east, and rises slightly towards the east. It had formerly three hamlets: Doblane End, Wrigley Head, and Mill Houses. The population in 1901 was 14,152.

It is traversed near the northern boundary by the road from Manchester to Oldham, which is lined all

the way with houses and factories; parallel to this for part of the way is the Street, part of a Roman road from Manchester, and from it branches off a road to the east, through the hamlets called Street End and Holt Lane End. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's railway from Manchester to Oldham runs through to the north of the high road, with a station near the middle called Failsworth. The Rochdale Canal crosses the north-west corner, and the Oldham Canal passes near the eastern border.

The industries of the place are the old ones of silk-weaving and hat-making. To these have been added cotton-spinning, to which the growth of the place is mainly due, and an engineering works.

Only one house had as many as four hearths liable to the hearth tax in 1666; the total number was 69.²

A local board was formed in 1863.³ In 1894 an urban district council of twelve members took its place; the township is divided into two wards, the Higher and the Lower. It possesses a town hall and a cemetery.

Ben Brierley, the dialect writer, was born in the township in 1825.⁴ John Smethurst, Unitarian minister, 1793-1859, was also a native.⁵

Clayton mill, serving for the Byron manors, was locally in Failsworth.⁶

At the survey of 1212 it was found *MANOR* that *FAILSWORTH*, rated as four oxgangs of land, was held in moieties by different tenures. Two of the oxgangs were held of the king by Adam de Prestwich in thegnage, by a rent of 4s., Adam's under-tenant being Gilbert de Notton, who held by the same rent.⁷ The other two oxgangs were held by the lord of Manchester as part of his fee, and had by Robert Grelley been added to the grant of Clayton to Robert de Byron, the tenure being knight's service.⁸ The Prestwich moiety was also acquired by the Grelleys and granted to the Byrons,⁹ so that this family held the entire township. It descended like Clayton,¹⁰ and was acquired by the Chethams;¹¹ but a considerable portion of the land appears to have been sold to smaller holders, who had perhaps been tenants.¹²

⁴⁷ First rector.

⁴⁸ He was greatly interested in the history of Manchester Church and Newton Chapelry; several essays by him are printed in *Trans. Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.*

⁴⁹ *Lond. Gaz.* 25 July 1876, for district.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 11 Sept. 1883, for district.

⁵¹ The Crown and the Bishop of Manchester present alternately.

⁵² Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 91.

⁵³ The Wesleyans built a chapel in Oldham Road in 1839; Crofton, *Newton*, i, 52.

⁵⁴ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* vi, 191; services began in 1882.

¹ 1,072 acres, including 15 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² Subs. R. bdle. 250, no. 9.

³ *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 1863.

⁴ A book of local sketches entitled *Failesworth Folk*, by Mr. Percival Percival, was published at Manchester in 1901.

⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁶ Crofton, *Newton* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 228, 265.

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 67.

⁸ *Ibid.* i, 56. Robert Grelley's charter granting two oxgangs of land in Failsworth, and other lands, to Robert de Byron is in the Record Office; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xvii, 41. The Byron holding was thus raised to half a knight's fee, as recorded in 1212.

⁹ Thomas Grelley (1230-62) granted to Richard de Byron all his land of Failsworth, which his father Robert Grelley bought from Robert de Heap, being of the king's fee, at a rent of 7s., to be paid yearly at the four terms; Byron Chartul. (Townsey MS.), no. 2. This moiety must, therefore, have passed from Gilbert de Notton to Robert de Heap between 1212 and 1230. The Prestwich family had no further concern with it, though in 1292 Adam de Prestwich claimed arrears of services from John de Byron for a tenement in *Prestwich*; Assize R. 408, m. 25. He was nonsuited, but the claim probably referred to the 4s. due from *Failesworth* to the lord of Prestwich. In 1346 the service due from the lord of Prestwich to the Earl of Lancaster was 20s., instead of 24s., as in 1212; Add. MS. 32103, fol. 146.

¹⁰ It is scarcely ever mentioned separately, but is included in Byron feoffments; e.g. *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xi, App. 543; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 44, m. 223 (being called a manor); 71, m. 2. The charter quoted in the preceding note explains the rent of 7s. due to the lord of Manchester for the manor of *Clayton*; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, 48.

In 1826 2s. 8d. was claimed by Sir Oswald Mosley and 5s. 8d. at Michaelmas, as a township quit-rent; Crofton, *Newton Chapelry* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 366.

¹¹ *Humph. Chetham* (Chet. Soc.), 19, 243. Failsworth, on partition, became part of the estate of Alice daughter of Edward Chetham of Nuthurst, who married Adam Bland; see the account of Turton, and E. Axon, *Chet. Gen.* (Chet. Soc.), 63.

¹² Among the Clowes deeds are a number relating to Failsworth. From these it appears that Sir John Byron in 1610 and 1616 sold lands in Failsworth to Edmund Chadderton of Nuthurst, who in 1619 sold to Theophilus Ashton. The last-named had in 1609 given land in Failsworth to Catherine widow of Francis Holt of Gristlehurst, and she in 1623

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The abbey of Cockersand held land in Failsworth by grant of the Byrons.¹³

The land tax return of 1787 shows that Mordecai Greene was then the principal owner, paying nearly a fourth of the tax. George Smith, John Birch, Edward Greaves, and Sir Watts Horton together paid about the same amount.¹⁴

Accounts of many of the old dwellings, as well as of the families, may be seen in Mr. H. T. Crofton's *Newton Chapelry*.¹⁵ A complete valuation of the township, made in 1794, is printed in the same work.¹⁶

In connexion with the Established Church St. John's was built in 1846; the rector is presented by the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester alternately.¹⁷ A new district, Holy Trinity, has recently been formed; the patronage is the same, but no church has yet been built.

The old school, built in 1785 by subscription, is now a Free-thought Institute.¹⁸

The Wesleyans had a chapel at Wrigley Head, built in 1787; it is now a workshop.¹⁹ The Methodist New Connexion, which appeared in 1797, has a chapel called Bethel, built in 1811.²⁰ The Swedenborgians opened a cottage for services in 1841; the present church, the fifth used, was built in 1889.²¹

In 1662 John Walker was ejected from the chapel of Newton, and he and his successors ministered to the Nonconformists in the neighbourhood. Newton chapel itself seems to have been the usual meeting place, but about 1698 Dob Lane Chapel, on the Failsworth side of the boundary, was erected. It was sacked in 1715 by the 'Church and King' rioters. The present chapel was built in 1878-9 on

the site of the old one. The congregation has been Unitarian for more than a century.²²

The Roman Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception was opened in 1865.²³

BRADFORD

Bradeford, 1332.

This township,¹ which has an area of 288 acres, lies between the Medlock on the north and Ashton Old Road on the south, and is crossed about the centre by Ashton New Road. It is now almost covered with streets of dwelling-houses. The Manchester and Stockport Canal crosses the northern end. To the north of the canal lies Philips Park, opened in 1846, in which are open-air baths; a recreation ground has been formed near the border of Ardwick. There is a small library, opened in 1887. The population in 1901 was reckoned with that of Newton.

The hearth tax return of 1666 gives a total of twenty-seven hearths; the largest house was that of Edward Charnock with five hearths.²

The industries include large ironworks, a mill, and chemical works; the coal-pits have long been worked.³ There was a water-mill in the 14th and 15th centuries.⁴

Though Bradford was included in the Parliamentary borough of Manchester in 1832 it was left outside the municipal borough in 1838. A local board was formed in 1857,⁵ enduring till the township was included in Manchester in 1885. Its existence as a separate township ceased in 1896, when it became part of the new township of North Manchester.

A schoolboard was formed in 1876.⁶

sold to John Hardman of Heywood. John Shacklock of Moston in 1632 sold land to John Hardman; Henry Hardman, who had sons, John and William, sold to Sandford in 1665, and Samuel Sandford soon afterwards sold to Edward Chetham. The Jenkinsons of Nuthurst had land in Failsworth. Some of these families are noticed in the account of Moston.

The Byrons in 1615 sold land to John Dunkerley of Failsworth, including closes called Oldham Field, Brown Knoll, Yarncroft, Little Pingot, &c., with freedom of turbary in a moss room or moss dale on Droylsden Moor. These lands seem to have been acquired by Nathan and Samuel Jenkinson not long afterwards. See Manch. Free Lib. D. no. 59, 64-9.

William Clough died in 1639, holding a messuage, &c., in Failsworth of Edward Mosley as of his manor of Manchester; John, his son and heir, was thirty years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, 27.

The following are from the inquisitions in Towneley's MS. C. 8. 13 (Chet. Lib.):— Charles Beswick died in 1631, holding a messuage and land of the lord of Manchester; John his son and heir was thirty years of age in 1638; p. 78.

Hugh Clayton, who died in 1635, had a similar tenement; Richard his son and heir was fifty-two or more; p. 260.

Adam Holland of Newton (d. 1624) had lands in Failsworth also; p. 502.

Nicholas Kempe, who died in 1621, held a messuage and lands of the lord of Manchester; Henry, his son and heir, was fifty-one years of age in 1638; p. 723.

John Thorpe, who died in 1633, held a similar tenement; Ralph, his son and heir, was forty-three years old in 1638; p. 1190.

Thomas Turner held similarly; he died in 1635, leaving as heir his brother John, who was thirty years old in 1638; p. 1191.

¹³ Robert de Byron granted the abbot and canons the place of his 'herdwick' upon Mossbrook, lying between two cloughs going down to the said brook, for the souls of himself and his wife; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 708. Cecily, the wife of Robert, added all the land of the clough coming from Mossden between the aforesaid land and Ralph's assart, as far as another clough on the eastern side, up to the oxgangs of the vill (i.e. the town fields); *ibid.* Robert the son of Robert and Cecily confirmed the grants; *ibid.* 709. The date of the charters is about 1200.

Roger, Abbot of Cockersand, gave this land to John son of Robert de Byron, at a rent of 12d.; Byron Chartul. no. 1. Nicholas Byron held it by the same rent in 1461; *Cockersand Chartul.* iv, 1238.

¹⁴ Returns at Preston.

¹⁵ The second part of vol. ii deals with Failsworth; Chet. Soc. (new ser.), liv, 213-95. The houses are arranged in alphabetical order; among the chief are: Booth Fold (p. 215), Fletcher Fold (p. 233), Hardman Fold (p. 234), Lime Yate (p. 241), Lord Lane (p. 244), The Pole (p. 250), Wrigley Head (pp. 261, 263, 381), which is named in the Manchester boundaries in 1320; *Mamecestre*, ii, 277.

¹⁶ *Newton Chapelry* ii, 367-78; the names of owners, tenants, and fields are given.

¹⁷ For district and endowment see *Lond. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 1844, 21 Aug. 1874, 3 Aug. 1877. Also Crofton, op. cit. 204-8.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 212, 213.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 210. A new chapel was built in Oldham Road in 1867 in place of it; *ibid.* 353.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 210, 352.

²¹ *Ibid.* 210-12, 361.

²² Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 38-50; a view of the old building is given. It is stated that 'long before the highway from Manchester to Oldham was made, Doblane was only reached by a bridle path through the fields, the chapel itself lying secluded among the trees, and the lane, a very narrow one between hedges, continued up to Watchcote, Failsworth' (p. 46). Depositions respecting the 1715 riots are printed *ibid.* 43. The Rev. Lewis Loyd, afterwards a banker, father of Lord Overstone, at one time was minister. There is a *History of Dob Lane Chapel* by the Rev. Alex. Gordon. See also Crofton, op. cit. 185-204.

²³ The mission was begun in 1846 by Oblates of Mary Immaculate. The community appears to have dissolved, but one priest remained as a secular. Building began in 1855, and the church (not completed) was opened in 1865; it has since been finished; Crofton, op. cit. 208-10.

¹ For a descriptive account see Crofton, *Newton Chap.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 283, &c.

² Subs. R. bde. 250, no. 9.

³ See the account of the manor and Crofton, op. cit. iii, 394. Otes Boardman of Bradford and James Barker of the same, colliers, occur in 1630; *Salford Port Mote Rec.* i, 231.

⁴ Crofton, op. cit. 398. Disputes as to the Bradford Mill occurred in 1561 and 1601; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 247; iii, 436.

⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 1857.

⁶ *Ibid.* 27 Oct. 1876.

In 1282 *BRADFORD* and Brunhill *MANOR* formed part of the demesne of the manor of Manchester, and were worth 40s. yearly.⁷ A century earlier the Norreys family claimed two oxgangs of land in Bradford, but nothing further is known of their title.⁸ The lords of Manchester had in 1322 a wood in Bradford a league in circuit; also meadow and pasture land and heath; a grange and shippon had been built there.⁹ Ten years later, at the request of his wife Joan, John La Warre granted his estate in Bradford to John de Salford of Wakerley and Alice his wife for life, £20 being paid down and a rent of £10 being due.¹⁰ In 1357 Roger La Warre granted the manor of Bradford to Thomas de Booth of Barton in Eccles,¹¹ who at once bought out the Wakerley family,¹² and Bradford descended like Barton until the latter part of the 16th century, when it became the portion of Dorothy, youngest daughter and co-heir of John Booth of Barton.¹³ By her first husband, John Molyneux of Sefton, she had a daughter Bridget,¹⁴ who married Thomas Charnock of Astley in Chorley.¹⁵ The manor was still in Bridget Charnock's possession in 1654,¹⁶ and descended to the Brookes of Astley, a branch of the Mere family.¹⁷ On the death of Peter Brooke in 1787 the estates went to his sister Susannah, who married Thomas Townley Parker of Cuerden.¹⁸

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 244.

⁸ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 6; the date is 1196. The land no doubt reverted to the chief lord, for Bradford is not named in the survey of 1212, though Heaton Norris is.

⁹ *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 368, 363. The wood, with pottage, honey, and bees was worth 6s., the 'vesture' of the wood, £10; the 2 acres of meadow, 2s., the 54 acres of pasture, 27s., and another 12 acres, which could not be ploughed because within the wood, 4s.; the 70 acres of heath, 33s.

¹⁰ *Manch. Corp. D.*; the grant was made at Wakerley. See also *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 157.

¹¹ The charter is recited in the *Inq. p.m.* of Sir John Booth of Barton in 1514; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, 15. The grant included the manor of Barton, the manor of Bradford, the hamlets of Openshaw and Ardwick, a plot of land in Manchester called Flowerlache, and another plot called Marshal Field; a rent of £10 14s. 2d. was to be paid during Thomas's life, and 1d. afterwards. The manor of Barton was Thomas's patrimony; the remainder was a fresh grant.

Thomas de Booth in 1363 granted Bradford, with its lands and water-mill, to his son John for life; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 160.

¹² A fine between Roger de Wakerley and Margery his wife, plaintiffs, and John de Wakerley and Alice his wife, defendants, was made in 1355 respecting a messuage, 160 acres of land, and 10 acres of wood 'in Manchester'; *Final Conc.* ii, 146. In 1358 Roger and Margery sold the same lands, described as 'in Bradford and Manchester,' to Thomas de Booth; *ibid.* ii, 158. Sarah de Wakerley also released her right; *ibid.* ii, 162; see also *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 6, m. 2 d.

John de Wakerley was the John de Salford of 1332, and Roger was his son, as appears from *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol.

160. Sarah sister of John Clerk of Wakerley, and Amita daughter of Roger de Wakerley, released their rights in the lands of John and Roger by charter; *ibid.* Roger La Warre also concurred in the transfer; *ibid.*

¹³ Bradford is mentioned in the Booth inquisitions. John Booth of Barton died in 1576, leaving four daughters as co-heirs; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xii, 8; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 180.

¹⁴ John Molyneux died at Dalton in Furness in Nov. 1596, his daughter Bridget being nine years old. Dorothy, the widow, soon afterwards married Edward Dukinfield at Bradford; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvii, 24. The Booth estates had not then been divided.

Settlements respecting coal mines in Bradford, also the manors of Bradford, Over Ardwick and Lower Ardwick, with houses, lands, water-mill, dove-cotes, and rents in the same places and in Manchester, were made in 1607 and 1608 by Edward Dukinfield and Dorothy his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 72, no. 10, 73. It thus appears that a division had taken place, and that these manors, &c., had been assigned to Dorothy; lands in Barton were added later. A further settlement was made in 1617; *ibid.* *bdle.* 92, no. 5.

¹⁵ A settlement of the manors of Bradford, Over and Lower Ardwick, and Westleigh, with lands, &c., in these townships and in Manchester, Barton, and Pennington, was made in 1626 by Thomas Charnock, Bridget his wife, and Robert the son and heir of Thomas; *ibid.* *bdle.* 108, no. 14. In 1632 Bradford was joined in a settlement with Astley, Heath Charnock, and Charnock Richard, the defendants in the fine being Thomas Charnock, Bridget his wife, Robert Charnock, Anne his wife, and Roger and John Charnock; *ibid.* *bdle.* 121, no. 46. For a note of the Charnocks see *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 180.

¹⁶ She and Charles Walmesley with Mary his wife were deforciantes in a fine

Her son, R. Townley Parker, died in 1879, leaving this estate to his second son, Robert (d. 1894), whose granddaughter, a minor, is the present owner.

George Chorlton of Bradford had land in Manchester in 1613, and John Fletcher of Bradford in 1619.¹⁹

A constable of Bradford is mentioned in 1616.²⁰ Christ Church was built in 1862 for the Established worship.²¹ The rector is collated by the Bishop of Manchester. St. Aidan's, at the southern end of the township, begun as a mission church, was consecrated in 1899; the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester present alternately. The same patronage is exercised in the case of St. Paul's district, recently formed.

The Wesleyan Methodists, Independent Methodists, and United Methodist Free church have each a place of worship. The Unitarians have a chapel, built in 1900. The congregation was formed in 1894.

St. Bridget's Roman Catholic church was opened in 1879.

GORTON

Gorton, 1282 (copy), and usually; Goretton, c. 1450.¹

This township² lies to the north and south of Gore or Rush Brook, which flows west to the Mersey.

respecting the manor of Bradford, with messuages, &c., and land in Bradford and Manchester, and coal-mines in the former township; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 156, m. 139. Mary Walmesley was a daughter of Thomas Charnock; there was no issue of the marriage; *Burke, Commoners*, iii, 231.

¹⁷ Richard, second son of Sir Peter Brooke of Mere near Altrincham, married in 1666 Margaret daughter and heir of Robert Charnock; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 464. A settlement of the manor of Bradford, with lands, &c., there and in Manchester was in 1678 made by Richard Brooke and Margaret his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 200, m. 31. There was a recovery of the manor of Bradford and a moiety of the manor of Charnock Richard in 1716, the voucheses being Margaret Brooke, widow, Peter Brooke, and Bernard Franks; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 502, m. 4. Peter Brooke was the sole landowner in 1786, according to the land tax return.

¹⁸ *Burke, Commoners*, i, 117, and *Landed Gentry* (Townley Parker).

¹⁹ *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 285; iii, 18. ²⁰ *Manch. Sessions* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 8. This seems to be the first indication that Bradford was considered a township; see also *Manch. Constables' Acts.* i, 20, 91, 93, &c.

²¹ A district was assigned to it in 1862; *Lond. Gaz.* 5 Sept.

¹ Out of Gore-ton and Red-ditch, with the help of the intervening Nico Ditch, popular fancy has made the story of a great battle in the neighbourhood; Harland and Wilkinson, *Traditions of Lancs.* 26.

² In 1852 John Higson published the *Gorton Hist. Recorder*, containing a full account of the state of the township, with numerous memoranda of the events and families connected with it. The author (1825 to 1871) was born at Yew Tree Farm in the north of the township; an account of him and his family is given in Crofton, *Newton Cbap.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 4.

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The boundary on the west is irregular, Kirkmanshulme, a detached portion of Newton, lying on that side, with a small detached triangle of Gorton to the west of it. There is evidence that the Stockport Road, on the line of the old Roman road from Stockport to Manchester, was not taken as the western boundary till the 17th century, the portions known as Grindlow Marsh and Midway, lying to the north and south of Kirkmanshulme, having been considered as within Rusholme.⁸ The southern boundary is defined by the ancient Nico Ditch.⁴ Fifty years ago there were four hamlets in the township—Gorton village in the centre, Abbey Hey⁶ to the east, Gorton Brook or 'Bottom of Gorton' to the north-west, and Longsight; the last name seems to belong properly to the small detached triangle already mentioned, but is popularly used for the surrounding district.⁶ The surface is comparatively level, rising a little towards the east. The area is 1,484½ acres.

The principal road through Gorton is that from Manchester to Hyde; almost the whole township to the north of this has become urban, and there are many streets and cross roads. A branch of the Great Central Railway runs along the northern boundary and has a station called Gorton, 1842–8. A branch line going south-east crosses the western part of the township, with a station called Belle Vue, while another branch passes south through the eastern part and has a station called Hyde Road. The Manchester and Stockport Canal goes south through the centre of the township.

On the south-eastern boundary is a large reservoir of the Manchester Waterworks.

The government of the township was formerly vested in the constables appointed at a town's meeting and confirmed by the Manchester Court Leet.⁷ A local board was constituted in 1863.⁹ About a fifth of the township was incorporated in the city of Manchester in 1890, under the name of West Gorton; this portion in 1896 became part of the new township of South Manchester. The remainder, known as Gorton,⁹ is governed by an urban district council of fifteen members. An agreement has now (1908) been made for its incorporation in Manchester. The population of this part numbered 26,564 in 1901. The place gives a name to one of the county Parliamentary divisions.

In 1666 there were forty-four hearths in all contributing to the tax; none of the houses had as many as six hearths liable.¹⁰ The Maidens' Bridge replaced stepping stones over the brook on the road from

Gorton to Denton in 1737.¹¹ Longsight or Rushford Bridge, over Gore Brook, was built in 1751.¹² The stocks were erected in 1743.¹³ Some amusing stories are told of the conduct of the people in 1745.¹⁴ A case of body-snatching occurred in 1831.¹⁵ There were formerly several places reputed haunted.¹⁶ The township was famous for its bull-dogs.¹⁷

The annual rush-bearing took place on the Friday before the first Sunday in September; the rush cart was accompanied by morris dancers in its tour of the village. The event was usually celebrated by the baiting of bulls, bears, and badgers.¹⁸ Horse-races were established in 1844,¹⁹ but have now ceased.

Bleaching was carried on in the early years of the 18th century.²⁰ Power-loom weaving was about to be introduced in 1790²¹; the Gorton cotton mills were started in 1824, and after a failure were restarted in 1844.²² There are now a cotton factory, chemical works, iron works, and tanyard.

There was an old custom, discontinued in 1841, of 'giving an heraldic peal or ring on the bell at the conclusion of divine service.'²³

Though a manor of GORTON is MANOR named in the 17th century the term seems to have been used improperly. In 1282 the place was held in bondage of the lord of Manchester, being assessed as sixteen oxgangs of land and paying 64s. rent; a plat called the Hall land paid 20s. a year; and the mill 26s. 8d.²⁴ A more detailed account is given in the survey of 1320, according to which Henry the Reeve, a 'native,' held a messuage and an oxgang of land in villeinage, paying 8s. 4d. rent; he ploughed one day for the lord, receiving a meal and 2d. as wages; harrowed one day, receiving a meal and 1d. wages, or for half a day without the meal; reaped one day in the autumn, receiving a meal and 1d.; and carried the lord's corn one day, having a meal and 2d. wages. He and all others owing suit to the mill at Gorton were bound to quarry millstones and take them to the mill, for each pair of stones receiving 4d. for loading them and 3s. for the carriage. He paid a fine on his daughter's marriage, and on his sons being placed at a free handicraft. On his death a third of his goods went to the lord, and the remainder to his widow and son; if either the widow or the son were dead, half went to the lord; if he left neither widow nor son the lord took the whole; a posthumous son or daughter must make a special agreement as to succession. He had to carry as far as Chesterfield. Five other tenants are named.²⁵

⁸ See the boundary settlement quoted within.

⁴ See *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 554.

⁵ The origin of this name is unknown; it will be seen that Abbey was a surname in Gorton in 1320.

⁶ 'Longsight' may mean the 'long shot' (Mr. Crofton), or a place giving a distant view along the straight road from Manchester to Stockport; *Manch. Guard. N. and Q.* no. 189, 425.

⁷ Constables are known to have been appointed in 1623; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 74.

⁸ *Lond. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 1863.

⁹ It has an area of 1,147 acres, including 45 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

¹⁰ Subs. R. bde. 250, no. 9.

¹¹ Higson, *Gorton Rec.* 87; the bridge was widened in 1810.

¹² *Ibid.* 95.

¹³ *Ibid.* 89; their position was changed several times.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 90–3. The Pretender's army passed through Longsight on its way to and from Derby.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 16, 116.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 131, 165; a description of the rush-bearing in 1874 is given in *Manch. Guard. N. and Q.* no. 456.

¹⁷ Higson, *op. cit.* 192.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 82. The people of the district combined the labours of tilling the land, weaving at home, and bleaching in the 'crofts.'

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 119; this first attempt was abortive, owing to intimidation.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 156, 192.

²¹ *Ibid.* 187.

²² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 245.

²³ *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 279,

280. The other five were Geoffrey del Abbey, Thomas del Ollers, Hugh del Abbey, Emma the widow, and Hugh son of Richard. Each held a messuage and an oxgang of land, except the last, who held only half an oxgang; the rents varied from 4s. 5d. up to 13s. 4d.

The tenants who held for a term of years, who were not free, were subject to the same customs as the natives; *ibid.* ii, 281.

The mill of Gorton, on Gore Brook, was worth 40s. a year; all the tenants of the hamlet were bound to grind there to the sixteenth measure; *ibid.* ii, 282. The right of fishing in Gore Brook belonged to the lord; *ibid.*

The tenants had the right to get turves in Openshaw; *ibid.* ii, 291.

A small piece of land on Gorton Green

By one of the lords of Manchester Gorton seems to have been granted or leased to the Booths, for in 1433 Sir Robert Booth and Douce his wife enfeoffed Sir John Byron and William Booth, clerk, of his lands in the hamlets of Gorton, &c., described in a fine as twenty-four messuages, 500 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, and 500 acres of pasture, also 2s. 6d. rent, in Manchester.²⁶ In 1473 John Byron held the vill of Gorton with the appurtenances, paying a rent of £30 11s. to the lord of Manchester.²⁷ It descended like Clayton till 1612-13, when the manor of Gorton with messuages, lands, water-mill, and horse-mill in Gorton, &c., appears to have been sold by Sir John Byron and the trustees to the tenants.²⁸ Thirty-three of the purchasers were in 1614 summoned to pay their shares of the rent of £30 11s. due to the lord of Manchester; ²⁹ it was agreed to levy it at the rate of 9d. for each Lancashire acre, the estates called Grindlow Marsh and Midway being exempt.³⁰

The township having thus been parted among a large number of proprietors it becomes impossible to give their history in detail.³¹ Among the new owners were some bearing the local name.³² One of the family, Samuel Gorton, went to America in the 17th century and founded a religious sect there, which died out about 1770.³³

Among the earliest landowners recorded was Adam the Ward of Sharples.³⁴ An estate called the Forty Acres was long held by one of the Bamford families.³⁵ Catsknoll was at one time owned by the Levers of Alkington.³⁶ The Taylors of Gorton were benefactors.³⁷

At GREENLOW, or Grindlow, Marsh or Cross appears to have been the land called Withacre or Whitacre, granted by Albert Grelley to the abbey of Swineshead in alms about 1160.³⁸ In the 16th century it was held by the Strangeways family,³⁹ and remained an integral part of their estate.⁴⁰ There

was by Thomas La Warre given to the college he founded at Manchester; it appears to have been the site of a tithe barn; Higson, *Gorton Recorder*, 48, 218, 219; Hibbert-Ware, *Manch. Foundations*, i, 38.

²⁶ Byron Chartul. (Towneley MS.), no. 34/281, 28/284.

²⁷ *Mamecestre*, iii, 484. Lands in Gorton were among those held in 1489 by Sir John Byron by knight's service and a yearly rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, 48.

The rent of £30 11s. appears in the inquisition after the death of Sir Nicholas Mosley as due to him from lands in Gorton and Greenlow or Grindlow Marsh, lately held by Sir John Byron; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 4. ²⁸ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 81, no. 57.

Various documents from the town's chest are printed in Higson's *Gorton Recorder*. In 1581 there was a surrender by forty-nine tenants, whose names are given; op. cit. 213. In 1608 there was another surrender by twenty-seven tenants for lives; *ibid.* 56, followed by the agreement for the fine above cited, in which the plaintiffs were James Chetham, Oswald Mosley, and Edward Blacklock, perhaps acting for the numerous purchasers.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 213, 57, 58. Rowland Mosley of the Hough, as lord of Manchester, was the plaintiff. The tenants again refused to pay in 1650, 1657, 1666, and 1675, but judgement was given in favour of the lord. ³⁰ *Ibid.* 134.

³¹ In the grant of a cottage on Greenlow Marsh in 1708 for the use of the poor the following signed as 'the freeholders, charterers, and proprietors of the waste lands in Gorton': Samuel Worthington, Gerard Jackson, Ralph Shelmerdine, Robert Andrew, James Taylor, John Corfe, John Graver, and Richard Taylor.

Edward Siddall purchased 17 acres in Gorton from John Byron in 1571; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 33, m. 163. The land was at Longsight; Higson, op. cit. 54, 58.

Nicholas Peake, who died in March 1625-6, held a messuage, &c. in Gorton. He left a widow Isabel, and his heir was his brother John, forty years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, 42.

Roger Unsworth, who died in 1638, held land in Gorton of Nicholas Mosley as of his manor of Manchester; Roger

his son and heir was thirty-nine years of age; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1288.

No landowners are mentioned in the Subsidy Roll of 1541, nor in that of 1622, although by the latter year Gorton had become a separate township; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 139, 150. Thomas Pycroft of Gorton was a freeholder in 1600; *ibid.* i, 249.

A family named Asmall or Aspinal appear to have held the Green and Greenhead in the 17th century; these passed to the Travis family, who also held lands called the Alderstone, Debdale Clough, Chew, Rediache, &c.; Mr. Earwaker's notes and Higson, op. cit. 83.

The Hultons of Farnworth and Nuttalls of Blackley held lands in Gorton; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 33; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 176.

Some other landowners named in Higson's work are Samuel Harmer, 1685 (p. 76); Kenyon, 1786 (p. 115); Woodiwiss, 1830 (p. 167), and Clowes. 'William and Thomas Clowes, merchants of Manchester, became possessed of large estates in Manchester, Cheetham, Gorton, and Droylsden, by marriage with Elizabeth and Margaret Nield, only daughters and co-heiresses of Miles Nield, merchant and chapman of Manchester,' in 1738; *ibid.* 218; (bis); see also 85, 203.

³² William and Nicholas Gorton are named in 1614; *ibid.* 213. William Gorton died in 1618, holding a messuage and land of the king by knight's service; Francis his son and heir was fifteen years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 175.

John Gorton, said to have come from the Fylde, purchased the Gorton Hall estate early in the 18th century; Higson, op. cit.

³³ *Ibid.* 214; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³⁴ He complained in 1369 that certain persons had broken into his close at Gorton and had ill-treated his servant; *Coram Rege R.* 434, m. 7.

³⁵ It is described as 'in Rusholme' in 1473 when Bertin Bamford was the holder; he paid a rent of 12d. to the lord of Manchester; *Mamecestre*, iii, 482. John Bamford, who died in 1558, held the Forty Acres in Gorton of the executors of Lord La Warre in socage, by 12d. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, 61, 38. His daughter and heir, Anne Dukinfield, died in possession in 1619, leaving Thomas Birch as her grandson and next

heir, a minor; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 178. The Birches still held an estate in Gorton in 1726, as appears by the land tax returns. George Birch of Gorton in 1770 made a new road, now called Gorton Lane; he owned the land through which it passed and the Gorton Brook estate; Higson, op. cit. 105. The latter estate was sold in lots in 1851; *ibid.* 212.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 110. Part of Catsknoll was in 1777 owned by John Hague; *ibid.* 109. All or most of the estate came into the hands of John White of Park Hall, Derbyshire, who was in 1850 the largest landowner in the township; *ibid.* 95, 160.

³⁷ James Taylor and James his son are mentioned in a plea of 1676; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 53. Samuel Taylor, webster, was bound to Thomas Taylor in 1653; and in 1693 Hannah Taylor leased a messuage in Gorton to Richard her son and James her grandson; Mr. Earwaker's notes.

Sarah Taylor was a benefactor in 1680; *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 89. See her will in Higson, op. cit. 74.

³⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 58, 59; from the charter there printed it appears that Ralph Grelley had held the land, and that a Richard de More and his heirs were to hold it of the abbey at a rent of 12d. The land was held by the abbey in 1320; *Mamecestre*, ii, 274. A rent of 2s. due to the abbey from Manchester was by Henry VIII granted to Harold Rosell; Pat. 31 Hen. VIII, pt. 3.

The identification of Withacre with Grindlow Marsh rests on the facts that a Withacre certainly existed close by (see the account of Chorlton-upon-Medlock), that the abbey had land in 'Rusholme' (see next note), and that Grindlow Marsh was free from the rent due to the lord of Manchester.

³⁹ Thomas Strangeways of Strangeways (see Cheetham) died in 1590, holding land in Rusholme which had belonged to the dissolved monastery of Swineshead in socage by a rent of a pair of gloves; *Manch. Collectanea* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 142.

Thomas Strangeways, described as 'of Gorton,' was an elder of the Manchester Classis in 1646; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 226.

⁴⁰ Higson states that the Reynolds of Strangeways held Greenlow Marsh; *Gorton Recorder*, 107, 114. Lord Ducie held land in 1787; Land Tax Ret.

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was in 1322 a considerable amount of land in that part of the township in the possession of the lord.⁴¹ It was in 1609 decided that Greenlow Marsh lay in Gorton and not in Chorlton or Greenlow Heath.⁴² An ancient chantry endowment was situated at the same place.⁴³

From the land tax returns of 1787⁴⁴ it appears that the most considerable owners were:—Richard Gorton, paying about a sixth of the tax, Robert Grimshaw, John Hague's heirs, and Richard Clowes.

The origin of *ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL CHURCH* is unknown. It existed in 1562, when Ambrose Beswick bequeathed 3*l.* 4*s.* to the chapel reeves.⁴⁵ It was probably used for service, a lay 'reader' being employed,⁴⁶ and one of the fellows of Manchester preaching occasionally. There was no endowment, but the people seem to

have contributed according to an assessment.⁴⁷ Ministers and people were Puritan, and in 1634 it was stated that the surplice had never been used.⁴⁸ The minister had an endowment of 26*l.* 8*s.* in 1650, besides the voluntary offerings;⁴⁹ but changes were frequent.⁵⁰ The minister in charge in 1662, William Leigh, is said to have been ejected; but the chapel appears to have been used indifferently by Episcopalians and Presbyterians for some time afterwards.⁵¹ A library was given by Humphrey Chetham.⁵² In 1706 the fixed revenue was £8 15*s.* and the contributions about £18; at that time a quarter of the population was avowedly Nonconformist.⁵³ In 1755 the chapel was rebuilt,⁵⁴ and again in 1871. A district chapelry was assigned to it in 1839.⁵⁵ The registers date from 1570. The monumental inscriptions are copied in the Owen MSS. The Dean and

⁴¹ Heath land of 223 acres, worth 113*s.*, was held; 14 acres were let at 8*d.*, and the rest at 6*d.*. Thomas de Chorlton had 7 acres there; *Mamecestre*, ii, 363.

⁴² Note by Mr. Earwaker. Greenlow Heath appears to have been considered a separate township, or at least a conspicuous hamlet of Chorlton. The hamlet of Gorton was at the same time bound to maintain 'one half of the highway in the High Street so far as Gorton and Greenlow Marsh *alias* Greenlow Cross lay to the said High Street, beginning at the bridge near to Edmond Percival's house and so downward to Ardwick, with the one half of the said bridge also.'

⁴³ *Mamecestre*, iii, 483; a rent of 20*s.* was due to the lord of Manchester. The chantry was that of St. Nicholas, or the Trafford chantry, as will be seen in the account of the parish church.

It was probably in respect of this land that disputes arose among the lessees. Sir Edmund Trafford had had a lease of two tenements there, and in 1588 Thomas Windbank secured from the queen a lease for fifty years from the end of Trafford's term. Roger Kenyon—in another pleading John Kenyon and Robert his son—and Thomas *alias* James Gredlow were occupiers; and for each tenement 26*l.* 8*d.* rent was due to the Crown. Thomas Pycroft and George Ashton acquired an interest in part of the land about 1600, but their title was questioned; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. clxxxi, F. 11; clxxxix, P. 1; xcvi, B. 5. Roger Kenyon and Thomas Greenlow were the tenants of the chantry lands in 1547; Raines, *Chantr.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 35.

⁴⁴ At the County Council Office, Preston.

⁴⁵ Higson, op. cit. 52; quoting Raines MSS. Pike-house Deeds. The chapel is marked in Saxton's map of 1577.

⁴⁶ George Wharmby was licensed as 'reader' in 1576; Pennant's Acct. Bk. (Chet. Reg.). He was buried at the collegiate church in 1588 as 'minister at Gorton.'

At the bishop's visitation in 1592 it was found that the curate was unlicensed; he christened in a basin or dish, there being no font; he also taught a school. Jewell's *Reply and Apology* were wanting; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xiii, 63. As he baptized probably he was ordained.

⁴⁷ Thomas Beswick and Mary Beswick, widow, were summoned before the consistory in 1604 for not paying the 'accustomed wages' to the minister;

Higson, op. cit. 55. See also *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 11.

⁴⁸ *Humphrey Chetham* (Chet. Soc.), 50, 51.

⁴⁹ *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 8. An addition of £40 out of sequestrations was ordered in 1648; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 63, 65; ii, 55.

⁵⁰ Thomas Norman was curate in 1619; it was reported that he 'did not read the whole service'; Visit. P. at Chester. He was called the 'lecturer' in 1622; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 66; *Manch. Classis* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 443. Henry Root is stated to have been there in 1632; Robert Watson, curate in 1639, was excommunicated for contumacy; Mr. Norman reappeared in 1641; Higson, op. cit. 59, 60. 'Cornelius Glover of Gorton, preacher of the Word of God,' was buried at Manchester in 1635. John Wigan, an Independent, was there in 1645-6, and moved to Birch; his appointment was an incident in the strife between the Independents and the Presbyterians; see *Adam Martindale* (Chet. Soc.), 61.

Adam Martindale followed; he gives an interesting account of the 'wasps' nest' in which he found himself. He had the cordial invitation of the people; his principal promoter was 'an ancient professor that had formerly driven a great trade, and after borne a considerable office as a soldier in the wars, but at that time was out of all employment, only gave himself much to reading and Christian converse,' and was a zealous Presbyterian; others of the people 'were downright for the Congregational way,' to which Martindale himself inclined, and 'one honest gentleman, of better parts and greater interest than he that drove on so eagerly, was against ruling elders as unscriptural and strangers in antiquity.' In consequence of these bickerings, and his salary being in arrears, Martindale left in 1648; *ibid.* 60-76.

David Dury succeeded, 1649-50; he was 'a painful and godly minister'; *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* 8. Thomas Norman, son of the earlier minister of that name, was there 1650-51; Zachariah Taylor, 1651 to 1653; Robert Seddon, 1654 to 1656; William Leigh, 1657. Notices of all of these will be found in W. A. Shaw, *Manch. Classis*; see also *Plund. Mins. Accts.* ii, 183, 289.

⁵¹ John Jollie, an ejected minister, preached at Gorton in 1669; on one Sunday a minister sent from the warden of Manchester found him in the pulpit

and had to retire; Booker, *Denton* (Chet. Soc.), 85. Yet a Caleb Stopford appears as 'minister of Gorton' in 1662, and other names are given; Higson, op. cit. 71, 72. There is a tradition that 'at one period two different modes of worship, Episcopal and Presbyterian, were conducted in Gorton Chapel, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon'; *ibid.* 76. Thomas Dickenson, who left for Northowram in 1702, is said to have 'preached at Gorton chapel,' so that the arrangement may have been in force so late as his time; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 55. The state of matters at the chapel was a scandal to the more zealous Anglicans, who wanted the laws enforced against offenders; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 85.

⁵² *Humphrey Chetham*, 209. The benefactor is stated to have attended the chapel, and on the south side of the building, near the chancel, was a gallery called the 'Chetham loft,' used by the family and servants of Clayton Hall; Higson, op. cit. 66. Other books were given in 1730; *ibid.* 85. See also *Old Lancs. Libraries* (Chet. Soc.), 62; many of the books are still preserved.

⁵³ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 88. The house, garden, and little meadow brought in £2 15*s.* There were two chapel wardens, chosen by the minister and inhabitants.

⁵⁴ Higson, op. cit. 97-100, where the faculty is printed; this states that the old chapel and its furniture were 'very old, ruinous and decayed,' and that a larger building was needed. A petition in 1753 states that the inhabitants had repaired the pillars and supports of the timber roof; that the building measured 60 ft. by 40 ft.; that the estimated cost of a new chapel was £1,171, which the inhabitants were unable to raise, for though the township was populous it was but small, and the people mostly 'cottagers and labourers and common workpeople in the linen and cotton manufactures,' who could not give much; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 493.

A ballad referring to a church incident about 1800 is printed in *N. and Q.* (Ser. 4), ii, 555-6.

According to Higson (op. cit. 101) the new chapel was called St. Thomas's instead of St. James's, but the change does not appear to have been permanent. The interior remained unfinished until 1775, when it was properly fitted; *ibid.* 108.

⁵⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1839; 16 June 1854.

Canons of Manchester present the incumbents, who are styled rectors. The following is a list :—

- 1671 Robert Dewhurst⁵⁶
Joshua Wakefield,⁵⁷ M.A. (Queens' College, Cambridge)
- 1704 John Harpur, B.A. (Brasenose College, Oxford; Jesus College, Cambridge)
- 1715 William Burkitt⁵⁸
- 1764 John Whittingham, B.A.⁵⁹ (St. Edmund Hall, Oxford)
- 1801 John Darby, M.A.⁶⁰ (Corpus Christi College, Oxford)
- 1808 James Gatcliff⁶¹
- 1831 Richard Basnett, M.A. (Trinity College, Oxford)
- 1864 George Philpot, M.A. (Caius College, Cambridge)
- 1902 John Worsley Cundey, M.A. (Magdalen College, Oxford)

More recently other churches have been added: St. Mark's, 1865;⁶² and All Saints', West Gorton, 1879;⁶³ the rectors are collated by the Bishop of Manchester. St. George's, Abbey Hey, was consecrated in 1903; and the district of St. Philip's has been formed, but no church has yet been built; the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester present alternately. At Longsight St. Clement's was consecrated in 1876;⁶⁴ the patronage is vested in trustees.

A school existed in 1716.⁶⁵

Methodism appeared in the township about the end of the 18th century; a school chapel at Brooke's Green was built in 1809.⁶⁶ The Wesleyans now have churches at Gorton, Hyde Road, and Longsight; the Primitive Methodists two, at Gorton Brook and Belle Vue; and the United Free Church one.

The Baptists have three churches. The Particular Baptists had a school in Gorton as early as 1828.⁶⁷ The Congregationalists have churches at Gorton⁶⁸ and Longsight. The latter began as a Sunday school in 1834; the present chapel was opened in 1842 on land purchased from Lord Ducie.⁶⁹ The Salvation Army has meeting-places at Gorton and Longsight. At Longsight there is also a Presbyterian Church of England, founded in 1871.

The Unitarians have two places of worship at Brookfield, Gorton, and at Longsight. The former represents the old Protestant Dissenters' chapel, built in 1703 and now taken down;^{69a} the congregation became Unitarian about a century later. The present church was built in 1871.⁷⁰

The Roman Catholic mission of St. Francis of Assisi, West Gorton, was opened in 1872. It is in charge of the Franciscans, whose monastery adjoins it. The church of the Sacred Heart was opened in 1901.⁷¹

⁵⁶ Visitation list of 1671. From Higson's work the names of the incumbents have in general been taken. In Stratford's visitation list, 1691, the date of Dewhurst's licence is given as 1686; he had been ordained in 1663. He died in 1697.

⁵⁷ Also curate of Didsbury; Mr. Earwaker's note.

⁵⁸ He was called perpetual curate.

⁵⁹ He was blind for the last twenty-three years of his life; Higson, op. cit. 127.

⁶⁰ He was what was then called a High Churchman; *ibid.* 24.

⁶¹ The benefice was sequestered and the incumbent absent for some years; *ibid.* 143-50, 160. See Raines, *Fellows of Manch.* ii, 305.

⁶² *Lond. Gaz.* 27 July 1866, for district. The patronage was vested in the Rev. G. Philpot, St. James's, for his life.

⁶³ *Ibid.* 4 July 1879.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 25 July 1876.

⁶⁵ Gastrell, op. cit. ii, 89.

⁶⁶ Higson, op. cit. 23-8.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 38-41.

⁶⁸ There was an older Congregational interest in Gorton, but it expired; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 199.

ARDWICK

Atheriswyke, (copy of) Inq. of 1282; Ardewyke, 1357.

The bounds of Ardwick extend from the Medlock on the north to somewhat beyond the Cornbrook on the south. The south-west boundary is for the most part the Stockport road, but at one point includes land to the west of the road. From this road Hyde Road runs eastward; and to the north of it Ashton Old Road also crosses the township in an easterly direction. There are numerous cross streets, the greater part of the area being urban; the centre and east are occupied by railway land and various works. The township contains 509 acres. The population of Ardwick, West Gorton, and Rusholme together was 113,843 in 1901.

Proceeding from Manchester by the London road, Ardwick Green is soon reached; the open space on the north side, transferred to the corporation in 1867, is called Ardwick Green Park; the area is about 5 acres. The town hall stands at the north-east corner. Beyond Ardwick Green the road is called Stockport Road. On the north side of Hyde Road is Nicholls' Hospital, behind which is the cemetery, opened in 1838. On the south side a public reading-room was opened in 1888 in a building formerly a Primitive Methodist chapel. Further to the east is the Manchester City Football Ground. To the south of Ashton Old Road is a cricket ground, while some little distance to the north is a public recreation ground. The Mayfield Baths are by the Medlock, and there are other baths on Hyde Road. There are two drill halls in the township.

The London and North Western Company's line from London Road Station to Stockport crosses the township in a south-east direction. From it the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company has a branch going north to Miles Platting. The Great Central Company has a line running parallel with the first-named till Ardwick Station is reached, when its line runs east and has a second station called Ashbury's, just on the township boundary. The Midland Company has lines connecting with the former and with the Ancoats Goods Station.

There are many factories, including india-rubber works and dye works, by the Medlock, and saw mills, boiler works, iron foundry, chemical works, and pottery in the south-east. The corporation has its tramcar sheds and works here.

To the hearth tax of 1666 thirty-four hearths were liable. The largest house was that of Samuel Birch, with seven hearths.¹ A dispensary was founded in 1829. Ardwick Green was in 1830 described as 'a pleasant approach to Manchester, being well planted

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* v, 158-62; Higson (op. cit. 34-6) states that it effected much good in a village which about 1830 was 'disgraced by aggravated scenes of intemperance and fighting both with men and dogs' on Sundays.

^{69a} The inscriptions are in the Owen MSS.

⁷⁰ Nightingale, op. cit. v, 56-62. The Grimshaw family were members of this congregation.

⁷¹ Higson states that a Sunday School was opened at Little Droylsden (in Openshaw) in 1843, and a chapel near Seven Thorns Well in 1849; *Gorton*, 189, 206.

¹ Subs. R. bdlc. 250, no. 9.

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and ornamented with elegant houses on the border of a canal.² It was then a fashionable residential district for Manchester merchants.

James Heywood Markland, an antiquary, was born there in 1788; he died in 1828.³ Another native was Martha Darley Mutric, a flower painter, born in 1824; she died in 1885.⁴ Samuel Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester 1887-1904 and famous as a rose-grower, was born at Ardwick in 1820.

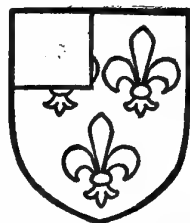
In 1825 an Act was obtained for the better government of the township.⁵ On the incorporation of the borough of Manchester in 1838, Ardwick was included; together with Beswick it formed a ward. It was merged in the new township of South Manchester in 1896.

A mock corporation held its meetings from 1764 onwards, a mayor and other officers being elected.

There was, properly speaking, no manor *MANOR* of *ARDWICK*, which was a hamlet in the demesne of Manchester. In 1282 the farm of 10 oxgangs and 9 acres of land in bondage amounted to 43s., and there was a plat of land there called Twantirford, rendering 6s. 8d.⁶ The tenants had turbarry on 100 acres of moor in Openshaw, and were obliged to grind at the Irk Mills to the sixteenth measure.⁷ In 1320-2 Richard Akke, a 'native,' held 2 messuages and 2 oxgangs of land in villeinage at a rent of 8s., performing also certain services;⁸ the other land, 8½ oxgangs, was valued at 45s. 6d.⁹ The hamlet was, with Bradford and other lands, given by Roger La Warre in 1357 to Thomas de Booth of Barton,¹⁰ and descended in this family till the partition at the end of the 16th century, when, like Bradford, it became part of the share of Dorothy, youngest daughter of John Booth. The 'manors of Over and Lower Ardwick,' with messuages, lands, and common rights, were in 1636 sold by Thomas Charnock and others to Samuel Birch.¹¹

A Birch pedigree was recorded in 1664¹² in which it is stated that Samuel was the son of Ambrose Birch of Openshaw. He was a friend of Henry Newcome's,¹³ and, dying in 1668-9, left all lands to his son John, of Whitbourne in Herefordshire.¹⁴ John Birch, born in 1616, was a carrier and trader of Bristol; afterwards he entered the army, and was a colonel in 1644, when he was serving for the Parliament against the king,¹⁵ and greatly distinguished himself in the war. He was a Member of Parliament,¹⁶ showing himself a moderate Presbyterian, and being in December 1648 excluded by 'Pride's Purge,' was for a time imprisoned. He was thereafter one of Cromwell's opponents, and took part in the negotiations for the restoration of Charles II.¹⁷ He continued to represent Weobley till his death in 1691. His association with Lancashire is slight; but he acquired Ordsall, which remained in his family for some time.¹⁸

Ardwick appears to have been acquired by the colonel's younger brother Samuel, who also took part in the wars and was known as Major Birch.¹⁹ He died in 1693, leaving a son and heir John, who by his will left a messuage and lands in Upper and Lower Ardwick to his wife Elizabeth, with remainder to his son Thomas; a younger son, Samuel, also had lands in Lower Ardwick.²⁰ Thomas Birch, on succeeding in 1728, rebuilt the manor-house, but died without issue in 1753; by his will he divided his estates, Ardwick lands going to his brother George, with remainders to his nephews Samuel and George, sons of his brother Samuel. He left money for a school at Ardwick.²¹



BIRCH of Ardwick.
Azure three fleurs-de-lis argent, a canton or.

² Clarke, *Lancs. Gazetteer*.

³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* The family occurs in Pemberton and Foxholes near Rochdale.

⁴ *Ibid.* ⁵ 6 Geo. IV, cap. 5.

⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 245. The total assessment was probably 10½ oxgangs.

⁷ *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 291, 371, from the survey of 1320-22.

⁸ *Ibid.* ii, 280; his services were the same as those of Henry the Reeve of Gorton, except that he had to carry millstones, not to Gorton Mill, but to that at Manchester, at a gross payment of 4d. for loading and 6s. 8d. for carrying, which he shared with others.

⁹ *Ibid.* ii, 364; each oxgang was valued at 5s. 6d., except one, worth only 4s. From the total amount it appears that the fraction also was valued at the lower rate. There were eight messuages on the land; *ibid.* ii, 365.

In 1357 Roger La Warre leased to John son of Adam son of Richard 10 acres in Ardwick which Thomas de Beswick had held for fifteen years past, at a rent of 5s. 5d.; *Manch. Corp. D.*

¹⁰ See the account of Bradford. From an earlier charter it seems that 'the hamlet of Ardwick' had been leased to Thomas de Booth and John his son in 1352 at a rent of 57s. 11d.; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 160; see also *Close R.* 42 Edw. III, m. 20 (19). Ardwick is regularly mentioned in the Booth inquisitions, but is not called a 'manor.'

The distinction of Higher and Lower Ardwick appears in 1576; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xii, 8.

¹¹ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 129, no. 12. The vendors were Thomas Charnock, Bridget his wife (the daughter and heir of Dorothy Booth by her first husband John Molyneux), Robert Charnock son and heir of Thomas, John Charnock, Humphrey Chetham, Francis Mosley, and Ralph Pycroft—the last three probably as mortgagees.

¹² *Dugdale, Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 34; there is a more extended pedigree in *Misc. Gen. et Herald.* i, 307. The account in the text is mainly from Booker, *Birch Chap.* (Chet. Soc.), 106-20.

A Ralph Birch, perhaps predecessor of Samuel, had disputes in 1600 and 1602 with Thomas Shelmerdine, the queen's constable of Ardwick; Hugh Beswick was also concerned; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 495, 475, 454.

¹³ Samuel Birch of Openshaw was approved as a ruling elder of Gorton in 1650; *Manch. Classis* (Chet. Soc.), 138. Henry Newcome preached his wife's funeral sermon; *Autobiog.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 134; the *Diary*, 174, speaks of 'old Captain Birch.'

¹⁴ The will is printed by Booker, op. cit. 106, 107. A younger son, 'Thomas Birch, clerk,' was father of the John Birch who, by marriage with his cousin Sarah, acquired Ordsall.

¹⁵ In 1645 he was in command of the

Kentish regiment at Plymouth; later he took part in the siege of Bristol and surprised Hereford, of which city he was appointed governor. Next year he defeated and captured Sir Jacob Astley, received the surrender of Ludlow, and captured Goodrich Castle. In the same year he took the Covenant. See Booker, op. cit. 108-10; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Military Memoirs of Col. John Birch* (Camd. Soc.). He is mentioned in Henry Newcome's *Diary* (p. 203), and *Autobiog.* ii, 298, &c.

¹⁶ He sat for Leominster in 1646, and was returned also in 1654 and 1658; for Penryn in 1661-78, and afterwards for Weobley.

¹⁷ Booker, op. cit. 111-13.

¹⁸ See the account of Ordsall. He described himself in 1683 as owning the manors of Upper and Lower Ardwick; *Manch. Cr. Leet Rec.* iv, 94. His lands there appear to have descended to John Peploe Birch, son of his niece Elizabeth Peploe; *Land Tax Return* of 1787.

¹⁹ Booker, op. cit. 114; *Manch. Classis*, 31.

²⁰ Booker, op. cit. 115. Samuel Birch was vouchee of the manors of Upper and Lower Ardwick, &c., in a recovery in 1712; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 495, m. 5.

²¹ His will of 1746, with codicils of 1748 and 1753, is printed by Booker, op. cit. 115-20. Considerable changes were made by the codicil, his nephew Thomas Birch becoming the principal legatee.

Samuel Birch of Lower Ardwick promoted the building of Ardwick Chapel, giving the site in 1740; he was high sheriff in 1747.²⁹ He died in 1757, leaving three sons—Thomas, who died without issue in 1781; Samuel, who served in the American War and died in 1811; and George, of Ardwick, who died in 1794, leaving issue Thomas and Maria.³⁰ The manors of Upper and Lower Ardwick were left by the will of Thomas Birch, dated 1780, to his brother, Major-General Samuel Birch, who sold them in 1795 to William Horridge.³¹ They changed hands several times, and in 1869 were purchased by Alderman John Marsland Bennett of Ardwick.³²

A considerable portion of Ardwick was sold by Thomas Charnock to the Mosleys.³³

Other families formerly had estates in the township—Byrom,²⁷ Booth,²⁸ Entwisle,²⁹ and Strangeways.³⁰ The land tax return of 1787 shows that the principal contributors were named Birch, Hyde, Ackers, and Tipping.³¹

Ardwick was recognized as a township in 1622, when Richard Hudson contributed to the subsidy for goods.³²

For the Established Church St. Thomas's, Ardwick Green,³³ was built in 1741, as above-mentioned, and has been enlarged; St. Silas's, a century later, in 1842;³⁴ St. Matthew's, 1868;³⁵ and St. Benedict's, 1880.³⁶ The patronage of the first of these churches is vested in the Dean and Canons of Manchester, of the others in different bodies of trustees. The incumbents are styled rectors. There are mission rooms in connexion with St. Thomas's and St. Matthew's.

The Wesleyan Methodists, the Primitive Methodists, and United Free Methodists, also the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, have places of worship. The Presbyterians have a preaching station, opened in 1904. The Congregationalists formerly had a chapel in Tipping Street.³⁷

²⁹ P.R.O. *List*, 74.

³⁰ Booker, *op. cit.* 120.

³¹ The estates had become very much encumbered. 'On 9 March, 1795, pursuant to a decree in chancery in a cause *Watson v. Birch*, several freehold estates in the township of Ardwick and a moiety of a limestone quarry, late the property of Thomas Birch, esq., deceased, were offered for sale; a purchaser was found, but disputes having arisen as to the validity of the sale, the estates were directed to be resold, and they finally passed into other hands on 1 February, 1796;' *ibid.* 120.

³² The information as to the descent of the manors is derived from Mr. J. Armitage Bennett (1876), who stated: 'William Horridge sold them on 20 August 1803 to Jacob Wood, who by will dated 2 June 1826 left the aforesaid manors to his daughter Elizabeth Wood; she sold them by indenture of 9 May 1835 to Henry Weech Burgess of Burgess Hill, London,' who sold to Alderman Bennett.

³³ *Mosley Mem.* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), 51; the estate comprised 248 acres, and small chief rents were due from Ralph Kenyon, Adam Byrom, and Thomas Smith.

³⁴ Adam Byrom of Salford (see the account of Kersal) in 1558 held a messuage, &c., in Ardwick of John Booth in socage; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xi, 65. The property is named in later inquisitions of the family, but no further particulars are given.

³⁵ Humphrey Booth of Salford in 1637

held messuages and lands in Ardwick and Chorlton of Edward Mosley as of his manor of Manchester; the annual value was 40s.; *ibid.* xxvii, 44.

³⁶ Edmund Entwisle in 1544 held some land in Ardwick, together with his Chorlton estate; *ibid.* vii, 30.

³⁷ Philip Strangeways had lands in Manchester and Lower Ardwick, which appear to have been sold to Thomas Beck in 1544; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 12, m. 265. John Jopson in 1551 purchased a messuage and lands from William the son and heir apparent of Philip Strangeways; George Strangeways was tenant for life; *ibid.* bde. 14, m. 250. Thomas Strangeways made a settlement of a messuage and lands in Ardwick and Withington in 1580; *ibid.* bde. 42, m. 130; *Manch. Collectanea* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 141; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 132.

³⁸ Returns at Preston.

³⁹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 150.

⁴⁰ The township was formed into a district chapelry in 1839, and reformed in 1856; *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1839, 1 July 1856. The monumental inscriptions in the church are copied in the Owen MSS.

⁴¹ A district was assigned in 1856; *ibid.* 1 July.

⁴² For the district see *ibid.* 14 May 1869.

⁴³ For the district see *ibid.* 9 July 1880.

⁴⁴ This originated with John Smith, a

The Roman Catholic church of St. Aloysius was opened in 1885; the mission was begun in 1852.

BESWICK

Bexwic, xiii cent.; Bexwick, usual.

This small extra-parochial township lies to the south-east of the Medlock. It has an area of 96½ acres. The principal road is that called Ashton New Road, leading from Ancoats eastward. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's Ardwick and Miles Platting branch line crosses the township, and the Manchester and Stockport Canal passes through the northern corner.

Among the industries are a fustian mill and a cotton works.

Beswick was included in Manchester on the incorporation in 1848, being joined with Ardwick to form a ward. In 1896 it was absorbed in the new township of North Manchester.

Originally a detached part of the demesne of Chorlton, *BESWICK* was early in the 13th century granted by Gospatrick de Chorlton to Cockersand Abbey in pure alms.¹ Of the abbey it was in 1461 held by John Trafford at a rent of 4s.² In the 17th century it was held by the Mosleys of Ancoats.³ Beswick does not seem to have been regarded as a manor. Its extra-parochial character may be due to its having belonged to Cockersand.

Thomas Booth of Barton had land here in 1461.⁴

In connexion with the Established Church St. Mary's was built in 1878 as a memorial to Bishop Lee.⁵ The Bishop of Manchester collates to the rectory.

The Wesleyan Methodists and Methodist New Connexion have churches in Beswick.

Manchester merchant, superintendent of the Sunday school of Rusholme Road Church. In 1835 he began preaching in Lower Temple Street, Chorlton, and soon afterwards built and opened Tipping Street Chapel, preaching there till 1851. Thirty years later the congregation was amalgamated with that of the Octagon in Chorlton, and the building was sold to the City Mission in 1889; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* vi, 170, 171.

¹ *Cockersand Chart.* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), ii, 707.

² *Ibid.* iii, 1238.

³ In 1631 Oswald Mosley of Ancoats was found to have held two messuages, a cottage, two gardens, 30 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture in Beswick, of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich; the clear value was 30s. a year; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xxv, 27.

In Axon's *Mosley Memoranda* (Chet. Soc.) are numerous references to this estate; see pp. 33, 38, etc. The field names include How riding, Tongue sharps, Blake butts, Eyes, Hulme, Peddie croft, Goat's foot, Fitch field, and Bridge croft.

Sir John Parker Mosley was the only landowner in 1786; land tax return at Preston.

⁴ He gave a rood of land there to Hugh Scholes, chaplain, apparently as a further endowment for St. Nicholas's chantry in Manchester Church; Raines D. (Chet. Lib.).

⁵ A district was assigned to it in 1879; *Lond. Gaz.* 7 Feb.

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DROYLSDEN

Drilesden, 1502.

This township,¹ on the south side of the Medlock, has an area of 1,621½ acres. The surface is comparatively even, rising towards the eastern boundary, and falling on the north, towards the river. Droylsden proper² forms the eastern half of the township, and is parted from Clayton, the western half, by Edge Lane, running south from Newton to Openshaw; Little Droylsden³ is a detached area of 2 acres in extent in the extreme east of Openshaw. In the south-east corner of Droylsden lies the hamlet of Fairfield.

The principal road⁴ is that called Ashton New Road, leading east from Manchester to Ashton;⁵ another road leads north-east from Openshaw near the eastern boundary of Droylsden; it is along this road chiefly that the houses are built, though at Clayton there is another group, forming an extension of Bradford. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's Manchester and Ashton railway cuts through the northern part of the township, and at Droylsden station⁶ has a junction with the London and North Western Company's line from Stockport. The Manchester and Ashton Canal winds along near the southern boundary; at Clayton it has a junction with the Stockport Canal, coming from the south, and near Fairfield one with the Oldham Canal, from the north.

At Greenside, to the west of the village of Droylsden, is a cemetery.

A stone celt, some Roman coins, and an axe have been found in the mosses at the eastern end.⁷

There were coal-mines at Clayton; potter's clay has been found on the moss. In 1859 the older people still clung to farming and the hand-loom, and a few to hatting; oats were the principal crop.⁸ Bleaching was introduced as early as the time of James I;⁹ hat-making¹⁰ and linen and cotton weaving¹¹ were ancient industries; but the first factory of the modern type was erected in 1785.¹² There are now several cotton mills, print and dye works, chemical works, and a rope walk in Droylsden; with

similar industries, iron foundries, printing, and brick-making in Clayton.

In 1666 the hearths liable to the tax numbered ninety-three. The largest houses were Clayton Hall (James Chetham), with eighteen hearths, and John Gilliam's with six.¹³

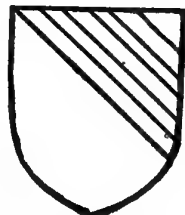
The government of the township was formerly in the hands of the constables elected annually at the town's meeting. An Act for lighting Droylsden with gas was passed in 1860.^{13a} A local board was formed in 1863;¹⁴ but in 1890 the Clayton moiety was taken into the city of Manchester, and became part of the new North Manchester township in 1896. The population of the remaining part, the present Droylsden, was 11,087 in 1901.¹⁵ It is governed by an Urban District Council of twelve members. The institute, built in 1858, is now used as a school and council office.

The wakes, or rush-bearing of the Newton wakes, had a singular custom called Threedy wheel, introduced in 1814.¹⁶ The stocks disappeared long ago. Clayton Hall and other places were supposed to be haunted by 'boggarts.'¹⁷ 'Rocket,' for frock, occurs in the old township accounts.

Although a 'manor' of *DROYLSDEN MANOR* is spoken of in the 16th century the word seems to have been used improperly. The

only manor in the township was that of *CLAYTON*, for four centuries the seat of the Byron family.¹⁸ To Robert de Byron the elder Robert Grelley, between 1194 and 1212, granted fourteen oxgangs of his demesne of Manchester to be held by the service of half a knight.¹⁹ The original grant was of Clayton and Barnetby; this was increased by land in Tunstead and two oxgangs of land in Failsworth, but Tunstead was soon afterwards surrendered.²⁰

Robert de Byron married Cecily, and had several sons;²¹ in 1212 Robert's heirs were in possession of



BYRON. *Argent three bendlets enhanced gules.*

¹ A valuable account of the township was published in 1859 by John Higson, a resident, under the title of *Droylsden Past and Present*. It contains (p. 57, &c.) an interesting description of the condition of the people in the early part of last century.

² This portion had in 1859 four hamlets—Fairfield, Edge Lane, Greenside, and Castle; the last name was derived from a dwelling built about 1790, and nicknamed Netherlands Castle; Higson, op. cit. 11, 15. 'The boundary line across the moss [at the east end] before its reclamation and allotment to adjoining estates, was indicated by long oaken poles, fixed upright at distances of from 20 to 30 yards apart'; *ibid.* 10. For the tenants' moss rooms see *ibid.* 160.

³ The local legend respecting it is given by Higson, op. cit. 12. It was added to Openshaw in 1889.

⁴ The condition of the roads in former times is described by Higson (op. cit. 19); they were repaired in short sections by the owners of the land, some well, some ill; *ibid.* 25.

⁵ It was formed under a turnpike Act, 1825-6; *ibid.* 20.

⁶ The line was formed in 1846; the station was at first called Lum.

⁷ Higson, op. cit. 29, 30.

⁸ *Ibid.* 33, 71, &c.

⁹ *Ibid.* 82-5.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 86. In 1832 the village was 'chiefly inhabited by hatters'; E. Butterworth.

¹¹ Higson, op. cit. 86-8.

¹² *Ibid.* 89-100.

¹³ Subs. R. bde. 250, no. 9.

^{13a} 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 4.

¹⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 1863.

¹⁵ The area of this part is 1,010 acres, including 18 of inland water.

¹⁶ Higson, op. cit. 63-6.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 66-71.

¹⁸ The name is said to be derived from the village of Buron in Fresnoy le Vieux. Two of the family—Erneis and Ralph de Buron—appear in Domesday Book, holding lands in the counties of York, Lincoln, Derby, and Nottingham. The Byrons of Lancashire, ancestors of the Lords Byron of Newstead, are supposed to have descended from them, but the connexion, if any, is unknown.

In Lancashire documents the prefix varies between *de* and *le*, and is sometimes absent; the surname has a great variety of spellings—Buron, Burun, Byron, Biroun, Byrun, &c.

¹⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56. It seems to have been made up thus:—Clayton, 1 plough-land; Droylsden, 4 oxgangs; Failsworth, 2 oxgangs.

²⁰ Albert Grelley about 1175 gave land in Tunstead, Norfolk, to Albert son of Robert de Kent, Robert de Byron being a witness; then Robert Grelley granted to Robert de Byron the same land in Tunstead, 'which his (Byron's) brother, Robert de Kent, had formerly held,' adding the Failsworth land, in order to make up the lands in Clayton and Barnetby to half a knight's fee; the surrender of Tunstead follows; the three deeds are tied together. Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. L.S. 187; see also the account of Failsworth. The relationship between Robert de Byron and Robert de Kent may have been by marriage.

²¹ See the account of Failsworth, where Robert, Cecily, Robert their son, and John another son are mentioned. From the terms of Cecily's grant to Cockersand it might be supposed that she had an independent or hereditary title to the land in Failsworth, but this seems excluded by the terms of Robert Grelley's charter concerning it.

Margery de Byron, widow (probably of

his lands ; but one son, Robert, who appears to have been the eldest, afterwards surrendered all his rights to his brother Richard,²⁹ and it was this Richard who had a grant of the king's moiety of Failsworth. Richard de Byron's name occurs as early as 1203 ;²⁸ several grants by and to him are known.²⁴

The next known^{24a} in possession of Clayton was John de Byron, later a knight, who appears all through the latter part of the 13th century.²⁵ He was son of Richard,²⁶ probably a second bearer of the name. Sir John married Joan, with whom he had lands

in the parish of Rochdale.²⁷ He acquired also the estate of Royton.²⁸ He and his wife Joan were still living in 1298.²⁹ He had a son John.³⁰ Sir John de Byron died before Easter, 1318,³¹ and his widow Alice afterwards married John de Strickland.³² Sir Richard, son of Sir John, succeeded ; in 1308 he had obtained a grant of free warren for his demesne lands of Clayton, Butterworth, Royton, and other manors ;³³ by his wife Agnes he had sons, James and John,³⁴ and he died about 1347. Sir James, the succeeding lord of Clayton, who died about five years

Robert the elder), in 1213 claimed dower against Gilbert de Notton ; *Curia Regis* R. 59, m. 3. There was perhaps some dispute as to the bounds of their moieties of Failsworth.

Geoffrey de Byron and his descendants appear in connexion with Eccles during the 13th century. In a deed of not much later than 1200 there appear among the witnesses Robert de Bur' and Geoffrey his brother ; Hulme D. no. 1.

Another branch of the family a little later had an interest in Melling and other manors in West Derby Hundred.

²² The Byron Chartulary, usually called the 'Black Book of Clayton,' was compiled about 1450, and seems to be the MS. now in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson B. 460. A transcript of it, rearranged by Christopher Towneley in 1665, in the possession of W. Farrer, is that quoted in the following notes. The charters preserved in it relate mostly to Butterworth and other lands in Rochdale.

Robert de Byron released to Richard his brother his whole right and claim in Clayton, Failsworth, and Droylsden, Richard paying 30 marks; Byron Chartul. no. 3/11. He further released to Richard 'the whole vill of Droylsden, to wit, that which I hold of him and the homage and service of Jordan Rufus,' in return for 22 marks ; *ibid.* no. 24/4. The said Jordan Rufus (le Rous) granted to Richard de Byron the site of a mill ; *ibid.* no. 25/5.

A Robert de Byron occurs a little later in Ashton charters ; possibly he was the brother of Richard.

²³ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 167.

²⁴ William de Notton, Alward de Awnley, and William de Werneth demised to Richard de Byron their claim to a parcel of waste near the Redebrook, and another ; in future there should be free common up Harestoneshurst syke to the higher part of Bradley, and up Bradley syke between Wrigley and Bradley to Mossbrook ; also in the higher moiety of Bradley ; Byron Chartul. no. 22/29. The date is earlier than 1220 ; among the witnesses were Robert and Geoffrey de Byron. The land was apparently near the north-east corner of Failsworth.

A supplementary grant, by Thomas son of Orm de Ashton, of the moiety of the land between Red Brook and Stony Brook, and the bounds of Werneth and the Medlock, provided that part should lie in common between the men of Ashton and Richard and his men of Failsworth and Clayton ; *ibid.* no. 7/19.

About 1220 Richard had some dispute with Thomas de Ashton respecting waste and destruction of land ; *Curia Regis* R. 72, m. 21.

Richard de Byron had the king's protection on going abroad in 1230 with the Earl of Chester ; *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 360.

To Robert Grelley Richard de Byron surrendered his common pasture right in

the manor of Manchester, securing for himself and the men of Clayton common of pasture with the men of Ardwick within bounds which seem to include whole or parts of Ardwick and Bradford, thus : From the ford of Medlock by Saltersgate to the head of the hedge of Clayton which is set upon Saltersgate, by the hedge, ditch, and brook to Cornbrook, by Cornbrook to the hedge of Ardwick, by this to the bounds of Beswick and Bradford to Saltersgate ; but Robert Grelley and his heirs had the right to inclose, &c., within these bounds ; De Trafford D. no. 1. Saltersgate, Mr. Crofton thinks, is the present Mill Street, Bradford.

^{24a} Alice de Byron, mother of Roger, had granted Royton to her son before 1246 ; *Assize R.* 404, m. 10 d.

²⁵ He was a juror in 1282 ; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 244. He was described as knight in 1270 ; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 216.

²⁶ Richard son and heir of John, son and heir of Richard de Byron, in 1335 claimed the manor of Kirkby near Liverpool ; Maud was the name of the grandfather's wife ; De Banco R. 303, m. 205.

²⁷ Joan was the daughter of Baldwin le Tyas (Teutonicus) and widow of Sir Robert de Hoyland ; Byron Chartul. no. 71/152, 13/70, 72/153. Sir Robert died at the beginning of the reign of Edward I.

²⁸ This was in or before 1260 ; *Final Conc.* i, 132. About the same time John de Byron attested a feoffment by Thomas Grelley ; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xvii, 54.

²⁹ A number of grants of land to Sir John de Byron and Joan his wife are contained in the chartulary ; those that are dated lie between 1288 and 1298. An undated one (no. 34/9) concerns Droylsden—Robert son of Robert de Manchester releasing to Sir John and Joan all right in his father's land in that vill.

The executors of Robert Grelley were non-suited in a claim of debt against John de Byron in 1292 ; *Assize R.* 408, m. 15 d.

³⁰ Sir John de Byron and John his son were witnesses to a Farnworth charter in 1292 ; Lord Ellesmere's D. no. 142. Ellen widow of James Banastre in 1291 stated that she held lands in Hindley of the inheritance of Alesia wife of John son of John Byron, which Alesia (granddaughter of Robert Banastre) was under age ; De Banco R. 91, m. 157. (See the account of the Banastre family.)

³¹ In 1311 Adam de Oldham granted his waste in Oldham and Werneth to Sir John de Byron, lord of Clayton ; Byron Chartul. no. 1/33. John de Byron and Alice his wife, by charter dated at Clayton, 1312, gave to Sir Richard de Byron, kt., and Agnes his wife, their manor of Farlington, a rent of 70 marks being due to Sir John de Farlington ; the remainder was to the right heirs of Sir

Richard ; *ibid.* no. 3/162. The manor of Farlington had been acquired by Sir John de Byron and Joan his wife in 1295 ; *ibid.* no. 33/163.

In 1321 (but there is an error in the date) Adam de Oldham gave all his right in the waste of Oldham and Werneth (as in 1311) to Sir John de Byron, lord of Clayton ; *ibid.* no. 12/33 ; and shortly afterwards Richard son of Adam de Oldham released to Sir Richard son of the late Sir John de Byron all his right in the said waste ; *ibid.* no. 10/27.

³² At the date named in the text Alice, widow of John de Byron, claimed dower against Richard de Byron, in Withington, Clayton, Butterworth, and Royton. Richard declared that Alice was detaining a number of his charters, and that as to the manor of Butterworth the deceased had nothing except for the term of his life by the law of England ; De Banco R. 222, m. 229. The charters said to have been detained related to the lands of one James de Byron, whose kinsman and heir the said Richard was ; which lands lay in Waleyby, Croxton, &c. That the deceased John de Byron held Butterworth by the law of England shows that Alice was his second wife and that his first wife had been the heiress, viz. Joan.

Richard de Byron and John son of Robert de Byron were in 1319 executors of the will of John de Byron ; De Banco R. 231, m. 141.

In 1321 (and later) Alice, then wife of John de Strickland, was claiming dower against Richard de Byron ; *ibid.* R. 240, m. 192 ; 276, m. 159.

³³ Collins, *Peerage* (ed. 1779), vii, 124 ; the date is given as 1308, which is unlikely. There is no record of it in the Patent Rolls.

³⁴ In 1310 Thomas de Goldsbrough, archdeacon of Durham, probably a trustee, granted to Sir Richard de Byron, Agnes his wife, and James their son, his manor of Armeston in Northants ; Byron Chartul. no. 2/103.

Sir Richard acquired various lands in Oldham, Rochdale, &c. from 1319 onwards ; *ibid.* no. 7/228 ; no. 8/30 ; no. 2/204. In 1333 he gave the manor of Huddersfield to his son John, with right of re-entry should John be promoted to an ecclesiastical benefice worth 100 marks or more ; *ibid.* no. 5/137.

In 1342 he, as Richard son of Sir John de Byron, granted his manors of Cadenay, Husum, and Walesby, to his sons Sir James and John ; *ibid.* no. 12/45.

Sir Richard de Byron had a settlement made in 1338 in favour of himself and his wife Elizabeth ; Alice widow of his father Sir John was then living ; *ibid.* no. 7/42.

Grants to Sir Richard are recorded down to 1347 ; *ibid.* no. 11/36 ; no. 19/188, &c. Other references are *Coram Rege* R. Mich. 8 Edw. III, m. 162 ; L.T.R. Mem. R. 117.

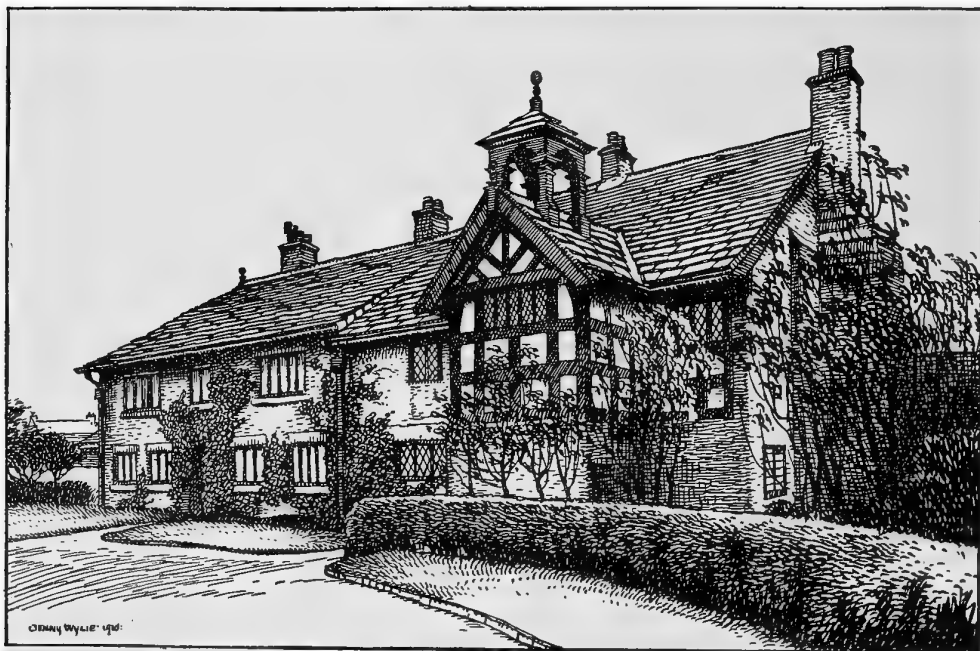
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later, left two sons, Sir John³⁵ and Sir Richard; and the former, who took part in the battle of Crecy and the siege of Calais,³⁶ dying without issue, was followed by his brother in 1380.³⁷

Sir Richard by his marriage with Joan de Colwick increased the family estates.³⁸ He died in June 1397, holding the manor of Clayton, and lands in Royton, Butterworth, Woodhouses in Ashton, and others outside Lancashire; John, the son and heir, was then only ten years of age,³⁹ and his wardship was granted to Sir John Ashton.⁴⁰ A settlement of lands in Droylsden was in 1415 made on the occasion of the marriage of Sir John Byron's daughter Elizabeth with Thomas son of Sir John Ashton.⁴¹ Sir John is stated to have married Margery daughter of Sir John

Booth of Barton, by whom he had three sons and five daughters.⁴² He acquired lands in Blackley from Lord La Warre and in Gorton from Sir Robert Booth; ⁴³ in 1435 he did homage to Nicholas Thorley, one of the feoffees of Lord La Warre; ⁴⁴ and in 1440 he made a settlement of his lands in the counties of Lancaster, Lincoln, and Northampton.⁴⁵ Two years later he made a grant to John Byron, said to be the son of his younger son Nicholas, who ultimately became heir to the whole of the Byron manors and lands.⁴⁶ Sir John was sheriff of the county from 1437 to 1449; ⁴⁷ when he was succeeded by his son Nicholas, a grant of the reversion having been obtained in 1444.⁴⁸

Nicholas Byron remained sheriff till 1460.⁴⁹ He



CLAYTON HALL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

³⁵ Sir James appears to have been in possession in 1348; Byron Chartul. no. 21/189; and his son John in 1354; *ibid.* no. 27/10.

Robert the Smith of Ashton in 1353 demanded a messuage and lands in Manchester against Elizabeth widow of Sir James de Byron and against John de Byron; Assize R. 435, m. 8.

³⁶ Wrottesley, *Crecy and Calais* (W. Salt Arch. Soc. xviii), 13, 115. Sir John de Byron had licence for divine service in his oratory at Clayton in 1365; Lich. Epis. Reg. Stretton, v, fol. 11b.

³⁷ The writ of Diem Clausit extr. was issued on 18 July, 1380; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 553.

Sir John de Byron was plaintiff in 1377 respecting lands on the borders of Manchester and Ashton; Byron Chartul. no. 1/285.

³⁸ For Colwick see Byron Chartul. no. 32 (1362); no. 2/300 (1415); no. 5/305 (after 1426). Joan the widow of Sir Richard de Byron died in Dec. 1426 holding various manors and lands; Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. VI, no. 41. In

1415 she complained to the Lord Chancellor that her son Sir John Byron had forcibly carried her from Colwick to Lancashire, and made her promise not to alienate her lands; Early Chan. Proc. bde. 6, no. 294.

³⁹ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 65.

⁴⁰ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xi, App. 528.

⁴¹ Byron Chartul. no. 1/23; no. 8/24. The feoffment included all Sir John Ashton's lands in Droylsden except the Pighill by Lumlache.

⁴² The remains of what is believed to be his memorial brass in Manchester Cathedral are described by the Rev. E. F. Lettis, in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* i, 87.

The Bishop of Lichfield in 1420 granted Sir John Byron and Margery his wife licence for their oratories at Clayton and Begerworth; Lich. Epis. Reg. ix, fol. 3b.

Sir John was knight of the shire in 1421 and 1429; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 51, 53.

In 1424 there was an arbitration as to the boundary between Droylsden and Ashton; the limits fixed were—from Lumlache Head, by the moss towards

Audenshaw, by the ditch to Hardhill next Oselache in Droylsden, eastward by the end of Overmost Ditch in Sinderland, across the Little Moss north to the far edge and by the bound of this moss to the starting point; Byron Chartul. no. 1/286; no. 2/287; no. 3/288.

In 1429 there was a settlement of the disputes respecting the moorlands in Ashton and Droylsden between Thomas son and heir of Sir John Ashton and Sir John Byron; *ibid.* no. 9/289; no. 11/291, 13.

In 1439 and 1441 settlements were made by Sir John Byron and Margery his wife of the manor of Clayton, and lands in Clayton, Manchester, Ashton, Withington, Heaton, Oldham, Crompton, Butterworth, Spotland, Edgeworth, and Turton; *Final Conc.* iii, 104, 106.

⁴³ See the accounts of the townships.

⁴⁴ Byron Chartul. no. 40/332.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* no. 39/331.

⁴⁶ Recited in the later John Byron's Inq. p.m. (1498).

⁴⁷ P.R.O. List, 72.

⁴⁸ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xi, App. 538.

⁴⁹ P.R.O. List, 72.

was made a knight the year following at the coronation of Edward IV,⁶⁰ but died in 1462,⁶¹ when he was succeeded by Sir John Byron, above mentioned. Sir John, made a knight by Henry VII as he came from York in 1486,⁶² died 3 January 1488-9, holding the manor of Clayton of the lord of Manchester in socage, by 7s. rent, also the manor of Blackley, with lands there and in Gorton, Royton, Butterworth, Ogden, and Ashton. His heir was his brother Nicholas, who in 1498 was stated to be thirty years of age.⁶³ Nicholas was made a Knight of the Bath in 1501 at the marriage of Prince Arthur,⁶⁴ and died three years later.⁶⁵ It would appear that before this Colwick had become the principal residence of the family,⁶⁶ and John, son and successor of Sir Nicholas,⁶⁷ is usually described as 'of Colwick'; he was 'not at home' at the Heralds' Visitation of Lancashire in 1533.⁶⁸ In 1540 he procured a grant of Newstead Priory, Nottinghamshire,⁶⁹ which afterwards became the chief seat of the family. He had no issue by his wife, and his connexion with Lancashire led to his living in adultery with Elizabeth daughter of John Costerdine of Blackley and wife of George Haugh. He had several children by her and afterwards married her.⁶⁰ In 1547 he made a settlement of his estates in favour of his bastard son John,⁶¹ and died in 1567, expressing penitence in his will,⁶⁹ which contained his open profession of adherence to the old religion, as in his desire that an honest priest be hired to sing or say mass for his soul in Colwick Church,⁶⁸ and confirmed the grant of all his manors, lands, leases, &c., to his 'base son' John, whom he appointed executor.

This son, who was made a knight in 1579,⁶⁴ died in 1603, leaving as heir his son, a third Sir John Byron,⁶⁵ who, having many children and being encumbered with debts, sold the Lancashire estates, so that the connexion of the family with the county almost ceased. The manor of Clayton, with the appurtenances in Droylsden and Failsworth, was pur-

chased by the brothers George and Humphrey Chetham in 1621.⁶⁶ By a settlement made in 1625 it was agreed that the survivor should take the whole in fee.⁶⁷ George Chetham died at Clayton about the end of 1626, without issue,⁶⁸ and Humphrey seems to have lived there for some years,⁶⁹ afterwards granting the hall on lease.⁷⁰ He died at Clayton on 20 September 1653, unmarried, and by a settlement he had made this manor passed to his nephew George, son of James Chetham of Crumpsall.⁷¹ George Chetham died at the hall in 1664,⁷² but the family do not seem to have resided there afterwards. Clayton descended, like Turton, to the heirs of Alice Bland, who is now represented by the Freres and Hoares.⁷³ Clayton Hall became part of the share of Peter Richard Hoare, as husband of Arabella Penelope Eliza Greene, great-granddaughter of Alice Bland.⁷⁴

Clayton Hall stands in an open space on the north side of the new road from Manchester to Ashton-under-Lyne (Ashton New Road). It is entirely surrounded by a moat, about 100 yds. square, still filled with water, the inclosed space measuring about 2 acres, the south-east portion of which is occupied by the house. The approach is from the south by a stone bridge of two arches across the moat.

The present building is but a fragment of the original house, and consists of a two-story block of timber construction measuring about 33 ft. in length from north to south and 20 ft. in width, to which has been added on the north a brick building probably of early 18th-century date, and on the west a corridor 6 ft. wide with a projecting staircase and gable over, which appears to be of 17th-century date. There are no traces of the rest of the building, which must have been considerably larger than at present, probably quadrangular, or of three wings. It is said that the north-west corner of the inclosure was the site of the chapel which was standing till the beginning

⁶⁰ Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, 3.

⁶¹ The writ of Diem Clausit extr. was issued in 1462; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. 176; see also *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 319 (he held no lands in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire).

⁶² Metcalfe, *op. cit.* 13; the arms are given.

⁶³ Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* iii, 48, 61, 70; for livery to Nicholas see *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 544. The inscription on Sir John Byron's monument at Colwick states that he died 3 May 1488; Collins, *Peerage* (ed. 1779), vii, 126.

The descent is given in a pleading in 1547, reciting a settlement made by Sir John Byron about a century before in favour of his son Nicholas, with remainder to another son named Ralph; it proceeds:—Sir John—s. Nicholas (who had a brother Ralph)—s. Sir Nicholas—s. Sir John (1547); *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 183, m. 48b.

⁶⁴ Metcalfe, *op. cit.* 35.

⁶⁵ Collins, *op. cit.* vii, 127.

⁶⁶ Sir John Byron had a monument in Colwick Church and his brother Nicholas put a window in the church, with a petition for prayers for himself and his wife Joan; *ibid.*

⁶⁷ He was a minor in ward to the king, as appears from a complaint by one of his tenants at Clayton; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 31. Described as 'squire of the body' he was in

1518 made chief steward of the lordship of Stoke Bardolph, Nottinghamshire; *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* iii, g. 55 (29). He was a knight two years later; *ibid.* iii, 2267, and p. 1546.

⁶⁸ *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 55.

⁶⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xv, g. 733 (66).

⁷⁰ Booker, *Blackley* (Chet. Soc.), 184; the wife's name is given as Ann.

⁷¹ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 13, m. 303. The remainders in default of issue were in succession to Thomas Wimbish; to Richard Towntley and Frances his wife, Francis Norton and Habrea his wife, and the heirs male of Francis and Habrea; to Sir William Radcliffe of Ordsall, Sir Henry Sutton of Aram, Nottinghamshire, John Booth of Barton, Sir John Savage of Croxton, Leicestershire, Sir Edmund Molyneux, king's serjeant-at-law, Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton, and Edward Griffin, solicitor-general.

A pedigree was recorded in 1567; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 4.

⁷² Printed in *Wills* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), ii, 133-6.

⁷³ 'If the said stipend by any law or laws heretofore made and hereafter to be revived be made to cease, it [is] to go to the poor and needy people, amending and repairing of highways and bridges, or other charitable deeds'; *ibid.* 136.

⁷⁴ Metcalfe, *op. cit.* 134.

A settlement was made in 1582 of the manors of Clayton, Droylsden, Failsworth,

&c. with lands, mills, dovescotes, &c. in those places and many others in the Manchester and Rochdale district, view of frankpledge in Clayton and Royton, and free warren in Clayton, Royton, Droylsden, Failsworth, and Butterworth; Sir John Byron, Alice his wife, and John his son, were among the deforciantes; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 44, m. 223.

A further settlement of Clayton Hall and Newstead was made in 1600 after the marriage of John Byron the younger (son of John Byron the elder, and grandson of Sir John Byron of Newstead) with Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton; *Chet. Papers.*

⁶⁶ He was made a knight in 1603; Metcalfe, *op. cit.* 140.

⁶⁷ See the account in *Humph. Chetham* (Chet. Soc.), 18-21. ⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 21.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 22; his will is printed.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 30.

⁷¹ In 1635 the hall was leased to James Jollie, afterwards known as Major Jollie, a clothier, at the rent of £300; a few rooms and part of the demesne were reserved; Higson, *Droylsden*, 40. The lessee was afterwards provost-marshal for the Parliamentary forces, and died in 1666; two of his sons were ministers, ejected in 1662; *ibid.* 48, 49.

⁷² *Humph. Chetham*, 204, 242-4

⁷³ *Chet. Gen.* (Chet. Soc.), 50.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 63.

⁷⁵ Higson, *Droylsden*, 44.

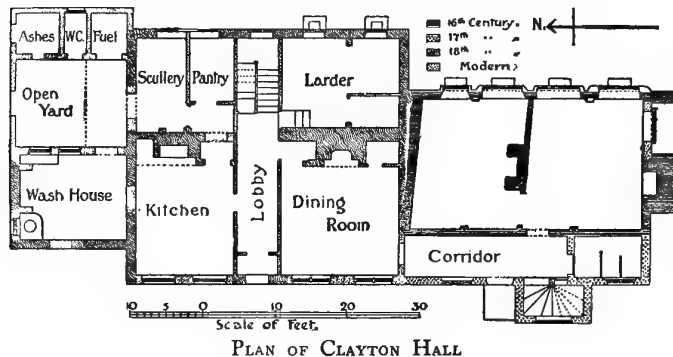
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of the 18th century. A licence for an oratory dated 1400 probably gives the date of its erection, and fragments of masonry said to belong to it have been discovered from time to time, and are lying about in front of the present house.

The timber building already referred to consists of two rooms on each floor divided by timber partitions which are not at right angles to its outer walls. This may be accounted for by the supposition that the south wing of the building, which must have abutted near this point, was not set at right angles to the east wing, and that the internal divisions of the east wing followed the lines of those which adjoined them in the south wing. The south wall, however, which is now of brick with a central stone chimney, is at right angles to the outer walls, having superseded a timber end which followed the line of the partitions.

The east front is the most interesting portion of the building with its projecting wooden bays forming an almost continuous line of mullioned and transomed windows. The added corridor on the west front is of timber and plaster on a lower stage of brick, the gable of the staircase being filled in with half-timberwork, while on the roof is a cupola containing a bell.

The newer northern part of the building has



little interest, being built entirely of brick, with a central entrance doorway and windows on each side. At the back (east side) it stands about 8 ft. in front of the older structure, but the length of its frontage is about the same. By reason of the skew in the cross walls already mentioned there is a cavity between the walls of the older and newer parts of the building at their junction, diminishing in width from east to west. There is a door connecting the two houses between the corridor and the parlour of the later house, otherwise the buildings are quite distinct. The dining-room (parlour) of the 18th-century portion has a large projecting fireplace, and in the room above is a large hole behind the chimney-breast. The fireplaces in the older part of the house are of stone, but have been rebuilt.

Both parts of the house are covered with stone

slates, the pitch of the 18th-century building being the flatter of the two. Over the timber building the original roof timbers remain at a fairly steep pitch, and the east slope is still intact. Over the west slope, however, a roof of flatter pitch running over the added corridor was constructed in 1863.

A very thorough restoration of the hall was made in 1900. The south wall on each side of the great chimney was then rebuilt and the 18th-century wing remodelled inside and new windows inserted in the front. The front of the older building was stripped of its coat of plaster and patched in brick, but the general aspect of the house remains unaltered. In front of the entrance is a mounting block with the date 1686 and the initials J. C. (James Chetham).

The bridge, as before mentioned, is built of stone, and is of two arches with a cut-water pier in the centre forming angular recesses above. It has a low parapet, and on the side next the house a tall iron entrance-gate between two well-designed stone piers. The bridge was originally very narrow, but was widened at the beginning of the 19th century, when it assumed its present appearance.

The inside of the house contains nothing of its ancient fittings. The building now belongs to the Manchester Corporation, and the newer portion is used as a caretaker's house. The older part remains unoccupied, but some old furniture, said to have belonged to Humphrey Chetham, is kept in the lower rooms, a proposal to use the building as a museum having been at one time put forward.

The bell in the turret over the staircase bears the inscription: 'Je atende meleur,' together with a rose and crown.^{74a}

The old road from Clayton Hall after crossing the bridge ran eastward along the edge of the moat till it joined an old bridle

path leading in a south-easterly direction to the Fold, an inclosure of about 4 acres, in which stood three timber buildings. From the Fold a narrow and winding lane led to Manchester. These buildings were designated the wheat barn, the oat barn, and the great barn. The wheat barn was converted into a farm-house (which is still standing); the great barn, which is described as having been a picturesque edifice with a steep-pitched thatched roof and with carved oak roof principals, was burnt down in 1852; the oat barn, which stood till about the year 1877, was a fine example of a building on crucks, 116 ft. in length and 25 ft. in width. It contained six pairs of crucks internally, but none in the gables, giving a span of a little over 16 ft. to each bay.

Among the ancient families which occur was one that assumed the surname of Droylsden.⁷⁵ The

^{74a} Tradition says the bell was removed to Clayton from the parish church at Manchester when it was collocated, and was one of four hung in the chapel till its demolition in the 18th century.

⁷⁵ William de Droylsden granted to Alexander son of Richard de Withnell certain land with Ellen his daughter in free marriage; the bounds began at the

middle of Hustude Clough, went down to the Medlock, up this to Cockshoot Gate, up this to the Hardings, and thence to the starting point, at a rent of 6*d.*; Byron Chartul. no. 20/8. The grantor had been free of multure in the mill of the lord of Clayton.

Gilbert son of William de Droylsden made a grant to Thyerit his sister at a

rent of 8*d.*; and afterwards sold his lands to Sir John de Byron for £10; *ibid.* no. 4/12; no. 5/13.

In 1354 Robert son of Thomas del Snape granted to John son of Sir James de Byron lands in Droylsden which had formerly belonged to Gilbert son of William de Droylsden; *ibid.* no. 27/10.

Ashtons of Ashton⁷⁶ under Lyne had lands, and the Barlows of Clayton are named also.⁷⁷

Much of Droylsden appears to have been by the Byrons sold in small lots to the occupiers.⁷⁸ The Halls of Clockhouse were among the principal of these.⁷⁹ A few other names can be obtained from the inquisitions and other documents.⁸⁰

The land tax returns of 1783 show that then Mordecai Greene paid nearly a third of the tax; the other considerable landowner was Edward Greaves, about a sixth.⁸¹

Droylsden was recognized as a township by 1620.⁸²

For the Established Church, St. Mary's, Droylsden, was built in 1848;⁸³ the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester present alternately; while St. Cross's, Clayton, built in 1874, is in the gift of Mr. C. A. R. Hoare.⁸⁴

Methodism made its appearance about 1779, but the first society was not formed till 1806, a cottage being used. A chapel was built in 1825. The Wesleyans have now three churches in the township; and the Primitive Methodists two, the first of them being erected in 1845.⁸⁵

The Congregationalists began with a Sunday school in 1837; a special building was raised ten years afterwards, and a church in 1859.⁸⁶

The earliest and most celebrated religious establishment is that of the Moravians at Fairfield. It was intended to be an industrial village exclusively of their own community, where their special discipline could be freely exercised. The land was acquired in 1783, and the chapel opened two years afterwards.⁸⁷

OPENSHAW

Openshaw, 1276.

This township stretches for over 2 miles along the Ashton Old Road, a long straight road leading east from Manchester to Ashton; it has an area of 579½ acres. The hearth tax return of 1666 shows that the dwellings then were few and small, the total

number of hearths being only twenty.¹ The district is now urban, though a little open land remains on the northern border. The population was in 1901 numbered with Ardwick. The hamlet called Little Droylsden in the extreme eastern end was added to Openshaw in 1889.²

The Great Central Railway Company's line from Manchester to Ashton runs along the southern border, and has a station near the centre named Gorton. A branch line to Stockport separates near the western end of the township. A branch of the Manchester and Ashton Canal crosses the centre, going south to the Mersey at Stockport.

The great engineering works of Armstrong, Whitworth, and Company, and others, are in this township. Seventy years ago the people were 'chiefly hatters.'³

A local board was established in 1863,⁴ but in 1890 the township became part of the city of Manchester, and in 1896 was absorbed into the new township of South Manchester. Handsome buildings, including a public hall, free library, and baths, were opened in 1894.⁵

According to an old proverb, 'The constable of Openshaw sets beggars in the stocks at Manchester,' a gibe at the waste of time and trouble involved in the administration of past ages.⁶

In 1276 Robert Grelley, lord of *MANOR* *CHESTER*, had a park at *OPENSHAW*,⁷ and after his death in 1282 it was found that 2 oxgangs of land in Openshaw paid a rent of 8s., while a plat of land by the cross was worth 6s. 8d. a year.⁸ Some further particulars are supplied by the extents of 1320-2, at which time there were 4 oxgangs of land in Openshaw, worth 53s. 3d.,⁹ also 100 acres of moor and turbary in which the tenants of Gorton, Openshaw, and Ardwick had common rights, and the lord of Ancoats also.¹⁰ John La Warre in 1331 granted a messuage and an oxgang of land to William the Couper, his wife, and children, for eleven years at a rent of 13s. 4d.; the various

⁷⁶ *Ashton Custom R.* (Chet. Soc.), 101.
⁷⁷ In 1357 Thomas de Barlow of Clayton was a debtor; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 6, m. 3 d. In 1360 Alice widow of John de Whitewood gave to Thomas de Barlow 1½ acre in Clayton in Manchester; Byron Chartul. no. 29/14. In 1372 Sir John de Byron demised to her all the lands in Clayton and Droylsden which he had had from her, being the inheritance of her father Henry de Barlow; she was to pay a rent of 4s., and make two appearances at Sir John's court; *ibid.* no. 37/25.

James de Barlow in 1400 gave to John del Booth 1½ acre in Clayton, lying between the high street and the Medlock; also another 1½ acre between the Medlock and Cronshaw Brook; and these lands were in 1417 transferred to John de Byron; *ibid.* no. 1/15; no. 7/16.

⁷⁸ Higson, *Droylsden*, 45.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 47-48; one John Hall of the Clockhouse in 1712 sold his estate to Miles Nield of Manchester, with whose daughter it descended to the Clowes and Birch families. Another Hall family also ended in an heiress, Anne wife of William Hulston of Hulston Park; she died in 1802.

The list of ratepayers in 1655 is given *ibid.* 49.

⁸⁰ George Blomeley held a messuage, &c., in 'Droylesdale' of Edward Mosley

as of his manor of Manchester; he died in 1640, having bequeathed it to his niece Mary Hulme. He had had four sisters—Jane widow of Robert Hulme, Elizabeth wife of James Swindells, both living, Anne wife of Richard Wood, Ellen wife of John Moore, both deceased, leaving sons Robert Wood and John Moore, under age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, 26.

James Wallwork of Droylsden was in 1665 summoned by the heralds to appear at the visitation; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), iv.

⁸¹ Returns at Preston.

⁸² E. Axon, *Manch. Sess.* i, 118. Also in 1622; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 150; no landowner is named. The constables are mentioned in 1627; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 139.

⁸³ Service was first held in 1840 in a room in the institute; Higson, *op. cit.* 118, 119. The district was assigned in 1844; *Lond. Gaz.* 22 Oct.

⁸⁴ A Sunday school was begun in 1854, and a building was erected in 1857 in which services were held; Higson, *op. cit.* 124. A district was assigned in 1874; *Lond. Gaz.* 11 Aug.

⁸⁵ Higson, *op. cit.* 129-32.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* 133; Nightingale, *Lancs. Non-conf.* v, 316-18.

⁸⁷ Higson, *op. cit.* 125-8; the settlement was founded under the direction of

Benjamin La Trobe, one of the most eminent ministers of the Moravian body; *ibid.* 148. It was favourably noticed by Dr. Aikin in 1795; *Country round Manch.* 232 (with view). As a settlement it has long since passed away, but the chapel is still used for service, and religious work goes on; see *Short Sketches of the Moravians in Lancs.* (Leeds, 1888), 22-6.

¹ Subs. R. bdl. 250, no. 9.

² Local Govt. Bd. Order 22623.

³ E. Butterworth.

⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 1863.

⁵ Provided jointly by the corporation and the legatees of Sir Joseph Whitworth. The baths had been opened in 1890.

⁶ *N. and Q.* (Ser. 4), xii, 388, 524.

⁷ John de Byron, Henry his brother, and others in that year broke the park and rescued the animals of Reynold the Flecher; De Banco R. 15, m. 62 d.

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 245, 244.

⁹ *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 364. There were also four messuages; *ibid.* 365. The tenants were bound to grind at Manchester mill; *ibid.* 281.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* ii, 293; the value was annually decreasing, and it was expected that the peat would soon be exhausted. Sir John de Byron had taken 40 acres from the moor, without leave, to the lord's disseisin.

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services and customs were those usual in the manor of Manchester.¹¹ In 1357 Openshaw was included in Roger La Warre's grant of Bradford to Thomas de Booth of Barton, and descended in the same way as Bradford until the division of the Booth estates.¹² It became the portion of Anne, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John Booth,¹³ and in 1798 J. G. Legh was the chief landowner.¹⁴ It does not at any time appear to have been considered a manor.

William Hulton of Farnworth had land in Openshaw in 1556,¹⁵ and Thurstan Tyldesley in 1561.¹⁶

Ambrose Birch of Openshaw was a juror in 1608;¹⁷ he was ancestor of the Birches of Ardwick. A Dyson family occurs in 1656.¹⁸

John Ellor of Openshaw, a life tenant under Sir John Booth, complained in 1506 of wrongs done him by Ralph Holland of Clayton and John Gilliam of Failsworth.¹⁹

The constables of Openshaw are mentioned in 1616.²⁰

For the Established Church St. Barnabas's was consecrated in 1839,²¹ and St. Clement's, Higher Openshaw, in 1881;²² in the former there is a monument to Serjeant Brett, killed in Hyde Road at the rescue of the Fenian leaders in 1867. The incumbents, styled rectors, are presented by trustees.

The Wesleyan Methodists and United Free Church have each two places of worship, the New Connexion and Primitive Methodists each one. The Baptists have a church at Higher Openshaw. The Congregationalists have three churches. Preaching began about 1820, but no regular services were held till 1864, when an old chapel was purchased from the Wesleyans.²³ There are two meeting-places for the Salvation Army.

St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, Higher Openshaw, was opened in 1883; the mission was begun in 1849. St. Vincent's followed in 1896.

WITHINGTON

Wythinton, 1212 and usually; Wythington (copy of) 1282 extent, and common in 14th century; Whytinton, 1302.

This township has an area of 2,501 acres.¹ The general slope of the surface is downward from east to west, the extremes being 144 ft. and 85 ft. above the Ordnance datum. The population in 1901 was 19,112. A brook which is called Gore Brook in Gorton and Chorlton Brook in Chorlton crosses the middle of Withington from north-east to south-west,

and is joined by the Ley or Cringle Brook coming from the east.

The principal road is that near the eastern border, from Manchester to Northenden in Cheshire, which goes southward through Fallowfield. It is lined with houses all the way, this side of the township being suburban in character, and has a branch towards Didsbury and Cheadle. The north-western portion, adjoining Moss Side, is also suburban and contains Alexandra Park, of 60 acres extent, opened in 1870, and the residential area called Manley Park. The district anciently known as Yeeldhouses, and later as the Healdhouses, lay near the northern border, stretching into Rusholme and Moss Side.

In Withington and its members there were 447 hearths liable to the tax in 1666; the largest houses were Barlow Hall in Chorlton and Birch Hall in Rusholme.²

A public hall and library were built in 1861.

The Midland Company's railway from Manchester to Stockport crosses the southern end of the township, and from it branches the Great Central Company's line to Guide Bridge, having a station near the centre called Alexandra Park, and another at the eastern border called Fallowfield.

The Manchester Southern Cemetery and Chorlton Union Workhouse are near the southern boundary.

A local board was formed in 1876; the area included part of Withington, Chorlton, Burnage, and Didsbury.³ This was changed into an urban district council in 1894, but in 1904 the whole was incorporated with the city of Manchester. A number of small variations in the township boundaries of Withington, Didsbury, Burnage, and Chorlton with Hardy were made in 1882.

At its first appearance in the records *MANOR* the manor or fee of *WITHINGTON* was held of the lord of Manchester by the service of one knight's fee. It included not only Withington proper, but the adjacent hamlets or townships of Didsbury, Chorlton with Hardy, Burnage, Levenshulme, Rusholme, and Moss Side; also the detached portions, Denton and Haughton to the east, and Longworth⁴ far to the north, in the parish of Bolton. The manor-house seems to have been built at Hough in Withington, which was frequently reckoned as a separate manor; thus, after various subordinate manors such as Denton had been separated, the manors of Hough, Withington, and Didsbury were said to be held by the lord of Withington.

¹¹ Manchester Corporation D.

¹² See the accounts of Bradford and Barton.

¹³ From an old abstract of the Legh title (in the possession of W. Farrer) it appears that the partition was made in or before 1587, in which year a settlement was made by George Legh and Anne (Booth) his wife of the old hall of Barton and lands, &c., in Openshaw, Grindlow, Blackstake, and Manchester. See also *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 322. For the pedigree see Ormerod, *Cbes.* (ed. Helsby), i, 462.

¹⁴ His contribution to the land tax was £15 out of £21 raised. Other owners were Thomas Nadin, Thomas Tipping, Lord Kenyon, &c.

¹⁵ *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 33.

¹⁶ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 22, m. 39; 23, m. 52; he sold a messuage,

&c., in Openshaw and Gorton to Thomas Ashton of Shepley. See also *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 100.

¹⁷ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 115.

¹⁸ *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iv, 158.

¹⁹ *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 25-7. The defence was that John Ellor had encroached on the moor.

²⁰ *Manch. Sessions* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 3.

²¹ A district was assigned to it in 1844; *Lond. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 1864. There is a mission church.

²² For the district see *Lond. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 1881.

²³ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 62-5. The chapel mentioned in the text was in Lower Openshaw; it was sold in 1890, and a new school chapel built in 1892.

Work at Higher Openshaw was begun in 1865, where a school chapel was built in 1871. The Central Church was founded in 1889, a building previously used by the Methodist Free Church being purchased.

¹ 2,443 acres, including three of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² Subsidy R. bde. 250, no. 9. Mr. Barlow had 16 hearths, Thomas Birch 13, Mrs. Holland 10, Robert Hyde 9, Mr. Worsley 8, Hugh Yannis, John Shelmerdine, and Angier 7 each. This last would be the celebrated John Angier of Denton Chapel.

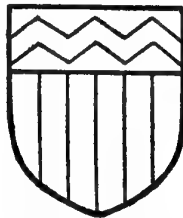
³ 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 161. Small parts of the township of Withington were included in the local board districts of Moss Side and Rusholme.

⁴ In a subsidy roll of 1543 (bde. 130, no. 127) Anglezarke as well as Longworth is described as a hamlet of Withington.

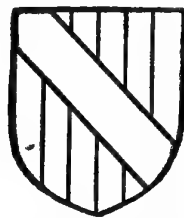
By the inquest of 1212 it was found that Matthew and Roger, sons of William, held of Robert Greley the fee of one knight 'of ancient time,' and were bound to 'find a judge for the king.'⁵ The tenure thus went back to the early years of the 12th century, probably before the creation of the barony of Manchester, when Withington would be held of the king's manor of Salford by the service of finding a judge, which service was still required after the mesne lordship of Manchester had been created.⁶

The lords had the surname of Haversage, from one of their manors^{6a} in Derbyshire. Little is known of them,⁷ but Matthew de Haversage in 1248-9 procured a charter of free warren for his manors, including Withington and Didsbury.⁸ Withington descended

to the Longfords of Longford in Derbyshire, who held it until the end of the 16th century,⁹ when Nicholas



HAVERSAGE. *Paly of six argent and gules on a chief azure a bar dancetty or.*



LONGFORD. *Paly of six or and gules a bend argent.*

⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 53. Matthew son of William also held four oxgangs in Chorlton; *ibid.*, 69.

In 1282 the fee of Withington owed to the lord of Manchester the ploughing of 15 acres of land, a service valued at 7s. 6d.; it also owed a service of reaping as due from 30 oxgangs of land, worth 2s. 6d. The clear value of the vill of Withington was £31 a year; *ibid.*, 246, 250. From this it appears that Withington was assessed at 30 oxgangs in all.

In the later survey of 1320-2 it was recorded that the lord of Withington was one of the judges of the court of Manchester; *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 286. Under the title *De consuetudinibus arandi* it was noted that each oxgang of arable land of ancient (not new) assart alike of Nicholas de Longford as of his tenants in Withington, Didsbury, Barlow, Chorlton, Denton, and Haughton, was liable for the ploughing of half an acre in Manchester, wherever assigned, *id.* being paid. There were about 25 oxgangs in all, including one held by Sir Henry de Trafford, called the Constable's oxgang, which was exempt. From the same tenants was due the service of thirty-six reapers for one whole day, the lord providing a meal; while the exempt oxgang was liable for an overseer to see that the services were duly rendered; *ibid.*, ii, 377-8.

⁶ A similar tenure was that of Pilkington; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 55. Judges were also to be provided by the lords of Kaskenmoor (Oldham) and Stretford, held directly of Salford.

^{6a} Now called Hathersage.

⁷ William, the father of Matthew and Roger, was probably the William son of Wulfric de Withington whose claim to part of Chorlton was decided by wager of battle; see the account of Chorlton upon Medlock. Matthew son of William occurs in the Pipe Rolls from 1177; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 38, 115, &c.

Matthew de Haversage, in the time of King John—no doubt the son of the Matthew of 1212—was according to one story left a minor and in the king's wardship; but according to another was seized by Philip Mark, keeper of Nottingham Castle, and married to his daughter; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 260. Matthew son of Matthew de Haversage was a benefactor of Lenton; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* v, 112. In 1242 Matthew de Haversage held a knight's fee in Withington of the fee of Thomas Greley; *ibid.*, 154. The accounts of the succession are not in agreement. From the inquisition already cited (*op. cit.* i, 260) it would seem that Matthew died without issue, the heir

being his sister Cecily who married a Longford and was grandmother of Oliver de Longford. On the other hand in 1292 (see below) Oliver's son John was called great-grandson of the Matthew of 1248.

Two of Matthew's charters are noted by Booker, *Didsbury Chapelry* (Chet. Soc.), 319. One of them was to Richard son of H. de Handforth; and in 1361 John son of John de Handforth failed to prosecute a claim against Sir Nicholas de Longford; *Assize R.* 441, m. 5. These and other Handforth deeds are among the Birch charters in *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 178b, &c. In 1572 Robert Chetham purchased from Hugh Handforth and Anne his wife a messuage and lands in 'Chourton' (probably Chorlton with Hardy); *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 34, m. 128. This may be the land granted to Richard de Handforth, but Hugh's name does not appear in the Honford pedigree in Earwaker's *East Ches.* i, 250.

⁸ Charter R. 44 (33 Hen. III); *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 345.

⁹ John de Byron held Withington for life in 1282; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 248. The heir was a minor, being John son of Oliver, grandson of Cecily, the sister of Matthew de Haversage; the Bishop of Chester had the right to his wardship; *ibid.*, 260. Noel (Nigel) de Longford made a grant of land in Didsbury about 1260; Booker, *Birch* (Chet. Soc.), 231. For his ancestry see the account of Goosnargh. The Matthew de Haversage who obtained the charter of free warren was called the *proavus* of John de Longford, who produced it in 1292; at this time also it was stated that Oliver de Longford, father of John, had died seized; *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 377. John de Longford held the knight's fee in Withington in 1302; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 313. Sir John de Longford and Dame Joan, probably his widow, had inclosed part of Burnage before 1320; *Mamecestre*, ii, 283-4.

Another of Matthew de Haversage's sisters married a Gousill; Thoroton, *Notts.* iii, 147. In 1260 there was a partition of estates between Sir Nigel de Longford and Dame Maud de Gousill; Hibbert-Ware, *Manch. Foundations*, iii, 125.

Sir Nicholas, the son of John, was in possession by 1317, as appears by a Trafford deed. He was living in 1347 (*Assize R.* 1435, m. 33 d) and was knighted at the siege of Calais in that year; Shaw, *Knights*, i, 6. He was probably the Nicholas de Longford returned in 1346-55 as holding the fee in Withington which Matthew de Haversage had

formerly held; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 89. In 1345 he obtained a licence to impark at Withington (*Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 534), and in 1352 he charged Sir John Daniel and another with breaking into his park at Withington and carrying off the deer; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 2, m. 4, 6.

The same or a second Sir Nicholas received a licence for his oratory in 1360; *Lich. Epis. Reg. Stretton*, v, fol. 5. He in 1362 made a feoffment of his manor of Withington, and died in 1373, leaving a son and heir Nicholas, twenty-two years of age. The manor was held of the lord of Manchester by homage and fealty, and a rent of 19s., suit at the court of Manchester being performed from three weeks to three weeks, and at the court of Lancaster from six weeks to six weeks. The yearly value was 20 marks; *Inq. p.m.* 47 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 22. In 1376 Nicholas de Longford was plaintiff and Oliver de Barton and Alice his wife defendants in a fine respecting the manor of Withington; the right of Nicholas was acknowledged; *Feet of F. Divers Counties*, Mich. 50 Edw. III, no. 136.

Another Sir Nicholas de Longford, son of Sir Nicholas, died in Sept. 1415, leaving a son Ralph, fifteen years of age, and a widow Alice, who married William Chanterell. Withington was stated to be held of the lord of Manchester by the service of one knight's fee; it was worth £40 clear; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 114, 119; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 12, 13; Booker, *Didsbury*, 111, note. Thomas la Warre, as rector of Manchester, had in 1411 complained that Sir Nicholas de Longford and other evildoers had violently carried off his corn in Withington; *Towneley MS.* CC, no. 450, 451.

Sir Ralph de Longford (*Feud. Aids*, iii, 96) died in 1431, having made a settlement of his manor of Withington and other lands in Lancashire in 1429; he left a son and heir Nicholas, aged thirteen; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 29. Ralph seems to have been made a knight in 1426 for his conduct at the battle of Verneuil; Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, i. This Sir Nicholas, the heir, is named as lord of Withington in 1449, and again (probably) in 1473, when gr. was due from him to the lord of Manchester (sake-fee) and 10s. for castle ward; *Lancs. Rec. Inq. p.m.* no. 36, 37a; *Mamecestre*, iii, 481. He was knighted after Tewkesbury; Shaw, *Knights*, ii, 15.

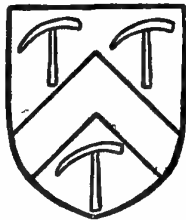
Sir Ralph Longford, knighted in 1487 after Stoke (Metcalfe, *op. cit.* 17), died in 1513, holding the manors of Hough, Withington, and Didsbury, with 100 messuages, land, meadow, pasture, wood,

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Longford,¹⁰ having no children, sold Withington and left other estates to his sister's heir.¹¹

The purchaser of the Withington manor in 1597 was Rowland Mosley.¹² He was the son of Nicholas Mosley, 'cotton man' of Manchester, to whom, in 1568, Hough End House had been leased by Nicholas Longford,¹³ the freehold being purchased by Rowland and Francis Mosley in 1588.¹⁴ Rowland was about fifty-three years of age at his father's death; he served as high sheriff in 1615-16,¹⁵ and died in 1617, leaving a son and heir, Edward, born a few months before the father's death.¹⁶

Edward Mosley, in addition to the large paternal estates, also inherited Rolleston in Staffordshire and other lands by the bequest of



MOSLEY of Hough End. *Sable a chevron between three pickaxes argent.*

heath, moor, a water-mill and 40s. rent, of all which he made a settlement in 1510. The manors were held of Lord La Warre by one knight's fee, and were worth £80 a year. The heir was his grandson Ralph, son of Nicholas and Margery Longford, four years of age, and in the wardship of Sir Thomas Gerard of Brynn; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 47. The heir was made a knight in 1529; Shaw, op. cit. ii, 47.

There are pedigrees of the Longford family in Booker, *Didsbury*, 113, and Thoroton, *Notes*, iii, 145.

¹⁰ He was son of the last-named Sir Ralph, and in possession in 1544, as appears by the inquisition after the death of Edmund Entwisle, who held land in Withington of the heir of Sir Ralph Longford in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, 30.

¹¹ Among Earl Egerton of Tatton's deeds are a number connected with Nicholas Longford. In 1566 Edward Tydesley of Morleys conveyed lands, &c. in Withington to Nicholas Longford of Longford. In 1587 Nicholas settled his capital message called Hough Hall, with the park and various lands known as Hough Park, Woodhead Meadow, Presefields, Houndirne, Hough Fields, Hough Moss and Moss Green, Willey Leys, Dove Lache Meadow, &c., 'parcels of the demesne lands of the manor of Hough otherwise called the manor of Withington'; also various messuages, lands, &c. in Hough, Withington, Manchester, Didsbury, Chorlton, Rusholme, Haughton, and Denton, for the jointure of Martha, then his wife. His father Sir Ralph Longford is named. Previous dispositions of the estates were recited, when the remainders were to Richard Longford and William his brother, 'being near cousins to the said Nicholas Longford'; to Maud his sister, late wife of Sir George Vernon, and then of Francis Hastings; to Francis Dethick, son of Humphrey Dethick and Elizabeth his wife, another sister of Nicholas, and to the said Elizabeth. The remainders were varied in 1587, and a further change was made in 1588, when Sir Christopher Hatton and his heirs came first in the remainders. The above-named Martha, as 'Martha Southwell, one of the daughters of Sir Robert Southwell, knight, deceased,' also in 1591 released her right to Hatton. In 1595 Sir William Hatton for £2,660

conveyed the manors of Withington and Hough to Sir Robert Cecil and others, Nicholas Longford immediately afterwards selling them the same manors. In Dec. 1597 Cecil and the others, for £8,000, sold the same to Rowland Mosley.

Fines relating to these various transactions are: Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdles. 28, m. 121; 29, m. 19; 51, m. 234, 279; 53, m. 16, 23; 59, m. 355.

¹² See the preceding note.

¹³ Earl Egerton's D. A rent of 25s. 4d. was to be paid, and a man was to be provided in time of war 'to wait upon Nicholas Longford and his heirs as hath heretofore been accustomed.' One of the best cattle was to be given as a heriot at the death of every tenant during the seventy years of the lease.

In the grant of arms to Nicholas Mosley in 1593 he is said to be the son of Edward son of James son of Jenkin Mosley of Hough or Hough's End; *Mosley Family Memoirs*, App. He removed to London about 1575, prospered in business, became alderman and lord mayor, and was knighted in 1600. He purchased the manor of Manchester in 1596. At Hough End he built a new house, and retiring from business in 1602, lived there till his death in 1612. He was high sheriff of Lancashire in 1603-4; P.R.O. List, 73. These and other particulars will be found in greater detail in Axon's *Mosley Memoranda* (Chet. Soc.), 7; Booker's *Didsbury*, 130-46, where are printed the will of Sir Nicholas and his widow Elizabeth; *Mosley Fam. Mem.* 5-10, where a view of his tomb is given; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 4, showing that besides the manor of Manchester he had acquired lands, &c. in Withington and Chorlton from Ellis Hey, others in Farnworth, Kearsley, Hulme, and Barton from Sir Edmund Trafford, and in Heaton Norris from Lady Jane Lovell. From his will it is evident that Sir Nicholas had large estates not named in the inquisition.

¹⁴ Earl Egerton's D. Rowland Mosley, then son and heir apparent of Sir Nicholas Mosley of the Hough, made an entail of the estates in 1606 in concert with his father. Rowland was to remain seized of the manors and lordships of Hough, Withington, and Didsbury, and all the messuages, lands, &c. in Withington, Didsbury, Stretford, Turve Moss,

his uncle Sir Edward Mosley, attorney-general of the Duchy.¹⁷ By his marriage he acquired yet further property.¹⁸ He was created a baronet in 1640.¹⁹ Adhering zealously to the cause of Charles I he supplied the king with money, and fought in Cheshire, where he was taken prisoner at Middlewich in 1643.²⁰ His estates were sequestered, but he at last made peace with the Parliament by a fine of £4,874.²¹ His own dissipated and extravagant habits further impoverished him.²² He died at Hough End in 1657, leaving a son and heir, Edward, nineteen years of age.²³

The second Sir Edward was nominated as sheriff in 1660, but does not appear to have served.²⁴ He died at Hough End in October 1665. He had married earlier in the year, but had no children, and his next heir was his sister Mary, wife of Joseph Maynard of Ealing.²⁵ By his will he left all his manors and lands—including his purchase of Hulme—to his cousin Edward Mosley, the second son of Oswald Mosley of Ancoats, but with the obligation

Chorlton, Moor End, Birchall Houses, Burnage, Fallowfield, Rusholme, Heaton Wood Green, Hough End, Moss Green, Yeeld Houses, Little Heath, Barricroft, and Ladybarn, with successive remainders (in default of male issue) to his brothers Francis and Edward, to the sons of Anthony (another brother), to Anthony Mosley of Manchester, and to Oswald Mosley, both brothers of Sir Nicholas; *ibid.* In 1613 a surrender was made by the tenants for life in many of the above-named hamlets and in Moss Side and Teand (tithe) barns; *ibid.*

¹⁵ P.R.O. List, 73.

¹⁶ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 66-70. The manor of Withington was held of the king, as of his Duchy, by the service of a knight's fee. Two indentures are recited in the inquisition, giving the settlements as made in 1617.

¹⁷ *Mosley Fam. Mem.* 13, 14; the uncle's part of the Alport estate, Manchester, was included in the bequest.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 15; Breadaall Park in Derbyshire and lands in Leicestershire were thus acquired.

¹⁹ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 79.

²⁰ *Mosley Fam. Mem.* 17; *Civil War in Ches.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 41—'Sir Edward Mosley, a great wealthy baronet of Lancashire and lord of Manchester.' The battle took place on 13 Mar. 1642-3. In the previous autumn Alport Lodge, his house in Manchester, had been used by Lord Strange as a point of attack, and had afterwards been burnt down; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 52, 121.

²¹ Axon, *Mosley Mem.* 11; *Cal. of Comp. for Compounding*, ii, 1060; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 199.

²² Axon, loc. cit. (referring to *Harl. Misc.* iii, 499) and Booker, *Didsbury*, 147-57, where are printed letters relating to a debt of £2,000 with accumulated interest due to Humphrey Chetham. A settlement of the manors of Manchester, Hough, Withington, Didsbury, and Heaton Norris was made by Sir Edward Mosley and Mary his wife in 1653; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 151, m. 152.

²³ Axon, loc. cit. *Mosley Fam. Mem.* 19

²⁴ P.R.O. List, 73.

²⁵ Axon, op. cit. 11, 12.

to invest £7,000 in land for the eldest son, Nicholas, within five years.²⁶ The obligation was not fulfilled and litigation followed, resulting in a compromise which defeated Sir Edward Mosley's desire to preserve the lands in the male line of the family.²⁷ Edward Mosley, the beneficiary under the will, was made a knight in 1689; he left a daughter and heir, Ann, wife of Sir John Bland,²⁸ and her son, also Sir John Bland,²⁹ sold all the Mosley estates that descended to him, including the Withington manors.

The purchaser was William Egerton,³⁰ from whom they have descended to the present lord, Earl Egerton of Tatton.³¹

Hough End Hall is said to have been built by Sir Nicholas Mosley shortly after he bought the manor of Manchester in 1596, on the site of an older house which is known to have existed in the middle of the 15th century. The house faces south-west and stands about a quarter of a mile to the north-east of Barlow Moor Road, near to Chorlton-with-Hardy. Its back faces the Midland Railway, and Chorlton Brook runs past it on the north side. It is a picturesque brick building of three stories on a stone base 3 ft. high, consisting of a centre portion with a wing at each end. The principal doorway is central, under a porch, opening to a central passage with a door, formerly external, on the north. The total length of the chief or south front is about 94 ft., the central or recessed portion of which measures 42 ft., and the wings project 6 ft. 9 in. On the north face the western half of the space between the projecting wings is filled by a contemporary square staircase, of equal projection with the wings. The detail is rather rough, and the front elevation very plain, but the general effect is extremely good, owing largely, no doubt, to the colour of the bricks and the grey stone slates, which have weathered a beautiful hue, and also to the fact that the house is partly covered with creepers and set off by a well-kept front garden and rural surroundings. The windows are all square-headed and with stone mullions, those to the top floor, however, being built up across the whole length of the front. The wings are gabled and ornamented with balls, and the centre portion is surmounted with a parapet in the form of three smaller



EGERTON, Earl Egerton of Tatton. *Argent a lion rampant gules between three pheons sable.*

gables with similar finials. The chimneys are square shafts set diagonally on square bases. The bricks are 2½ in. in thickness, laid in alternate courses of headers and stretchers, and there are no string-courses and no quoins at the angles. A very restful effect has been produced by the simplest means, but principally by the judicious spacing of the windows and a plentiful amount of plain brick walling. The entrance is in the centre of the main front, and was originally through a square-headed door flush with the wall. A projecting porch has since been added. The windows retain their ancient diamond quarries and in the internal angles of the front are two lead rain-water pipes with ornament in relief all down the front of the pipes. The back of the house has been a good deal altered and the windows modernized. It has four gables without copings on the same face, but was originally more broken up and picturesque, a recessed portion or court between the east wing and the staircase having been built upon. The original outer doorway at the back, with the oak nail studded door which opened on to this space, is now inside the house, and a five-light window on the return of the staircase bay is built up and can only be seen from inside. Other additions have been built in later times at the back of the house at both ends. The east wing consists, on the ground floor, of two rooms now used as a toolhouse and blacksmith's shop. A five-light window has been built up on the east side of the front room, and a break in the plinth in another part of the outer wall at the east end, together with a large external cavity which is evidently a former fireplace, suggests considerable alterations at this end of the house. The projection of this now outside fireplace goes up the whole height of the building and finishes in a gable. Lower down, at the level of the first floor, are the marks of a small gable roof, and similar indications are to be seen over what was apparently either a bay window or entrance to the back room. The fireplace may have belonged to a small wing which has been pulled down, or it may have been intended for a purpose to which it was never afterwards put. The interior of the building, which is now used as a farm-house, has few points of interest, having been a good deal modernized and stripped of its old oak, including a handsome staircase at the east end, which was removed by Lord Egerton to Tatton Lodge.

Waltheof de Withington and some others made grants to Cocksand Abbey.³²

²⁶ See *Mosley Fam. Mem.* 19-21; an earlier will (cancelled) is printed by Booker, *Didsbury*, 158.

²⁷ *Mosley Fam. Mem.* 40, 41. Another reason of the dispute was that Mary, the sister, was quite disinherited by the later will. The compromise resulted in the Leicestershire property going to Joseph Maynard in right of his wife; the Staffordshire estates after the death of Lady North (Sir Edward's widow) reverted to Oswald Mosley of Ancoats, to whom the manor of Manchester was also to be bequeathed in default of male issue to Edward Mosley of Hulme; the remainder of the estates were at the free disposal of the last-named; Booker, *op. cit.* 161, 162.

In a fine in 1680 relating to the Mosley manors and lands, including a free fishery in the Mersey and views of frank-

pledge in Manchester and Withington, the deforcians were Edward Mosley, Meriel his wife, Oswald Mosley and Mary his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 204, m. 66.

²⁸ Axon, *op. cit.* 17. His will is printed in Booker's *Didsbury*, 162-5; by this he gave the manors of Withington and Heaton Norris to Sir John Bland and his wife, with remainders to their sons, with further remainders to sons of Dame Bland by a possible later marriage, and to Oswald Mosley of Ancoats. He had sold a tenement in Withington to William Alcock, and in compensation gave Sir John Bland tenements near Bury.

²⁹ For the Blands see Booker, *loc. cit.* The will of Dame Bland is there printed. By it she charged her manor of Withington and lands there with the payment of her funeral expenses, debts, and legacies,

and her husband's debts. She died in 1734.

In a recovery of the manors of Hulme, Withington, and Heaton Norris in 1712, Sir John Bland, Ann his wife, and John Bland were the vouchees; and in a later one (1717) Ann Bland, widow, and Sir John Bland so acted; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 496, m. 5; 507, m. 5.

³⁰ *Mosley Fam. Mem.* 29.

³¹ Wilbraham Egerton was vouchee in a recovery of the manors of Withington, Heaton Norris, &c., in 1806; Pal. of Lanc. Aug. Assizes, 46 Geo. III, R. 8.

³² Waldeve or Waltheof de Withington son of Hutred granted the land of Whitcroft within bounds starting from Telebrook; also the land of Alrebarrow, in the bounds of which are mentioned Saltersgate and Aldehulme; *Cocksand Chart*. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 730. Odo son of In-

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Land in Healdhouses was granted to the Traffords³³ and held by them from the 13th to the 16th century,³⁴ when part or all was sold to the Mosleys.³⁵ There are some records also of a Fallowfield family.³⁶ One or two other small estates appear in the inquisitions.³⁷ Near Fallowfield was the place called Aldhulme, mentioned in the Cokersand and other grants; it is now represented by fields called Great and Little Oldham, on the south side of Fallowfield Brook.³⁸ Apart from these alienations, mostly on the outskirts of the township, the land appears to have been re-

tained by the lords of the manor; and in 1784 William Egerton contributed three-fourths of the land tax in Withington and Fallowfield.³⁹

About 1567 there were disputes between Edmund Trafford and Nicholas Longford respecting the 'waste grounds, moors or commons called Didsbury Moor, Withington Moor, Moss Green *alias* Moss Side, and Chorlton Moor.'⁴⁰

For the Established Church St. Paul's, Withington, was erected in 1841,⁴¹ and Holy Innocents', Fallowfield, in 1872.⁴² The patronage in each case is

gerith de Withington gave 8 acres on the south side of the great ditch (Nico Ditch), as marked by crosses; also 4 acres extending from the great ditch along the churchway towards the land of Walter de Withington, &c.; *Cokersand Chart* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 729, 731. The Traffords were tenants of these lands in 1451 and later; *ibid.* iv, 1238. As the charters cited were afterwards among the deeds of Worsley of Platt (Harl. MS. 2112, fols. 46, &c.) this family no doubt acquired the land.

In 1292 the Abbot of Cokersand was called upon to justify his claims in Withington; *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 379.

³³ The de Trafford evidences contain the following: Ellis son of Robert de Pendlebury to Henry son of Robert son of Ralph de Trafford all the land of 'Gildehusetide' within bounds beginning at Gooselache, thence to the pool where Matthew son of William raised a dyke to turn the water for his mill; by another dyke to the moss and so back to Gooselache; with all the liberties which the freemen of the said Matthew his lord enjoyed, but Matthew would have a road across the land for carrying his hay. A rent of 4s. was payable; De Trafford D. no. 370.

Another charter concerning the same land (as it seems) reduced the rent to 3s.; no. 311. Roger de Pendlebury afterwards released to a later Henry de Trafford all right to rent for the land in the Gildhouses; no. 312, 128. At that time Sir Simon de Gousill was the chief lord of the land; no. 313. Meantime Matthew son of Matthew de Haversage had granted land near Gooselache to Richard de Trafford; it measured 20 acres by the perch of 22 ft., and the bounds began at the Great Moss, went up Gooselache to the boundary of Platt and thence across to Grenclowlache, with common of pasture of the vill of Withington; the rent was an iron spur or 3d.; no. 129. The seal shows a coat of five pales with a chief, and part of the legend:— . . . xv; DE : HAVER . . . E.

Simon de Gousill released to Henry de Trafford his claim to the 3s. rent due from the Gildhouses, or rather reduced it to 2s.; and he granted all his part of the land outside Henry's ditch within bounds beginning at the corner of the Twenty Acres (held by Henry of Simon) as far as the ditch called the Hules towards Withington, so that the ditch of the Hules might extend straight across the moss as far as the corner towards Trafford. A rent of 1d. was due; *ibid.* no. 131, 132. The charter last quoted is endorsed, 'For the Moss green and boundary of the same,' and the above grants seem to relate to lands partly at least in the later townships of Moss Side and Rusholme.

A further charter from Simon de Gousill remitted the rent above-named, substituting the annual gift of a pair of gloves or 1d.; *ibid.* no. 133.

Nicholas de Longford, lord of Withington in 1317, granted to Sir Henry de Trafford a portion of his waste in the vill of Withington within these bounds: Beginning at Gooselache to the out-lane of the Platt, following the highway north to Greenlowlache, down this lache west to Kemlache, and thence south (by pits and ditches) to the 'Yhildhouse' Ditch and by it to the starting point. A rent of 17s. was payable; *ibid.* no. 136. Common of turbary in the 'Yhildhouse' Moss was also allowed to Sir Henry de Trafford and his tenants; no. 137. The seal of Nicholas de Longford shows a coat of three pales with a chief, debriused by a bend.

In 1449 some dispute had broken out between Sir Nicholas Longford and Sir Edward Trafford respecting lands 'called the Moss Green, otherwise called the Yeldehouse Moss green,' and it was referred to the arbitration of Sir Thomas Ashton and others; no. 139, 318.

A dispute as to 20 acres in Moss Green occurred in 1600. Richard Percivall had in 1597 obtained a lease from Sir Robert Cecil and others; this he transferred to Thomas Goodyer, whose right descended to his son Robert. Rowland Mosley, having purchased the fee simple, ejected Robert Goodyer, alleging non-payment of the rent of 20s. due; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. cxviii, G. 2.

³⁴ Lands in Withington, Yeldehouse, Rusholme, Fallowfield, Moss Side, and Chorlton are mentioned in the inquisition after the death of Edmund Trafford in 1563; they were held of Nicholas Longford in socage by the rent of 17s. 1d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, 11. See also *ibid.* xv, 46, in which the tenures are not stated.

³⁵ Rowland Mosley in 1597 bought a messuage and lands in Withington from Edmund Trafford; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 58, m. 300. Rowland Mosley held lands in Yeldehouses, &c., at his death in 1617; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 67.

³⁶ In a Birch Deed of 1301 mention is made of Jordan son of William de Fallowfield; Booker, *Didsbury*, 124.

Thomas son of John de Fallowfield (Falufeld) in 1317 granted to Nicholas son of Sir Henry de Trafford land and wood called Ditchflat in Fallowfield in the vill of Withington. The bounds began at the corner of the assart formerly belonging to John son of Alexander de Fallowfield, went down to Huthunbethum lache, followed the Heystowe between Ditchflat and the lache named as far as the Mickle Ditch, up this to the land of the said John son of Alexander, and so to the boundary; De Trafford D. no. 105.

In 1348 Robert de Fallowfield claimed a messuage and 2 acres in Withington against Sir John de Strickland and Alice his wife. The plaintiff alleged that he was heir of one Odo Ingesson (?son of

Ingerith) who in the time of Edward I had demised the tenement to Thomas son of Odo for a term, and he put forward the following pedigree: Odo —s. Robert —s. John —dr. Cecily —s. Robert (plaintiff); De Banco R. 356, m. 140.

A Fallowfield dispute of the time of Henry VIII may be mentioned here. James Siddall, apparently a weaver, tenant-at-will to Sir Edmund Trafford, died about 1530 leaving a widow Alice and sons James and Henry. Henry's widow married one Edward Holt, who tried to gain possession of a chest kept in Alice's house in 'the township of Fallowfield,' which contained the family money and goods. It is mentioned that Henry had been executor of Thomas Siddall, a priest in Eccles Church. George Siddall of Moss Side and John Siddall of Fallowfield, both Trafford tenants, are also named; Duchy of Lanc. Deps. Hen. VIII, xxxvi, S. 1; xlv, S. 1.

³⁷ The Hulmes of Reddish had a barn and lands in Withington, held of the Mosleys as lords of Withington; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, 10; xxix, 70. The origin of the holding is probably a grant made by Matthew son of William to Henry de Trafford of his right in a croft called Aldehulm, viz. three parts of that croft within these bounds: From Thelebrook by the ditch near Saltegate as far as the head of the ridge of Alrebarrow, down to Shepherd Croft, and by this croft to Thelebrook and the starting point. A rent of 12d. was due; Hulme D. no. 1. The name of the grantor shows that the charter must be placed early in the 13th century.

The Strangeways family held a messuage and 8 acres in Withington; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 42, m. 130; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 132.

³⁸ Matthew de Haversage granted to Richard de Trafford land which Adam son of Alexander de Didsbury had formerly held of him, within bounds beginning at Cringle Brook, following the ditch to the north as far as 'Holdholm' Brook, along this brook to the boundary between Richard's land and Theumannes Croft, following west to the high road (*alta strata*), by the road to Holdholm Brook, and by the ditch going south to Cringle Brook, with common of pasture and other easements in Withington. A rent of 2s. was payable; De Trafford D. no. 130.

³⁹ Land tax returns at Preston. For the chief landowners about 1850 see Booker, *Didsbury*, 123.

⁴⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. lxxiv, T. 7. The parties desired arbitration.

⁴¹ Booker, *op. cit.* 128, 129. For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 16 June 1854.

⁴² Mission services had been held for some years previously. A district was assigned to the church in 1873; *Lond. Gaz.* 2 Sept.



WITHINGTON : HOUGH END HALL, SOUTH-WEST FRONT



WITHINGTON : HOUGH END HALL, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

vested in trustees, and the incumbents are styled rectors.

The Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists each have churches in the township. The latter body has also a college for candidates for the ministry. A training college for the Congregational ministry, known as the Lancashire Independent College, Whalley Range, was opened in the north-west corner of the township in 1843.⁴³ The same body has had a church in the village since 1883.⁴⁴ The Baptists have a church, founded in 1891. The Presbyterian Church of England is also represented.⁴⁵

The Roman Catholic church of St. Cuthbert was opened in 1881 and completed in 1902.⁴⁶ At Alexandra Park is the church of English Martyrs. 1876-96. In the same neighbourhood are St. Bede's College, in a building which was formerly the Manchester Aquarium, and convents of the Ladies of the Retreat and the Franciscan Tertiaries.

The Hulme Trustees have opened a Grammar School near Alexandra Park.

DIDSBURY

Dydesbyre, Dydesbiri, Didsbury, all c. 1280; Dodesbury, 1292.

Didsbury¹ has the Mersey for its southern and western border. Along the river the surface lies open, but the interior is urban in character. The area is 1,552½ acres.² There was a population of 9,234 in 1901.

The principal roads are that on the western side from Manchester to Cheadle, with a modern branch to Northenden and Altrincham, and that through the centre and east from Stockport to Stretford.³ The Midland Company's railway from Manchester to Stockport crosses the northern part of the township,

and has two stations called Albert Park or Withington and Didsbury; the latter was opened in 1875.

Cattle fairs were formerly held on 30 April and 22 October. The village rush-bearing used to take place on 5 August.⁴

The most stirring event in the history of the old village was the passage of the Young Pretender in 1745; he crossed the Mersey there.⁵

A Roman coin has been found.⁶

Didsbury, formerly part of the Withington local board district, was taken into the city of Manchester in 1904.

Among the old names may be mentioned Stenner Lane, leading west from the church, Parr, and Didsbury Eea.

Although the 'manor of *DIDSBURY*' *MANOR* is named in some deeds of the Longford family, it seems clear that there was no separate manor, Didsbury being held as a portion or hamlet of Withington.⁷ It is named in a Mosley settlement of 1653, but not later.⁸ The land descended to the Blands, whose improvidence resulted in the gradual dispersal of the whole. Among the chief purchasers were the Broome family, who acted as agents for the Blands and Barlows.⁹ By an heiress the Broome estates passed to the Feildens;¹⁰ in 1844 the principal landowner was the Reverend Robert Mosley Feilden, holding over a third part.¹¹

The local name occurs as a surname, but the family do not seem to have been of long continuance.¹² The Byrons had lands in Didsbury,¹³ Withington, and Heaton Norris, which were sold in 1546 to John Pycroft, mercer.¹⁴ Sir Edward Warren, who died in 1558, held lands in Didsbury of Nicholas Longford, as of his manor of Hough, in socage, by a rent of 12d.¹⁵ A message known as Broad Oak, with land in Didsbury Moor and Hough Moss in Withington

⁴³ Booker, op. cit. 125. It originated in 1810 in Salford; J. Thompson, *The Owens College*, 33. See also *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* iii, 185. The library has some early printed books.

⁴⁴ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 71; services began in 1881.

⁴⁵ The church was built in 1869.

⁴⁶ It was preceded by the temporary church of the Holy Ghost and St. Cuthbert in 1877.

¹ Use has been made of Mr. Fletcher Moss's *Didsbury* (1890), a book of 'sketches, reminiscences, and legends.' A description of the village as it formerly was is given by him in the opening chapter. The natural history of the district has a special section.

² 1,546 acres, including 24 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

³ The first bridge is supposed to have been made by the Highlanders in 1745; it was a rude wooden one. There were also Gately Ford, Northern Ford and Ferry, Barlow Ford, Jackson's Boat, and another passage across the river; Moss, *Didsbury*, 61, 62.

⁴ *Ibid.* 48, 49; a description of the old wakes. See also A. Burton, *Rushbearing*, 160, where the date is given as 8 to 10 Aug.

⁵ The Duke's Hillock on the village green is supposed to have been so named from the Duke of Perth taking his stand there.

⁶ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* x, 250.

⁷ In 1323 Margaret widow of Adam de Pendlebury claimed dower in one ploughland in Didsbury against Sir Nicholas

de Longford; De Banco R. 248, m. 154 d.

⁸ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 151, m. 152.

⁹ Booker, *Didsbury* (Chet. Soc.), 8. The 'daily bullying' of Lady Bland's steward Broome is mentioned in 1720; *ibid.* 40, 41. William Broome of Didsbury, in or before 1749, married Elizabeth Dawson, and died in 1781; their son William died without issue in 1810. There are monuments in the church; *ibid.* 29. Richard and William Broome occur in a recovery of land of Sir John Bland's in Withington in 1753; Com. Pleas Recov. R. East. 26 Geo. II, m. 14.

¹⁰ Booker, op. cit. 8. Henry (son of Robert) Feilden by Mary Broome his wife had a son Robert, who married Anne daughter of Sir John Parker Mosley of Ancoats, and died in 1830 aged 69; their son, the Rev. Robert Mosley Feilden, was rector of Bebbington from 1826 to 1862; Burke, *Commoners*, ii, 445; Booker, *Didsbury*, 27.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 10. The next considerable landowners were James Heald and H. Ll. Bamford Hesketh.

¹² William de Didsbury claimed common of pasture in Didsbury against John de Byron and Simon de Gousul in 1276 and 1278; the jury, however, found that he had sufficient. John and Simon were at that time sharers of the vill, which, so they pleaded, was neither vill nor borough, but a hamlet of Withington; Assize R. 405, m. 2; 1238, m. 32. William was plaintiff in some other actions about the same time; Assize R. 1235, m. 12;

1238, m. 31; 1239, m. 39; 405, m. 4 d. He also appears as witness to charters; Booker, op. cit. 8. Some more recent bearers of the name are mentioned; *ibid.* 9.

Adam de Didsbury in 1292 complained that the descendants of one Adam de Stretford had disseised him of a toft in Withington, which he had held by grant of his father Thomas. It appeared that Adam de Stretford had three children—Henry, William, and Cecily—and that Cecily had left two daughters, Margery and Agnes, of whom the latter was occupier of the disputed land. She said she was heir of her father, William son of William the Chaplain, who had owned it and demised it to Thomas, father of the plaintiff, for a term then expired. The jury accepted this version; Assize R. 408, m. 10.

¹³ Margaret widow of Roger the Crowther of Cheadle in 1305 released to Sir John de Byron all her right in half an oxgang in Didsbury, which she held by the gift of Sir Nigel de Longford; Byron Chartul. no. 29, fol. 18.

¹⁴ Earl Egerton of Tatton's D. In the corresponding fine the purchaser is called Ralph Pycroft; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 12, m. 274. Thomas Pycroft sold land to the Mosleys; see *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 66.

¹⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, 66. For his family see Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 683. Sir Robert Lovell, noticed in Heaton Norris, had lands in Didsbury also.

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was in 1576 secured to Thomas Rudd.¹⁶ One Walker of Didsbury was a freeholder in 1600,¹⁷ and the Goodyers and Twyfords also are named about the same time.¹⁸ Richard and Robert Twyford in 1649 compounded for 'delinquency' in adhering to the forces raised against the Parliament, their fines amounting to £44 and £45 respectively.¹⁹

In 1789 the Broomes and Feildens together paid nearly a third of the land tax; the Reverend Mr. Bayley and William Bamford were the next considerable landowners.²⁰

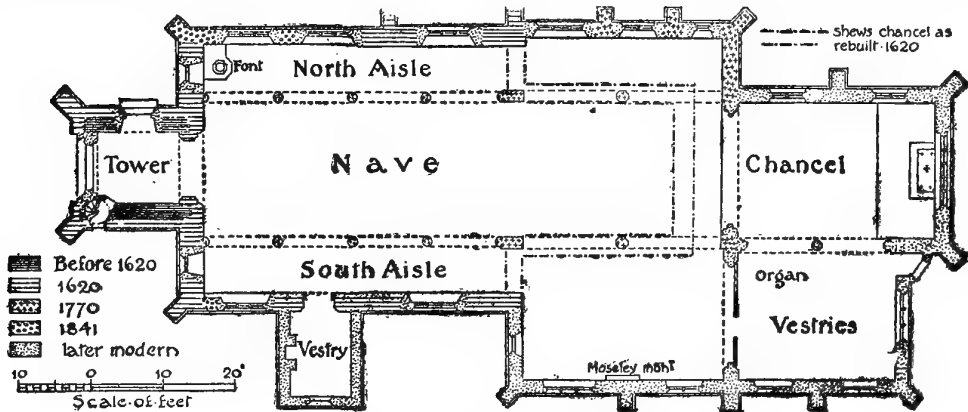
The college of Newark had a small rent from Didsbury, which was in 1549 sold by the Crown to Richard Venables.²¹

The mill of Didsbury is mentioned in a charter, granted about 1260, by which Sir Simon de Goussill released to Henry de Trafford and his men of Chorlton-with-Hardy all suit of the mill and liability for the maintenance and repair of the mill pool, and like services.²²

The church of *ST. JAMES*²³ stands on *CHURCH* high ground, to the south-west of the village, the land sloping down on the west side of the site towards the River Mersey. The

of transept or chapel, the outer wall being a continuation of that of the vestries.

Of the original building which stood on the site nothing is known, and so little ancient work remains in the present structure (or what may be ancient is so effectually concealed by modern plaster and paint) that nothing can be said of the development of the plan, and little as to the date of the older parts. The ancient chapel is said to have been entirely rebuilt of stone in 1620, and the building of that date is described as consisting of a chancel 24 ft. square, nave with north and south aisles 45 ft. long by 34 ft. 6 in. wide over all, and west tower.²⁴ It had two three-light windows on each side of the nave, with entrances north and south opposite to each other at the west end of both aisles. There was also a separate entrance on the south side of the chancel. A gallery was erected at the west end in 1751, and a short one on the south side in 1757. In 1770 the chancel was declared to be 'very old, ruinous, and decayed,' and was taken down and rebuilt on a large scale 'by taking in 8 ft. on the north and also 8 ft. on the south side thereof, so as to make the said intended new chancel of the same breadth or width with the nave



PLAN OF DIDSBURY CHURCH

view from the churchyard on that side, towards Cheshire, is very extensive.

The building consists of a chancel 27 ft. by 19 ft. with south vestry and organ chamber, nave 73 ft. 3 in. by 19 ft., with north and south aisles, and west tower 10 ft. by 11 ft. 3 in., these measurements all being internal. There is also a small building 12 ft. by 8 ft. 9 in., formerly a vestry, at the south-west of the south aisle, and the two eastern bays of the aisle have been extended 11 ft. southwards, so as to form a kind

of body of the said chapel.' Galleries and pews were erected in the new chancel, and at the same time the old pews in the body of the church were taken away and 'handsome and convenient pews or seats all of one decent, regular, and uniform order' put in their place. About twenty years after a north gallery was erected, and the south one extended to the chancel, but there seems to have been nothing done to the structure from this time till 1841, when a faculty was granted to pull down the north and south walls from

¹⁶ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 38, m. 28; the deforciant was Nicholas Longford, the remainder being to Thomas Rudd. See *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 26. Broad Oak stood south or south-east of the church.

¹⁷ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 249.

¹⁸ Booker, op. cit. 5, 6. For a Goodyer case in 1657 see *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 31.

¹⁹ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iii, 1747, 1950. In 1666 Edward Mosley of Hulme leased a messuage in Didsbury (formerly William Wood's) to Richard

Twyford of Didsbury, gent., then occupier, for the lives of the said Richard, William his son, and Hugh Yannis; Earl Egerton's D. There is a Yannis meadow in the bend of the Mersey west of the church.

²⁰ Land tax returns at Preston.

²¹ Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. 9.

²² De Trafford D. no. 133.

²³ It is supposed to have been dedicated to St. James, the rush-bearing on 5 Aug. corresponding to 25 July Old Style.

²⁴ Booker, op. cit. 14.

A description of this building is given by Booker (op. cit. 17) from a ground plan

of the chapel 'as it appeared at this time,' but the plan is not reproduced, nor its date given, and a drawing of 'Didsbury Chapel in 1620' by Jas. Croston, which forms the frontispiece to Booker's History, is apparently only an imaginary sketch, and of no value historically. The tower is shown with the battlement erected in 1801. Booker's description, therefore, while probably correct as far as the plan is concerned, must be accepted with great caution as respects the appearance of the building. The dimension of the chancel, 24 ft. square, would seem to be external.

the tower to the chancel, which were 3 ft. 6 in. thick, and rebuild them of a thickness of 2 ft. so as to obtain more room for seats. Only about half the length of the wall, beginning from the west, was thus dealt with, however; the walls beyond this point are still the original thickness.²⁵

In 1855 the building underwent a thorough restoration, in the course of which the outside walls, with the exception of the tower, were cased in stone, new traceried windows inserted, the roof raised over the aisles (north and south galleries), the north and south doors at the west end of the nave done away with and windows substituted, and a large entrance door made through the tower at the west end. By these alterations the building lost any traces that remained of its original appearance, and assumed more or less its present aspect. In 1871 a new chancel was added, the north and south galleries taken down,²⁶ and a second door opened out in the tower on the north side; and in 1895 the south aisle was extended and vestries and an organ chamber built on the south side of the chancel.

The walls are built of red sandstone and have plain parapets, the buttresses marking the ends of the old nave, the old chancel, and the present chancel being carried up as pinnacles. The chancel roof is slightly lower than that of the nave, and is separated from it externally by a stone gable surmounted by a cross. The nave roof is continued at a slightly lower pitch over the aisles,²⁷ and all the roofs are slated. A portion of the exterior walling on the south side between the vestry and the extension shows an old rubble facing, having apparently been left untouched in the restoration of the last century.

The chancel has a five-light window at the east end and two windows of two lights on the north. The south side has two pointed arches opening respectively to the organ chamber and vestry.

The nave consists of six bays, the two easternmost of which formed the 18th-century chancel. These have four-centred arches 13 ft. wide on octagonal piers and responds, which appear to be of later date than 1770.²⁸ As all the piers, arches, and walling of the nave are stuccoed and painted it is impossible to tell how much of the work belongs to the period of restoration and how much is original. The old chancel walls, however, seem to have been thinned and rebuilt a little in advance of those of the rest of the nave in one of the restorations (probably in 1855). The old nave arcade consists of four semicircular arches 9 ft. wide, resting on circular columns 16 in. in diameter, with square abaci and circular moulded bases, much cut away. The arches and columns have the appearance of 18th-century work, but may possibly belong to the previous century, and be part of the

rebuilding of that date.²⁹ A portion of the old wall 3 ft. long behind the east responds of the old nave arcade still stands, and the former chancel arch divides the nave into two unequal parts. The windows to both north and south aisles are all modern, and are placed without regard to the position of the piers. They are mostly of three lights, with a single-light window at the west end of each aisle.³⁰ The south-west vestry already referred to is built in front of the south doorway, and appears to be modern, never having been intended as a porch.

The tower is of three stages with a vice in the south-west angle, with diagonal buttresses of unequal projection on the west side. The two entrances on west and north sides are modern, and above the west door is a modern pointed window of four lights, lighting the ringers' chamber, the floor of which is on a level with the springing of the tower arch. The arch is filled with modern glazed wooden tracery, and below the floor with screen doors. Externally a string-course runs round the tower at about mid-height above the west window, and the belfry stage has a two-light pointed window with stone louvres on each face, above which is a string-course. The original embattled parapet is on the old south vestry, the tower now finishing with a nondescript parapet of four semicircular arches on each side, with angle and intermediate pinnacles, erected in 1801. There is a clock dial in front of the parapet on the east side facing the village. On the north side of the tower are three stones in a line, the two first inscribed thus:—

S ^c E. M. K : FOUN
A. M. WID : DERS

E. M. ESQ : S ^c G. B. K.
PATRON : BARONET *

The inscription on the third stone is partly obliterated . . . 'DOMNI 1820,' alone being visible.

The initials are those of Sir Edward Mosley, kt., and Ann Mosley (Sutton), second wife of his elder and deceased brother Rowland of Hough End Hall, who are called founders. 'E. M. Esq. Patron' is Edward Mosley, son of Rowland Mosley of Hough End, and afterwards first baronet, and 'Sir G. B. K. Baronet' is supposed to be Sir George Booth, of Dunham Massey (knighted 1595, baronet 1611), but this is uncertain.³¹ The stones do not appear to be in their original positions, as when Owen visited the church only the first two are described as on the north side, the dated stone being then 'on the east.' The tower is said generally to have been built in 1620, but more probably an older tower was refaced in stone, as there appear to be traces of older work inside.³²

²⁵ Other work, however, seems to have been done at this time. John Owen writes (Owen MSS. Manch. Ref. Lib. vol. 13): 'The east end and the greater part of the body of the church is built of brick with the date 1842.' There is no date to this passage, but Owen's visit was presumably some time before the alterations of 1855.

²⁶ The west gallery remained till 1895, when the organ was transferred to its present position.

²⁷ Originally there may have been a low clearstory, but this is not certain. The present roof to the aisles dates from the raising of the outside walls in 1855.

²⁸ If this work belongs to 1770 the Gothic revival must have penetrated at a very early date to Didsbury.

²⁹ Without a proper examination of them stripped of the coat of stucco, the date of the columns must remain uncertain. One of them is said to have been thus stripped during a recent restoration, and found to consist of a single stone to the height of 3 ft. below the abacus—a length of about 8 ft. 9 in.—the total height of the column being a little over 12 ft.

³⁰ The east end of the old north aisle, now the aisle space in the fourth bay,

was formerly known as the Barlow Chapel, and here is said to have been found a portion of an early piscina during one of the restorations (article in *Manch. Courier*, 3 June 1907), apparently proving the existence of a stone church prior to the 17th century.

³¹ Edward Mosley, the patron, would be an infant at the time; possibly Sir George Booth was his guardian.

³² There are remains of two small round-headed openings on the north and south in the ringing chamber, which do not show outside.

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The fittings are all modern. There is a chancel screen (1871), and a second screen separating the vestries and organ chamber from the south aisle. The present font, which stands at the west end of the north aisle, dates from 1881, but an older plaster font is preserved at the rectory.³³

There is no old stained glass.

Between the windows of the south wall of the extension of the south aisle (sometimes called the Mosley Chapel)³⁴ is a fine marble and alabaster monument to Sir Nicholas Mosley, kt., 1612, sometime Lord Mayor of London, with three lower compartments containing the kneeling figures of his two wives and of three of his sons. Above is his own figure in mayoral robes. Over the figure of Sir Nicholas are his arms (Sable, a chevron between three pickaxes argent, quartering Or a fesse between three eagles displayed sable), and below on either side over the figures of his wives two shields in oval frames, the first having the arms of Mosley impaling Gules, a chess-rook argent, on a chief argent three roses gules, for Elizabeth Rookes, widow of — Hendley, his second wife, who survived him; the second, Mosley impaling Whitbroke, Argent a lion rampant gules, for Margaret Whitbroke, his first wife. There are four male figures in the lower central compartment, being probably those of Rowland Mosley (died 1616), son and heir of Sir Nicholas, with his eldest son; Anthony Mosley, and Sir Edward Mosley, the two latter still living when the monument was erected.³⁵

At the east end of the north aisle is a mural tablet with good plaster ornament to Ann, Dowager Lady Bland (died 1734), erected by her son 'in memory of one of the best of women'; with a lozenge over bearing the arms of Bland, Argent on a bend sable three pheons of the field, impaling the quartered arms of Mosley, as on Sir Nicholas Mosley's monument; on an escutcheon of pretence the Mosley coat is repeated. There is also a mural monument on the

west wall of the Mosley Chapel to Sir John Bland (died 1715).³⁶

There are six bells all cast by Abraham Rudhall of Gloucester 1727.^{36a}

The church plate consists of a small paten (4½ in. diam.) inscribed 'Given to the chappel of Didsbury in the parish of Manchester 1741'; a small chalice 4 in. high, inscribed 'Belongs to the chapel of Didsbury 1743'; a paten, 'the gift of Thomas Briary of Heaton Norris to Didsbury Chapel April 10, 1748'; a large silver flagon, 'the gift of Joseph Boardman of Manchester to the Church of Didsbury A.D. 1753'; a chalice marked 'A.M.' with crest, a demilion rampant issuing from a coronet (supposed to be the gift of Ann Mosley); a chalice, 'the gift of Mrs. Frances Bayley to Didsbury Church 1813'; an almsdish of 1843, and two breadholders of 1845.

The registers begin in 1561, and have been transcribed (1561-1757) by Mr. H. T. Crofton and Rev. E. Abbey Tindall (vols. 8 and 9 Lancs. Parish Reg. Soc.). The entries from 1561 to 1600 have been apparently copied from previously existing loose sheets.

A chapel, it is believed, existed at *ADVOWSON* Didsbury from the middle of the 13th century,³⁷ and the chapel yard was consecrated in 1352 in order to provide for the interment of those who died of the plague.³⁸ The chapelry, in later times at least, was considered to include Didsbury, Withington, Burnage, and Heaton Norris.

The chapel and its ornaments were confiscated by Edward VI, but the former were acquired by the inhabitants for 13s. 4d.³⁹ Unlike other chapels in the parish, after the Elizabethan reform it seems to have been served as a rule by a curate of its own.⁴⁰ A church library was founded and a few volumes still remain in the vestry.⁴¹ A stock of £48 belonged to the chapel in 1650,⁴² and had grown to £104 by 1720,⁴³

³³ It has been several times taken to the church of late years to be used for adult baptisms, and being by tradition the font in which Barlow was baptized, is still an object of reverence to Roman Catholics.

³⁴ The Mosley Chapel was originally at the south-east corner of the chancel.

³⁵ The inscriptions read as follows:— 'This is in memory of Sir Nicholas Mosley, Knight, sometyne Lord Mayor of London, who dyed the 12 day of December 1612 of ye age of 85, and lyeth here interred.'

'Margaret Whitbroke, his 1st wife, by whom he had 6 sonnes and 2 daughters.'

'Elizabeth his second wife, at whose cost this monument was erected, dyed without issue.'

'1. Rowland Mosley, Esq. sonne and heyre of Sr Nicholas, first married Anne Houghton, by whom he had issue a son and daughter.'

'After, the aforesaid Rowland married Anne Sutton, one of the co-heiresses of Sutton, by whom he had issue Edward his son and heyre, and Ann his daughter yet living; and he dyed 23rd Feby. 1616, and lieth here interred.'

'2. Anthony Mosley his second son yet living. 3. Sir Edward Mosley, Knt. his youngest son, Atty Genl of the Dutchy of Lancaster now living at Rolleston in Staffordshire.'

³⁶ The inscriptions on these two monu-

ments are given in Booker, op. cit. pp. 25-6.

^{36a} The inscriptions on these bells are as follows: (1) 'Let us ring for the Church and the King, 1727'; (2) 'Prosperity to all our benefactors, 1727'; (3) 'Lady Ann Bland and St John, her son, bart. Benefactors, 1727'; (4) 'Robert Twyford, Minister, 1727'; (5) 'Wm. Twyford and Thos. Whitelegg, Ch. Wardens, 1727'; (6) 'Abr. Rudhall of Gloucester cast us all, 1727.'

³⁷ Alexander, chaplain of Didsbury, was a Barlow feoffee about 1300; Booker, op. cit. 251. In 1352 the Bishop of Lichfield gave his licence to celebrate divine service in the chapel there; service had been performed time out of mind, though only seldom of recent years. A chaplain was to be paid by the people. At the same time the cemetery was to be consecrated, the bishop having had testimony of 'their devotion in the time of the late pestilence,' when it was inconvenient to carry the dead all the way to Manchester; Lich. Epis. Reg. iii, fol. 127.

³⁸ On 16 Sept. 1361 the Bishop of Lichfield granted licence to the inhabitants of the vill of Didsbury to bury in the cemetery of the chapel there, by reason of the mortality; Lich. Epis. Reg. Stretton, v, fol. 7.

³⁹ Raines, *Chantries* (Chet. Soc.), 277. The chapel had two bells which the people had refused to surrender; *ibid.* 274, 259.

The inscriptions are in the Owen MSS.

⁴⁰ Robert Lowe was curate of Didsbury in 1563, according to the Visitation list. The following occur in the registers of the chapel:—1580, Ottiwell Baguley; 1588, — Loydes; 1589, Richard Massey; Booker, op. cit. 53, 54.

About 1610 the chapel was described as 'annexed to Manchester the mother church'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 11.

⁴¹ Christie, *Old Lancs. Libraries* (Chet. Soc.), 97; Moss, *Didsbury*, 18.

⁴² *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 13. There was also a leasehold house, worth about £10 a year. It was recommended that a distinct parish should be assigned to the chapel.

The Committee of Sequestrations in 1649-50 ordered £30 a year to be paid to the minister of Didsbury; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 259. In 1652 the income was only £10 a year, and £40 out of the Manchester tithes was ordered to be added; *ibid.* ii, 35. The sum was afterwards reduced to £33 10s.; *ibid.* ii, 91.

⁴³ Gastrell, *Notitia* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 86, 87. The bishop notes that 'Rowland Mosley, esq., left lands to this chapel worth £20 per annum for 80 years after the death of a person mentioned in the lease; not known when the person died, but the lands are taken away. There was also a

when the voluntary contributions amounted to £10 a year.⁴⁴

The patronage, which legally belonged to the Warden and Fellows of Manchester College, was conceded to Dame Bland in 1726 on her undertaking to improve the endowment; ⁴⁵ it has frequently changed hands,⁴⁶ and is now held by Mr. William Norris Heald. A district chapelry was assigned to it in 1839.⁴⁷ The incumbents have been styled rectors since 1850. The following is a list of them: ⁴⁸

- 1605 Thomas Rycroft ⁴⁹
 1612 John Davenport ⁵⁰
 1639 John Bradshaw
 1647 Thomas Clayton, ⁵¹ M.A. (St. John's College, Camb.)
 1650 Peter Ledsam ⁵²
 1664 No curate
 oc. 1671-86 John Walker, M.A. (Magdalene College, Camb.)
 1686 Peter Shaw, ⁵³ B.A.
 1700 Joshua Wakefield, ⁵⁴ M.A. (Queens' College, Camb.)
 1705 Roger Bolton, ⁵⁵ M.A. (Jesus College, Camb.)
 1709 David Dawson, B.A. (St. John's College, Camb.)
 oc. 1716 James Leicester, B.A. ⁵⁶ (St. John's College, Camb.)
 1719 Thomas Wright, B.A. ⁵⁷
 1721 Francis Hooper, M.A. ⁵⁸ (Trinity College, Camb.)
 1726 Robert Twyford, B.A. ⁵⁹ (Brasenose College, Oxf.)
 1747 William Twyford, B.A. ⁶⁰ (St. John's College, Camb.)
 1795 John Newton, M.A. (Queens' College, Camb.)
 1807 John Gatcliff, M.A. ⁶¹ (Brasenose College, Oxf.)
 1840 William John Kidd ⁶²
 1881 Charles Dunlop Smith, M.A. ⁶³ (Wadham College, Oxf.)
 1894 Edward Abbey Tindall, M.A. (Caius College, Camb.)

Emmanuel Church, Barlow Moor, was consecrated in 1858; the Bishop of Manchester collates to the

piece of ground called the Ogree meadow, long enjoyed by the curates, but taken away by Sir John Bland.' The correspondence concerning these lost endowments is printed by Booker, *op. cit.* 36-51, where further particulars of the endowments may be seen.

⁴⁴ In 1720 a quarter of the people of the chapelry were Nonconformists (Presbyterians); Gastrell, *loc. cit.* The chapel had two wardens, one chosen by Lady Bland and the other by the people; *ibid.*

⁴⁵ Booker, *Didsbury*, 52, 53. Bishop Gastrell noted that Joseph Maynard and his wife had claimed the nomination of the curate in 1667, but the warden and fellows nominated in 1704; Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 87.

⁴⁶ Lady Bland, 1726; William Broome, 1775; John Newton, 1792; William Newall, 1829; Thomas Darwell, 1840; Booker, *loc. cit.* It was afterwards sold to James Lowe, who sold in 1878.

⁴⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1839, and 16 June 1854.

rectory.⁶⁴ Christ Church was consecrated in 1882; the patronage is vested in trustees.⁶⁵

A school was established in 1685.⁶⁶

The Wesleyan Methodists began services about 1824 in a room over a blacksmith's shop; a larger place was built about 1840.⁶⁷ In addition a college for the training of students preparing for the ministry was established in 1840-42; the chapel was intended for the people of the village as well as for the students.⁶⁸ The Wesleyans have now a church (St. Paul's) in Albert Park.

The Baptists have a church in Beaver Park.

The Presbyterian Church of England has a place of worship called St. Aidan's, built in 1901. The congregation was founded in 1894.

CHORLTON-WITH-HARDY

Chollirton, 1250; Chollerton, 1292 and usually; Chourton, 1572. Barlowe, 1253.

This township is divided into two portions by a brook running across it westwardly to join the Mersey; the northern portion, nearly square in shape, is Chorlton proper, now urban; while the southern portion, still agricultural, stretches for about 2 miles along the north bank of the Mersey, and contains Hardy and Barlow, to the north and south respectively. The surface is level and lies low, the highest ground being near the south-east end, a little over 100 ft. above the ordnance datum. The lands by the river side are known as Eas. The total area is 1,280 acres.¹ In 1901 the population numbered 9,026.

The principal roads are those from Manchester south through Chorlton to Withington and west from Withington and Fallowfield to Stretford. The Midland Company's railway from Manchester to Stockport crosses the northern part of the township and has a station at Chorlton named Chorlton-cum-Hardy. There is a footbridge over the Mersey for the road to Sale.

There is some market gardening.

The township was included in the Withington Local Board district in 1876, and was with it incorporated with Manchester in 1904.

⁴⁸ This list is taken chiefly from Booker, *Didsbury*, 53-63, as also the notes, where no other reference is given.

⁴⁹ He was cited for refusing to wear the surplice. Afterwards rector of Coddington.
⁵⁰ He was called 'preacher' or 'lecturer' in 1620 and 1622; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs and Ches.), i, 54, 66. He was buried 18 Mar. 1638-9.

⁵¹ *Manch. Classis* (Chet. Soc.), 33, &c. 423. He was described as a 'painful, godly, preaching minister' in 1650; *Commonwealth Cb. Surv.* 13; Booker, *Didsbury*, 55-9.

⁵² Probably a Royalist, rector of Wilmslow, 1661-73; *Manch. Classis*, 186, &c., 437. At the later meetings of the Classis neither minister nor elder attended from Didsbury; Peter Ledsam was minister in 1659; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* ii, 289.

⁵³ Also of Stretford.

⁵⁴ Rector of Wilmslow, 1705.

⁵⁵ Fellow of Manchester, &c.; Raines, *Fellowes* (Chet. Soc.), 199-202.

⁵⁶ Also Chetham Librarian.

⁶⁷ Also curate of Birch.

⁵⁸ Fellow of Trinity and Chetham Librarian.

⁵⁹ Nominated by Lady Bland.

⁶⁰ Son of the preceding curate.

⁶¹ Also rector of St. Mary's, Manchester, 1804-43, and fellow of the Collegiate Church 1798; Raines, *Fellowes*, 296-305.
⁶² Previously incumbent of St. Matthew's, Manchester; author of sermons, &c. Some anecdotes of him are given in Moss's *Didsbury*, 17, 18.

⁶³ Previously vicar of South Malling, Sussex; resigned Didsbury in 1893.

⁶⁴ For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 16 May 1860.

⁶⁵ For district, *ibid.* 3 Mar. 1882.

⁶⁶ Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 88; also Booker, *Didsbury*, 96.

⁶⁷ Booker, *op. cit.* 11.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 10. The house was originally built for Richard Broome; Moss, *Didsbury*, 88.

¹ 1,294 acres, including 15 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

It does not appear that there was ever *MANOR* a separate manor of *CHORLTON*, which was held as part of Withington,² but it may have been held in moieties by Trafford and Barlow.^{3a} A family bearing the local name is mentioned from time to time,³ but nothing is known as to its position. The principal family, apart from the lords of Withington and the Barlows, was that of Trafford, but there is nothing to show how the Trafford lands were acquired, apart from the grants quoted in the account of Withington.⁴ The lands appear to have been sold about 1590 to Gregory Lovel and others,⁵ from whose heirs probably they passed to the Mosleys,⁶ and later to the Egertons of Tatton.

HARDY does not occur separately.

The manor of *BARLOW* was long held by a family who adopted that surname.⁷ The earliest known member was a Thomas de Barlow to whom about 1200 Sibyl daughter of Uctred and Margaret granted

all her lands in Barlow.⁸ A later Thomas in 1253 complained that Robert de Reddish and a number of his neighbours had interfered with his stream at Barlow and taken his fish; it was stated in defence that the fish were caught in Matthew de Haversage's free fishery and Thomas was fined, but excused because he was poor.⁹ Alexander son of Albin de Sale gave to Thomas de Barlow all his land and right in the vill of Barlow.¹⁰ Thomas was succeeded by several Rogers.¹¹ In 1336 Roger de Barlow the elder made a settlement of his manor of Barlow, together with five messuages, 50 acres of land, &c., in Chorlton, and a moiety of the manor in Chorlton.¹² John son of Roger de Barlow was in possession in 1389, and a year or two later a settlement of his lands in Barlow, Chorlton, Hardy, and Withington, was made, with remainders to his son John, Joan his wife, daughter of Richard de Holland, and their issue.¹³ The younger John was succeeded by his son Nicholas and his grandson Alexander;¹⁴ the last-

² *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 373, 377. The township is usually distinguishable from Chorlton-upon-Medlock by the spelling of its name—Chollerton instead of Chorleton.

^{3a} In 1562 the two principal landowners, Sir Edmund Trafford and Alexander Barlow, claimed to hold the 'manor of Chorlton in Withington,' and made complaint of an encroachment upon the waste; *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 210.

³ Richard and Robert de Cholerton were jurors in 1242; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 153. Richard de Cholerton, clerk, appears in 1314; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 15. Richard Enotson of Cholerton was defendant in 1347; *De Banco R.* 350, m. 201. Robert 'Chorleton' of 'Chollerton' and Joan his wife were defendants in 1448; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 11, m. 10.

⁴ See above in the account of Withington. Henry de Trafford and his men of Chorlton were freed from suit to the mill at Didsbury about 1260; *De Trafford D.* no. 133. Henry Trafford in 1422 was found to have held part of eight messuages, 100 acres of land, and 20 acres of meadow in Chorlton of Ralph de Longford in socage; *Towneley MS. DD.* no. 1505. In later inquisitions the whole of the Trafford holding in Withington, including Yeldhouse, Rusholme, Fallowfield, Moss Side, and Chorlton, was regarded as a single tenement; e.g. Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xi, 11.

⁵ In 1594 Gregory Lovel claimed rights in Chorlton Moor by conveyance from Sir Edmund Trafford; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 306. See also Booker, *Didsbury*, 248, 6.

⁶ A capital messuage called Turf Moss, with lands in Stretford and Chorlton, appears in the inquisitions after the death of Rowland Mosley in 1617; they were held partly of the heirs of Hamond Masey, and partly of the king as of his duchy; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 66, 69. It does not appear from whom they were purchased; they may have been acquired directly from the Traffords.

⁷ Abstracts of their charters, made in 1653, are in *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 172/208, &c.; some are printed in Booker's *Didsbury*, 251, 252, and all in *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 206-9.

⁸ *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 172/208. The

grantor may have been the daughter of the Hutred de Withington mentioned in the Cocksand charters quoted above.

A Roger son of Roger de Barlow attested a Withington deed in the early part of the reign of Henry III; Booker, *op. cit.* 319.

⁹ *Curia Regis R.* 151, m. 29 d., 45 d.; 152, m. 5 d.; 155, m. 6. The other defendants were Adam de Eccles, Matthew de Birches, Thomas son of Richard de Hyde, Thomas son of Geoffrey and Jordan his brother.

The plaintiff seems to be the Thomas son of Robert de Barlow who, according to a Lichfield document drawn up in 1397, was sole lord of Barlow, and had sons Roger and Thomas, of whom the former had a son Roger; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 173/209.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* fol. 172/208; a pair of white gloves was to be the rent. Richard son of Henry de Solirton also granted land to Thomas de Barlow; *ibid.* Amice daughter of Roger de Barlow and widow of Hamond de Barlow released to Thomas all her right in the vill of Barlow; she also gave to Roger son of Thomas that half oxgang of land in Barlow which her father had given her in free marriage; *ibid.*

¹¹ To Roger son of Thomas de Barlow was granted an oxgang of land in Ainsworth by William son of Robert de Ainsworth, and a release was subsequently given by Maud sister of the grantor; *ibid.* fol. 172/208. As Geoffrey de Chetham was a witness, these charters cannot be dated much after 1270, if they are so late.

In 1292 Roger de Barlow, a minor, complained of various trespasses in Withington by Henry son of Henry de Trafford, Simon de Chorlton, and others; *Assize R.* 408, m. 4 d. It was perhaps to this Roger, called the elder, that Alexander the chaplain of Didsbury (as trustee) granted lands and water-mill in Barlow, Chorlton, and Hardy in the vill of Withington, with remainder to Thomas son of Roger de Barlow and Margery his wife; *ibid.* fol. 172b/208b. In 1320-1 an agreement was made at Withington between Sir Nicholas de Longford, as lord, of the one part, and Henry de Trafford and Roger de Barlow of the other; *ibid.*

In 1334 Roger de Barlow alleged that Robert de Barlow had disseised him of five messuages and 30 acres in Withington, and the defence (which failed) was

that Roger had given them to his son Thomas, who died without issue male, with remainders to Robert (defendant) and John brothers of Thomas; *Coram Rege R.* 297, m. 115.

¹² *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 99; the manors and lands were to remain to Roger's son Roger and Agnes his wife, and then successively to Roger, Henry, and Thurstan, sons of Roger the younger and Agnes. The 'moiety of the manor of Chorlton' was probably the same as the manor of Barlow. The deed of feoffment in *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 172 d./208 d., bears a seal with an eagle displayed; there was a further remainder to Thomas son of Roger the elder. Margaret daughter of Thomas son of Roger de Barlow in 1343 released to her uncle Roger all her claim in the manor of Barlow, Chorlton, and Hardy; *ibid.* fol. 173/209.

¹³ *Ibid.* The earlier deed referred to was a licence by Robert de Tatton of Kenworthy to John de Barlow to make a mill attachment and weir on the Northenden side of the Mersey.

The Bishop of Lichfield in 1393 licensed theatory within John de Barlow's manor-house; *Lich. Epis. Reg. Scrope*, vi, 1306.

John son of Roger de Barlow in 1396-7 made a settlement of his manor of Barlow and lands in Barlow, Chorlton, and Hardy in Withington; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 173 d./209 d. In 1401 Hugh de Barlow granted to William his son all his lands in Haughton and Withington, with remainder to John son of Roger de Barlow; and in 1408 the same Hugh gave all his lands in Withington to John de Barlow the elder; *ibid.*

John, lord of Barlow, in 1401 leased his water-mill of Barlow to John the miller of Urmoston at a rent of £4 a year; *ibid.* fol. 174/210.

¹⁴ A number of deeds of these three generations will be found in the *MS.* referred to. In 1458 John son of John Barlow the elder gave to feoffees the lands he had had from his father in Haughton; *ibid.* By a deed of about the same time Nicholas son of John Barlow agreed with Richard Ashton of Mersey Bank concerning the wardship and marriage of Alexander the son and heir apparent of Nicholas; Elizabeth daughter of Richard was the wife chosen; *ibid.* George and Richard Barlow are named in 1460 and 1461; *ibid.* Alexander son and heir of Nicholas

named heads the pedigree recorded in 1567,¹⁵ at which time the lord of the manor was another Alexander Barlow, who was conspicuous among the people of the Manchester district by his steady resistance to the religious changes made by Elizabeth.¹⁶ For this cause he was at last committed to prison, and died in custody on 24 August 1584 leaving a son and heir of the same name, then twenty-six years of age.¹⁷ The son, described in the Douay Records as a 'constant confessor of Christ,'¹⁸ was made a knight on the accession of James I,¹⁹ who at that time showed his inclination towards religious toleration. Sir Alexander died in 1620, holding the manor of Barlow and various lands of Edward Mosley, and other lands in Denton and Haughton; his son and heir Sir Alexander Barlow was over thirty years of age.²⁰ Two other sons entered the Benedictine Order,



BARLOW of Barlow. Sable a double-headed eagle displayed argent, membered or, standing on the limb of a tree raguled and trunked of the second.

Barlow made a feoffment of his manor of Barlow, &c., in 1478; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 174 d./210 d.

William Barlow, a son of Nicholas, claimed certain lands in Withington against Alexander Barlow in 1479; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 51, m. 3 d.

¹⁵ *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 5. The descent is thus given: Alexander -s. Roger -s. Ellis -s. Alexander (living 1567) -s. Alexander.

Writs were issued in 1525 touching Anne Barlow, widow, custodian of the land and heir of Ellis Barlow, and Katherine who was the wife of Roger Barlow; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. Lent, 16 Hen. VIII. Two years later Edmund Barlow of Hardy, and Katherine Barlow, widow, were executors of the will of Roger son and heir of Alexander Barlow; *ibid.* Lent, 18 Hen. VIII; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 142, m. 4.

A settlement of his estates was made by Alexander Barlow in 1555; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 15, m. 43.

¹⁶ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 130. It was to him that Lawrence Vaux, warden of Manchester, entrusted some of the college charters; see *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 211. He represented Wigan in Parliament from 1547 to 1557; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Rep. of Lancs.* 218-20.

¹⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, 7. The manor of Barlow and lands in Barlow, Hardy, Chorlton, and Marshiche were held of Nicholas Longford in socage by a rent of 20d.

¹⁸ As quoted by Challoner. In his will he described himself as 'a true and perfect recusant Catholic.' See also *Manch. Sessions* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 82.

¹⁹ Metcalfe, *Knights*, 149. His son Alexander was made a knight at the same time.

²⁰ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 206. The estate comprised the capital messuage called Barlow Hall, a water-mill, and various messuages and lands. The clear value of the whole was declared to be £50. The rent of 20d. for Barlow was unchanged.

An account of the life of this Sir Alexander will be found in *Pal. Note Bk.* iv,

212-14, where also his portrait is engraved, and in Gillow, *op. cit.* i, 132; *Funeral Certs.* (Chet. Soc.). His will is printed in Booker's *Didsbury*, 264-7. He was buried in Manchester Church by torchlight.

²¹ His baptismal name was Edward. There are accounts of him in Challoner's *Missionary Priests*, no. 161; Gillow, *op. cit.* i, 134, and *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiii, 129 (with portrait). He was educated at Douay, where he entered the Benedictine Order in 1615, and was sent on the English mission, where he made himself beloved by 'his great zeal in the conversion of souls and the exemplary piety of his life and conversation.' It is related, as illustrating the devotions of the persecuted recusants, that on the eves of chief festivals 'the Catholics resorted to him from distant places and passed the night after the manner of the primitive Church, in watching, prayer, and spiritual colloquies; whilst for his part he was employed almost all the night in hearing confessions. On the next day he treated them all to a dinner, where he and some of the more honourable sort of his flock served them that were poor and waited upon them, and then dined off their leavings. When he sent them home he gave each a groat in alms; and when all had dined he distributed what remained to the poor of the parish.' His name was among those allowed by Leo XIII in 1886 to proceed in the cause of beatification. It has recently been suggested that his is the mysterious skull preserved at Wardley Hall in Worsley. His brother William took the religious name of Rudesind, and became superior of St. Gregory's, Douay. There are notices of both in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

William Barlow, an Elizabethan divine who became Bishop of Lincoln (1608-13), is said to have been of Lancashire origin, though probably a Londoner by birth; Baker, *St. John's College, Camb.* i, 256-7; Booker, *Didsbury*, 254-64; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* There are no Lancashire bequests in his will.

²² Booker, *op. cit.* 268-70; where his will is printed. He seems to have sold or mortgaged his estate to Edmund Prest-

one of them being the Ven. Ambrose Barlow, who for twenty years laboured as a missionary in South Lancashire, and after being several times imprisoned, was at last executed for his priesthood on 10 September 1641²¹ at Lancaster. His death was supposed to have been due to instructions from the Parliament.

Of the second Sir Alexander but little is known.²² He died in 1642 and was succeeded by his son Alexander,²³ who in 1654 was followed by his brother Thomas.²⁴ A pedigree was recorded ten years later.²⁵ Thomas died in 1684, his surviving son Anthony being the heir.²⁶ In 1717 Anthony Barlow, as a 'Papist,' registered his estate.²⁷ His two elder sons, Thomas and Anthony, were charged with treason in connexion with the Jacobite rising of 1715,²⁸ but appear to have escaped, as Thomas succeeded his father in 1723. Quarrels between Thomas and his wife ended in an attempt on her life, and he died a prisoner in Lancaster in 1729, having fallen a victim to gaol fever.²⁹ His eldest son Thomas succeeded, and soon after his death in 1773³⁰ the estates were sold.³¹ Barlow Hall has ever since been the property of the Egertons of Tatton. It was for some years the residence of the late Sir William Cunliffe Brooks.

wich in 1621; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 99, no. 15.

²⁸ He was high sheriff in 1651, so that he must have professed Protestantism; P.R.O. *List*, 73. The estates were untouched by the Parliamentary sequestrations of the time.

²⁴ Booker, *op. cit.* 281. A settlement of the manor of Barlow was made by Alexander and Thomas Barlow in 1654; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 156, m. 162. Thomas Barlow and his trustees made a further settlement in 1656; *ibid.* bde. 159, m. 89, and again in 1683; *ibid.* bde. 210, m. 62.

²⁵ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 28.

²⁶ Booker, *loc. cit.*

²⁷ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 20, 153; the yearly value was returned as £171 9s. for the Barlow Estate, and £17 for one at Northenden. Anthony's will is printed by Booker, *op. cit.* 282-84. By it the manor of Barlow was given to trustees for the benefit of his sons.

²⁸ The charge is mentioned in their father's will.

²⁹ Some depositions are printed by Booker, *op. cit.* 285-8. A servant deposed that 'she understood that he, Mr. Barlow, was much in debt, in so much that he never or seldom appeared out of doors but on Sundays, and there was but poor housekeeping.' Particulars of the sacred vestments, &c., at the hall are given; they were 'consecrated goods or ornaments belonging to the Popish chapel at Barlow . . . kept together in a great trunk.'

³⁰ Indentures of 1760 by Thomas Barlow respecting the manor of Barlow were enrolled in the Common Pleas; Mich. 1 Geo. III, R. 86, 88. Thomas Barlow's will (printed by Booker, *op. cit.* 288-91), devised Barlow Hall, &c., to trustees for the discharge of his debts, the payment of his wife's jointure, and various annuities, with remainder to the sons of his brother Humphrey, &c.

³¹ The estate was offered for sale by auction on 2 Aug. 1785; *ibid.* 291. A private Act, a copy of which is in the possession of W. Farrer, had been obtained for vesting the estates in trustees.

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A house appears to have existed on or near the site of the hall as far back as the reign of Henry VI, but the oldest parts of the present building do not date back further than the first half of the 16th century, and of this original house little or nothing can now be seen, the black and white work now remaining on the outside belonging to a later rebuilding in the same century.

The house stands about a quarter of a mile to the south of Barlow Moor Road between Chorlton-with-Hardy and Withington, on slightly rising ground on the north bank of the River Mersey, the position being originally in a large measure one of natural defence. The building is of two stories, quadrangular in plan, but almost wholly modernized and preserving few

quatrefoil panels in the former porch to the north. The bay window is continued up to the second story in a timber gable, the barge boards of which have been renewed. On the north wall of the quadrangle is a sundial with the date 1574, and the motto *Lumen me regit vos umbra*, marking the work of Alexander Barlow who renovated the Hall in that year. The bay window contains in its six upper lights some good heraldic glass. On one are the heads of a double-headed eagle (the crest of the Barlows), with the motto *Prist en foyt*. Another contains the arms of Holland, and a third those of the third Earl of Derby encircled by a garter, with the date 1574 and initials *A.B.* below. This appears to have been placed here by Alexander Barlow (whose sister Margaret was the Earl



BARLOW HALL

features of architectural interest. The entrance is by a doorway on the east side of the quadrangle, but it is said to have been formerly on the north side, part of which is described as a porch with gable over, still remaining. The quadrangle is irregular in shape but measures about 40 ft. from north to south, the width varying from 32 ft. on the south end to 38 ft. on the north. The plan of the buildings now surrounding the courtyard preserves very little of the ancient arrangement of the house, which may originally have consisted of the north and west wings, the quadrangle being completed later; but the great hall occupied the west wing, and a bay window in the north-west corner of the courtyard belonged to it. This bay, together with the restored half-timber work on the north side of the quadrangle, is the only picturesque bit of old work now left on the exterior of Barlow Hall, if we except a carved beam and some

of Derby's second wife) two years after his brother-in-law's death.

Booker^{31a} gives two more shields, which have now disappeared.

1. Argent a lion rampant gules, collared or, which is the coat of Reddish.

2. A shield of Kendall of seven quarterings: (1) Gules a fesse chequy or and azure between three eagles displayed of the second; (2) Ermine a fesse azure; (3) Azure a cross or; (4) Argent three garbs gules; (5) Argent on a cross azure five fleurs de lys or; (6) Or a lion rampant guardant azure; (7) Argent three martlets gules.

A corridor runs all round the house on the inner side next to the courtyard, but in the old west wing it is a modern arrangement, the bay window now lighting its northern end. There is a staircase bay in the north-east angle of the courtyard, and two other

^{31a} Chorlton Chapel, 293.

staircases in the north-west and south-west interior angles of the building. The kitchen and offices are in the north, and the chief living rooms in the west and south. The internal corridor arrangement is preserved on three sides of the first floor.

By a fire which took place at Barlow Hall in March 1879 the west wing was almost entirely destroyed, and all traces of the original great hall lost. Much damage was also done to other parts of the building. The older part of the house had, however, been greatly modernized before this, and its exterior now presents the appearance of a quite ordinary brick-built house of the middle of the 19th century relieved from absolute dullness by a covering of ivy on its principal elevation. The roofs are of flat pitch and covered with blue slates, but some later additions on the south-east of the building have higher pitched roofs with gables and are less plain in detail. On the south of the house at the bottom of the terrace is a pond extending the full length of the building, probably a portion of an ancient moat. The fire of 1879 revealed a good deal of the ancient construction. In places where the stucco and lath and plaster had been destroyed the ancient timber framing was exposed, with fillings of 'wattle and daub' and of brick. Much of this work, including the roof of the west wing, which is said to have been built on crucks, probably belonged to the original 16th-century house, but since the rebuilding it is no longer to be seen.³²

Barlow Hall was in 1784 the birthplace of Thomas Walker, author of 'The Original,' and is now the head quarters of the Chorlton-cum-Hardy Golf Club.

In 1787 the principal landowners in the township were the assigns of Thomas Barlow and William

Egerton, each contributing about a third of the land tax; George Lloyd paid nearly a fifth.³³ There were twenty-three owners in 1845, the chief being Wilbraham Egerton, owning nearly three-quarters of the land, and George Lloyd owning nearly a fifth.³⁴

The old chapel of Chorlton is believed to have been built about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII;³⁵ it was taken down in 1779 and another erected, called St. Clement's.³⁶ A second church of St. Clement was consecrated in 1896, technically as a chapel of ease to the old one, which is still used. A fund of £69 belonged in 1650 to the chapel and school;³⁷ but part was lost, and in 1704 the income from endowments was only £1 15s.³⁸ This has been largely increased since that time.³⁹ The dean and canons of Manchester present to the rectory. A separate chapelry was assigned to it in 1839.⁴⁰ After the religious changes made by Elizabeth this chapel, if served at all, was left to a lay 'reader,'⁴¹ with occasional visits from one of the fellows of the collegiate church. Ordained curates are named in 1619 and later,⁴² but the lack of maintenance appears to have prevented any settled ministry until about 1750,⁴³ from which date the following have officiated:—⁴⁴

- | | |
|----------|---|
| oc. 1754 | Robert Oldfield, M.A. ⁴⁵ |
| 1766 | Richard Assheton, M.A. ⁴⁶ (Brasenose Coll. Oxf.) |
| 1771 | John Salter |
| 1789 | Joshua Brookes, M.A. ⁴⁷ (Brasenose Coll. Oxf.) |
| 1791 | Nicholas Mosley Cheek |
| 1805 | George Hutchinson, M.A. |
| 1816 | Richard Hutchins Whitelock, M.A. ⁴⁸ |

³² For the three ghosts of Barlow Hall, see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* vii, 305.

³³ Land tax returns at Preston.

³⁴ Booker, op. cit. 296.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 298; a view is given. There was a sundial over the south door on the wall. On the confiscation by Edward VI the 'ornaments' were sold for 2s. 8d.; Raines, *Chant.* (Chet. Soc.), 277.

³⁶ Booker, loc. cit. A brief for a collection in aid was issued in 1774. In the *Manch. Dioc. Cal.* the date of consecration is given as 1782. It was enlarged in 1837.

³⁷ *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 13. Sir Nicholas Mosley in 1612 directed that £5 a year for twenty years should be given to a schoolmaster to teach school at Chorlton Chapel, the Mosleys to nominate and discharge the master, who was not to charge any scholar more than 6d. a quarter; he desired further that the master should read service three times a week in the chapel; Booker, op. cit. 132.

An addition of £40, afterwards reduced to £35 10s., was made by the Commonwealth authorities from sequestrations and from the Manchester tithes, but this allowance of course ceased at the Restoration; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 264; ii, 77.

³⁸ Gastrell, *Notitia* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 83; '£80 was lost by a tradesman in Manchester.' Two wardens were chosen — from Chorlton and from Hardy.

³⁹ Some details are given by Booker, op. cit. 301.

⁴⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1839; 16 June 1854.

⁴¹ One Thomas Harnes was curate of Chorlton in 1563; Visitation List at Chester. In 1575 Robert Chorlton, 'literate,' was licensed as reader to Chorlton Chapel; Pennant's *Acct. Bk.* Chester. In 1592 the chapel yard was ill kept, and the reader, Roger Worthington, was unlicensed; he was ordered to obtain a licence, and 'to procure communions to be ministered four times annually according to the queen's injunctions, orderly and well'; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xiii, 59. In 1598 the 'reader' kept a school, and six years later, Ralph Worthington, still the reader, was presented for lending money on usury; Booker, op. cit. 302. In a list drawn up about 1610 Chorlton is entered as one of the chapels 'the curates and preachers whereof are only maintained by the several inhabitants'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 11. From the extract from Sir N. Mosley's will already given it appears that there was in 1612 no curate, but only a reader-schoolmaster.

⁴² John Dickinson was curate in 1619, but was 'no preacher'; *Visit. P.* at Chester. John Bradshaw was curate in 1634-6; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 95. He was in 1639 followed by a John Pollett, who, refusing to renounce episcopacy and the Prayer Book, was ejected about 1645; Booker, op. cit. 302. He was followed by Richard Benson, 1647; John Odcroft (unordained), 1651; and James Jackson, 1654; for these see *ibid.*

203, 204; *Manch. Classis* (Chet. Soc.), 26, 164, 215, &c.; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 264; ii, 77, 289 (*John J.*). Jackson appears to have retained the curacy after the Restoration, but it is not certain that he conformed; his supposed successor, one Richardson, was not a conformist; Booker, op. cit. 304-6. James Lees was there in 1671; *Visit. Lists*. Joshua Hyde was curate in 1689 and 'conformable' to the government; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229.

⁴³ In 1706 there was 'no settled curate'; Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 83. John Thomas, B.A., of Brasenose Coll. Oxf. appears in 1716, and Joseph Dale in the following year; Booker, op. cit. 306. The latter was also curate of Birch, and stated that the people of Chorlton contributed only £10 a year to his maintenance; Raines in *Notitia*, ii, 83. The name of Thomas Beely occurs. The extant registers begin in 1737. The gravestone inscriptions are in the Owens MSS.

⁴⁴ The list is taken chiefly from Booker's work, 307-10.

⁴⁵ Afterwards of Salford.

⁴⁶ Raines, *Fellows of Manch.* (Chet. Soc.), 274-6.

⁴⁷ He was afterwards chaplain of Manchester Collegiate Church, 1790-1821, and was noted for his eccentricities, of which many stories were told; see Booker, op. cit. 307-9.

⁴⁸ Also vicar of Skillington, Lincs., curate of St. Mark's, Cheetham, and postmaster of Manchester; *ibid.* 310.

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- 1833 Peter Hordern, M.A.⁴⁹ (Brasenose Coll. Oxf.)
1836 John Morton, B.D.
1843 William Birley, M.A.
1859 John Edmund Booth, M.A.⁵⁰ (Brasenose Coll. Oxf.)
1893 Francis Edward Thomas, M.A.⁵¹ (Magdalene Coll. Camb.)

A new church, St. Werburgh's, was consecrated in 1902; the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester have the patronage alternately.

Methodism was introduced in 1770. The Wesleyan Methodists opened a chapel in 1805, rebuilt and enlarged it in 1827, and replaced it by another in 1872.⁵² They have now two churches in the township, and the Primitive Methodists also have one.

The Baptists, the Congregationalists,⁵³ and the Presbyterian Church of England⁵⁴ each have a place of worship. The Unitarians also have a church, built in 1901.⁵⁵

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Augustine was opened in 1892. It was first known as St. Peter's Priory, of the Gregorian Order, but in 1896 was handed over to the secular clergy.⁵⁶

MOSS SIDE

The principal part of this township¹ lies to the north of Withington; there are two small detached portions to the east, viz. on the north-west and north-east corners of Rusholme.² The total area is 421 acres. The whole is now urban, and forms an indistinguishable part of Manchester. Whalley Range lies on the south-west border.³ The population in 1901 was 26,677.

A local board was formed in 1856,⁴ and became an urban district council in 1894, but the district was taken into the city of Manchester in 1904. The township contains a free library.⁵

Pepper Hill Farm, the scene of the opening chapters of Mrs. Gaskell's *Mary Barton*, stood in the main portion of the township until 1900, when it was

taken down. The site forms part of the Westwood Street Recreation Ground.

Several relics of the Stone Age have been found in and near Moss Side.

There was no manor of *MOSS SIDE, MANOR* and the development of the township is obscure. Judging from the later ownership the main portion and the nearest of the detached parts were once included in the estates of the Prestwiches of Hulme, for they were, in the latter part of the 18th century, held by the Lloyds. The eastern detached portion, lying near the Stockport Road, may have been the estate formerly known as Holt in Rusholme.⁶ Edmund Prestwich, who died in 1577, held messuages and lands in 'Withenshaw' of Nicholas Longford in socage, by a rent of 3s. 4d.; this is probably the Moss Side estate of the family.⁷

The Traffords and others also held lands in Moss Side,⁸ but there seems no way of distinguishing their estate here from other lands held by them of the lords of Withington; some, or all, of their land in the Yeeldhouses was no doubt in Moss Side, as traces of the name remained till recently.⁹

George Lloyd, representing in his estate the Prestwiches, paid over half the land tax in 1797; the other estates in the township were but small.¹⁰

A large number of places of worship have been built in the township during the last half-century. In connexion with the Established Church are Christ Church, 1850,¹¹ rebuilt 1899-1904, with a mission room; St. James's, 1888; also, at Whalley Range, St. Margaret's, 1849,¹² and St. Edmund's, 1882.¹³ The Bishop of Manchester collates the rector of St. James's; the other benefices are in the hands of the Simeon and other trustees.

The following also have churches: The Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans (at Whalley Range), Congregationalists, Baptists,¹⁴ Welsh Calvinistic Methodists,¹⁵ Church of United Friends, Salvation Army, and Swedenborgians (New Jerusalem).

The Presbyterian Church of England at Whalley Range dates from 1849; the present church was built in 1886.

There is no Roman Catholic church, but the nursing sisters of St. Joseph have a house at Whalley Range.

⁴⁹ Also Chetham Librarian.

⁵⁰ Previously incumbent of St. Stephen's, Salford.

⁵¹ Previously vicar of Tonge Moor.

⁵² Booker, op. cit. 301, 302.

⁵³ It is called the Macfadyen Memorial Church.

⁵⁴ Founded 1904.

⁵⁵ The congregation dates from 1891, and therefore has no connexion with 17th-century Nonconformity. In 1689 William Broome's barn in Chorlton was licensed for a dissenting minister, Thomas Kynaston; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232. Kynaston was from about that time minister at Knutsford. In 1718 a quarter of the small population was Presbyterian; Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 83.

⁵⁶ Kelly, *Engl. Cath. Missions*.

¹ An exhaustive account of *Old Moss Side* has been compiled by Mr. Henry Thomas Crofton (Manch. 1903). The topography of the township and its immediate surroundings is minutely described, and accounts are given of houses, residents, and incidents occurring in its story.

² The north-east portion was joined to the Rusholme Local Board district in 1856; the remainder became Moss Side Local Board district.

³ It was the property of Samuel Brooks, the Manchester banker, who so named it because he was born at Whalley.

⁴ 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 26.

⁵ It contains special collections relating to Mrs. Gaskell and de Quincey.

⁶ See the account of Rusholme.

⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, 4. A similar statement was made in 1598; *ibid.* xvii, 27. From this it would seem that Withenshaw lay on both sides of the Cornbrook.

In 1542 John Birch complained that Robert Hunt and a number of others had taken his beasts at Moss Side in a place called Moss Green; he stated that Edmund Prestwich, who held six messuages and 200 acres of land in Withenshaw, had common of pasture in Moss Green and in 1540 demised a messuage and land to the plaintiff, who thereupon placed his beasts

on Moss Green; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea. R.* 172, m. 13.

⁸ Moss Side is named in their inquiries; see further under Withington and Chorlton-with-Hardy. 'Two messuages and 20 acres of land in Withington called Moss Side' were held by Sir Edmund Trafford in 1513; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, 51.

⁹ Great and Little Heald, otherwise called 'Trafford land,' lay on the south-east border of the main portion of Moss Side, as is shown by old estate maps. It is now popularly known as the 'Temperance Settlement' in Marine Road, formerly Dogkennel Lane.

¹⁰ Returns at Preston. The Egertons of Tatton were also owners.

¹¹ A district was assigned to it in 1858; *Land. Gaz.* 13 Aug.

¹² The district was formed in 1849 and reformed in 1854; *ibid.* 16 June 1854.

¹³ *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 1883, for district.

¹⁴ Replacing York Street Chapel, Hulme, in 1873.

¹⁵ *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 110.

RUSHOLME

Russum, 1235; Russhum, 1420; Rysshulme, 1551; Risholme, 1568.

This township has an area of 974 acres. It is crossed by the Gore, or Rushbrook, the portion to the north of which has now become urban in character, being a residential suburb of Manchester; part of it, known as Victoria Park, was laid out by a company formed in 1837. On the brook, in the centre of the township, is the district called Birch; to the west lies Platt, and to the east Slade. The Heald in the north-west is part of a district of the name stretching west into Moss Side. In 1901 the population was counted with Ardwick.

The principal road is that from Manchester through Withington into Cheshire, on the western side of the township. On the eastern border is the ancient road from Manchester to Stockport. There are numerous streets and cross-roads. The Great Central Company's railway crosses the southern end of the township.

A hoard of Roman coins, A.D. 253-73, was found at Birch.¹

The Green was near the centre of the township, touching Dickenson Road.²

A Local Board was formed for Rusholme in 1851;³ the boundaries were afterwards altered,⁴ and the district was taken into the city of Manchester in 1885. The township ceased to have a separate existence in 1896, becoming part of the new township of South Manchester.

A Public Hall and Library was built in 1860;

after the transfer to Manchester Corporation it was opened as a free library in 1892. There is a park at Birch Fields, and another called Platt Fields. Whitworth Park,⁵ in the north-west corner, lies partly in Chorlton-upon-Medlock.

While there was never any manor of *MANOR RUSHOLME*, which was only a district in Withington, it gave a surname to a local family,⁶ and there were several estates within it that demand notice—Platt, Birch, Slade, and Holt. Formerly the name of the township covered, at least in popular language, a much wider area, extending over the western portion of Gorton;⁷ while on the other hand the custom of using the name Withington to include Rusholme and other districts makes it difficult in many cases to be sure of the exact locality of the lands in the charters and pleas quoted.

In the time of Henry II or Richard I Matthew son of William granted to the Hospitallers the land of *PLATT*, with its appurtenances in Withington, in pure alms.⁸ In 1190 Garnier de Nablous, the prior in England, granted this, together with other lands of his order, to Richard de la More at a total rent of 4s., payable at the Hospitallers' residence in London.⁹ William son of Richard de More gave a moiety of Platt, in marriage with his daughter Cecily, to Henry son of Gilbert at a rent of 6d.¹⁰ The other moiety seems about 1260 to have reverted to the Hospitallers, who granted it to Richard son of Adam de Farnworth, at a rent of 4s.¹¹ While the former moiety became divided among a number of tenants,¹² the latter remained undivided in the pos-

¹ *Lancs. Archaeol. Surv.* 7.

² *Manch. Guard. N. and Q.* no. 763.

³ *Lond. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 1851.

⁴ 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 26; 45 & 46 Vict. cap. 72. The district was extended to include the detached portion of Moss Side on the north-east corner, and that part of Withington known as Fallowfield.

⁵ The land formerly belonged to the Entwistles of Rusholme House, as their residence was called. It had been purchased from the Traffords and the Lloyds. It was acquired in 1888 by the Whitworth legatees, afterwards added to the Whitworth Institute, and in 1904 presented to the corporation of Manchester; H. T. Crofton, *Old Moss Side*, 7.

⁶ Among the Birch charters are a number which show that one Henry de Rusholme, who lived in the time of Hen. III, owned a large part of the later township. Possibly he had no heirs, and so the lands reverted to the lord of Withington. A number of the charters referred to are printed in full in Booker's *Birch Chap.* (Chet. Soc.), 183, &c., and abstracts are preserved in Harl. MS. 2112, fols. 178b, &c. Henry de Rusholme granted to Geoffrey son of Luke de Manchester various parcels of land 'within the bounds of Rusholme,' including a messuage by the Out Lane, an acre touching the Menegate, a half-acre touching Gooselache, a selion called the Quickhedge land stretching from Gooselache to the Menegate, 6 acres next Hugh de Haslum's land and stretching from Gooselache to the old ditch, and other lands, the rent being a pair of white gloves; Booker, op. cit. 183. He further gave Geoffrey his right in 20 acres held by Robert de Hulton; and released to his lord, Matthew de Haversage, all his own claim to the hom-

age and service of the said Geoffrey son of Luke de Manchester; *ibid.* 184.

The Manchester family appear again in grants to Jordan son of William de Fallowfield; *ibid.* 185, 186, 231.

⁷ See the notices of the Swineshead land and '40 acres' in Gorton.

⁸ Booker, op. cit. 189; the Worsley charters relating to Platt occupy 189-223. The bounds of the grant were: From the Great Ditch to the lower end of the Little Ditch, up to the cross-marked tree, thence to Gooselache, and so to the path 'Eite' (? Out Lane) between Platt and Rusholme, by this path to Gorebrook as far as the mere (mara) of William de Handforth, and so to the Great Ditch. The land is named among the Hospitallers' estates in 1292; *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

⁹ Booker, op. cit. 189; Richard de More was probably identical with the tenant of the Swineshead land in Gorton, which descended to the Strangeways family. This family appear in Rusholme as attesting charters.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 190.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 191; Adam the Clerk had formerly held it. In addition to the rent of 4s. there had to be paid at the death of each holder an 'obit' of the third part of the goods and chattels of the deceased.

¹² A genealogical note dated 1418, on the back of the third deed quoted (Booker, op. cit. 191), was perhaps intended to show the subdivisions. Roger del Platt, son of Cecily, in 1289 granted to Ellen daughter of Henry del Platt (perhaps a half-sister) 2 acres stretching from Thornydithe to Gooselache; *ibid.* 192. The Prior of the Hospitallers in 1332 made a claim for services against Robert del Platt; De Banco R. 292, m. 354 d.

In 1352 Joan daughter of Robert del Platt, William Forstes and Margery his wife, Robert Tele and Agnes his wife, William del Hull and Cecily his wife (these in right of the wives) made a claim for an acre in Withington against Thomas de Sheldreslow and Robert son of Henry de Trafford; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2 (Pent.), m. 4 d.; (July), m. 8.

The Hospitallers' rental of about 1540 shows the following: Edward Shelmardine, a messuage in Rusholme, 1½d.; Edmund Trafford, a messuage (probably in the same place), ½d.; the feoffees of the lands of Richard Radcliffe, by the warden of the College of Manchester, 4d.; Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 84.

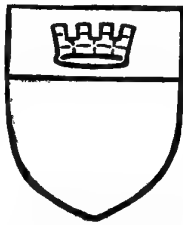
The last rent is of interest, as it identifies a fragment of the Hospitallers' land in Platt with the obit land of the college in Withington in 1547; see Raines, *Chantries* (Chet. Soc.), 1, 23, where the gift is stated to have been made by Thomas Radcliffe of Osberton (or his ancestors). The land was probably secured by the college on its refounding by Philip and Mary, for in 1645 the warden and fellows leased to Ralph Worsley of Platt their messuage, &c., called the Yield House, now Heald House, situate in Rusholme, except a part called the Gorse [? Goose] Crofts, which lease was renewed from time to time; Booker, *Birch*, 4, 5. It is stated that 'Mr. Worsley's tenants for several generations were a family named Travis.' The tenant in 1547 was Thomas Travers.

Thomas Shelmardine of Rusholme occurs in 1619-20; *Manch. Sess.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 1, 98. One of the name gave £2 to the endowment of Birch Chapel in 1640; Booker, op. cit. 137.

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session of the descendants of the grantee, who assumed the name of Platt¹³ and retained it, paying the rent of 4s. until 1625. It was then sold to Ralph Worsley,¹⁴ whose descendants and their legatees long retained the estate.¹⁵

The most prominent member of the family was Major General Charles Worsley, a sincere Puritan, who took an



WORSLEY of Platt.
Argent on a chief gules a mural crown or.

active part in affairs on the Parliamentary side,¹⁶ and had the doubtful honour of dispersing the remnant of the Long Parliament by force in 1653 and taking charge of the 'bauble' which Cromwell ordered to be removed.¹⁷ He was also engaged in the government of Lancashire,¹⁸ confiscating the property of Royalists, filling the gaols with 'Papists,'¹⁹ suppressing horse-races, and otherwise promoting the public good according to his light. Worn out with his labours, he died in June 1656, at the early age of thirty-five.²⁰ The estate was until recently owned by Mr. Nicholas Tindal-Carill-Worsley, who married

¹³ The deeds printed by Booker enable the pedigree to be made out fairly well. In 1314 William son of Hugh de Laghokes released to Robert son of Richard de Farnworth all his claim to the moiety of Platt; Booker, op. cit. 192. Laghok, or Laffog, in Parr, also belonged to the Hospitalers. Ten years later Roger del Platt (of the other moiety) agreed with Robert son of Richard del Platt as to the division of certain pasture lying between Roger's door and the Geldbrook; ibid. 193. The above-named Ellen daughter of Henry del Platt in 1343-4 sold her land to the second Platt family; ibid. 194-7. The remainders were to Richard and John sons of Robert del Platt.

Certain suits between members of the different Platt families may here be noticed. Margery widow of Adam de Farnworth in 1290 appeared against Robert son of Richard de Platt and Geoffrey de Platt for dower in two messuages and 40 acres in Withington; and against Agnes widow of Richard de Platt for dower in a messuage and 15 acres; De Banco R. 82, m. 42. Roger del Platt was a plaintiff in 1295; ibid. R. 110, m. 12 d.; 113, m. 137 d.

In 1298 Cecily widow of Henry del Platt claimed 2 acres against Geoffrey del Platt; ibid. R. 122, m. 195 d. In 1301 Robert del Platt did not prosecute his suit against Robert son of Richard de Faryngworth [Farnworth]; Assize R. 1321, m. 10. In the same year Ellen daughter of Henry del Platt failed in a claim for a messuage and land in Withington, formerly Geoffrey's, against Cecily del Platt, Roger her son, Agnes de Mascy, and Robert her son; the plaintiff was excused because she was under age; ibid. m. 12 d. Geoffrey del Platt did not prosecute his claim against Cecily del Platt, widow of Henry; Assize R. 419, m. 13. Robert del Platt was in the following year fined for a false claim against Roger son of Henry de 'Bradlow'; Assize R. 418, m. 3 d. In 1307 he claimed a messuage and land against Adam son of Henry de 'Barlow'; De Banco R. 164, m. 233 d.; 171, m. 18.

In 1324 Roger del Platt claimed a messuage and various lands in Withington against Richard de Holland, Hugh de Cheadle, Thomas de Mascy, Robert del Platt, Edith widow of Henry del Platt, Ellen her daughter, and William de Booth. It appeared that the plaintiff had leased the land to John de Byron, and that Hugh and Thomas had wrongfully obtained possession and granted to Richard de Holland, whose possessions were seized by the king for his adherence to Thomas Earl of Lancaster; Assize R. 426, m. 8; 1404, m. 25. It will be seen that there were two men named Henry del Platt. According to the genealogical note above referred to, one of them was son of Geof-

frey del Platt, and Ellen his daughter married Alexander del Booth. The other Henry was father of Roger.

The Laghok family appear again in 1341, claiming against the Traffords; De Banco R. 328, m. 366; and in the following year William son of Hugh de Laghok claimed a messuage and ploughland against Robert son of Richard de Farnworth; ibid. R. 331, m. 140; see also R. 335, m. 301 d.; 336, m. 511 d.

Richard del Platt in 1345 complained of assault by William son of Alexander del Booth, who had also taken his cattle; ibid. R. 344, m. 353; 345, m. 211 d. Two years later Ellen daughter of Henry del Platt recovered two messuages, &c., in Withington against the said William del Booth and Robert son of Henry de Trafford; Assize R. 1435, m. 43 d. At the same time William del Booth began suits against Robert del Platt and Richard and John his sons regarding a messuage and lands in Withington, and seems to have had some success; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. v; 3, m. 4 d.; Assize R. 438, m. 15; 441, m. 5, &c.

In 1349 Robert del Platt (of the Farnworth family) made an elaborate settlement of his lands, &c., in Withington; they were to descend to his sons Richard and John, in default to the Milkwall Slade family, then to a Saddleworth family, and lastly to Margaret daughter of Robert del Platt; Booker, *Birch*, 197-200. He died in 1360, by his will desiring to be buried in the churchyard at Manchester; ibid. 200. The son John seems to have succeeded, and was in possession in 1374 and 1384; ibid. 201.

Nicholas, the son of John del Platt, in 1391 made a settlement of his lands in the Platt, with remainder, in default of issue, to his sister Alona and others; ibid. 203. Two years later, perhaps on his marriage, he granted his lands in the Platt to Sir Ralph de Radcliffe and Ralph his son, excepting the Goosecroft house and the Medhap, and reserving to William del Birches a right of way from his dwelling to the common way in Rusholme; ibid. 204. In 1414 Nicholas made a feoffment of his lands, apparently in view of the marriage of his son Richard with Katherine; ibid. 205, 206. Richard died abroad (? at La Ferte Melin) about the end of 1439 (ibid. 208), leaving a widow, Katherine (ibid. 207, 209), and a son John, who with his wife Constance received an indulgence in 1456 from the Trinitarians of Knaresborough (ibid. 209), while in 1479 (the date is doubtful) they associated themselves with the Grey Friars; ibid. 206. Constance, the widow of John Platt, and Richard their son appear in 1490 and 1494; ibid. 210-12.

Richard Platt and his wife Agnes were associated with the Black Friars of Chester in 1506; ibid. 218. John Platt was

in possession in 1547, when he granted lands in Rusholme to Joan widow of James Lawrence of Manchester, perhaps on marrying her; ibid. 213. A year later he granted the Croft on Rusholme Green to his younger son William; ibid. 214. He died between March 1552 and March 1554 (ibid. 215-17; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 10), leaving a widow Joan and a son Richard, who in 1577 set apart lands called Halffield, Brockfield, and Midhope for the benefit of Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Birch on her marriage with his son John Platt; Booker, op. cit. 220.

Richard Platt died in June 1593 holding a messuage and various lands in Rusholme of the queen as of the late Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem by a rent of 4s. and a third of his goods at death. John Platt had died before his father, and the heir was Richard's [grand-] son Edmund, then eight years of age; ibid. 221. The Manchester jury found that Edmund was the son of John Platt, and therefore grandson of Richard; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* ii, 76.

Edmund Platt mortgaged the estate in 1623; Booker, op. cit. 23. Long Eyes and Short Eyes were among the field names.

¹⁴ Booker, op. cit. 23. Charles Worsley, the father of Ralph, was a prosperous linen-draper in Manchester, and purchased lands in Rusholme, including the Breadie Butts, Hoberath, &c. in 1614; ibid. 25. Ralph's wife Isabel was daughter and heir of Edward Massy of Manchester; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 90.

¹⁵ See Booker, *Birch*, 25-70, quoting the family papers.

¹⁶ Ibid. 39-51, with portrait.

¹⁷ Ibid. 40. He was chosen as the representative of Manchester in the Parliament of 1654, the first time the borough was called upon to elect a member; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iv, 117.

¹⁸ Booker, *Birch*, 42, &c.

¹⁹ The Quakers also gave him work; 'they trouble the markets and get into private houses up and down in every town, and draw people after them'; ibid. 46.

²⁰ Ibid. 47; he was buried in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. There is a notice of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* His father Ralph recorded a pedigree in 1664 (Dugdale, *Visit. Chet. Soc.* 338), and dying in 1669 was succeeded at Platt by Charles's son, another Ralph, who built the Nonconformist chapel at Platt, and in 1728 was succeeded by his son Charles. Peter Worsley, the son and heir of Charles, died in 1759, leaving a daughter Deborah as heiress. A settlement of lands in Rusholme, &c., was made in 1759 by John Lees and Deborah his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 360, m. 116. John Lees took

Elizabeth the daughter and heir of Charles Carill-Worsley, and assumed her surname.²¹ Platt Hall and estate is now the property of the Manchester Corporation.

The Hall is a large plain brick house built about the year 1764²² by John Carill Worsley, in place of the old timber and plaster building which stood not very far away on a site comprised within the area of the present garden. In an inventory of the contents of the old house taken in 1669, the following rooms and places are mentioned: 'The hall, the great parlor, the buttery, the milk-house, the woman's parlor, the little parlor, the brewhouse, the kitchen

with Bessy parlor, the drink-house, the cheese chamber, the cake chamber, the board loft, the little chamber, the general's chamber, the great chamber, the middle chamber, the high chamber, the little chamber and closet, the yarne chamber.'

The *BIRCH* estate²³ descended from about 1260 to 1743 in a family taking a surname from it. Matthew son of Matthew de Haversage granted to Matthew son of Matthew de Birches the whole land of Hindley Birches, at a rent of 3s.; the bounds show that it lay between Gore Brook on the north and the Great Ditch on the south.²⁴ Several of the family are said to have distinguished themselves in



PLATT HALL, RUSHOLME

the name of Carill Worsley. Deborah had no children by him, and adopted her husband's son by a previous marriage, Thomas Carill Worsley. This Thomas accordingly came into possession of Platt, and on his death in 1808 was followed by his eldest son Thomas, who died in 1848, and then by his second son Charles.

²¹ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

²² John Carill Worsley rebuilt 'the old mansion of the Worsleys with brick and stone ornaments in a very handsome style about thirty-five years ago, at the expense, as was then said, of £10,000'; *Gent. Mag.* lxi, 434, May 1799.

²³ Some of the Birch family deeds are printed in Booker's *Birch*, 183, 187, 223; others may be seen in Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 142b/178b, &c.

²⁴ Booker, *Birch*, 223; the date is about 1260. The next member of the family who appears in the records is Alexander de Birches, who with his wife

Joan and daughters Joan, Ellen, and Susan, was defendant to a claim for lands in Withington made by Robert del Platt in 1301; Assize R. 419, m. 13. In 1319 Robert son of Alexander de Birches, who had married Alice daughter of Henry de Whitfield, made a feoffment of his lands, water-mill, &c., in the Birches in Withington, with the reversion of that part which Joan the widow of Alexander held as dower; the lands were regranted to him, with remainder to his son Henry; Booker, op. cit. 224-7. In 1322 the same Robert released to Robert son of Henry de Trafford all his claim to the water-mill; *ibid.* 224. In the following year Robert de Birches sold two messuages, 50 acres of land, &c., in Withington to Nicholas de Longford; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 49.

From 1337 onwards Henry son of Robert de Birches is found pursuing a claim to lands in Withington against

Nicholas de Longford, who alleged a grant by the said Robert; Assize R. 1424, m. 10 d.; 1425, m. 2; 1435, m. 33 d. Henry was living in 1349; Booker, op. cit. 200.

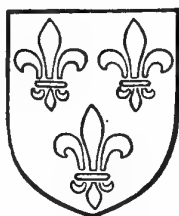
The cows of William son of Henry de Birches of Withington were seized for a felony in 1396; Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. 1/8, m. 20; Booker, op. cit. 204.

William de Birches in 1429 made a settlement of his lands in Withington; after the death of William and his wife Margaret they were to descend to his sons Ralph, Robert, Edmund, and Thomas; *ibid.* 228. Twenty years later Ralph Birches made a settlement of his lands; *ibid.* 229, 230. In 1485 William Birches granted his son Robert 12 acres lying between Michewall Ditch on the south and Winnerhey on the north; *ibid.* 230.

George the son and heir of William Birch, in 1519, agreed to marry Marion daughter of Thomas Beck of Manches-

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the French wars of the 15th century,²⁵ but its most noteworthy member was Colonel Thomas Birch,²⁶ a Puritan and Parliamentarian of a somewhat brutal type,²⁷ who took an active part in the Civil War in Lancashire. He was made Governor of Liverpool on the recapture of the town in 1644, and represented it in Parliament from 1649 to 1658.²⁸ On the Restoration he retired into private life,²⁹ and was in 1678 succeeded by his son Thomas Birch the antiquary.³⁰ Thomas's son died without issue, and his brother, Dr. Peter Birch, a prebendary of Westminster, came into possession.³¹ He died in 1710, and his son Humphrey, who took the surname of Wyrley, sold Birch in 1743 to George Croxton of Manchester; by him it was transferred two years later to John Dickenson, another Manchester merchant, who gained some wider notoriety for becoming the host of Prince Charles Edward during his stay in the town.³² His great-granddaughter Louisa Frances Mary Dickenson, who died in 1837, carried the Birch estate to her husband General Sir William Anson, bart.; it has remained in the possession of their descendants.



BIRCH of Birch. *Azure three fleurs de lis argent.*

Birch Hall stands in a pleasant situation to the east of the church, well protected on three sides by trees, and overlooking Birch Fields on the north. The original site would seem to have been determined by a small brook, which still forms the boundary of the grounds of the hall on the south side.^{32a} The house was originally a timber and plaster building of considerable extent, to judge from the list of rooms mentioned in an inventory taken in 1678,³³ but the only portion now remaining has been so much modernized and added to that it presents little or nothing of its former appear-

ance. It consists of two wings at right angles facing north and west, the latter of which appears to be part of a 17th-century building. A good deal of the timber construction of the outer walls, and the old roof, still remains, though the walls have been much restored and filled in with brickwork at a later time and new windows inserted. The west elevation and the end gable facing north, however, retain something of their old black and white appearance, though the gable has been mutilated by later work, and portion of the 'half-timber' framing is only plaster and paint. The north wing is of brick with stone quoins, and is probably a rebuilding of a former timber structure. In front of this, at a later time, most likely at the beginning of the 19th century, a new brick front, consisting of two rooms and entrance, has been added, projecting considerably in front of the north wing, and altogether altering the appearance of the house. The building is of two stories with grey stone slated roofs, and all the brickwork is painted yellow. In the west wing are three upper rooms with good 17th-century oak wainscot, but the panelling is not all in its original position, and in one room is painted over. There is a small oak stair to an attic, and one or two old windows remain with diamond quarries. There are portions of 17th-century woodwork in different parts of the house, the fittings of the old building no doubt being treated with little respect in the later alterations. These have been so effective that nothing very definite can be stated as to the original plan or arrangement of the house. There are brick out-buildings on the south side at the end of the west wing.

SLADE, anciently Milkwall Slade, was a composite estate, partly in Rusholme and partly in Gorton,³⁴ but the mansion-house was in the former district. From about the middle of the 13th century until the reign of Elizabeth it was the property of a branch of the family of Manchester, who adopted the local surname.³⁵ It was then sold to the Siddalls,³⁶ Manchester

ter; Booker, op. cit. 72. The will of George Birch, dated 1532, is printed *ibid.* 74-6. Thomas Birch, his son and heir, in 1548 agreed to marry Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Chetham of Nuthurst, deceased; *ibid.* 77. In 1551 Thomas Birch bought messuages, &c., in Rusholme from William son and heir apparent of Philip Strangeways; they were held by Robert Davenport and Katherine his wife, for the latter's lifetime; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 14, m. 226. Thomas's younger son, William Birch, a Protestant divine, was warden of Manchester for a short time. Thomas, who made a settlement of his estate in 1571, died in 1595; Booker, *Birch*, 78, his will being printed 78-80.

George Birch, the son and heir of Thomas, died at Withington on 31 Jan. 1601-2, holding two messuages called Birch Hall, and other lands, &c., in Birch and Rusholme of Rowland Mosley as of his manor of Withington in socage by a rent of 4s. 2d.; also messuages in Manchester of Sir Nicholas Mosley by the fiftieth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 12d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xviii, 3. By his marriage with Anne daughter and heir of John Bamford he added considerably to the family estates; she survived him. George, the son and heir, was nineteen years of age at his father's death. He died in 1611, leaving a son

and heir Thomas, aged five; see Booker, op. cit. 85-90, where the will and *Inq. p.m.* are printed; also *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 258-61; ii, 177. In this the free rent for Birch is recorded as 3s. 2d.

²⁵ This is the legendary origin of the family arms—*Azure, three fleurs de lis argent*; Booker, *Birch*, 72, quoting Burke.

²⁶ He was the above-named Thomas son of George Birch. For his life see Booker, op. cit. 90-8; also *Civil War Tracts* (*Chet. Soc.*).

²⁷ E.g. his treatment of Lord Derby and his family, of Humphrey Chetham, and of Warden Heyrick.

²⁸ Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Rep. of Lancs.* 189.

²⁹ A pedigree was recorded in 1664; *Dugdale, Visit.* 32.

³⁰ Booker, op. cit. 99. The 'Birch Feodary,' printed with other of his collections in *Gregson's Fragments* (ed. Harland), *333-59, takes its name from him.

³¹ Booker, op. cit. 100-3, where his will is printed. He married Sibyl, a daughter and co-heir of Humphrey Wyrley of Hampstead. He was one of the High Churchmen of the time and has a notice in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³² Booker, op. cit. 104; the Dickenson and Anson pedigree is given *ibid.* 105.

^{32a} In front of the house on the north is a ditch, said to be the line of a moat.

³³ In the inventory of goods of Colonel Thomas Birch at Birch Hall, 14 Aug. 1678, the following rooms are named:—The hall, the garden parlour, the white chamber, the middlemost room, the painted chamber, the dining room, the red chamber, Mrs. Birch's chamber, old Mrs. Birch's chamber, the yellow chamber, the old wench's chamber; Booker, op. cit. 97.

³⁴ In 1320 Hugh de Bloxden held lands in Milkwall Slade of the lord of Manchester by a rent of 12d., and was bound to grind at the mill; *Mamecestre* (*Chet. Soc.*), ii, 279.

³⁵ Booker, op. cit. 121, &c.; some deeds are printed on pp. 231-4. By one of these Thomas son of Geoffrey son of Luke de Manchester granted to Jordan his brother lands in Didsford and Milkwall Slade, an acre in 'Banereri's' and lands in Akedone. The date is about 1240. A little later land in Didsbury was granted to Jordan son of Geoffrey. In 1349 a settlement of lands in Withington was made by Robert de Milkwall Slade, with successive remainders to his sons Robert and John; the elder Robert's wife was Ellen daughter of Robert del Platt.

³⁶ The Slades went to live at Breerhurst in Staffordshire and granted a lease of Slade to the Siddalls, who afterwards purchased it; *ibid.* 122.

In 1565 a settlement of a messuage,

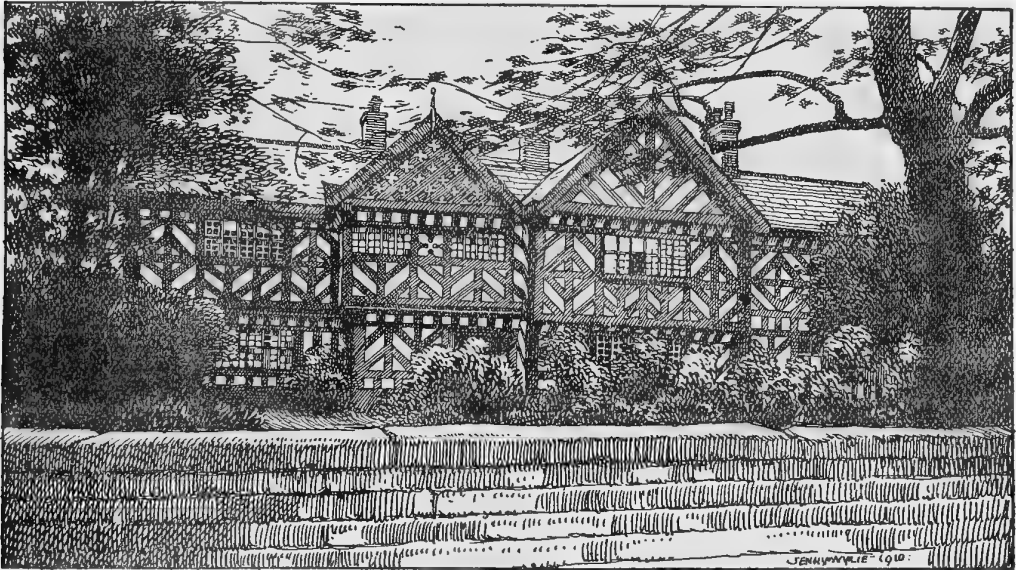
people, whose descendants retain it to the present time. Edward Siddall, who died in 1588, held the capital messuage called Milkwall Slade, with 24 acres in Rusholme and Withington and 20 acres in Gorton, also a burgage in Manchester and a third part of the manor of Kersal in Broughton. The Rusholme part of Slade was held of Nicholas Longford by a rent of 2s. 6d. and the Gorton part of John Lacy then lord of Manchester.³⁷

Slade Hall is a timber house on a low stone base built at the end of the 16th century, and still preserving its ancient front. It is of two stories, the upper one projecting on a plaster cove, and has two gables on the principal elevation facing east. The front has been extended northward by an addition, built about 1681, the end of which faces the road, and is now painted to imitate half-timber work. The north end of the house was formerly continued eastward as a projecting wing, but the buildings, which were of brick, and two stories in height, have been pulled down in recent times. The present front of

pally of straight diagonal pieces between the constructional timbers, but has quatrefoil panels in the smaller gable.

On a beam over the porch is cut, or stamped, the date 1585 and the initials E. S. for Edward Siddall the builder of the house. Underneath are the initials G. S. (George Siddall, his son). The date 1585 is also on another beam in the front. The two dates and the initials E. S. are inclosed in ornamental borders. The west and south sides have been faced in brick, and a block added at the north-west, which is a rather good specimen of the dignified brick architecture of the early part of the 19th century. The roofs are covered with modern blue slates, and the chimneys are of brick.

The dining-room, on the right of the entrance, retains its old oak ceiling crossed by massive beams, and the upper room over the drawing-room in the south wing has an elaborate plaster frieze on its north and south walls. In this room the original timber construction of the house can be seen all round.



SLADE HALL : EAST FRONT

the 17th-century addition was rebuilt after the demolition of these buildings in a style harmonizing with the original timber elevation. The length of the principal front is now about 70 ft., but the original building consists only of the middle portion under the two gables and the wing to the south. These stand on three different planes, the main gable being 18 ft. in front of the southern end of the house, and the porch and staircase bay occupying the angle between them. The timber front is composed princi-

though faced with brick on two sides. The frieze on the south wall has three shields, the centre one bearing the royal arms of Queen Elizabeth encircled by a garter and supported by a lion and a dragon. Above are the queen's initials E. R. On the right is a shield of eleven quarters of Stanley with supporters, encircled by a garter and with the initials E. D., and on the left is another quartered shield with coronet and supporters, having above it the initials E. S. Between are two female figures, said to represent Queens Mary and

&c. in Withington was made by Ralph Slade; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 27, m. 24. In 1580 Edward Siddall purchased a messuage, &c. from Thomas Slade, and four years later again from Ralph Slade, Joan his wife, and Thomas his son, this being the final conveyance; *ibid.* bdes. 42, m. 6; 46, m. 78; Booker, op. cit. 128. Edward Siddall had, in 1568, purchased half an acre in Rusholme and Withington from Ralph Aldcroft and William Hardy; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 30, m. 44.

The will of Richard Siddall, lessee of Slade and father of Edward, is printed by Booker, op. cit. 124-7.

³⁷ Inq. p.m. (Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, 32) printed by Booker, op. cit. 128-31. George Siddall, the son and heir, was twenty-five years of age. For the pedigree of the family see *ibid.* 136.

George, the son of George, who followed in 1616, sold Kersal and lands in Gorton; *ibid.* 133. He was summoned to the Heralds' Visitation in 1664; Dug-

dale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), iv. In 1665 a settlement was made by George Siddall of the capital messuage called Milkwall Slade *alias* Slade, with other lands, &c. in Withington, Gorton and Grindlow, on the marriage of his son Thomas's eldest son John with Margaret daughter of William Robothom. Exception was made of the jointure of Katherine, wife of George Siddall, as set forth in an indenture of 31 July 1617; Manch. Free Lib. D. no. 101.

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Elizabeth. The frieze on the opposite wall has a representation of a stag hunt with a tree in the centre bearing the Stanley crest of the eagle and child. There was formerly a moulded plaster ceiling in this room, but it has been removed.

HOLT, described sometimes as in Withington and sometimes as in Rusholme, seems to have been on the north-east side of the township, and may perhaps be the detached portion of Moss Side.³⁸ Henry de Rusholme, about 1260, made a grant to Hugh de Haslum, including half an oxgang of land in Rusholme and the Holt, at a rent of 6*d.*³⁹ In the 15th century the Holt was in the hands of the Bamfords of Bamford,⁴⁰ and descended to John Bamford, who died in 1557 holding the capital messuage called Holt Hall in Rusholme of Nicholas Longford in socage by a rent of 12*d.*⁴¹ The change of tenure may imply an escheat and re-grant. Anne Bamford, the daughter and heiress, married George Birch of Birch,⁴² and Holt has since descended with Birch in the manner above described.

The family of Edge of Birch Hall-houses appears in the 17th century.⁴³ Captain Oliver Edge, an officer in the Parliamentary army, comes into notice as the captor of the Earl of Derby in his flight after the battle of Worcester. The place of capture was a little south of Nantwich. The earl writes: 'Lord Lauderdale and I, having escaped, hired horses and falling into the enemy's hands were not thought worth killing, but have quarters given us by Captain Edge, a Lancashire man, and one that was so civil to me that I and all that love me are beholden to him.'⁴⁴

The Traffords had land in Rusholme from an early date.⁴⁵

The land tax returns of 1787 show that the land was much divided; the principal owners then were John Dickenson and John Carill Worsley, who between them owned about half; William Egerton and John Gartside had smaller estates.⁴⁶ The landowners in 1844 numbered a hundred and twenty, of whom

Sir J. W. H. Anson, T. Carill Worsley, and John Siddall represented the ancient owners of Birch, Platt, and Slade; Richard Cobden owned 21 acres.⁴⁷

The chapel of Birch, known as St. *CHURCH* James's, is supposed to have been built about 1580 by the Birch family.⁴⁸

The minister was paid by the scanty and precarious offerings of the people, until in 1640 an attempt was made to establish an endowment fund.⁴⁹ Land was purchased, which Colonel Thomas Birch in 1658 settled upon his son Thomas as sole trustee, to the use of 'an orthodox preaching minister of the Gospel, to be constantly resident,' and to perform divine service in the chapel. The neighbours objecting to having a single trustee, a new trust was created in 1672, the income of the land being placed at the disposal of a majority of the trustees. This was probably done with the design of preparing the way for a Presbyterian minister as soon as the persecution of Nonconformists should come to an end.⁵⁰ The chapel in fact remained in the hands of the Presbyterians until 1697, when, on the death of Colonel Birch's widow, George Birch seems to have allowed the claims of the Bishop of Chester and other ecclesiastical authorities, and the Presbyterian minister, Henry Finch, was ejected.⁵¹ After two years a Conformist curate was nominated by George Birch, in whose family the patronage seems always to have vested, and the succession remains unbroken to the present. In 1708 the endowment was still only £3 10*s.* a year, and the contributions of the congregation were about £16;⁵² but the Dickenson family and others have provided more adequate endowments.⁵³ The chapel was rebuilt in 1845-6,⁵⁴ and a district was assigned to it in 1839.⁵⁵ The present patron is Sir W. R. Anson.

The following have been curates and rectors:—⁵⁶

1699 Samuel Taylor, M.A.⁵⁷ (Emmanuel College, Camb.)

³⁸ See the bounds of Greenlow Heath as given in the account of Chorlton-upon-Medlock.

³⁹ Booker, op. cit. 184.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* *Didsbury* (Chet. Soc.), 114-20. The Bamford family are several times described as 'of Holt.'

⁴¹ *Inq. p.m.* printed *ibid.* 117.

⁴² *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 178; the capital messuage called Holt Hall and its lands are stated to be 'in Withington,' though the 1557 inquisition described them as 'in Rusholme.'

⁴³ Booker, *Birch*, 10-12.

⁴⁴ *Civil War Tracts*, 311, quoting Seacome.

⁴⁵ Richard de Trafford in 1235 released to Robert de Hulton his right in common of pasture in Rusholme in the land between a ditch of Robert's and land formerly held by Hugh de Haslum; *Final Conc.* i, 65. Matthew the Tailor of Manchester in 1316 gave to Nicholas son of Henry de Trafford all his lands, &c. in Rusholme in the vill of Withington, with various remainders; De Trafford D. no. 135. The grants in Gildhouses (or Heald-houses) recorded in the account of Withington were perhaps in part or in whole in Rusholme. Lands in Rusholme are named in the later Trafford inquisitions as part of their estate in Withington.

Sir Edmund Trafford in 1587 leased to one Anthony Scholefield a messuage and

lands in Birch Hall at a rent of 25*s.* 5*d.* The lands were among those sold to Gregory Lovell; after Sir Edmund's death there was a quarrel between his son and the purchaser, and the dispute seems to have gone on until 1601, when Dame Lovell, widow of Sir Robert the son of Gregory, complained of loss; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. cxcviii, L. 11.

⁴⁶ Land tax returns at Preston.

⁴⁷ Booker, *Birch*, 171.

⁴⁸ This account is taken chiefly from Booker, op. cit. 137-59. The statement that the chapel was 'consecrated'—i.e. licensed for use—by Bishop Chadderton (1579-95) is derived from Warden Wroe; *Gastrell, Notitia* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 79. The visitation return of 1598 speaks of it as 'lately erected and now void of a curate'; Booker, op. cit.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 137. A ground plan of the chapel of the same date is printed *ibid.* 142. At the survey of 1650 there belonged to the chapel 'a house and a little land lately purchased by the inhabitants, worth £3 10*s.* per annum'; *Commonwealth Cb. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 13. The minister had £1 a week allowed him in 1644 out of the sequestrations of Royalists' estates, but it was not regularly paid; and £50 more was allowed in 1649; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 58, 77. A grant of £50 or £40 a year out of the tithes of Manchester

appears to have been substituted for the former grants in 1652; *ibid.* ii, 34, 55.

⁵⁰ Booker, op. cit. 137-9.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 147-51; the chapel seems to have been used only occasionally until 1672, when Henry Finch was formally licensed. In 1689 also it was regarded as a Nonconformist chapel; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 231.

⁵² *Gastrell, Notitia*, ii, 79; the bishop reports that five of the forty families were Presbyterian.

⁵³ Booker, op. cit. 140, 141.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 156-9.

⁵⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1839, 16 June 1854.

⁵⁶ This list is taken mainly from Booker. Among the earlier curates were: In 1622, Richard Lingard (*Misc. Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 66); 1623, Thomas Norman; 1635, Bentley; 1641, Hall; 1644, John Wigan (*Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 58); *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 299-32); 1659, Robert Birch.

Henry Finch, mentioned in the text, was the vicar of Walton-on-the-Hill, ejected in 1662. A Conformist was put into Birch for a time, but there being no maintenance Finch was left in undisturbed possession. A curious story of the visit of two German ministers in 1666 is given by Booker from Hunter's *Oliver Heywood*, 188.

⁵⁷ In the nomination by George Birch the chapel is styled 'my domestic chapel of Birch'; Booker, op. cit. 151.

- 1707 No curate
 1717 Joseph Dale⁵⁸
 1720 Thomas Wright, B.A.⁵⁹ (Brasenose College, Oxf.)
 1721 John Tetlow, B.A.⁶⁰
 1742 John Leech, B.A. (St. Catharine's Hall, Camb.)
 oc. 1746 Robert Twyford, B.A.⁶¹ (Brasenose College, Oxf.)
 1746 William Twyford, B.A.⁶² (St. John's College, Camb.)
 1752 Thomas Ainscough, M.A.⁶³ (St. John's College, Camb.)
 1762 Miles Lonsdale, M.A.⁶⁴ (Brasenose College, Oxf.)
 1769 Henry Ainsworth
 1795 Rowland Blayney, B.A. (St. Alban Hall, Oxf.)
 1838 Francis Philips Hulme, B.A. (St. Alban Hall, Oxf.)
 1839 George Gardner Harter, M.A.⁶⁵ (Trinity College, Oxf.)
 1840 Oliver Ormerod, M.A.⁶⁶ (Brasenose College, Oxf.)
 1841 George Dugard, M.A.⁶⁷ (St. John's College, Camb.)
 1846 George Henry Greville Anson, M.A.⁶⁸ (Exeter College, Oxf.)
 1898 Frederick George Buller, M.A.⁶⁹ (Trinity College, Oxf.)

Holy Trinity Church was consecrated in 1846; the patron is Mrs. N. Tindal-Carill-Worsley.⁷⁰ St. John's, Longsight, was consecrated in the same year; the patronage is vested in trustees.⁷¹ St. Chrysostom's, Victoria Park, was first consecrated in 1877,⁷² and St. Agnes's in 1885; the Bishop of Manchester is patron of both. There is a chapel at St. Mary's Home.

An 'English School,' not free, existed at Birch about 1720.⁷³

The Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and United Free Methodists have churches, and the last-named denomination has a theological college in Victoria Park. The Congregationalists began services in 1839, and a small chapel built by Baptists was acquired in 1853. After many vicissitudes the present church was built in 1864.⁷⁴ The Baptists have a college for students for the ministry,⁷⁵ with a chapel attached; they have another church at Longsight.

On the ejection of Henry Finch from Birch Chapel he continued to minister in the neighbourhood, and in 1700 Platt Chapel was opened for the use of the

Nonconformists—the Worsleys, donors of the site, Edges, and Siddalls being the principal members of the congregation.⁷⁶ The teaching became Unitarian in the course of the 18th century, and Platt Chapel is now used by the Unitarians of the neighbourhood. Their Home Missionary College, founded in Manchester, is now in Victoria Park.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Edward was built in 1861. There are two industrial schools, called St. Joseph's, for boys and girls.

LEVENSHULME

Lewensholm, 1361.

This township is bounded on the north by Nico Ditch, on the east by Pinkbank Lane,¹ and on the south by the Black Brook. The surface is level, sloping down a little towards the west. The area measures 605½ acres.² A house called the Manor House stands near the northern border. There was a population of 11,485 in 1901.

The Stockport Road from Manchester crosses the township in a southerly and south-easterly direction. Adlands Lane and Barlow Lane go eastward through the centre, passing through the hamlet of Back Levenshulme, to the south of which lies Cradock Fold. The London and North-Western Company's railway from Manchester to London passes through the western side of the township, having a station named Levenshulme and Burnage about the centre. The Great Central Company's line from London Road to Central Station, Manchester, crosses the other railway near the southern border, where there is a station called Levenshulme.

The western half of the township has become a residential suburb of Manchester; the eastern half has print works, bleach works, dye works, and mattress works, also several farms.

A local board was formed in 1865;³ this afterwards became an urban district council of twelve members, but they have recently agreed to incorporation with Manchester. A Carnegie free library was opened in 1904.

John Ellor Taylor, a native of the township, 1837-95, has a place in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

The manor of *LEVENSHULME*, a *MANOR* dependency of Withington, was in 1319 in the possession of Sir William de Baguley of Baguley in Cheshire, and by a settlement made in that year it passed to his grandson William Legh of Baguley,⁴

⁵⁸ Also of Chorlton Chapel.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰ Brother-in-law of the patron.

⁶¹ Also curate of Didsbury.

⁶² Son of the preceding and curate of Didsbury for a time.

⁶³ Became one of the fellows of the Collegiate Church; Raines, *Fellows* (Chet. Soc.), 268.

⁶⁴ Afterwards rector of Gawsworth.

⁶⁵ He and his two successors were under bond to resign in favour of the patron's grandson.

⁶⁶ Afterwards rector of Presteign.

⁶⁷ Librarian of the Chetham Library 1834-7; incumbent of Barnard Castle, 1847.

⁶⁸ Archdeacon of Manchester 1870-90.

⁶⁹ Brother-in-law of the patron.

⁷⁰ Booker, *Birch*, 159.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* The district assigned in 1851 was reconstituted in 1854; *Lond. Gaz.* 16 June.

⁷² For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 21 May 1878. It was rebuilt a few years ago after a fire.

⁷³ Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 80.

⁷⁴ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 162-5.

⁷⁵ It was founded at Chamber Hall near Bury in 1860 and removed to Rusholme in 1874.

⁷⁶ Booker, *op. cit.* 160-70. A plan of the chapel in 1700 is printed on p. 165. See also Nightingale, *op. cit.* v, 147-58; it is stated that 'no doctrinal test is applied either to minister or congregation.'

¹ Pink Pank Lane was the older form of the name; it was also called the

Old London Road; see Booker, *Birch Chapel* (Chet. Soc.), 173.

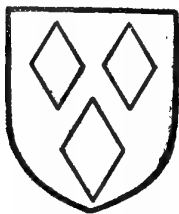
² 606 acres, including 7 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

³ *Lond. Gaz.* 2 May 1865.

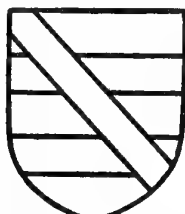
⁴ By the settlement named Sir William de Baguley and his son John arranged that in default of other issue the estate was to go in succession to William, John, and Geoffrey sons of Sir John de Legh of the Booths in Knutsford; Sir John had married Isabel (or Ellen) daughter of Sir William. On John de Baguley's death William de Legh succeeded accordingly; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 550, where an account of the family of Legh of Baguley is given. The date of the deed as given by Sir Peter Leycester appears doubtful in view of the other dates—e.g.

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whose descendants continued to hold it down to the 17th century,⁵ when the land seems to have been sold



BAGULEY of Baguley.
Or three lozenges azure.



LEGH of Baguley.
Azure two bars argent,
over all a bend gules.

to a number of different owners, the manor ceasing to exist.

The township has left scarcely any trace in the records.⁶

The principal owners in 1787 were Edward Greaves of Culcheth in Newton and John Carill-Worsley of Platt, but together they contributed only a sixth part of the land tax.⁷ In 1844 there were forty-nine landowners, the chief being Samuel Grimshaw, owning a tenth.⁸

In connexion with the Established Church, St. Peter's was built in 1860 near the centre of the township;⁹ the patronage is vested in five trustees. Two new districts, St. Andrew's and St. Mark's, have been defined, but churches have not been built; the patronage is vested in the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester alternately.

The Wesleyans long had a place of worship.¹⁰ The Primitive Methodists, United Free Methodists, and the Congregationalists have churches.

A convent of Poor Clares stands in Alma Park in the south-west corner; the chapel of St. Mary of the Angels and St. Clare was opened in 1853.¹¹

A school was built in 1754, but the scheme appears to have failed.¹²

BURNAGE

Bronadge, Bronage, (Copies of) 1320 survey.

Burnage is a rural township of 666 acres,¹ separating Withington from Heaton Norris. It contains the hamlets of Green End and Lady Barn.² The population in 1901 was 1,892.

The Manchester and Cheadle road passes through it from north to south, and there are cross roads. The village lies near the centre; Green End is further south, and Lane End and Catterick Hall border upon Didsbury. The district is partly residential and partly agricultural.

Burnage was customarily included in Didsbury chapelry, but this was contested in 1814, an expensive lawsuit being necessary to establish the right of the chapelry.³ The township was included in the Withington local board district in 1877.⁴

There was never any manor of *BUR-MANOR NAGE*, which was a border district between the lordships of Withington and Heaton Norris, pertaining, it would seem, rather to the latter than to the former,⁵ as the 356 acres of common pasture land it contained⁶ were described under Heaton in the survey of 1320. While Thomas Grelley was a minor Sir John de Byron and Sir John de Longford had inclosed for themselves 100 acres and turned it into arable; and after that, Sir John de Byron and Dame Joan de Longford had inclosed yet

that William de Legh was under age in 1359.

John Savage and Margery his wife in 1359 claimed twenty messuages, &c., in Withington against William son of Sir John de Legh; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 7, m. 4 d.

⁵ William de Legh of Baguley, who died in Dec. 1435, held ten messuages, 200 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of waste in Levenshulme in Withington of Nicholas son and heir of Sir Ralph de Longford, by homage, fealty, escuage, and a rent of 4s.; it was recorded that Thomas de Legh, father of William, had done his homage for the lands, &c., to Sir Nicholas de Longford, father of Sir Ralph. The estate was worth 20 marks a year; Edmund, the son and heir of William, was one year old; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1482.

Sir John Legh, son of Edmund, in 1505 settled a tenement in Levenshulme on his illegitimate son John for life; Ormerod, *Ches.* i, 552.

In 1566 Edward Legh made a settlement of the manor of Levenshulme and thirty messuages, lands, &c., there and in Withington; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 28, m. 263. Ten years later he appears to have made a settlement or mortgage of a portion of the estate; *ibid.* bdle. 38, m. 15. Shortly afterwards Margaret Vaudrey, claiming by conveyance from Edward Legh, had a dispute with the lessees of William Radcliffe concerning lands in Levenshulme; there were some later suits; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 60, 86, 170, 230 (1577 to 1588). She was probably the Margaret daughter of Robert Vaudrey whose 'dis-

honest and unclean living' was censured by her father in his will; Piccote, *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 84.

Richard Legh, son and heir of Gerard Legh of Baguley, and others in 1604 granted a lease of lands to Thomas Holme of Heaton Norris; note by Mr. E. Axon (quoting T. Holme's will).

The manor and lands were in 1619 in possession of John Gobart (of Coventry) and Lucy his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle 95, no. 39. They left three daughters and co-heirs—Frances wife of Sir Thomas Barrington; Anne wife of Thomas Legh of Adlington; and Lucy wife of Calcot Chambrie; *Visit. of Warw.* (Harl. Soc.), 293; Earwaker, *East Ches.* ii, 252.

⁶ Levenshulme is named as a dependency of Withington in 1322; *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 374.

In 1361 Richard son of William de Radcliffe did not prosecute a claim against Sir John de Hyde of Norbury regarding tenements in Levenshulme, Haughton, and Lightshaw; Assize R. 441, m. 1 d. 5. Sir John de Hyde appears to have been the son of Isabel sister and co-heir of John de Baguley (who died in 1356); see Ormerod, *Ches.* iii, 810.

⁷ Records at Preston. The Greaves family here as elsewhere succeeded to the estate of the Gilliams, who were at first described as of Levenshulme; Booker, *Didsbury*, 232.

⁸ *Ibid.* 233. The incumbent of Gorton Chapel had 26 acres, purchased in 1734 by a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty augmented by subscription. This land had in 1620 been conveyed by Richard Legh of Baguley and Henry, his son and

heir, to John Thorpe of Levenshulme; from his grandson it passed to Obadiah Hulme of Reddish, whose son Samuel sold it in 1734; *ibid.* 231, 232. An abstract of the deeds is printed in Higson's *Gorton Hist. Recorder*, 86, 87.

⁹ A site was given in 1853 by C. C. Worsley of Platt; a school built on it was used for divine service; Booker, op. cit. 234. A district was assigned to the church in 1861; *Lond. Gaz.* 28 June.

¹⁰ Booker, op. cit. 235. The old chapel and graveyard were closed in 1866.

¹¹ The chief benefactor was Mr. Grimshaw of Buxton; Booker, op. cit. 235.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹ 686 acres, including one of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² Lady Barn is named in the will of Sir Nicholas Mosley in 1612; Booker, *Didsbury* (Chet. Soc.), 134.

³ *Ibid.* 175-6.

⁴ 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 161.

⁵ The ancient boundary between Heaton Norris and Withington was Saltergate, supposed to be the present road south through Burnage, but the line of the road had been changed before 1320; *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 275. The tithes were formerly gathered with those of Withington; Booker, *Didsbury*, 175. For the complicated boundary of the township of Burnage in recent times see Mr. H. T. Crofton's essays in the Manchester Literary Club's *Manch. Quarterly* for 1887, and in *Trans. Manch. Geog. Soc.* for 1893; maps are given.

⁶ It may be noted that 356 Cheshire acres is somewhat larger than the present area of the township.

36 acres more; these 136 acres, it was considered, might be taken by the lord of Manchester and approved by him, provided enough pasture for the commoners were reserved.⁷ Some compromise was no doubt made; the Byrons do not appear again, and John La Warre and Joan his wife afterwards granted to Thomas son of Henry de Trafford 100 acres of moor and pasture in Heaton and Withington, 'namely, that moiety of the place called Burnage lying next to Heaton, which moiety remained to the said John and Joan after a partition of the whole place made between them and Sir Richard de Longford.'⁸

The Longford moiety passed, like Withington, to the Mosleys⁹ and Egertons; the Trafford moiety seems to have been sold to a number of small holders. In 1798 William Egerton was the principal contributor to the land tax, paying over a third;¹⁰ and in 1844 Wilbraham Egerton owned about half¹¹ the land.

Burnage was a township in 1655.¹²

In connexion with the Established Church, St. Margaret's was consecrated in 1875; the Bishop of Manchester is the patron.¹³ A temporary district of St. Chad has recently been created at Lady Barn; the patronage is vested in the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester alternately.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel at Lady Barn. The Congregationalists also are represented.

DENTON

Dentun, c. 1220; Denton, 1282, and usually.

This township, lying in the bend of the River Tame, which bounds it on the south, has an area of 1,706 acres, being nearly 2 miles square. It was sometimes called Denton under Donishaw. The highest land, reaching 340 ft., is on the eastern border, dividing Denton from Haughton. The population of the two townships, Denton and Haughton, together numbered 14,934 in 1901.

The principal road is that crossing the township from west to east, leading from Manchester to Hyde

and passing through the village of Denton. Crossing it, on and near the eastern border, is the road leading south from Ashton to Stockport, with a bridge over the Tame. The London and North-Western Company's railway from Stockport to Ashton runs through the north-western half of the township, and has a station, called Denton, on the Hyde Road. Part of the Audenshaw reservoir lies in this township.

The place has long been celebrated for its hat manufacture. The trade, after a period of decline has revived.¹ A coal mine is worked.

The village wake used to be held on 10 August.

A local board was formed in 1857.² This has become an urban district council of fifteen members. The district includes Haughton also. There is a public library.

The manor of DENTON, rated as a MANOR plough-land,³ was from early times divided into several portions. One moiety about 1200 was held of the lord of Withington by Matthew de Reddish; the other moiety was of the same lord held probably by a family or families bearing the local name, of whom there are but few traces.⁴

To Richard, rector of Stockport, and his heirs Matthew de Reddish granted four oxgangs of land in Denton, that was to say a moiety of the vill, at a rent of 12d.⁵ Robert, rector of Mottram, no doubt an heir of Richard, granted all his land in Denton, namely two oxgangs, to his daughter Cecily, at 1d. rent to the grantor and 5d. to the lamp of St. Mary at Manchester.⁶ Cecily was twice married—to a Norris of Heaton Norris and to Robert de Shoresworth. This Robert and Cecily his wife granted all their Denton lands, as well in demesne as in service, to their son William.⁷ Later, in 1299, Cecily as widow of Robert modified the gift by granting half her father's land to her son Alexander and his heirs, with reversion to William.⁸ A release was also procured from William le Norreys.⁹

William de Shoresworth had a son Robert, whose daughter Margaret inherited the Denton estate.¹⁰ By Sir William de Holland she had a son Thurstan, who was liberally endowed by her and his father, the two oxgangs of land in Denton, i.e. the fourth part of the

⁷ *Mamecestre* ii, 283-4. If the land should be recovered by the lord of Manchester its value would be 34s. (or 3d. an acre) annually.

⁸ Charter printed by Booker, op. cit. 173; the grant was made in exchange for 30 acres of pasture in Barton. A rent of 70s. was payable, and 20 acres of other land seem to have been added.

⁹ See the will of Sir Nicholas Mosley, ibid. 134.

¹⁰ Returns at Preston.

¹¹ Booker, op. cit. 175.

¹² Ibid. 174.

¹³ A school, used for service, was built about 1857; Booker, *Didsbury*, 176. For the district assigned see *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Oct. 1875.

¹ Booker, *Denton* (Chet. Soc.), 9-13; the trade was almost ruined about 1850 owing to the prevalence of the silk hat, which the Denton hatters had not adopted, and to strikes. A few years later the introduction of new forms of the felt hat led to a revival.

² *Lond. Gaz.* 24 Mar. 1857.

³ Some uncertainty must exist until it can be determined whether or not the two

oxgangs of land in Haughton were part of the eight in Denton.

⁴ After Withington had been acquired by the lords of Manchester, Denton was reckoned a hamlet of Manchester; e.g. Towneley MS. DD, no. 1511.

⁵ Lord Wilton's D. The land was to be held of Matthew de Reddish and his heirs; the first witness was Matthew son of William de Withington.

⁶ Ibid. The two oxgangs of land were held of Robert de Reddish; they were occupied separately, one by Jordan, brother of the grantor, who had Richard son of Robert de Hyde as an under-tenant.

⁷ Ibid. The date is about 1280. There was a remainder to Geoffrey, brother of William.

⁸ Ibid. In 1306 William le Norreys of Heaton granted to Alexander, his brother according to the flesh, all the right of succession he might have to land in Denton; and in 1308-9 gave all the lands, &c., in his possession in Denton, 'which is in the fee of Withington,' while another deed of the same year calls the grantee Alexander de Shoresworth. Ro-

bert son and heir of William le Norreys in 1310-11 released to Alexander de Shoresworth all his right in two oxgangs of land in Denton.

A large number of Holland of Denton deeds and abstracts are contained in Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 145/181, &c. Among these is one by William le Norreys, lord of Heaton, to Robert de Shoresworth and Cecily mother of William; ibid. fol. 164/200. Many deeds are printed from the originals in Mr. W. F. Irvine's *Holland of Knutsford* (1902).

¹⁰ Robert son of William de Shoresworth in 1281 released to his uncle Alexander de Shoresworth all his lands, &c., in Denton; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 149/185. Alexander, who was probably acting as trustee, would thus have the whole of Cecily's land in his possession. In 1325-6 he made a feoffment of his capital message and lands in Denton in the vill of Withington, Adam de Ryecroft, vicar of Huyton, being the feoffee; and Adam immediately regranted them, with remainder to Thurstan son of Margaret de Shoresworth; ibid. fol. 148b/184b. To these deeds Sir William de Holland was a witness.

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manor, being part of their gifts.¹¹ Thurstan seems to have acquired another fourth part from the heirs of the Moston family.¹² He was living as late as 1376,¹³ and his son and heir Richard,¹⁴ who added to his patrimony by a marriage with Amery daughter and heir of Adam de Kenyon,¹⁵ died in 1402 holding 'the manor of Denton' of Sir Nicholas de Longford by knight's service; he also held the manor of Kenyon in right of his wife, a moiety of the manor of Heaton Fallowfield, and land called Mateshead in Cloughton in Amounderness.^{16a} Thurstan his son and heir was over thirty years of age.¹⁶

Thurstan,¹⁷ whose widow Agnes was living in 1430 and 1438,¹⁸ left a son of the same name. The younger Thurstan was in 1430 divorced from his first wife, Margaret de Abram,¹⁹ and lived on till about 1461,²⁰ his widow Ellen being named in 1462.²¹ Richard the son and heir held the manors of Denton and Kenyon, and messuages and lands in Heaton, Bolton le Moors, Wardley, Barton, Manchester, Pemberton, and Myerscough. In 1481 he settled part of his lands on himself and Agnes his wife, with life remainders to younger sons. His eldest son Richard succeeded him in 1483, and in 1486 made

provision for Joan daughter of John Arderne, who was to marry his son Thurstan. In the following year and in 1497 he made provision for younger sons, and in 1499 granted messuages and lands in Bolton and Myerscough to his son Thurstan and Joan his wife. Richard Holland was living in 1500, but seems to have died soon afterwards.²²

Thurstan Holland succeeded, but died in October 1508, leaving a son Robert, who though then but nineteen years of age had in 1500-1 been married to Elizabeth daughter of Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton. The manor of Denton was described as held of Sir Ralph Longford in socage; its clear annual value was £20.²³ Robert died in 1513, leaving his brother Richard as heir, he being twenty years of age; the manor of Denton was held by services unknown, and its value was returned as £11.²⁴ Richard was afterwards made a



HOLLAND of Denton.
Azure semée of fleurs de lis and a lion rampant guardant argent, over all a bendlet gules.

¹¹ Margaret de Shoresworth was twice married—to Henry de Worsley and to Robert de Radcliffe, as will be seen in the accounts of Worsley and Radcliffe. Her connexion with Sir William de Holland is not clearly known; she may have been married to him invalidly. In 1330 Alexander de Shoresworth granted all his lands, &c., in Denton to Margaret daughter of Robert de Shoresworth, and she at once granted to Thurstan her son all her messuages and lands in Denton under Doneshagh in the vill of Withington, with remainders to William son of Robert de Radcliffe, to John brother of Robert, and to Robert son of Henry de Worsley; Lord Wilton's D. Five years later Thurstan regranted the same to his mother; *ibid.* Margaret de Shoresworth was still living in 1348, when she recovered seisin of her lands in Bolton, Manchester, Pendleton, Wardley, Barton, Myerscough, Heaton, and Denton against Thurstan son of Sir William de Holland and Richard son of Thurstan; Assize R. 1444, m. 7 d.

In 1314-15 land in Pleasington had been settled upon Sir William de Holland and Joan his wife, with remainder in default of issue to Thurstan son of Sir William; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 158b/194b. Thurstan is described as son of Sir William in other deeds; e.g. *ibid.* fol. 156/192. In 1355 he was called 'our cousin' by Roger La Warre, in a demise of the park of Blackley; *ibid.* fol. 160b/196b.

¹² See below in the account of the Moston family.

¹³ In that year the feoffee regranted him the manors of Heaton and Denton; *ibid.* fol. 164b/200b.

Thurstan had a pardon from the king in 1348; *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 145.

In 1359 the feoffees regranted to Thurstan de Holland all his messuages, lands, &c., in Denton, Heaton, Manchester, Bolton in Eccles, Barton, Bolton on the Moors, Harwood, Worsley, Myerscough, and Sharpley, with homages and services of the free tenants, with remainders to Richard his son and his issue by Amery daughter of Adam de Kenyon; to Robert and John sons of Alice de Cobbeleres;

and to William son of Alice de Pussch; to William son of Robert de Radcliffe; to William son of Robert de Worsley; and to Sir Robert de Holland; *ibid.*

¹⁴ Richard is named in various grants from 1344 onwards. In that year he had a general grant of Denton and his other manors and lands from his father; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 164b/200b.

He commissioned his dear and good uncle Robert de Worsley to receive seisin of the same; *ibid.* fol. 154b/190b.

Richard seems to have been in possession of the manor in 1377, when an agreement was made by him with Richard son of Richard de Hyde respecting the marling of lands in Denton; Lord Wilton's D. He granted a lease of the manor to William de Hulme in 1383 at a yearly rent of 10 marks; *ibid.*

¹⁵ See a preceding note, and the account of Kenyon. The writ of *Diem clausit extr.* after the death of Amery was issued on 19 Feb. 1421-2; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 20.

^{16a} Mateshead is probably the Myerscough estate of preceding deeds.

¹⁶ Towneley MS. DD, no. 1461.

¹⁷ The writ of *Diem clausit extr.* was issued 12 Mar. 1422-3; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 24.

¹⁸ Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 157/193, 159b/195b.

¹⁹ Thurstan son of Richard de Holland, acting with his brothers William and Nicholas, had in 1407 made a settlement of lands in Barton and Harwood on Margaret daughter of Gilbert de Abram, on her marriage with Thurstan the son of Thurstan; *ibid.* fol. 157/193. The elder Thurstan in 1421 made a further grant to Margaret wife of Thurstan de Holland his son; *ibid.* fol. 158/194.

A divorce on account of consanguinity was pronounced by the official of the archdeacon of Chester in 1430; *ibid.* fol. 149b/185b. Margaret thereupon released her jointure lands to Thurstan; *ibid.* fol. 153b/189b. Thurstan immediately afterwards married Margaret daughter of Sir Lawrence Warren of Poynton, making a feoffment of his manor of Denton and all his lands in Denton and Withington; *ibid.* fol. 149b/185b; Earwaker, *East*

Cbes. ii, 286. Margaret was his wife in 1439; Lord Wilton's D. Three years later Maud daughter of Sir John Honford was his wife; he settled lands in Denton called Brookwallhursts, Tochetcroft, &c., on her, his son Richard to make a further assurance on coming of age; *ibid.*

²⁰ In 1456-7 Thurstan and his son Richard granted two burgages in Manchester, next to the Booths and the Market stead; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 162/198. They granted another burgage in the Millgate in 1460; *ibid.* fol. 161, 197.

²¹ In that year she became bound to Richard Holland son and heir of Thurstan; *ibid.* fol. 156b/192b.

²² These particulars are from the lengthy inquisition after the death of Thurstan Holland, 1510; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, 36. Closes called Bokulhurst, Newfield, Wheatfield, and the Five Acre in Denton were in 1497 settled on Robert, a younger son. The sons named in the feoffment of 1486 were Thurstan, William, and Thomas; that in 1487 was in favour of William and Thomas.

Lands in Kenyon and Lowton were in 1461 settled on Isabel wife of Richard son of Richard Holland; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 147b/183b. In 1468 Richard the father acknowledged that he had received 24 marks from Sir William Harrington in part payment of the marriage portion; *ibid.* fol. 159b/195b.

In 1486 an agreement was made as to the dower of Agnes widow of Richard Holland the elder; *ibid.* fol. 153b/189b. An agreement as to the bounds of their turyary on the moss called Ashton Moss and Denton Moss was in 1479 made between Sir John Ashton and Richard Holland; Lord Wilton's D.

²³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 36, as above.

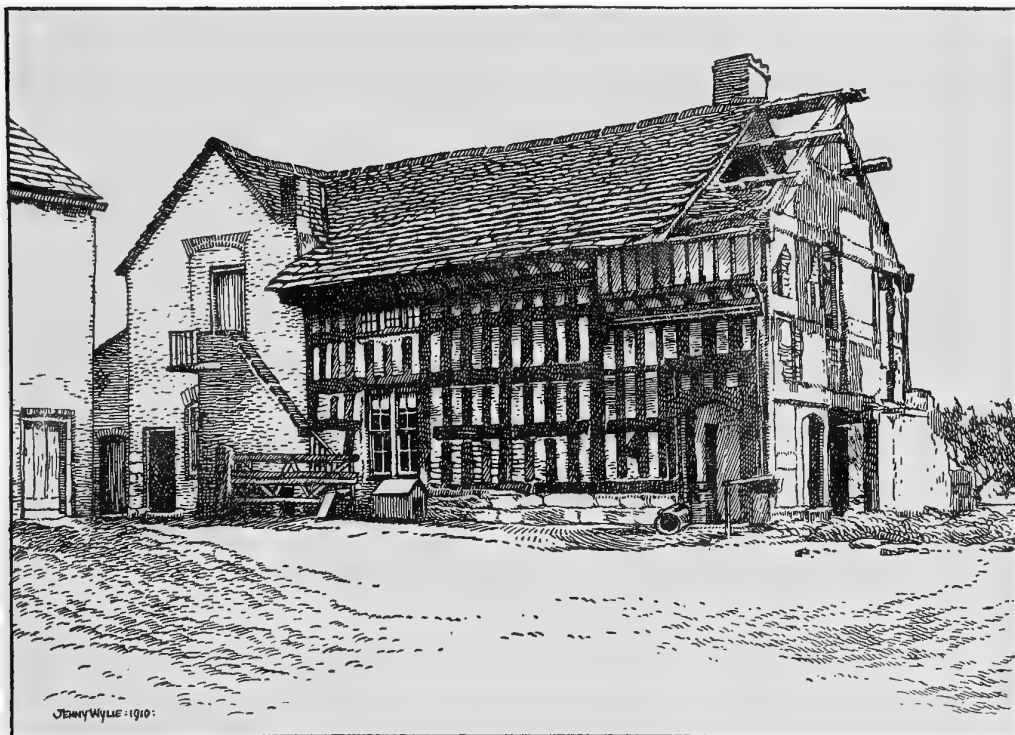
²⁴ *Ibid.* iv, no. 58; many of the feoffments of the previous inquisition are again recited in this. Dower in Denton, &c. was in 1514 assigned to Elizabeth widow of Robert Holland; *ibid.* iv, no. 54. The wardship of Richard Holland was granted to John Byron; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxii, 37 d.

knight.²⁵ He died about 1548, and in that year licence of entry, without proof of age, was granted to Edward Holland, his son and heir.²⁶ Edward, who was sheriff in 1567-8,²⁷ died in 1570, holding the family estates, probably with some increase, the manor and lands in Denton being held of Nicholas Longford in socage by a rent of 15½*d.*²⁸

His son and heir, Richard Holland, twenty-four years of age, married Margaret one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Robert Langley of Agecroft, and appears to have acquired a great addition to his Heaton estates.²⁹ He built a house at Heaton, and resided there and at Denton.³⁰ The former place soon became the principal seat of the family, and there Richard Holland died on 2 March 1618-19 holding, among other estates, the manor of Denton and lands, &c., in the township of Edward Mosley in socage by a rent

of 12½*d.* He had no son, his heirs being his five daughters or their issue, and the estates went to his brother Edward.³¹ Edward also died at Heaton on 5 May 1631, leaving a son Richard, thirty-six years of age.³²

This son was the Colonel Richard Holland who was one of the chief Parliamentary leaders in the county during the Civil War, being a strict Puritan;³³ he assisted in the defence of Manchester in 1642,³⁴ though he advised its surrender;³⁵ he also served at the taking of Preston,³⁶ at Nantwich,³⁷ and at Lathom.³⁸ He represented the county in two of Cromwell's Parliaments, 1654 and 1656.³⁹ He died in 1661, and his only son Edward having died before him, the inheritance went to a brother Henry, and then to another brother, William.⁴⁰ The latter was living at Heaton in 1664, when a pedigree was recorded;⁴¹



DENTON HALL FROM THE NORTH-WEST

²⁵ One Richard Holland was knighted during the Scottish expedition of 1544, but his arms are given as 'per fesse azure and gules, three fleurs de lys'; Metcalfe, *Knights*, 77.

²⁶ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 554.

²⁷ *P.R.O. List*, 73.

²⁸ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiii, 20. He married as his second wife Cecily, widow of Sir Robert Langley of Agecroft, and in 1562 settled on her the Hall of Heaton, with demesne lands, for her life. In 1570 he made provision for his younger sons Edward and John, and granted the capital messuage of Denton Hall with other lands to trustees for his six daughters, until the sum of 1,200 marks had been received. A pedigree was recorded in 1567; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 18.

²⁹ See the account of Heaton in Prestwich. The additions to the estate may have been made by his father. Richard Holland was sheriff of the county in

1580-1 and 1595-6; *P.R.O. List*, 73. He was knight of the shire in 1586; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Rep. of Lancs.* 67.

³⁰ Booker, *Denton* (Chet. Soc.), 16.

³¹ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 141-7. The inquisition recites a grant made by Richard in 1613, whereby his brother Edward became possessed of the manors of Denton, Heaton, Kenyon, and Sharples, with messuages and lands there and elsewhere; partly to the use of his wife Margaret—her lands including closes in Denton called Holland Moors, Debdale, Titchcroft, Turf Pits, and Blackbent; to his sons by her, and then to Edward Holland. The heirs were Robert son of Jane Dukinfield; Maria Eccleston, widow; Frances wife of John Preston; Elizabeth wife of Arthur Aldebrugh; William son and heir of Margaret Brereton; all of full age, except the last, who was only fourteen.

³² *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, 42;

the rent for the manor and lands of Denton, held of Edward Mosley, is given as 15½*d.* See also *Funeral Certs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 204.

³³ Booker, *op. cit.* 16.

³⁴ *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 45, 52.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 222, 333; his reasons were that the defenders had neither powder nor shot, that the auxiliaries would want to return to their houses in the open districts around, and that the enemy's forces were increasing.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 74.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 154.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 181; this was the first unsuccessful siege.

³⁹ Pink and Beaven, *op. cit.* 73, 75.

⁴⁰ Booker, *op. cit.* 16.

⁴¹ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 146. William Holland entered Brasenose Coll. Oxford in 1627, and became M.A. in 1633; Foster, *Alumni*. He was fifty-two years old in 1664. His succession to the estates was quite unexpected.

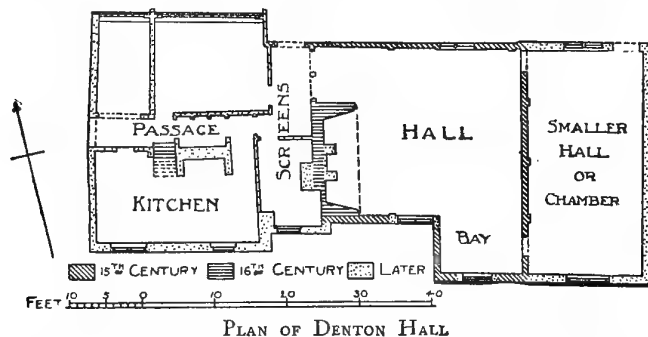
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he was rector of a mediety of Malpas from 1652 to 1680, when he resigned,⁴⁷ dying two years later. His son Edward dying unmarried in 1683 the inheritance went to a daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir John Egerton of Wrinehill, ancestor of the Earl of Wilton, the present lord of Denton.⁴⁸

Of Denton Old Hall only a fragment remains. The original house appears to have been either quadrangular or built round three sides of a courtyard, but of this, however, only a portion of the south or centre wing containing the great hall and the smaller chamber beyond is now standing, together with a detached building, now a barn, on the east side, the timber framing of which seems to indicate that it was originally part of the eastern wing. The Hall is now used as a farmhouse, and the present farm buildings, though modern and built of brick and extending very far westward, preserve to some extent what may have been the original quadrangular aspect of the house. Denton Old Hall was one of a number of houses standing in the valley of the Tame, which here separates Lancashire from Cheshire, and stands about half a mile from the north bank. It was a timber-and-plaster building on a low stone base, built apparently in the 15th century, but has been altered from time

through-passage from east to west. The elevation carried on the timber construction of the present front, but with more variety of treatment in its parts. The disappearance of this west wing with its long windows on each story, its overhanging gables and line of quatrefoil panelling, is very much to be regretted. At the east end of the great hall is what was probably the smaller hall, now entirely refaced in brick with a gable north and south. The roofs are covered with stone slates.

The great hall, which was 35 ft. long including the passage and 23 ft. in width, had a massive open timber roof, a canopy at the east over the dais, and a gallery at the west end over the passage. It is now divided into two stories by the introduction of a floor, but some idea of the original appearance may still be gathered by an examination of the roof principals and framing in the bedrooms. There was a square bay at the north-east corner of the hall to the left of the high table, but there seems to have originally been no provision for a fireplace. The room was presumably warmed by a brazier, the coupling of the principals in the centre pointing to there having formerly been a louvre in the roof. The height from the floor to the underside of the tie-beam was about 17 ft. 6 in., and to the ridge 26 ft. The principals are very plain and are disposed in short bays at either end, with a middle one formed by the coupling for the louvre already mentioned, making three small and two large bays in the length of the apartment. The smaller bay at the west end is over the passage, but at the east the space was taken up by the projecting canopy over the high table. The plainness of the roof was only relieved by curved wind braces. At the west end the gallery occupied the space over the passage, but the screen itself was very plain, being constructed of simple cham-



to time and faced with brick at the back and ends. The usual arrangement of the great hall, screens, and the rooms at either end could, till recently, be seen, but internal alterations and the destruction of the west wing have rendered them difficult to follow. The front of the central part of the building faced north to the courtyard, and it is a portion of this which still remains. It is a very simple design made up entirely of crosspieces and uprights, with a cove under the eaves, but without any attempt at ornamentation except in the mouldings of the beam under the cove. The timber front now standing is the north wall of the great hall less the passage at the west end. The screens and the whole of the west end of the building were taken down in 1895. This west wing slightly projected in front of the hall and was about 25 ft. in width, and probably contained the kitchen and offices, but they had been much altered on plan by the introduction of a central

fired posts and crosspieces on a stone base. The high table was lighted from the bay, and there were two windows at the west end of the north side high up in the wall, one lighting the gallery, the other the hall proper. These windows formed a feature of the north elevation, standing out from the wall on a plaster cove, but only one now remains, the other having been destroyed along with the west wing. The present door in the middle of the apartment is quite modern, having been inserted since the disappearance of the entrance at the west end. There appears also to have been a door at the north-east corner of the hall, now made up, but plainly visible on the outside. From the disposition of the timber framing there does not seem to have been any range of windows on the side of the hall facing the courtyard, the window now on that side, as well as the one on the south, being a modern insertion. At a later time a large fireplace

⁴⁷ He appears to have left Malpas finally about 1676, his reasons for non-residence being printed by Booker, *op. cit.* 18, 19; his will is printed *ibid.* 21.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 20; see also the account of Heaton. 'In 1711 the Denton estate of the Hollands, as appertaining to Sir John Egerton in right of his wife, was under lease to twelve tenants, the annual rental amounting to £162 9s. 8d. Denton Hall

and the demesne was in the occupation of one William Bromiley, who paid for it a rent of £105 6s. 1d. In 1744 the tenantry numbered eighteen, and the rental had increased to £216 2s. 2d. In 1780 the same lands were held by seventeen tenants, and were subject to a rent of £294 6s. 8d. The entire property was held by lease of lives, and the above returns of rentals are exclusive of fines paid on the renewal of

leases. By the terms of their respective leases the tenants were also pledged to the payment of certain rent-boons consisting of a dog and a cock, or at the landlord's option their equivalent in money—for the dog 10s., for the cock 1s.—the landlord thus providing for his amusement in hunting and cock-fighting in a manner least onerous to himself'; *ibid.* 23.

13 ft. wide inside, with deep angle nook, has been inserted at the west end, taking up more than half the width of the apartment and entirely destroying the screen and encroaching on the passage way at the back. This seems to have been done before the introduction of the floor, as the upper part of the fireplace is carried up to the roof in an elaborate brickwork composition, with embattled cornices, herringbone panels, and other ornamentation. The upper part of this chimney can still be seen from the bedrooms, but is now covered with whitewash. In the upper part of the bay window, now a bedroom, on the east wall, some of the oak panelling of the hall still remains, together with a plaster frieze on which is a shield of arms bearing Holland impaling Langley.⁴⁴ The introduction of the great fireplace and angle nook into the hall necessitated the partial destruction of the gallery over the passage, and the whole of the original arrangement of the hall at this end suffered a good deal of change. The fireplaces in the destroyed west wing are said to have been of ornamental brickwork corresponding in style with that in the great hall. They were later than the original arrangement of the kitchen passage, and may have been inserted as late as the beginning of the 17th century, at the time the plaster ornament in the upper part of the bay was put up.

The east end and south side of the house have been entirely rebuilt in brick, and when the west wing was pulled down that end was similarly refaced. The upper part at the east end is approached by a brick and stone staircase on the outside, but this end of the house has no points of interest in it.

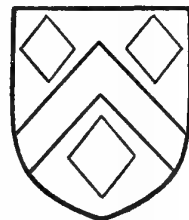
In the detached east wing, which is 55 ft. long, are three principals, the tie-beams of which are moulded and ornamented with traceried panels and shields. They are unequally spaced, one being at the south end next the house, and the other two near together at the north. The principals are built from the ground, and have originally had floor beams, the building apparently having always been of two stories, but the lower beam is only retained in the principal at the south end, which on the first floor forms a fully-constructed partition with door on the east side. The other two floor beams have been cut away. The wall

posts and the underside of the lower beam are elaborately moulded, and the beam has a bracket on each side carved with a lion's head and foliage. The two tie-beams at the north end are panelled on both sides, but those at the south on the north side only, being quite plain towards the house. Originally the work has been very rich, but the present disposition of the framing and its incomplete character makes it impossible to state what purpose the wing, which on the outside is entirely refaced with brick, served. Its north gable is of timber patched with brick, with quatrefoil panels but without wing boards.

The other moiety of Matthew de Reddish's estate in Denton was probably Haughton, but may have been the two oxgangs of land which in 1320 were held by the lord of Manchester,⁴⁵ Robert de Ashton holding of him at a rent of 13s. 4½d.⁴⁶ John de Hulton of Farnworth held the same in 1473.⁴⁷ In 1282 Robert Grelley was found to have held two-thirds of an oxgang in Denton; this land, which is not mentioned again, may have been part of these two oxgangs.⁴⁸

Two other oxgangs of land were in 1320 held of the lord of Manchester by John de Hyde and Adam de Hulton, who rendered 2d. at Christmastide as well as pature.⁴⁹ It is not clear whether the former tenant was of Norbury or of Denton.

The Hydes of Hyde and Norbury, who were lords of Haughton by Denton, held lands in the latter township, for Robert de Hyde gave to Alexander his son and his heirs all his lands of Denton, and in confirmation and augmentation of this John de Hyde about 1270 granted all the lands in Denton which he held, also land in Romiley in Cheshire, to his brother Alexander, son of Sir Robert de Hyde.⁵⁰ The oxgang of land held in 1320, however, if it were the tenement of the Hydes of Denton immediately, seems to have been acquired in another way from Ellis de Botham.⁵¹ By a settlement of 1331 the



HYDE of Hyde and Norbury. *Azure a chevron between three lozenges or.*

⁴⁴ Holland : 1 and 4. *Azure semée of fleur de lys a lion rampant argent.* 2. A cross engrailed. 3. *Argent on a bend sable three lozenges of the field.* Over all a bend. Langley of Agecroft : 1 and 4. *Argent a cockatrice sable.* 2 and 3. *A mermaid with comb and mirror.* The shield is identified with Richard Holland who died in 1618, having married Margaret daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Langley of Agecroft. The initials R. H. were formerly on one of the lights of an upper window. See Booker, op. cit. 23-6.

⁴⁵ *Mamecestre*, ii, 291; the waste of Denton contained 200 acres (by the greater hundred), the lord of Manchester participating in virtue of two oxgangs purchased by Robert Grelley from John the Lord, who had held them of the lord of Withington. The other participators were Alexander de Shoresworth, Alexander de Denton, John de Hyde, Hugh son of Richard de Moston, and Ellis de Botham. Twenty-five acres — one-eighth — might be approved in respect of the two oxgangs.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* ii, 364; the tenant held for life.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* iii, 483; the rent was 13s. 4d. and the tenure described as socage. John Hulton died in 1487 holding ten messuages, 200 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, and 200 acres of pasture in Denton of Sir Ralph Longford by services unknown; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, 26.

⁴⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 245. The two parts of an oxgang rendered 4s. 2d. yearly, or nearly the same as 13s. 4d. for two oxgangs. Robert Grelley was the purchaser of the latter, according to the extent of 1320; the other one and a third may have been in the lord's hands in 1282.

⁴⁹ *Mamecestre*, ii, 290.

⁵⁰ Hyde of Denton Charters in *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 159, 153. Robert son of John de Hyde was in 1292 non-suited in a claim against Thomas Grelley for common of pasture in Withington; *Assize R.* 408, m. 29.

⁵¹ Stephen de Bredbury about 1270 granted to John the Clerk of Stockport an oxgang of land in Denton, which

Stephen's brother Robert occupied, at a rent of 1d.; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 153. The charter is among Lord Ribblesdale's deeds. Geoffrey de Manchester, perhaps heir of John, granted to Robert de Brinnington the oxgang which Robert de Bredbury held; and Simon called the Serjeant granted his land in Denton to the same Robert de Brinnington; *ibid.* fol. 154. Robert de Brinnington in 1282 acquired half an oxgang of land in Denton from Benedict de Dewysnape and Hawise his wife; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 139.

Robert had a son Adam, who as 'Adam son of Robert de Brinnington in Denton under Donishaw,' granted to Alexander son of Robert de Shoresworth, with remainder to William de Shoresworth, land in Denton — 'all my part of the old burnt land' between bounds thus described: From the head of Crossfield lache along the old ditch by 'Stobsdale' to the boundary of 'Oldewyneschawe' (Audenshaw); up Dede lache to the new ditch next the moss, and so back to the start; and lands in Wildemare lode,

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lands of John de Hyde in Denton and Romiley were to remain to Richard, the son of John, and Maud his wife, daughter of Roger de Vernon.⁵² Richard and Maud in 1366 agreed to make no alienation of the estate,⁵³ and two years later John, the father, made a grant to Richard, the son of Richard.⁵⁴ In 1320 the rent was paid to the lord of Manchester; but William Hyde, who died in 1560, was stated to hold his messuages and lands in Denton of Robert Hyde of Norbury in socage by the rent of 1*l*.⁵⁵ Richard Hyde, the son and heir of William, having died a month after his father, without issue, was succeeded by his brother Robert, thirty-two years of age.⁵⁶ William son of Robert died in 1639 holding the same estate, and leaving as heir his son Robert, thirty-five years of age.⁵⁷

Robert Hyde was a zealous Puritan and took part in the defence of Manchester in 1642.⁵⁸ He died in 1684,⁵⁹ and his son and heir Robert in 1699, leaving as sole heiress a daughter Mary, who married Sir Ralph Assheton of Middleton, but had no issue. The Denton estate, however, was retained by her husband, and fell to the lot of Katherine, his daughter by a previous marriage; by her husband, Thomas Lister of Arnoldsbiggin, she had a son Thomas, after whose death in 1761 the Denton estate was sold to William Hulton of Hulton. It was again sold in 1813 to Francis Woodiwiss of Manchester,⁶⁰ whose daughter,

Mary Woodiwiss, owned it in 1856.⁶¹ The estate was afterwards acquired by Charles Lowe, whose executors in 1901 sold it to Mr. James Watts of Abney Hall, Cheadle, a descendant (through his mother) of the Hydes.

The situation of Hyde Hall is one of natural defence on rising ground, about a quarter of a mile from the north bank of the River Tame. The front of the house is towards the river, and faces south-east. It is a two-story building of timber and plaster on a stone base originally of the 16th century, but added to and altered in the 17th, when it was partly faced with brick. It appears to have had the usual H type of plan, with central great hall and east and west wings. The east wing, however, has disappeared, and that at the west has been remodelled to suit modern requirements and a new building added on its west side.

The house is entered on the north side through an open porch with stone seats at each side, built in brick with stone dressings, and with the date 1625 and the arms of Hyde on the door head. The porch, which has a segmental opening and moulded jambs, goes up two stories, and has a chamber over lit by a five-light mullioned and transomed window with two lights on each return,^{61a} and terminates in a square parapet with moulded coping above a plain string-course. There is a sundial over the window. The whole of the

Gotesbyth, Milesaundes riddings, Lydiat hursts, Salefield (except in Struyndeley), Brockwalhurst, Dene Evese, Newfield, and 'Stoblaide' (except the Dedych dale); also half his waste within and without the bounds of Denton (except in the Denecroft); Lord Wilton's D.

The grantee was no doubt the Adam surnamed 'de Denton,' who gave his lands to Ellis de Botham and Maud his wife (probably daughter of Adam) in 1304; and in 1317 (11 Edw. I appears in the transcript for 11 Edw. II) Ellis granted the same to John son of Alexander de Hyde; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 153-4. Maud, as widow of Ellis, released her claim in 1333; from her deed it appears that there had been an exchange of lands between Botham and Hyde; *ibid.* fol. 154. The land exchanged may have been the oxgang which Hugh son of Richard de Moston had demised to John son of Alexander de Hyde in 1308-9, and which Richard, the brother and heir of Hugh, appears to have released to John; *ibid.* fol. 153.

⁵² *Ibid.* fol. 154.

⁵³ *Ibid.*; the declaration was made in Stockport Church, perhaps on the betrothal of Richard son of Richard.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*; the grant was of all his messuages and lands in Denton in the vill of Withington. From the same charters it appears that Richard de Hyde, probably the younger Richard, granted lands in Romiley to his son John and heirs in 1395-6; *ibid.* fol. 154.

There is little notice of the Hydes in the public records. The writ of *Diem clausit extr.* after the death of Nicholas Hyde of Denton was issued on 20 Nov. 1420; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 19. In 1429 Robert de Hyde (of Norbury) complained that Geoffrey de Shakerley and Isabel his wife, widow of Nicholas de Hyde, had taken away Ralph, the son and heir of Nicholas, whose marriage belonged to the plaintiff in virtue of a messuage and lands in Denton held by the deceased. The defence was a grant made

by Nicholas; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 2, m. 19.

Ralph son and heir apparent of Nicholas de Hyde in 1428 agreed to marry Margaret daughter of Robert de Dukinfield; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 155. This Ralph Hyde of Denton was still living in 1471, when he granted all his goods, &c., to trustees; but he seems to have died shortly afterwards, and Margaret his widow is named in 1479; *ibid.* fol. 156.

Nicholas son and heir apparent of Ralph was in 1457 contracted to marry Margery daughter of Thurstan Holland, lands in Denton and a rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* from Reddish Mill being settled on the bride; *ibid.* fol. 156. In 1468 Ralph, the son and heir of Nicholas, was contracted to marry Agnes daughter of John Arderne; *ibid.* fol. 154. Ralph probably died, for in 1479 William, the son and heir apparent of Nicholas, was to marry Ellen daughter of Richard Moston; fol. 154. In 1525 William Hyde of Denton, being over seventy years of age, was excused from attendance on assizes, &c.; *ibid.* fol. 155. The age must have been overstated. Two years before this it had been agreed between William Hyde and Alexander Elcock of Heaton Norris, merchant, that the former's 'cousin and heir' (probably grandson) William should marry the latter's daughter Katherine; lands in Denton of the yearly value of £4 were assigned to Katherine for her life, a similar estate being held by Ellen, wife of the elder William, and by Margaret, then wife of Thomas Browne; fol. 155. It appears that Margaret was the mother of the younger William; she was living in 1546, but died before 1552; fol. 157.

⁵⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, 51.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* Pedigrees were recorded in 1567 and 1613; Robert was still alive in the latter year; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 17 (1567), and 52 (1613). In 1598 a marriage was made between William son and heir apparent of Robert Hyde and Eleanor daughter of John Molyneux of

West Derby, reserving the dowry of Anne wife of Robert Hyde and sister of Ralph Arderne of Harden; in 1608 a remainder to Edward, second son of Robert, was agreed upon; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 155.

⁵⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, 89; Hamnet Hyde of Norbury was the superior lord. The will of William Hyde is printed in Booker's *Denton*, 27-8; the inventory amounted to £898, and he left his Bible in two volumes, Mr. Hildersam's works, the clock in his parlour, and other things to Alice his daughter-in-law. A settlement of their estates was made in 1630 by William Hyde of Denton, Robert his son and heir apparent, and Alice wife of Robert and one of the daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Crompton of Crompton, on the one part, and Robert Dukinfield of Dukinfield and Robert Ashton of Shepley on the other part; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 155.

⁵⁸ He was a D.L. of the county in 1642; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 2. For his presence at the attack on Manchester see *ibid.* 45, 52; he opposed the surrender; *ibid.* 333. He was a member of the Presbyterian Classis; Shaw, *Manch. Classis* (Chet. Soc.).

⁵⁹ His will is printed in Booker, *op. cit.* 30-3. A pedigree was recorded in 1665; Dugdale, *Visit.* 161.

⁶⁰ He was a currier in Fennel Street, of penurious habits, and died in 1830, having amassed a great fortune; Axon, *Manch. Annals*, 179.

⁶¹ This part of the descent is taken from Booker's work, 33-5. The field names in 1782 included the Pingot, Rosliffe, Holt, and Warth. Two closes called the Chapel Fields were sold to William Bromiley.

There is a monument to Dame Assheton in Denton Church; she died in London on 16 June 1721, and was brought to Denton for burial.

^{61a} The bottom lights, however, are built up all round.

north side of the house has been rebuilt in brick, probably in the 17th century, and in recent years has been covered with plaster. The south side has been treated in a similar manner, and the plaster lined to represent stone, so that the north and south walls present little or nothing of their ancient appearance, except in the upper windows, which preserve their mullions and transoms, and in the wood and plaster cove under the eaves. The roofs are covered with grey stone slates, and the chimneys are of brick, that from the great hall rising diagonally on plan directly from the roof. The bay window and east wall of the hall, however, retain their timber construction, the bay window forming a picturesque feature at the east end of the south front.

The great hall is similar in plan to that at Denton

hall, including the passage, is about 32 ft. 6 in. long, and its width about 20 ft. It is lit on the north side by two modern windows, and on the south by a bay window in the south-east corner 8 ft. 6 in. square inside. The floor is paved with stone flags, and the ceiling is crossed by chamfered oak beams, two each way, forming square panels filled in with plaster. The walls are panelled in oak except in the bay window and on the fireplace side, and the room contains a collection of old furniture, the only piece, however, which belongs to the house being the high table.⁶² The hall was divided till recently into three rooms, the bay window being one, and a wall down the centre forming the others. When it was restored to its original condition the great fireplace at the west end, which is 11 ft. wide and 4 ft. deep, was opened out.



HYDE HALL : ENTRANCE FRONT

Hall, and though smaller may have been copied from it. The door is at the north-west corner, opening into a passage which once formed the screens, but is now separated from the hall, as at Denton, by the later insertion of a large fireplace. The passage is still open at both ends, and has the two usual doorways leading from it opposite the hall. Both the north and south walls, which are 1 ft. 9 in. thick, have an external buttress, and there is a third at the north-east angle where the timber and brickwork join. The east wall of the great hall is of timber and plaster, and was no doubt originally the interior wall between the hall and the east wing of the house. The timber construction shows on the outside, but there is no attempt at ornament, the spaces between the timbers being wide and filled with plaster. The

The bay window of the hall is in two stories, as originally designed, built of timber and plaster, but on the ground story the window opening is a modern one of three lights with plaster at both sides and on the returns. In the room above there are ten lights extending the whole length of the front of the bay, but those in the returns are made up. The upper part projects on a plaster cove, and the cove which runs along both sides of the house under the eaves is carried round the top of the bay under the gable, the half-timber work of which is now covered up with plaster, and the barge boards of which have disappeared. The doors at each end of the passage at the end of the hall are the original ones of thick oak, nail studded, and with good hinges, the doorways themselves being of stone with chamfered jambs and four-centred heads.

⁶² Information from Mr. James Watts, the owner.

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The original character of the passage has been altered by the building of the hall chimney and the insertion of a modern staircase.

At the north-east corner of the hall is a small room measuring about 9 ft. by 7 ft. which seems to have been added later, constructed of timber and plaster, and with a window on the south side. It goes up two stories, and has a similar apartment above it opening from the room over the hall.

The plan of the first floor only differs from that of the ground story by the bay window being made into a separate apartment connected with the landing over the passage by a corridor on the south side. The room over the hall is panelled in oak all round, the panelling on the south side, which is made up of odd pieces, forming a partition between the room and the corridor; it has a six-light wood-mullioned window on the north side, the bottom lights of which are blocked. The room over the bay window extends the width of the corridor over the great hall, and in two upper lights of its window preserves fragments of well-preserved lead glazing. In the south wall upstairs, facing the corridor, is an eight-light stone-mullioned window now built up and invisible from the outside, and the landing is lit by a smaller stone

window of four lights, the mullions of which (through the settlement of the building) have fallen out of the perpendicular.

The floor of the room over the porch is now nearly level with the side of the window, the lower lights of which are made up, but was formerly much lower, presumably at the level of the present porch ceiling.⁶³ It seems to have been raised to the level of the upper floor at the time the present stairs were erected.⁶⁴

There are no features of interest in the west wing. It has been wholly modernized internally, but it preserves its 17th-century mullioned windows on the upper floor. The building is now used as a farmhouse, but the great hall and rooms over are unoccupied, and after careful restoration are now preserved in something like their original aspect.

To the north of the house are the farm buildings, forming three sides of a large quadrangle, of which the house occupies the fourth side. These were mostly erected about 1839, but a portion of the west side is older, the initials R H M with the date 1687 being carved on a wood beam over the stable door.⁶⁵

The oxgang of land held by Adam de Hulton had been acquired in 1319 by Adam and Avice his wife

from Alexander son of Roger de Denton and Cecily his wife.⁶⁶ This land, described as the eighth part of the manor,⁶⁷ descended in the Hulton family for many centuries⁶⁸ and being augmented by the Hulton of Farnworth land,⁶⁹ Mr. Hulton's tenants were in 1597 called upon for the second largest contribution to the minister's stipend.⁷⁰ This land seems to have been sold with the Hyde estate, as above.

The Denton family's holding it is difficult to trace in the absence of deeds. Roger de Denton in 1309 granted Alexander de



HYDE HALL: SOUTH FRONT

⁶³ There is now a space between the porch ceiling and the floor of the room above.

⁶⁴ What the former staircase arrangement was is not very clear, but a portion of what looks like a landing with flat balusters, and the bottom of a newel post, may be seen under the ceiling at the north end of the ground floor passage near the entrance.

⁶⁵ Booker gives a view and description of the hall in *Denton*, 35-8.

⁶⁶ *Final Conc.* ii, 39. In 1280 Alexander de Denton had granted four marcs of rent in Denton to Cecily sister of Richard de Hulton; Lord Wilton's D. These are probably the Alexander and Cecily of the fine. Adam de Hulton and Avice his wife in 1325 failed to prosecute a claim they had made against John de Hyde of Denton, Alina his wife,

and Richard de Moston, touching tenements in Withington (probably in Denton); *Assize R.* 426, m. 1 d.

⁶⁷ Robert the Tailor of Tatton, in right of his wife Alice, claimed the eighth part of the manor of Denton held by Adam de Hulton in 1332; *De Banco R.* 292, m. 109 d. The plaintiffs afterwards surrendered their rights to Adam de Hulton; it appears that Alice claimed as heir of her brother William de Gringley; Sir W. Hulton's D.

In 1344 Richard son of Alexander de Denton claimed the fourth part of the manor of Denton against Adam son of Richard de Hulton and Avice his wife; *De Banco R.* 338, m. 126 d.

Adam de Hulton in 1413 settled a messuage and lands in Denton on his son Roger and Joan his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 71.

⁶⁸ William Hulton of Over Hulton, who died in 1555, held messuages and lands in Denton of Ralph Longford in socage by a rent of 8d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* x, 40. Adam Hulton, his son and successor, died in 1572 holding lands there by a rent of 8½d.; *ibid.* xiii, 4. See also *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 267, where the tenure is described as knight's service—apparently referring to the lands formerly Hulton's of Farnworth.

⁶⁹ *Hulton Ped.* 42. Part of this was sold to Thurstan Tyldesley, as appears by a later note.

⁷⁰ Booker, *Denton*, 6-8. The contributions were: from Mr. Holland's tenants 21s. 6d., Mr. Hulton's 12s. 4½d., Mr. Hyde's 9s. 8d., and Mr. Haughton's 6s. 1½d.

Heaton land belonging to two oxgangs in Gotisburch, and land belonging to one oxgang in Bedecroft, in exchange for land between Thorisbrook and the Merebrook between Denton and Haughton.⁷¹ In 1341 Richard son of Alexander de Denton claimed by right of inheritance a fourth part of the manor of Denton against Adam son of Richard de Hulton and Robert the Tailor of Tatton.⁷² The latter defendant was omitted in subsequent suits,⁷³ and in 1348 Richard continued his claim against Avice widow of Adam de Hulton; ⁷⁴ four years later he renewed it against Thomas de Booth.⁷⁵

A family surnamed Moston⁷⁶ had an estate, once described as a fourth part of the manor, which appears to have been merged in those of the other owners in Denton.^{76a}

Among the other landowners of Denton in the 16th and 17th centuries were the Barlow,⁷⁷ Hulme,⁷⁸ Reddish,⁷⁹ and Tyldesley⁸⁰ families. In 1597 an agreement as to twenty-four messuages on forty parcels of land reclaimed from the waste of Denton and Haughton was made between Richard Holland, Robert Hyde of Norbury, Alexander Reddish, Alexander Barlow, Adam Hulton, Robert Hyde of Denton, Thomas Ashton of Shepley, and Ralph Haughton on the one part, and Sir Robert Cecil, Hugh Beeston, and Michael Hicks on the other.⁸¹

From the land tax returns of 1789 it appears that Lord Grey de Wilton and William Hulton paid two-thirds of the tax; the remainder was contributed by a number of owners in small sums.⁸²

In 1846 the land was held by twenty-seven proprietors, the principal being the Earl of Wilton, Miss Mary Woodiwiss, and the trustees of Ellis Fletcher, these together holding two-thirds of the total area.⁸³

The church of *ST. LAURENCE CHURCH* (formerly St. James, the dedication having been changed about 1800 by the rector)⁸⁴ stands on the south side of the town, and

is a low timber building on a stone base, consisting of chancel, north and south double transepts, and nave with a bell-turret at its west end. The nave alone is ancient, and is a simple parallelogram 76 ft. long by 23 ft. wide. The chancel and transepts were added in 1872, and are built in a style similar to that of the original structure. The chancel is 26 ft. in length and 18 ft. in width, and the transepts project 18 ft. to the north and south, and are 35 ft. wide. These measurements are all internal. The framework of the original structure is composed of oak posts and transverse beams in the usual manner of timber-framed buildings. At the end of the 18th century the church was in so dilapidated a condition that the roof was taken off and reslated with the old stone slates, and the ancient walls encased in cement on the outside and lath and plaster within. There were further repairs in 1816, 1837, and 1862.

The exterior of the building, though retaining in general its original appearance of black and white work, preserves in reality no ancient detail. The north wall has a plaster face painted to represent half-timber work, while the south and west walls have been boarded over and treated in a similar manner. The lines of the ancient timbers are apparently followed, the walls being divided at about half their height by a horizontal piece, and the lower division filled with upright studs, while the upper part has four windows on each side, and the spaces between filled with diagonal battens. A cove runs round the entire building under the eaves. The west gable is now without a barge board, but is said to have had an ornamental one at the end of the 18th century. The bell-turret, which is painted to represent half-timber work, has a pointed roof with a weather-cock.

The original church is divided into six bays, the four western of which are 14 ft. from centre to centre and formed the nave, and the two at the east end, which are only about 10 ft. wide, the chancel. At the end of the 18th century, and probably earlier,

⁷¹ Lord Wilton's D. From this it would seem that Roger held three oxgangs.

⁷² De Banco R. 326, m. 271.

⁷³ Ibid. 328, m. 369; 333, m. 92 d.

⁷⁴ Ibid. 353, m. 118 d. Richard claimed by a grant made to his father Alexander in the time of Edward II by one William de Tintwisle. Avice replied that what was called a fourth part of the manor was two oxgangs of land in Denton only, and that they had been granted to Adam de Hulton by Alexander son of Roger de Denton, she holding for life with reversion to Roger the son of Adam. The fine above cited (which, however, concerns one oxgang only) was referred to.

⁷⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. 2 d. (July). The defence was that Thomas was not in possession.

⁷⁶ The Moston family have been mentioned in preceding notes.

In 1256 Richard de Moston made complaint of a ditch overthrown in Denton; *Orig.* 40 Hen. III, m. 9. In 1278 he appeared as plaintiff in a similar case against Robert Greley; *Assize R.* 1238, m. 31; 1239, m. 39. Richard lord of Moston in 1319-20 granted to Richard his son an oxgang in Denton, with the reversion of another then occupied by the grantor's son Hugh; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 163/199. John son of Hugh de

Moston in 1346 granted rents from his lands in Denton to Richard and Hugh, sons of Henry de Tyldesley; *Lord Wilton's D.*

^{76a} William de Moston in 1349 claimed a fourth part of the manor of Denton and 30 acres of land against Thurstan son of William de Holland; *De Banco R.* 359, m. 13; 362, m. 14. Again in 1352 Thomas son of William de Abney of High Peak claimed the fourth part of the manor against Thurstan de Holland, alleging that he was brother and heir of one Adam de Abney, whose land had been wrongfully taken by Richard de Moston, the vendor to Thurstan; his claim was rejected; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 2, m. 9 (Pentecost); see also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 334. An agreement was afterwards made between the parties; *Lord Wilton's D.*

⁷⁷ Sir Alexander Barlow in 1620 held land in Denton and Haughton of Hamnet Hyde of Norbury in socage, by a rent of 18d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 206. From the account of Barlow in Chorlton it will be seen that the connexion of the family with Haughton can be traced back to about 1400.

⁷⁸ *Booker, Denton*, 39. William Hulme of Reddish in 1637 held a barn, &c., in Denton, also a messuage and lands lately improved from the waste; *Duchy of*

Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii, 3. This forms part of the estate of the Hulme Trustees.

⁷⁹ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 253.

⁸⁰ Thurstan Tyldesley in 1560 purchased from Adam Hulton and Clemency his wife ten messuages and various lands in Denton, Openshaw, and Gorton; those in Denton he appears to have sold in 1564 to John Haughton; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdles.* 22, m. 39; 26, m. 116.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* bdle. 58, m. 203; see also *Booker*, op. cit. 5, where it is stated that 292 acres of the waste were inclosed at that time, whereof Richard Holland received 79, Robert Hyde of Norbury 88, Adam Hulton 46, Robert Hyde of Denton 38, Robert Hulme 6, Robert Ashton 5, Alexander Reddish 1, Ralph Haughton 22, and Alexander Barlow 7.

⁸² Returns at Preston.

⁸³ *Booker*, op. cit. 9.

⁸⁴ Deceived by false information (Britton and Brayley, *Beauties of England and Wales*, ix, 288) Mr. Greswell has been led to assign to the structure an earlier date of foundation than the facts of the case warrant and has perpetuated the error by an inscription . . . "Struxit Ricardus Holland de Denton, armiger, anno Edwardi IV septimo"; *Booker* op. cit. 46. The inscription unfortunately remains on the south side of the church.

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there was no division between the nave and chancel, a space at the east end being simply railed off for the holy table, but about the year 1800 a small projecting chancel was added. This remained till 1872, when the whole of the present east end of the church, which is faced all round with genuine timber and plaster, was added.

The interior is almost entirely modernized, the division of the bays alone marking the original arrangement. A gallery, which still remains in a modernized form, was set up at the west end in 1728 with a baptistery and churchwardens' pew under. A large family pew was built out at the north-east, but was done away with when the transepts were added. The east end of the chancel projects 10 ft. beyond the walls of the transepts, the western part being open on each side to the transepts and fitted with wooden screens, against which the quire seats are set. It is lit by a five-light window at the east and two-light square-headed windows on the north and south.

The nave has three modern square-headed windows of three lights at each side, placed high in the walls, with a five-light window at the west on each side to light the gallery. Under the gallery are two small windows on the north side, and one on the south. The roof is the original one of plain timber restored, with a ceiling at about half its height. The gallery is gained by a staircase on the south of an inner wooden porch, but seems to have been originally approached from the outside by a door which still remains.^{64a}

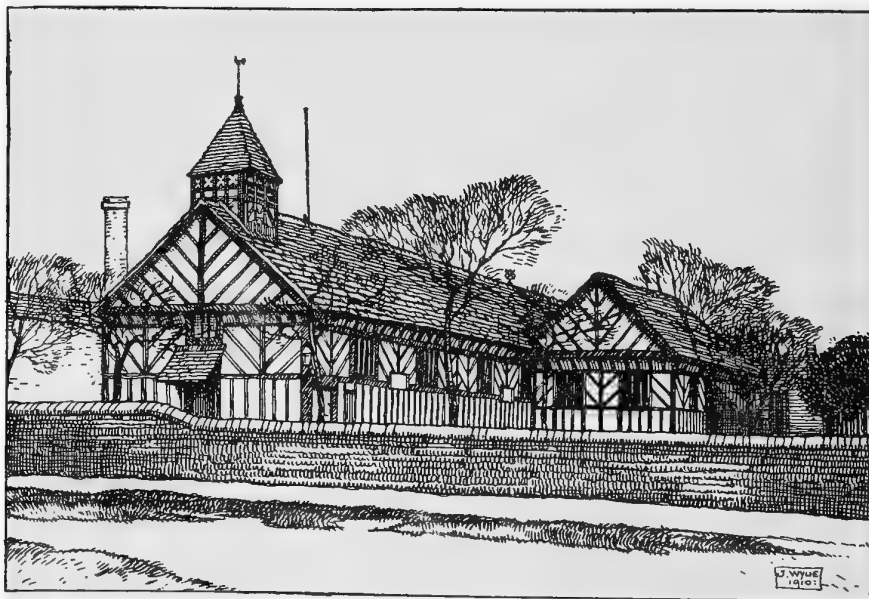
The church was re-seated in 1859,⁶⁵ but the two square pews at the west end under the gallery still remain. That on the north side has a good 18th-century stone font on a new shaft, and the church-

wardens' pew on the south side has a portion of a well-shaped 18th-century pew back, which formerly bore the date 1726 on a plate. The seats north of the central passage were originally allotted for the exclusive use of the inhabitants of Denton, and those on the south to Houghton and Hyde.

The fittings are modern, but in the chancel are ten oak panels, of late Gothic style, now much obscured by paint, measuring 2 ft. by 1 ft., let into the front and ends of the modern quire stalls. They are said to have been, in the 18th century, in the front of the gallery, but there is nothing to show whether they were originally made for the church.

In the north and south windows of the chancel, and in the window under the gallery on the south side, are collected fragments of 16th-century glass, and other smaller pieces occur in the middle lights of the transept windows. In 1855⁶⁶ these were all in a five-light window at the east of the chancel, but not in their original position. They are evidently parts of a very interesting set, but are too fragmentary to make it possible to discover their original arrangement. The window on the north of the chancel has a shield in each of its lights, one made up of fragments being quarterly, and over all a bend with three escallops (perhaps for Spencer), with helm, mantling, and imperfect crest, while the other has Argent on a chevron between three lozenges sable, a crescent of the field (probably intended for the arms of Hyde though the tinctures are wrong), and underneath it a female (?) figure in purple with hands uplifted, kneeling before an altar on which is an open book, and with a label bearing the words 'Miserere mei.'

The window on the south side has in its eastern light an angel with a label on which is inscribed 'Ave Maria gratia,' and in the second light the figure



ST. LAURENCE'S CHURCH, DENTON

^{64a} The outer door, which is now blocked up, at one time gave access to the churchwardens' pew.

⁶⁵ There had been a partial renewal of

the seats in 1768. A citation was issued on 6 October of that year for repewing the south side, 'the seats, stalls, and

forms therein having by length of time become old, ruinous, and decayed.'

⁶⁶ Booker, op. cit. 43.

of a saint in a green robe holding in his hands what has been taken to be a gridiron (St. Laurence). Underneath is a portion of a dedicatory inscription, 'Armigi' et Katherine . . . fenestrā fieri feceru . . .' The glass in the window under the gallery is still more fragmentary and confused, showing portions of inscriptions, figures, and shields.

The fragments of inscriptions have been probably brought from other windows and mixed up in an entirely unintelligible manner. In the three lights of the window they appear to be as follows, but are difficult to decipher in places owing to the presence of the leading :—

- (1) 'Edward cui Knolis et . . .
uxis . . . [fi]jeri . . . feceru[nt].
- (2) . . . et Christian W . . . dñi m'cccc'x
- (3) Jahane uxors sue . . . [Ri]cardi supprt et Rod
Catherine uxors sue . . . an hac dau
Johane uxors sue

Booker gives three inscriptions on glass in different parts of the building, portions of which bear some resemblance to the fragmentary inscriptions given above, but most of those noted by him appear to have been lost or destroyed. Two of these bore respectively the dates 1531 and 1532, and the names of Hyde and Nicholas and Robert Smith occurred. Judging from the fragments remaining and the records of those that have now disappeared, the 16th-century chapel at Denton seems to have been rich in coloured glass.

The fragments of old glass in the transept windows are very small and include 'I.H.C.' in a circle, the arms of Hyde, part of a figure in red, a head, a shield of arms (Argent a lion rampant gules crowned or), the head of a martyr saint, and a shield with the letter R.

On the west wall of the north transept are two 17th-century monuments, one with a long Latin inscription,^{86a} to the memory of Edward Holland (died 1655) and his wife Ann (Warren). The inscription is on a brass plate beneath an entablature supported by columns, and above is a shield with the arms of Holland with a label for difference impaling Warren, Checky or and azure on a canton gules a lion rampant argent : and two crests for Holland (Out of a coronet or a demi-lion rampant holding in the dexter paw a fleur de lis argent), and Warren (On a cap of estate gules turned up ermine a wyvern with knotted tail argent, wings expanded checky or and azure.)

The second monument is a small marble tablet 18 in. square to Eleanor Arden wife of Ralph Arden (or Arderne) and daughter of Sir John Done, from which the inscription is almost effaced, the letters having only been painted. Above on a separate

shaped piece are the arms of Arderne, Gules three crosslets fitchy and a chief or impaling Done, 1 and 6 Azure two bars argent over all on a bend gules three broad arrows of the second. 2, Vert a cross engrailed ermine, over all on an escutcheon argent a bugle sable. 3, Gules a lion rampant argent. 4, illegible. 5, Azure two bars argent ; with the crests of Arderne, Out of a coronet or a plume of five feathers argent, and Done, A hart's head couped at the shoulders proper.

On the corresponding side of the south transept is a good 18th-century monument to Dame Mary Assheton (died 1721), daughter of Robert Hyde of Denton, with the arms and crest of Assheton, and over all a shield of pretence with the arms of Hyde.

During the restorations in the first half of the last century, on the whitewash falling from the walls, several words in an old English lettering were revealed, and eventually the whole history of Dives and Lazarus was laid bare. This was covered up when the walls were newly plastered, but is still in existence.

There is a single bell in the turret, originally cast by Abraham Rudhall in 1715, but recast in 1896.

The plate is modern with the exception of two 17th-century chalices, one inscribed 'The coppe for the Lord's table,' and the other 'A communion cup given to Denton chappel by M^{rs} Mary Done.'

The registers of burial begin in 1696 (fragments in 1695) and baptisms in 1700. There are marriage registers from 1711 to 1723, after which there is a gap of fifty-five years.

The churchyard surrounds the building, with roads on the east, south, and west, and entrances at the east and south-west. The latter entrance has an ancient timber lych-gate with stone slated roof, probably of the same date as the church. There was formerly a yew tree on the south side, but it was in a very decayed state in 1796,⁸⁷ and was cut down four years later. Another tree now marks its position.

The chapel of St. James was *ADVOWSON* built on the waste in 1531–2,⁸⁸ and in 1534 an agreement was made by the tenants as to the levy for the payment of the chaplain.⁸⁹ Beyond this there was no endowment,⁹⁰ but Richard Holland in 1618 left £100 towards the purchase of an annuity of £20 for 'a godly minister to preach the word of God and read divine service,' to be nominated by the Hollands and Hydes or their successors.⁹¹ In 1719 the certified income was £12, to which voluntary contributions of about £10 were added.⁹² The right of patronage was disputed in 1677, the warden and fellows of the Collegiate Church claiming to present to this as to the other curacies ; the Hollands, however, succeeded in acquiring or retaining the

^{86a} Given in Glynne, notes of 1892.

⁸⁷ *Gent. Mag.* 22 Nov. 1796.

⁸⁸ Booker, op. cit. 41. A description of the building, which was chiefly of timber, is given ; there was neither chancel nor communion table till about 1800. A small pew was built outside the north wall in 1676 by Robert Hyde, who was deaf ; it had an opening into the church near the pulpit. A double re-christening took place in 1772 ; *ibid.* 120. There is a view of the building in 1793 in Nightingale's *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 286.

⁸⁹ Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 164/200 ; it was intended to raise £20 by an assess-

ment of 2½d. an acre ; Booker, op. cit. 51.

⁹⁰ The chapel was confiscated by Edward VI, the inhabitants acquiring it for 20s. It had a chalice, also confiscated ; Raines, *Chant.* (Chet. Soc.), 278, 270. At the end of Elizabeth's reign it was served by a 'reader' ; there was neither Bible nor surplice ; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xiii, 60. There was still 'no surplice' in 1604 ; *Visit. Presentments* at Chester. About 1610 there was a curate paid by the inhabitants ; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 11.

⁹¹ Booker, *Denton*, 52. A house on the

chapel yard was afterwards built ; after it ceased to be used by the minister, it was for a time a public house, but was taken down in 1853 ; *ibid.* 59. In 1650 this house and garden were valued at 16s. a year ; there was also a chapel stock of £5 ; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 12. An allowance of £50 out of the sequestered tithes of Kirkham was made in 1648 ; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 64 ; afterwards £40 was allowed out of the tithes of Manchester ; *ibid.* ii, 55.

⁹² Gastrell, *Notitia* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 84.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

patronage, which has descended to the Earl of Wilton. A formal renunciation was made by the warden and fellows in 1750.⁹³ A district chapelry was assigned in 1839.⁹⁴ The following is a list of curates and rectors:—⁹⁵

- c. 1611 Humphrey Tylecote⁹⁶
- c. 1630 Charles Broxholme⁹⁷
- 1631 John Angier, B.A.⁹⁸ (Emmanuel College, Camb.)
- 1677 John Ogden⁹⁹
- 1679 Roger Dale¹⁰⁰
- 1691 Joshua Hyde¹⁰¹
- 1695 Noah Kinsey, M.A.¹⁰² (Pembroke College, Camb.)
- 1696 Daniel Pighells¹⁰³
- 1707 John Berry, M.A.¹⁰⁴ (Sidney-Sussex College, Camb.)
- 1709 John Jackson¹⁰⁵
- 1720 — Grey¹⁰⁶
- 1723 Joseph Dale¹⁰⁷
- 1750 William Williams, M.A.¹⁰⁸ (Brasenose College, Oxf.)
- 1759 William Jackson, B.A.¹⁰⁹ (Brasenose College, Oxf.)
- 1791 William Parr Greswell¹¹⁰
- 1853 Walter Nicol, M.A. (Glasgow)¹¹¹
- 1869 Charles James Bowen, B.A.¹¹² (Trinity College, Camb.)
- 1881 David Rowe

Christ Church, for which a district was formed¹¹³ in 1846, was consecrated in 1853, the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester having the patronage alternately.¹¹⁴

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have

churches in Denton.¹¹⁵ The Congregationalists also have one.¹¹⁶

The Roman Catholic school-chapel of St. Mary, with the title of the Seven Dolours, was built about 1870; the mission was separated from Ashton in 1889.

HAUGHTON

Halghton, 1306, and commonly.

This narrow township stretches north and south on the right bank of the Tame for over 2 miles; it measures 887½ acres. The highest ground lies along the western border. The population was in 1901 numbered with Denton, with which for local government Haughton has been united.

The principal road is that from Manchester to Hyde, crossing the northern end of the township; along it lies the village of Haughton, a prolongation of Denton. Another road runs north and south on and near the western edge. At the southern end is the hamlet called Haughton Green. There are five bridges over the Tame.

The manufacture of hats is carried on. About 1600 glass seems to have been made, and a hamlet called Glasshouse still exists.¹

It is probable that the two oxgangs of *MANOR* land in Haughton formed that moiety of the holding of Matthew de Reddish in Denton, granted to Richard rector of Stockport, which has not been clearly accounted for in Denton proper.² They were in 1307 settled upon John de Hyde and Isabel his wife and the heirs of John,³ and have descended in the family of Hyde of Norbury in Cheshire and their successors the Clarkes. The history seems to have been quite uneventful, Haugh-

⁹³ Booker, op. cit. 62-9.

⁹⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1839; 16 June 1854.

⁹⁵ This list is taken almost entirely from Booker, op. cit. 70-111, where biographies will be found, together with a number of illustrative documents. John Brereton was in 1576 licensed as 'reader' for Denton Chapel; Pennant's *Act. Bk. Chester*.

⁹⁶ H. T. Crofton, *Stretford* (Chet. Soc.), i, 61.

⁹⁷ He was silenced for nonconformity; Booker, op. cit. 70. Also named Broxopp. ⁹⁸ One of the most famous Puritans of Lancashire. He signed the 'Harmonious Consent' of 1648, and was not disturbed in 1662. His *Life* was written by Oliver Heywood; Booker, op. cit. 71-8 (with pedigree); W. A. Shaw in *Manch. Clavis*, iii, 406-8; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* See also *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 86.

⁹⁹ Samuel Angier, nephew of the late minister, was rejected for nonconformity and John Ogden was nominated by the warden and fellows. The people were hostile and he stayed there only a year; Booker, op. cit. 79-87.

¹⁰⁰ This appointment was made by the landowners—W. Holland and R. Hyde—and agreed to by the warden and fellows. Mr. Dale, 'a great preacher of loyalty and obedience,' exasperated many of the people by 'bringing the surplice, Book of Homilies, &c.' See Booker (op. cit. 88-102) for the attempt to get rid of him in 1685. He took the curacy of Northenden in 1690, and became rector of Radcliffe.

¹⁰¹ Nominated by the warden and fellows with the consent of Sir John Egerton; *ibid.* 103-5.

¹⁰² *Ibid.* 105; nominated by the warden and fellows.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.* 106; nominated by the warden and fellows.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.* ¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.* At this time the Denton people's 'indifference to the Church was so great that a small disobligation would be sufficient to make them join the Dissenters'; *ibid.* 107.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.* 107-8; nominated by Holland Egerton. He was schoolmaster of Stockport and son of Roger Dale, a former curate; *Earwaker, East Ches.* i, 418.

¹⁰⁸ Booker, op. cit. 108; he was senior fellow of his college. The dispute as to the patronage was settled at this time.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.* 109. He also was master of Stockport School and was curate of Newton in Manchester; *Earwaker*, op. cit. i, 418.

¹¹⁰ Booker, op. cit. 109-11, where a list of his works is given; five of his sons became fellows of colleges at Oxford, and another was master of the Chetham Hospital.

¹¹¹ Afterwards rector of Newton St. Petrock, Devon.

¹¹² Exchanged with his successor, the latter being rector of Wroot, Lincolnshire.

¹¹³ *Lond. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 1846.

¹¹⁴ This church owes its existence to the efforts of the Rev. Richard Greswell, of Worcester College, Oxford, a son of the incumbent of the old chapel; Booker, *Denton*, 124-7.

¹¹⁵ The Wesleyans erected a chapel in 1816; *ibid.* 128.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.* 128. Hope Chapel was built in 1837, and quickly enlarged. It was replaced by the present church in 1877; *Nightingale, Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 314-16.

¹ *Manch. Guard. N. and Q.* no 856.

² See the account of Denton. Haughton is named among the dependencies of Withington in 1322; *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 374.

³ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 211.

For pedigrees of the Hydes and Clarkes of Norbury see Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 810, and *Earwaker, East Ches.* ii, 44-7; also Booker, *Denton* (Chet. Soc.), 136. A number of the family charters are preserved in Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 162-8; from these it appears that Robert de Hyde (son of Robert son of Matthew) married Margery daughter of Robert son of Robert de Stockport; *ibid.* fol. 165, 153. The following early deeds relate to Haughton:—

John son of Agnes de Herdislee, cousin of Thomas de Norbury, released to Robert de Hyde all his claim in Norbury, Newton, half of Hyde, Haughton, four oxgangs of land in Heaton, and Sakelcross; fol. 165. Of these Hyde and Haughton are not named in the grant by Richard de Norbury to Robert de Hyde (father of the above Robert); fol. 164. Thomas son and heir of Richard son of Matthew de Hyde released to John lord of Hyde all his lands in the vill of Haughton; fol. 164.

William son of Richard de Baguley

ton being regarded as an outlying portion of the Cheshire estates.⁴

A branch of the Hyde family had land in Haughton from the time of Edward IV until 1821, when John Hyde of Ardwick sold his estate to John Lowe of Shepley Hall; it afterwards descended to the Sidebothams.⁵

Another family, of unknown origin, took the local surname, and their residence was called Haughton Hall. It was owned afterwards by Booths, Holfords, and Bentleys in succession.⁶

The Barlows and Hultons, who have been noticed under Denton, held lands in this township also.

The principal landowners in 1797 were George Hyde Clarke and Nathan Hyde.⁷

In connexion with the Established Church St. Mary the Virgin's was consecrated in 1876;⁸ the Bishop of Manchester collates to the rectory. The patronage of St. Anne's, which was built in 1882, and is also a rectory, is vested in Messrs. J. W. and E. J. Sidebotham.⁹

A Wesleyan chapel was erected as early as 1810;¹⁰ the Primitive Methodists began services in 1840.¹¹ These bodies still have churches in the township.

HEATON NORRIS

Hetton, 1196; Heton, 1212; Heaton Norreys, 1364; Heyton and Heaton Norres, xvi cent.

This township stretches from Cringle Brook on the north to the Mersey on the south, a distance of 2 miles; it measures about a mile and a half from east to west, and has an area of 2,115½ acres. The highest ground is in the south, with a steep slope to the Mersey and a gentler decline to the north. The south-eastern portion has long been a suburb of Stockport, and was included in the Parliamentary borough in 1832 and in

the municipal borough in 1835, forming a distinct ward. The central portion of the township, known as Heaton Chapel and Heaton Moor, has also become urban; the hamlet of Heaton Mersey lies in the south-west corner. The population numbered 26,250 in 1901.

The principal roads are two from Stockport to Manchester, which join within the township; one of them is on the track of the Roman road between those places. A third road leads west through Hope Hill and Heaton Mersey to Didsbury, while another runs north-east from Heaton Mersey to Heaton Chapel. There are several bridges over the Mersey.¹ The London and North Western Company's railway from London to Manchester by way of Stockport runs² north-north-west through the township, with stations called Heaton Norris and Heaton Chapel. From this a branch turns off north-east to Ashton. From east to west near the Mersey runs the line of the Great Central Company from Stockport to Warrington, with a station called Stockport; it is joined and crossed by the Midland Company's line from Derbyshire through Cheshire, with a station at Heaton Mersey, opened in 1875. The Manchester and Stockport Canal has its terminus in the township, near the Mersey.

The industries of the township comprise cotton mills, bleaching works, thread-making, hat manufacture, corn-milling, brick, tile, and earthenware making, saw mills and rope works.

At Heaton Norris is the Sir Ralph Pendlebury orphan charity, founded in 1880;^{3a} at Heaton Mersey is the Barnes Industrial Home,³ and a hospital for incurables was opened in 1882 in the residence known as Mauldeth Hall.^{3a}

In 1666 there were eighty-seven hearths liable to the tax, but no house in the township had more than four.^{5a}

At Peel there are remains of a moat.^{6a}

allowed Robert son of John (*sic*) de Hyde to make a millpool on land in Hyde for the benefit of Haughton Mill, at a rent of a clove gillyflower; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 165. William lord of Baguley gave a similar but more liberal permission to John de Hyde in free marriage with Isabel his daughter; fol. 162. These were the John and Isabel of the fine above referred to; they occur in an earlier licence of agreement (1306) respecting lands in Haughton; De Banco R. 161, m. 56.

Simon de Gousill gave Thomas de Macclesfield the wardship of the heir of John son of Robert de Hyde in Denton and Haughton; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 162. Alexander de Hyde, the brother of John, was ancestor of the Hydes of Denton.

⁴ Sir John de Hyde in 1357 made a settlement of his manors, including Haughton, with remainders to Roger son of Margaret daughter of Sir John de Davenport (apparently the first wife of Sir John), and to William, Robert, Ralph, Hugh and Margery, brothers and sisters of Roger; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 163. Four years later John son of William Hulcockson de Baguley (a feoffee) granted to Sir John de Hyde and Alice his wife the manor of Haughton, with remainder to William de Hyde son of Margaret de Davenport and to Robert, Hugh and Margery as above; fol. 163 d., 163. At this time William the son of Sir John was espoused to Ellen daughter of Richard de Bramhall, and Haughton is named in the settlement; fol. 163b.

The feoffees of Robert son of John de Hyde restored to him his manor of Haughton in 1377; *ibid.* fol. 163b. It thus appears that the elder brothers, Roger and William, had died without issue. Ralph, another brother, was ancestor of the Hydes of Urmston. Robert de Hyde in 1401 made a feoffment of his manors, including Haughton; fol. 165 d.

A claim for debt was made against John Hyde in 1445; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 7, m. 1b. His grandson John, the son of Hamlet son of John Hyde, was in 1453-4 contracted to marry Margaret daughter of William Booth son of Sir Robert; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 166. Ten years later (3 Edw. IV) Hamlet Hyde of Norbury made a feoffment of all his manors and lands in Haughton, except certain held by Robert Shepley and others; this was for the benefit of Joan his wife; *ibid.* fol. 167. In 1478 a remainder to Peter Hyde for life was granted; *ibid.* fol. 166 d.

Settlements of the manor of Haughton with messuages, lands, &c., there were made by Edward Hyde in 1648, by Edward Hyde and Katherine his wife in 1698, and by the Hon. George Clarke in 1752; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 144, m. 24; 240, m. 67; 349, m. 68.

⁵ Booker, *Denton*, 137, and information of Mr. E. J. Sidebotham of Eriesdene, Bowdon, the present owner.

⁶ *Ibid.* 136. To Ralph Haughton 22 acres of the wastes of Denton (292 acres) were allotted in 1596; *ibid.* 5.

⁷ Land tax returns at Preston; the former paid over a third of the tax. A list of the landowners in 1853 is printed by Booker, *op. cit.* 135; the principal were Edward Hyde Clarke and Edward Lowe Sidebotham. The incumbent of Denton Chapel held 26 acres.

⁸ For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 4 July 1879.

⁹ *Ibid.* 9 Dec. 1881.

¹⁰ Booker, *op. cit.* 140.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹ The bridge at Stockport is ancient, and is mentioned in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 39 d; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 797. See 'Wobrythe Bridge' in a later note. In 1745 it was broken down by the Liverpool Blues to prevent the Young Pretender crossing. In 1826 a new turnpike road was opened, it goes from Manchester to Buxton and is carried on eleven arches over the town of Stockport; Booker, *Didsbury* (Chet. Soc.), 185.

² There is a great viaduct over the Mersey, on twenty-two arches.

^{3a} See p. 203, above.

³ Certified in 1871; *Lond. Gaz.* 16 June.

^{4a} The name is supposed to be a corruption of Marled Earth. It was built by Joseph Cheshborough Dyer, inventor of a financier (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*), and was afterwards owned by Edward Wright. It was purchased in 1854 as a residence for the then Bishop of Manchester; Booker, *op. cit.* 183-4.

^{5a} Subs. R. bde. 250, no. 9.

^{6a} *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* iii, 192; xvii, 224-9. It is not certain that there was any dwelling there.

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The part of the township outside Stockport obtained a local board in 1872;⁷ this has now become an urban district council, with twelve members. A small portion, 16 acres, was added to Stockport in 1901.

Bennet Woodcroft, F.R.S., inventor and clerk to the Commissioners of Patents, was born at Heaton Norris in 1803; he retired from the public service in 1876 and died at South Kensington in 1879.⁸ Edward Higginson, born in 1807, was a Unitarian divine of some distinction; he died in 1880.⁹

From the survey of 1212 it appears *MANOR* that *HEATON NORRIS* was a member of the fee or barony of Manchester, and was assessed as two plough-lands. By Albert Grelley the younger it was granted, at a rent of 10s., to William le Norreys, whose heirs held the land in 1212.¹⁰ These heirs were probably the brothers Richard and Jordan le Norreys, who in 1196 made

an agreement as to a division of their lands in Heaton, Chorlton, and Bradford, Jordan receiving Heaton.¹¹ Though the family gave a distinguishing name to the township and though Norris occurs as a surname in it, the manor was, about 1280, surrendered to the lords of Manchester.¹² In 1282 Robert Grelley was found to have held part of it in demesne, and to have farmed 8 oxgangs of land, i.e., half the manor, in bondage. The only free tenant recorded at that time was Adam de Lever, who owed two pairs of gloves yearly. The manor was held of the Earl of Lancaster for the fourth part of a knight's fee.¹³

The manor continued in the Grelley and La Warre families until the 15th century,¹⁴ when it appears to have been granted to Sir James Strangeways,¹⁵ in this way acquiring the alternative name of Heaton Strangeways.¹⁶ In 1569 the manor was in the possession of Leonard and Edward Dacre,¹⁷ and was afterwards ac-

⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 1872.

⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 57.

¹¹ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 6. Jordan granted to Richard that the pigs belonging to his demesne in Chorlton (upon Medlock) should run in Heaton Wood, quit of pannage for ever. Jordan and William le Norreys appear as witnesses to local charters; Crofton, *Newton* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 119, 300.

¹² All the lands in the fine referred to reverted to the lords of Manchester. A few further particulars of the family may be seen in the accounts of Denton and Chorlton-upon-Medlock.

From a pleading of 1281 it appears that three years earlier William le Norreys had enfeoffed John de Byron of two-thirds of the manor of Heaton, and that John was put in seisin, but was ousted by Robert Grelley after three days; then John went to Robert's bailiff, claiming nothing except for a term of six years, and on the bailiff's refusal of entry, he went to Manchester to talk with Robert Grelley. He offered to surrender all his claim for 17 marks, and brought William le Norreys, who made a complete surrender of the manor to Robert Grelley, as to the chief lord of the fee. In 1281-2 an agreement was made between Grelley and Byron, the latter surrendered all his claim to two-thirds of the manor, and acknowledged that he owed Robert £200 of silver; Assize R. 1244, m. 40. The other third was the dower of Cecily de Shoresworth (see Denton), and in 1283 Robert de Shoresworth and Cecily his wife appeared against Amadeus de Savoy and other guardians of the lands and heir of Robert Grelley, respecting her dower in 3½ oxgangs of land, water-mill, &c., in Heaton Norris; De Banco R. 51, m. 74.

Hawise, widow of Robert Grelley, claimed dower in this part of the manor; De Banco R. 46, m. 77; 112, m. 64 (where it is called Heaton next Wobrythe Brige).

¹³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 246-9. There were 40 acres in demesne, with a chief message and garden worth 20s. a year; a plat called the Mill Ridding and the Sporth was also worth 20s.; two-thirds of the mill rendered 13s. 4d.; free tenants paid 3s. 10½d. The 8 oxgangs of land in bondage paid 20s.; the bondsmen also gave twenty-four hens at Christmas worth 2s., and eight score eggs at

Easter, worth 6d. The pannage of the wood was valued at 6s. 8d.

A claim concerning the 'manor of Heaton' made in 1305 by Richard son of David de Hulton, the elder, against Thomas Grelley and Thomas de Hulme may refer to Heaton Norris; De Banco R. 153, m. 79. The Hultons and Hulmes had an interest in the adjoining manor of Reddish.

The surveys of 1320-2 give some further particulars. The bounds of Heaton at that time were the Mersey, Mereclough, Cringle Brook, and Saltergate, on the Cheshire, Reddish, Levenshulme, and Withington sides respectively, and 'that road called the Saltergate,' it is stated, 'is moved from its old place and is now used upon land of Sir John La Warre in Heaton'; *Mameestree* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 275. There were six messuages and 6½ oxgangs of land with appurtenances worth 32s. 7d. a year; also seventeen messuages and 225 acres of arable land, worth £7 11s. 3½d. The meadow and pasture-land could not be separated from the arable. There were also 70 acres of common pasture in the lord's wood for the tenants of Heaton Norris and of Withington for six weeks from Michaelmas. Heaton Wood and Heaton Moss were being rapidly consumed, so that they were not valued; *ibid.* ii, 283, 284.

The free tenants were: Sir Richard de Byron for a message and Ashcroft; rent 8d. Geoffrey son of Hugh de Holt, a message and 5 acres in the Shaw Head; rent 8d. Ellis de Lever (and) Sir Geoffrey del Rakes, a message and 30 acres in the Rakes; rent, a pair of gloves worth 1d. Hugh del Holt, a message and 18 acres; rent, a pair of gloves; also ¼ oxgang of land formerly Richard del Yate's; rent 4d. Adam Page, a message and 10 acres; rent 12d. Robert le Norreys, a message and 1 oxgang of land; rent 16d.; also 2½ acres by Rys'm Bridge (? Rusholme); rent 6d. John son of Henry de Byron, a message and ¾ oxgang of land formerly Richard del Yate's; rent 12d.; also a message and 4 acres in the Shaw; rent, a pair of gloves worth 1d. Adam son of Swain, a message and ½ oxgang of land; rent 8d.; *ibid.* ii, 285, 286. At this time, therefore, 2½ oxgangs of land were held by free tenants.

The annual value of the halmote was reckoned as 3s. 4d., arising from the fines paid by tenants at entry, &c.; *ibid.* ii, 286. The total value of the manor was computed at £10 10s. 6½d. Another account, *ibid.* ii, 364, &c., may be compared.

The mill of Heaton Norris is mentioned again in 1360; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 342.

¹⁴ In 1427 it was found that Thomas La Warre had held of the king (as duke) 28 messuages, 1,500 acres of land, 80 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, 100 acres of moor, and 12s. 6½d. rent in Heaton Norris, with remainder to James Strangeways, James Holt, John Walsh, William Strangeways, William Garnet, and Peter Massey (deceased); the clear annual value was 10 marks; Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. VI, no. 54; see *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 28.

¹⁵ He was a royal official and a judge; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 47; Foss, *Judges*, and pedigree in Foster, *Yorks. Visit.* 71, and Ord, *Cleveland*, 447. He was of Harley in Allertondale. His son Sir James Strangeways, Speaker of the House of Commons, is noticed in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁶ There was a recovery of the manor of Heaton Norris, with sixty messuages, &c., in 1517, Sir James Strangeways being in possession; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 124, m. 2.

Sir James Strangeways the younger died 26 April 1540. He was the son and heir of Sir Thomas Strangeways, and in 1530 had made a settlement of his tenements in Heaton Norris with remainders to Leonard, George and Edward, sons of William, Lord Dacre. His heirs were Joan wife of Sir William Mauleverer, daughter of Sir James Strangeways and Alice his wife, grandparents of the deceased; and Robert Roos son of Mary, another daughter; both were twenty-six years of age and more. The said Alice was daughter and heir of Thomas, Lord Scrope, son and heir of John, Lord Scrope, brother and heir of Henry, Lord Scrope, son and heir of Stephen son of Henry son of Geoffrey, Lord Scrope. Sir James Strangeways, grandfather of the deceased, was son and heir of Sir Richard son and heir of Elizabeth daughter and heir of Philip, Lord Darcy, of Snaith, son and heir of Philip son and heir of John, Lord Darcy, and Elizabeth his wife; Chan. Inq. p.m. 34 Hen. VIII, ii, 67-81.

¹⁷ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 31, m. 197. The estate was described as 'the manor of Heaton, otherwise Heaton Norris, otherwise Heaton Strangeways, with the appurtenances,' and comprised also forty messuages, a water-mill, a dove-cote, gardens, orchards, lands, &c., and 40s. rent.

The title of the Dacres, founded upon

quired by the Mosleys.¹⁸ It descended in the same manner as Hulme until about 1750,¹⁹ when it was sold to William Egerton,²⁰ who is represented by Earl Egerton of Tatton, the present lord.

The Mosleys also acquired the estate in Heaton of Jane widow of Sir Robert Lovell, whose father, Geoffrey Lovell of Merton, had made purchases from Sir Edmund Trafford.²¹

The Grelleys made grants of land in Heaton to the Byrons and others;²² and the Worsleys of Booths,²³ the Hulmes of Reddish,²⁴ and others are found to have had estates in it,²⁵ but no clear account can be given of them. The old landowners were non-resident.²⁶ In 1789 the principal owner was William Egerton, who paid about a third of the land tax; the remain-

der was paid in small sums.²⁷ The list of landowners in 1844 shows that Wilbraham Egerton of Tatton owned more than half the soil.²⁸

An order concerning the bounds of the manor was made about 1596.²⁹

The first place of worship in the township was St. Thomas's Church, built in 1765 for the Established religion;³⁰ it has twice been enlarged. It gives the distinguishing name to Heaton Chapel. The Dean and Canons of Manchester present to the rectory. The more recent churches, the incumbents being styled rectors, are Christ Church, Heaton Norris, 1846,³¹ with a mission church, St. Luke's; St. John the Baptist's, Heaton Mersey, 1850,³² partly rebuilt in 1891; St. Mary's, Heaton Reddish,

the grant by Sir James Strangeways already recorded, does not seem to have been satisfactory. In 1568 Robert Roos of Ingmanthorpe claimed the manor and lands as next of kin and heir—viz. son of Mary, sister of Thomas, father of Sir James Strangeways—against Leonard Dacre. The defendant pleaded the grant by Sir James, who, he stated, had delivered all his evidences into the hands of William, Lord Dacre; Duchy of Lanc. Pleadings, Eliz. lxxvii, R. 2.

Robert Roos's plea must have been successful, for in 1570 he sold the manor, &c., to Gilbert Gerard, attorney-general; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 32, m. 16.

¹⁸ Sir Thomas Gerard sold or mortgaged the manor in 1598 to George Coppin; *ibid.* bdle. 60, m. 72; the latter, in 1601, in conjunction with Anne his wife, resold to Sir Thomas (*ibid.* bdle. 63, no. 294), who in the following year transferred it to Sir Arthur Savage; *ibid.* bdle. 64, no. 145. This was probably another mortgage, for in 1614 the deforciant in a fine were Sir Thomas Lord Gerard of Gerard's Bromley, Sir Arthur Savage and Joan his wife; *ibid.* bdle. 85, m. 1.

The manor had already been sold to Sir Nicholas Mosley, who says in his will (1612): 'I do hereby give . . . unto my eldest son Rowland Mosley and to the heirs male of his body, &c., the manor or lordship of Heaton Norris . . . which I lately purchased of the Lord Gerard that now is'; Booker, *Didsbury*, 135. The manor is not named in Sir Nicholas' inquisition, but his son Rowland died in possession of it in 1617; it was said to be held of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster by the twentieth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 66, 69.

¹⁹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 151, m. 152; 204, m. 66. There was a recovery of the manors of Hulme and Heaton Norris in 1746, Sir John Bland being a vouchee; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 562, m. 3.

²⁰ *Mosley Fam. Mem.* 29. Wilbraham Egerton was vouchee in a recovery of the manor in 1806; Pal. of Lanc. Aug. Assizes, 46 Geo. III, R. 8.

²¹ See *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 306, 465, 508, for suits in which the family were engaged; also Booker's *Didsbury* (Chet. Soc.), 6. The estate, described as twelve messuages, 100 acres of land, &c., in Heaton Norris, Streethouse Lane, and High Street was purchased by Sir Nicholas Mosley, who died in 1612; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 4, 66.

²² See the list of free tenants already given.

The Byrons' holding has been mentioned above. In 1277 and 1278 William de Heaton (probably Norreys), Robert de Shoresworth and Cecily his wife complained of a ditch made by John de Byron in Heaton; Assize R. 1235, m. 13; 1238, m. 34 d; 1239, m. 40. Again in 1292 Mabel daughter of Gilbert de Barton complained that she had been disseised of five messuages and 60 acres of land in Heaton by Stockport, by John de Byron and Robert de Shoresworth. John said that he had nothing, and Robert said that he and Cecily his wife held a third part of the tenement as Cecily's dower, and that Thomas son of Robert Grelley held the other two-thirds. The plaintiff's claim against Thomas Grelley was barred because he was a minor in ward to the king, whom she might sue if she would; Assize R. 408, m. 8 d. 39 d. Mabel de Barton's claim was again put forward in 1302; De Banco R. 143, m. 115; 147, m. 93 d.

William le Norreys, who surrendered the manor to his lord, had a son and heir Robert (see Denton), no doubt the Robert who held an oxgang of land in 1320, and appears in the Subsidy Roll of 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 40.

The Norrises of Speke in the 16th century acquired an interest in the township, including a free fishery; Roger Downes appears to have sold to Edward Norris in 1551, and William Norris sold to Henry Partington in 1596; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 14, m. 151; 21, m. 114; 53, m. 48; 59, m. 122.

²³ The holding can be traced back to that of Ellis de Lever in 1320, and Adam de Lever in 1282, above recorded. Agnes widow of Robert de Worsley claimed dower in Heaton as well as in Worsley in 1350, so that the estate must have been in the hands of the Worsleys before that time; De Banco R. 363, m. 78 d. Robert de Worsley of the Booths died in 1403 holding lands called the Rakes in Heaton Norris, worth 40s. yearly, of Thomas La Warre, by a service unknown. There were forty saplings, worth 2s. each, on the Rakes; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. i, 24a. In the case of Robert Worsley, who died in 1497, he was said to hold of the king as Duke of Lancaster; *ibid.* iii, 50; but Robert Worsley of Booths died in 1533 holding lands in Heaton Norris of Lord La Warre in socage, by a rent of 9d. yearly; *ibid.* vii, 5.

There was a recovery of three messuages, lands, &c., by Sir Robert Worsley in 1558; the descent from Arthur Worsley is set out; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 203, m. 7. The Worsley estate was alienated

in the second half of the 16th century. Parts were sold to William Nicholson by Sir Robert Worsley in 1549, and by Robert Worsley in 1554; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 13, m. 114; 15, m. 107. Ralph Nicholson had lands in Heaton in 1587; *ibid.* bdle. 49, m. 61.

²⁴ John del Holt claimed two messuages and lands in Heaton against Margaret widow of Robert de Hulme in 1364; there was a remainder to Geoffrey son of Cecily de Birches; De Banco R. 418, m. 342; 422, m. 286. Later he continued his claim against William son of Robert de Hulme; *ibid.* R. 425, m. 504 d. The Holts occur among the free tenants of 1320. The above John is perhaps the John son of Hugh del Holt of Stockport, who in 1364 complained that Roger son of Roger de Barlow had seized his goods at Heaton Norris; Coram Reg. R. East. 38 Edw. III, m. 59.

Robert Hulme of Reddish died in 1600 seized of four messuages, 20 acres of land, &c., in Heaton, held of Sir Thomas Gerard in socage by a rent of 20d.; William Hulme held the same in 1637 of Edward Mosley by the same rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, no. 10; xxix, no. 70. Two of the older free tenants' estates seem to have been acquired by this family. The Hulme Trustees are the present owners.

²⁵ The Reddishes of Reddish held lands in Heaton Norris, but they are not particularly described in the inquisitions. Otes Reddish, who died in 1521, held of Sir James Strangeways in socage; John Reddish, who died in 1558, held of Leonard Dacres in socage by a rent of 8d. for all services; and his son John in 1569 held of Gilbert Gerard in the same manner; *ibid.* v, 48; xi, 60; xiii, 32.

A messuage, &c., formerly belonging to George Newton of Stockport, was the subject of a suit in 1664 and later; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 38, &c.

²⁶ None is named in the Subsidy Rolls of 1541 and 1622; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 140, 152.

²⁷ Returns at Preston.

²⁸ Booker, *Didsbury*, 182.

²⁹ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 274.

³⁰ Booker, *Didsbury*, 189-91; a list of incumbents is given. A district was assigned to it in 1839; *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1839; 16 June 1854.

³¹ Booker, *op. cit.* 192. A district was first assigned for it in 1838; *Lond. Gaz.* 16 June 1854.

³² Booker, *op. cit.* 193. For the district assigned to it see *Lond. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 1852.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

1865;⁸³ St. Paul's, Heaton Moor, 1877;⁸⁴ All Saints' Heaton Norris, 1888; and St. Martin's, Norris Bank, 1901. To the last-named the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester present alternately; the bishop alone collates to Christ Church, St. John the Baptist's, and All Saints'; bodies of trustees present to the others.

The Wesleyans have churches at Heaton Norris, Heaton Moor, and Heaton Mersey.⁸⁵ The Primitive Methodists also have one. The Congregationalists have churches in each of the three portions of the township named.⁸⁶ In 1857 the Particular Baptists had a chapel in Heaton Lane.⁸⁷

The Unitarians began services at Heaton Moor in 1893 and moved to their present building in 1900.

The Presbyterian Church of England began services at Heaton Chapel in 1899.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was opened in 1897, replacing one used for thirty years.

REDDISH

Redich, 1205, 1212; Radich, 1226; Rediche, 1262; Redditch, 1381; Radishe, Reddishe, xvi cent.

This township has a length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north to south, and an area of 1,541 acres. The northern boundary is formed by the ancient Nico Ditch; part of the eastern by the River Tame. The surface is usually level, but slopes away to the river. The hamlets in 1856 were Reddish Green, Sandfold, and Whitehill.¹ The population was in 1901 included in that of Stockport.

The small town of Reddish lies near the centre of the township. From this roads lead away in all directions; the principal are those to Stockport on the south, passing through the hamlet of South Reddish; to Heaton Norris on the west; and to Manchester on the north, passing through Barlow Fold, North Reddish, and Sandfold. The southern end of the township has become a suburb of Stockport. The London and North Western Company's line from this town to Ashton crosses it, with a station called Reddish, near the centre. The Great Central Company's line from Manchester to Stockport touches the northern

end of the township, within which is a station also named Reddish. The same company's loop line from Central Station to London Road, Manchester, crosses the north end. The Manchester and Stockport Canal, 1797, goes through the township from north to south.

In 1666 the principal house was that of Jane Stopford, with ten hearths liable to the tax; the total number in the township was fifty-six.² Though so near Stockport there was in Reddish in 1857 neither post-office, schoolmaster, lawyer, doctor, nor pawnshop. Agriculture was then the chief occupation of the people, but bleaching, hand-loom weaving, and hat-making had at one time been pursued to a slight extent.³ There are now cotton mills, calico printing works, bleach works, and roperies.

The township was formerly governed by a local board of ten members, constituted in 1881, and more recently by an urban district council. It was added to Stockport in 1901, being divided into two wards.

In the survey of 1212 it is stated that *MANOR* Roger son of William held a plough-land in *REDDISH* of the king in the tennage by a rent of 6s., and that Matthew de Reddish held it of him by the same service.⁴ The mesne lord was of the Kirkby Ireleth family, and his position was recognized down to the 15th century.⁵

The descendants of Matthew de Reddish⁶ cannot be traced, but a family using the local surname, who were apparently connected with the Hultons of Hulton and Ordsall,⁷ held Reddish and Heaton in Prestwich down to the 17th century. Richard son of Richard de Reddish was a plaintiff in 1313-14,⁸ and ten years later Richard de Reddish held an ox-gang of land in Reddish by the service of 6s.⁹ Richard son of Richard de Hulton of Reddish in 1331 and later claimed a messuage and lands against Jordan son of John de Reddish, who had them by grant of Richard de Hulton, formerly husband of Ellen de Reddish, the plaintiff being her heir.¹⁰ In 1346 John de Kirkby held Reddish in socage, paying 6s. rent by the hands of Richard de Reddish.¹¹ This Richard appears in suits for some years afterwards.¹²

A later Richard died in 1404 holding the manor of Reddish of Sir Richard Kirkby in socage by a rent of 6s.; Ralph, his son and heir, was thirty years of

⁸³ *Lond. Gaz.* 30 June 1865.

⁸⁴ For district, *ibid.* 7 May and 9 Aug. 1878.

⁸⁵ Teviot Dale Chapel was built in 1824; Booker, *op. cit.* 194.

⁸⁶ Hanover Chapel was built in 1821; Wycliffe Chapel in 1850; *ibid.* 194.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* *loc. cit.*

¹ Booker, *Didsbury* (Chet. Soc.), 197; there were two greens, one by Stockport Road, called Little Reddish Green, and another nearer the centre. Whitehill, at the south end of the township, was so named from a house built about 1820.

² Subs. R. bde. 250, no. 9. Robert Walker's house had seven hearths. No other house had more than three.

³ Booker, *op. cit.* 201.

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 69. William son of Roger de Reddish paid the 6s. rent in 1226; *ibid.* 138.

⁵ This is clear from the inquisitions, &c., quoted later.

⁶ He held a moiety of Denton, but alienated it. A Matthew de Reddish was

living in 1262; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 134.

⁷ In 1311 the manor of Reddish was settled on Richard de Hulton of Reddish and Ellen his wife, with remainders to their sons Matthew, Richard, and John. Richard son of Richard de Hulton put in his claim; *Final Conc.* ii, 11. From later pleas (as cited) it seems that the wife was Ellen de Reddish; probably, therefore, she was the heiress. Their descendants seem to have dropped the surname Hulton. The Richard who 'put in his claim' was no doubt the head of the family—Richard de Hulton of Ordsall.

⁸ Assize R. 424, m. 5.

⁹ Dods. MSS. cxvii, fol. 38b.

¹⁰ De Banco R. 287, m. 492 d; 292, m. 367; the grant was made to John son of Robert de Reddish, apparently the father of Jordan. The Reddish family about this time succeeded to the Hulton manor of Heaton; see the account of Prestwich. Jordan son of John de Reddish was a defendant in 1337; Assize R. 1424, m. 11 d. Robert de Reddish, per-

haps the grandfather of Jordan, about 1260 made a grant to Richard de Byron of land within bounds beginning at the marked oak and descending by the ditch, Little Brook and Mere Clough to Yarrow; thence to Hugh's house and the starting point. In return Richard was to give four wax candles a year to the church of Manchester towards the maintenance of St. Mary's light; Byron Chartul. (Townley MS.), no. 23/25.

¹¹ Add. MS. 32103, fol. 146b.

¹² At Easter, 1354, Roger son of Roger de Pilkington recovered a third part of the mill of Reddish against Richard de Reddish; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 7; see also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 354. In 1359 there were cross suits respecting a messuage and lands in Reddish between John de Chorley and Joan his wife on the one side and Richard de Reddish the elder or Richard de Reddish, Alice his wife, and Thurstan his son on the other; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 7, m. 5, 2d. The dispute was settled in 1381; *Final Conc.* iii, 11.

age.¹³ Ralph died about five years afterwards,¹⁴ and was probably succeeded by the Richard Reddish who was tenant in 1445-6.¹⁵ Three or four years before this Richard Reddish had settled his lands in view of the marriage of his son John with Elizabeth daughter of Thurstan Holland.¹⁶

Otes Reddish died 10 Sept. 1521, holding the manors of Reddish and Heaton Fallowfield, with messuages, burgages, water-mill, lands, and rents in those places and in Heaton Norris, Manchester, and Audenshaw. The tenure of Reddish is described as of Sir John Byron in socage, by the yearly rent of one pound of cummin; its clear annual value was £36 13s. 4d.¹⁷ The change of tenure thus recorded for the first time appears to go back to 1262, when Matthew de Reddish granted a moiety of the manor to Geoffrey de Byron at the rent of one pound of cummin or 2d., and performing to the chief lords of the fee the services due.¹⁸ The inquisitions¹⁹ show the manor to have descended regularly to Sarah daughter and co-heir of Alexander Reddish, who died in 1613.²⁰ She married Clement youngest son of Sir Edward Coke, the famous chief justice,²¹ and the manor descended to her son and grandsons.²² Then it was bequeathed to another branch of the Coke family,²³ and descended to Thomas William Coke, the celebrated 'Coke of Holkham,' created Earl of Leicester in 1837.²⁴ He sold it, with his other Lancashire estates, about the end of the 18th century; the purchaser was James Harrison of Cheadle, whose repre-

sentative in 1808 sold it to Robert Hyde Greg and John Greg of Manchester.²⁵



REDDISH of Reddish.
*Argent a lion rampant
gules collared or.*



COKE. *Per pale gules
and azure three eagles
displayed argent.*

Reddish Hall was situated on the east side of the township, and was taken down about the year 1780. It was a two-storied timber and plaster house, on a stone base, E-shaped on plan, but said to have been originally quadrangular in form, and surrounded by a moat. The principal front, which had three overhanging gables, was entirely covered with quatrefoil panelling, giving the building a very rich appearance. The great hall, as well as several of the other rooms, was wainscoted, the upper panels being carved with the collared lion of Reddish. 'Attached to the hall, and approached by a door to the left under the entrance gateway, was the domestic chapel . . . The apartment over the gateway was known as the priest's chamber.'²⁶

¹³ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 80.

¹⁴ Add. MS. 32108, no. 1627; writ of *Diam clausit extr.* after the death of Ralph Reddish, 10 Hen. IV.

About this time branches off the family of Reddish of Dodleston and Grappenhall in Cheshire; see Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), ii, 846-8, and many references in the *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi and xxxvii.

¹⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, 2/20; 'Richard Reddish holds Reddish in socage, rendering 6s. yearly; he says that he holds in mesne of Roger Kirkby, who holds by feoffment.' In a pedigree in Piccote MSS. (Chet. Lib.), ii, 121, Richard is called son of Otes brother of Ralph son of Richard Reddish. Otes Reddish is named in 1420; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 23.

¹⁶ Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 150/186; Ellen the mother of Richard was still living.

¹⁷ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, 48.

¹⁸ *Final Conc.* i, 134; if Geoffrey should die without issue the land was to revert to Matthew and his heirs. There is nothing to show how the Byrons of Clayton stepped into the place of Matthew de Reddish, while the Reddish family apparently succeeded Geoffrey de Byron, perhaps the same noticed in the account of Eccles. Although it is not mentioned in the later inquisitions, the 6s. rent was paid to the Crown by the Reddish family; thus about the end of Elizabeth's reign Alexander Reddish paid 12s. 8d. for Reddish and Heaton, this sum being made up of 6s. for the former and 6s. 8d. for the latter; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Harland), i, 447.

¹⁹ John Reddish, the son of Otes, was forty-six years of age at his father's death, but lived on until Sept. 1558, when he was succeeded by his grandson John the son of Otes Reddish, then nineteen years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, 60. He recorded a pedigree in 1533; *Visit.*

(Chet. Soc.), 75. His will is printed in Booker's *Didsbury* (Chet. Soc.), 204-6. The will of Alice widow of his son Otes is also printed *ibid.* 206. George, a younger son of Otes, was founder of the family of Reddish of Clifton.

John Reddish the grandson married Margaret one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Robert Langley of Agecroft (see the account of Pendlebury), and dying in Aug. 1569 left a son and heir Alexander, five years old, to inherit the augmented estates. Three inquisitions were made—*Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiii, 32; xii, 17; xiv, 3. As Margaret his widow, afterwards wife of Richard Holland, did not die until 1616 her inheritance does not appear in these inquisitions. The will and inventory of John Reddish are printed in *Wills* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), i, 27-38; a number of field names appear—Wingates, Howgate, Glazebrook, Town Eye, Sountehoole (Sandhole), &c.

A pedigree was recorded in 1567; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 12.

²⁰ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 252. Alexander had two daughters—Grace, twenty-five years of age, the wife of Sir Robert Darcy, and Sarah, only twelve years old.

A settlement of the manor by fine was made in 1623, the deforciant being Sir Edward Coke, Katherine Reddish, widow, Grace Darcy, widow, and Clement Coke and Sarah his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bde. 104, m. 1.

²¹ Sarah Coke died 30 Jan. 1623-4, and Clement her husband 23 Mar. 1629-30. Her estate was described as a moiety of a third part of the manor of Reddish, settled on herself and issue, with remainder to Lady Grace widow of Sir Robert Darcy; after the death of Katherine, her father's widow, she would have had two other parts of the manor of Reddish, and also the manors of Prestwich, Pendlebury,

and Tetlow. Her children, Edward (age twelve on 17 Feb. 1629-30), Robert Bridget, and Anne were all living in 1630; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvi, 53.

The epitaph of Clement Coke is printed in *Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 113.

²² Edward Coke, the son, seated at Longford in Derbyshire, was created a baronet in 1641; he died in 1669, and was succeeded in turn by his sons Robert (died 1688) and Edward (died 1727), the baronetcy then becoming extinct; G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 151.

In 1667 a settlement of the manors of Reddish, Crumpsall, Prestwich, Pendlebury, and Tetlow was made by Edward Coke and Katherine his wife, and Robert the son and heir apparent; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bde. 179, m. 92. A further one was made by Sir Robert Coke in 1685; *ibid.* bde. 217, m. 20.

²³ Sir Edward Coke bequeathed his estates to a namesake, Edward Coke brother of Thomas, created Lord Lovell and Earl of Leicester. This Edward died in 1733, unmarried, leaving his estates to a younger brother Robert, who died without issue. Their sister's son Wenman Roberts became heir; he assumed the name of Coke, and was father of Thomas William Coke, vendor of the Reddish estates; Burke, *Commoners*, i, 5, 6.

²⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* The manors of Reddish, Tetlow, Crumpsall, Prestwich, and Pendlebury were held by Thomas William Coke and Jane his wife in 1776; *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin.* 16 Geo. III, m. 221. The rent of 6s. was still paid for Reddish in 1779 by T. W. Coke; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, 14/25 m.

²⁵ Booker, *Didsbury*, 210; they still owned the estate in 1844, when it amounted to rather more than a third of the entire township; *ibid.* 201.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 211, where there is an illustration of the hall.

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The next considerable estate was that of *HULME HALL*. As early as the 13th century a family named Hulme was seated in the township;²⁷ part at least of their estate was acquired by the Hulmes of Man-

chester, a trading family which can be traced back to the early years of the 15th century.²⁸ Ralph Hulme purchased in 1601,²⁹ and died in 1623,³⁰ being succeeded by his eldest son William, who died in 1637.³¹

²⁷ Jordan in the time of Henry III held a messuage and 50 acres of land in Reddish, which descended to his son Jordan; the latter had a son William, whose son and heir Robert de Hulme in 1343 demanded the same against Richard del Edge; De Banco R. 334, m. 113.

Margaret widow of Robert de Hulme in 1365 claimed dower in a messuage, 38 acres of land, &c., in Reddish against Richard de Reddish; *ibid.* R. 421, m. 11. William son of Robert de Hulme was a defendant in 1366; *ibid.* R. 425, m. 504d.

James Hulme of Reddish, the elder, and Robert his son and heir apparent, were bound to Thurstan Holland and others in 1456; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 150b/186b.

Nicholas Hulme in 1523 possessed by inheritance 'manors, lands, &c.' in Reddish, Hulme, Heaton Norris, and elsewhere, and settled them upon his heirs male, with remainders to Hugh Hulme, and to Ralph Hulme of Manchester, 'which Ralph is next heir male, after the said Hugh Hulme, to the said lands.' The evidences, in a chest under three locks, kept by John Fitton of Gaws-worth, were not to be delivered to James Hulme, son of Nicholas, until William Davenport of Bramhall, John Reddish of Reddish, and Hugh Hulme of Tottington judged proper; Hulme D. no. 42. Two years later Nicholas made a further settlement of his lands in Lancashire and Cheshire in favour of his son James; Janet, the wife of Nicholas, was to have her dower; *ibid.* no. 45.

In Aug. 1550 Ambrose Aspenhaugh, perhaps as trustee, obtained from George Hulme, son and heir apparent of James Hulme, a capital messuage and lands in Reddish and Manchester; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 14, m. 306. In the following spring James Hulme, the father, made a settlement of his estate in Hulme, Denton, Withington, Heaton Norris, and Reddish, comprising twenty messuages, 200 acres of land, &c.; the remainders were to Robert, son and heir apparent of George Hulme, son and heir apparent of James; to Richard, Ralph, Nicholas, John, and Edmund, younger sons of James; *ibid.* bde. 14, m. 196. Robert Hulme appears to have succeeded, for in 1568 he and Robert Aspenhaugh (*alias* Asmall) sold or mortgaged some land in Reddish; *ibid.* bde. 30, m. 22. He was concerned in some family disputes; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 243, iii; 22. Robert Hulme in 1584 suffered a recovery of his messuages and lands in Reddish, Withington, and Heaton, in order that he might dispose of them by his last will or otherwise; Hulme D. no. 54.

Robert Hulme died at Hulme on 7 Mar. 1599-1600 holding a capital messuage, &c., in Reddish of Alexander Reddish in socage; also messuages, &c., in Heaton Norris and Withington. He had in the previous year made a settlement of his estate, the remainders being to his uncle John (brother of George Hulme), rector of Wickham Bishops in Essex, and then to the heirs of his great-uncle Robert Hulme of the Hudash.

John Hulme, uncle and heir, was fifty years of age and more; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, 10.

²⁸ Their kinship to the Hulmes of Reddish is asserted by Nicholas Hulme in a deed quoted in the last note.

Lawrence Hulme had lands in Manchester in 1421, 1430, and 1434; Hulme D. no. 10, 11-13. In 1467 a declaration was made that Margaret widow of Lawrence Hulme had appeared in the baron's court of Manchester before Sir John Trafford, then steward, to state that after her death all her meases, lands and tenements were to descend to Geoffrey her son; *ibid.* no. 15. Margaret was probably dead, and in the following year Geoffrey Hulme made a feoffment of his estate in Manchester; *ibid.* no. 16. A similar deed was executed in 1477; *ibid.* no. 18. In 1478 the feoffees gave to Cecily wife of Geoffrey Hulme a burgage called the Gravers House, another half-burgage, and a field called Ashley, containing 5 acres, with remainder to the heirs of Geoffrey Hulme; *ibid.* no. 19. The year afterwards they gave lands in Manchester called the Overfields of Milward Croft, *alias* 'the Over my lord's crofts,' to Elizabeth daughter of Richard Beswick the elder, who was to marry Ralph son of Geoffrey son and heir of Lawrence Hulme; *ibid.* no. 20.

Geoffrey made a grant of certain rents to Ralph, his son and heir apparent, in 1482, and provision was made for younger sons, Lawrence and Geoffrey, in 1484; *ibid.* no. 23-5. Cecily, the widow of Geoffrey, had dower assigned her in 1488-90; *ibid.* no. 26-8. In one deed Edmund Hulton is called brother of Cecily. Ralph Hulme occurs in various deeds down to 1520. In 1511 he made a feoffment of all his messuages and lands, the remainders being to his son Stephen, and in default of issue to his daughter Margaret Trafford (of the Garrett), and Henry her son; *ibid.* no. 37.

Stephen Hulme succeeded in or before 1522, when he made a feoffment of his lands, and in 1524 the feoffees granted dower to Elizabeth, widow of Ralph; *ibid.* no. 41, 43, 44. In 1540 Thomas West, Lord La Warre, granted to Stephen Hulme of Manchester a footpath from Stephen's Close called Dovecroft, over a headland lately Richard Hunt's, to Stephen's pasture called 'Hodgekin hey of Hulton,' as accustomed; *ibid.* no. 47. In 1544 Alice daughter of Isabel and Robert Laboray was wife of Stephen Hulme; *ibid.* no. 48.

Stephen died in or before 1553, when Robert, his son and heir, came into court and did his fealty; *Manch. Cr. Leet Rec.* i, 8. Robert Hulme, to whom there are many references in the records just cited, in 1556 gave to Anne widow of Richard Shalcross his burgage in Manchester adjoining 'the highway sometime called the Cornmarket-stead and now the Conduit (conduit) place,' at a perpetual rent of 13s. 4d.; Hulme D. no. 49. In the following year a settlement was made of disputes between Robert Hulme and George Hulton of Normanton, co-heirs of the Laborays; *ibid.* no. 50. In

1566 Robert Hulme was described as 'of Newton,' where he had lands inherited from Robert Laboray, the house being known as Hulme Hall; see Crofton, *Newton Chapelry* (Chet. Soc.), i, 231, &c. In 1575 he purchased four burgages in Manchester; Hulme D. no. 53. He died 29 Dec. 1584, and was buried at Manchester, leaving a son Ralph, of full age, to inherit the estates; *Manch. Cr. Leet. Rec.* i, 248; *Newton Chapelry*, ii, 64. His inquisition has been preserved, recording his lands in Manchester; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, 64.

²⁹ The vendors were Abdias Hulme of Braxsted in Essex, Nicholas Hulme of Holborn, John Hulme of Wickham Bishops, and Edward Hulme of Holborn. The estate is described as 'that capital messuage or mansion house called Hulme, with all the messuages, lands &c. now or late in the occupation of Margaret Hulme, late wife of Robert Hulme, Mrs. Hulme, late wife of James Hulme and grandmother of the said Robert Hulme, Robert Hulme of Hudash, Ralph Hulme' and others named, 'commonly occupied as parcel of the said capital messuage,' and situate in Hulme, Reddish, Denton, and Heaton Norris. The price named is £850; Hulme D. no. 57, 58.

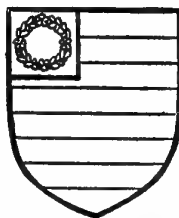
A fine concerning a further part of the estates was made in 1606, Abdias Hulme and the others being deforciant; Mr. Earwaker's note.

³⁰ Ralph Hulme was a party to deeds of 1605 and 1615; Hulme D. no. 59, 62. For his marriage and death see *Manch. Cr. Leet. Rec.* iii, 72 and notes, and Booker, *Didsbury*, 214. Family quarrels were followed by an award in 1628 by William Bourne, B.D., and others, by which John Hulme, younger brother of William, received lands in Ashton-under-Lyne and in the Heaths near Newton Lane in Manchester, parts of his mother's inheritance; Hulme D. no. 63. Thomasine, the mother, had died in 1627 holding lands in Manchester and Ashton, which she bequeathed to her son John, because he had been dutiful and taken great pains for her in her old age, whereas the elder son had shown himself the reverse; *ibid.* no. 66. Ten years later (1637) William made a further grant to his brother John; *ibid.* no. 67, 68.

³¹ Shortly before his death William Hulme made a settlement of Hulme Hall and his lands in Reddish, Denton, and Heaton Norris, with remainders to John Hulme (his brother) as guardian, until William, the son and heir, should come of age; *ibid.* no. 61.

The inquisition gives an account of the messuages and lands in Reddish, Heaton Norris, Withington, and Manchester (Witby Grove, Fennel Street, Shude Hill, and the Trefields), and Ashton. Hulme Hall and the rest of the estate in Reddish were held of Edward Coke, lord of the manor, in socage; William, the son and heir, was under seven years of age at his father's death; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii, 3; xxix, 70. William Hulme's will is printed in Booker's *Didsbury*, 214-16.

His heir was his son William Hulme, founder of the Hulme exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxford. He lived at Kearsley, and being left childless, devoted his estates to charitable uses, a life interest to his widow being reserved.³² She died in 1700, when the trustees came into possession of the whole.³³ Owing to the growth of Manchester the trust estates have increased in value enormously, and several Acts of Parliament have been passed to regulate the uses.³⁴ Hulme Hall, the residence of the family, was later known as Broadstone Hall.³⁵



HULME of Hulme.
*Barry of eight or and
azure on a canton argent
a chaplet gules.*

Other families appear from time to time as owning lands in the township, as those of Birches,³⁶ Bibby,³⁷ and Stanley.³⁸ John Reddish was the only landowner contributing to the subsidy of 1541,³⁹ but in 1622 three are named—Clement Coke, Margaret Hulme, and Thomas Bibby.⁴⁰

In 1788 Thomas Wenman (William) Coke paid £49 out of the total land tax of £68, the next contributor being Brasenose College, Oxford, £9, on account of the Hulme estates.⁴¹ In 1844 John Hyde had an estate of 210 acres in the township, being about a seventh of the land.⁴²

For the Established Church St. Elisabeth's was built in 1883; Sir W. H. Houldsworth has the patronage of the rectory. In North Reddish is the temporary church of St. Agnes, the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester presenting alternately.

The Wesleyans have a church.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph was built in 1882.

³² For an account of him see Booker's *Didsbury*, 216-19; his will is given in full. A pedigree was recorded in 1664; Dugdale, *Visit.* 158.

³³ Booker, op. cit. 219, 220.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 220-5. A rental of 1710 is printed in *Manch. Guard. N. and Q.* no. 1263. The Hulme trustees in 1844 owned 225 acres in Reddish; Booker, op. cit. 201.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 225; 'Hulme Hall *alias* Broadstone' occurs in 1632.

³⁶ In 1284 William son of Lycot unsuccessfully claimed a message and 8 acres in Reddish against Henry de Trafford, Henry del Birches, and Anabel, daughter of William le Norreys; Assize R. 1265, m. 5 d. Matthew del Birches in 1323 secured a message and lands in Reddish from Hugh son of Richard del Birches and Cecily his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 48. A Henry del Wood and Cecily his wife had in 1314 granted a somewhat larger estate to Richard de Chorlton, clerk; *ibid.* ii, 15.

³⁷ James Bibby in 1444 complained that Thurstan Rawlinson of Withington, Robert Chorlton of Chorlton-with-Hardy and Joan his wife, had broken into his closes and houses at Reddish and taken away corn and grass to the value of £10; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 6, m. 2. James Bibby claimed by a grant from Hugh Bradford and Margaret his wife, she being daughter and heir of Thomas son of Stephen Reddish; Thomas received the

property from one John Langley. The defendants asserted that one Adam Davy had been the owner, and that Ralph father of Thurstan was his son and heir, which Ralph had wrongfully made a grant to the plaintiff; *ibid.* R. 12, m. 8.

In a further suit in 1573 Ralph Bibby, clerk, claimed a message and lands against Ralph Dicconson; it was asserted that the Margaret daughter of Thomas Reddish above mentioned was the mother of James Bibby, and that the succession was: James -s, and h. Henry -s, and h. Thomas -s, and h. Ralph (plaintiff); *ibid.* R. 233, m. 14 d.

³⁸ 'By an undated deed Thomas the Hermit of Stockport and Margaret daughter of Robert de Standley conveyed one message and lands in Denton, certain lands in Reddish called Egecroft and other specified lands'; Booker, *Didsbury*, 226. A William Stanley of Reddish in 1603 made Margaret his wife his executrix and residuary legatee; *ibid.* 227. The residence of the Stanleys was called Woodhall, and was in 1844 in possession of the Rev. William Fox's heirs; *ibid.* 201. There was a suit about Woodhall in 1594; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 308.

Two members of the Stanley family seem to have taken opposite sides in the Civil War. Edward Stanley took part in the defence of Manchester in 1642, when the Earl of Derby besieged it, and died of wounds he received there. He had desired that his estate should be divided

STRETFORD

Stretford, 1212. Trafford, 1212.

This large township,¹ lying between the Irwell and Cornbrook on the north and the Mersey on the south, occupies the south-west corner of the parish, and contains 3,255 acres.² The surface is comparatively level, though it slopes to the Mersey. Stretford proper lies in the south, taking its name from an ancient ford over the Mersey, also called Crosford. The north-eastern portion is called Trafford or Old Trafford; a ford over the Irwell is said to have been near it. Longford lies on the eastern border. The population in 1901 was 30,436.

The principal road is that on the line of the old Roman road from Chester to Manchester, and crosses the Mersey by a bridge at the point where the ford was.³ From Stretford village roads go east and west to Fallowfield and to Urmston. Old Trafford has to some extent become urban, and there are many streets of houses on the border of Hulme. In this part of the township are the Botanical Gardens, opened in 1831, and the Lancashire cricket ground, with several other cricket and football grounds. Pomona Gardens formerly occupied land at the junction of the Cornbrook and the Irwell.

Henshaw's Blind Asylum at Old Trafford was established in 1837. A deaf and dumb school, which originated in 1823, found a home adjacent to it in 1837.

The Cheshire Lines Committee's Manchester and Liverpool line crosses the northern portion of the township,⁴ with a station called Trafford Park, and has an older line south to Stockport;⁵ there is a large goods yard near the northern boundary, close to which, on the Irwell, are docks and jetties of the Ship Canal; also a corn elevator and various large

between his sisters, Anne Goddard and Alice Hulme; Booker, op. cit. 227-9. On the other hand Henry Stanley of Woodhall in 1648 desired to compound for his sequestered estate; he had been in arms against the Parliament. The fine was £46; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iii, 1809.

³⁹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 140.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* i, 152.

⁴¹ Land tax returns at Preston.

⁴² Booker, op. cit. 201.

¹ A full account of the township and chapelry by Mr. H. T. Crofton has been printed by the Chetham Society (new ser. xlii, xlv, li); numerous maps, plans, and views are given. Its stores have been drawn upon for the present work.

² 3,240 acres, including 75 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

³ Leland about 1535 crossed the Mersey 'by a great bridge of timber called Crossford Bridge.' Edmund Prestwich of Hulme in 1577 left £30 for this bridge; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 4. Though broken down in 1745 the Young Pretender's army repaired it sufficiently to use it; Crofton, *Stretford*, i, 12.

Close by the ford was the mill, which has long since disappeared. John the Miller contributed to the subsidy in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 30.

⁴ Opened in 1873.

⁵ *Ibid.* 1862.

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warehouses and works. The London and North-Western Company's Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway⁶ passes through the centre, with stations at Old Trafford, the cricket ground, and Stretford. The Bridgewater Canal also passes through the centre and north of the township, after crossing the Mersey from Cheshire by Barfoot Bridge.

In 1666 there were in Stretford 117 hearths to be taxed; the principal house was that of Sir Cecil Trafford with twenty-four.⁷ A century ago it was famous as a fat pig market, some six hundred animals being killed weekly for Manchester.⁸ There was a paper-mill at Old Trafford in 1765. Weaving was formerly one of the chief industries.

The wakes were held at the beginning of October.

A stone celt, Roman remains, and a hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins have been found.⁹ The cross¹⁰ was taken down about 1840; the stocks, which were near the cross, had been removed about 1825. The Great Stone—now inclosed by a railing—lies in Old Trafford beside the Chester road; it has two cavities.¹¹

A local board was formed in 1868,¹² and its offices were built in 1888; it has become an urban district council of eighteen members, elected from six wards—Stretford, Longford, Trafford, Talbot, Cornbrook, and Clifford. There are a public hall, free libraries, and other institutions. There is a recreation-ground at Old Trafford. At Stretford are a cemetery, opened in 1885, and a sewage-farm. Gas-works were erected in 1852.

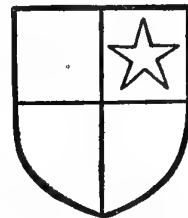
Stretford gives its name to one of the parliamentary divisions of the county.

John Holker, who established factories in France, was born at Stretford in 1719.¹³ Edward Painter, pugilist, was also a native; 1784–1852.¹⁴ A distinguished resident was John Eglington Bailey, the antiquary, author of a life of Thomas Fuller; he died there in 1888.¹⁵

An exhibition of art treasures held at Old Trafford in 1857 was opened by Queen Victoria. The Royal Jubilee Exhibition of 1887 was held there.

In this township there were anciently *MANORS* two manors, both held in thegnage of the king in chief as of his manor of Salford.

The principal was in 1212 *STRETFORD*, rated as one plough-land and held by Hamon de Masy by the service of a judge;¹⁶ the other was *TRAFFORD*, held by Henry de Trafford by a rent of 5s. yearly.¹⁷ Under Masy a moiety of the former was held by Hugh de Stretford, who performed the service of the judge; and a fourth part was held by the above-named Henry de Trafford, who paid 4s. a year.¹⁸ About 1250 another Hamon de Masy gave the whole of Stretford to his daughter Margery,¹⁹ who afterwards granted Stretford to Richard de Trafford.²⁰ The moiety of the manor held



MASY. Quarterly gules and argent in the second quarter a mullet sable.

by Hugh de Stretford in 1212 does not occur subsequently in the records.²¹ The Trafford family thus acquired the whole of Stretford and Trafford, and the two manors have descended together. The principal residence remained at the latter place until about 1720, when Trafford Park in Whittleswick was chosen.²² Manor courts continued to be held until 1872.²³

The pedigree of the lords can be traced at least to the early part of the 12th century.²⁴ Hamon de Masy before 1190 gave Wolfetnote and his heirs to Ralph son of Randulf and to Robert his son for 4 marks.²⁵ This was afterwards confirmed to Robert son of Ralph.²⁶ A further grant was made to Henry

recorded in a roll of 1226 as due from Robert son of Ralph de Trafford (ibid. 138), but the entry must have been copied from an old roll, as it will be seen that Robert was dead in 1205.

¹⁸ Ibid. i, 72. A large collection of Trafford charters will be found in the Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxv; some of them are printed by Crofton, op. cit. iii, 234, &c. Among others are two which show how the Traffords became possessed of the two oxgangs held in 1212. Hamon de Masy granted to Robert son of Ralph an oxgang of land in Stretford, viz. an eighth part of the land of the vill, at a rent of 2s.; Hugh and Henry de Stretford were witnesses; op. cit. iii, 234. The same or a later Hamon granted to Henry son of Robert de Trafford an oxgang of his demesne in Stretford, formerly held by William son of Robert, at a rent of 2s.; ibid. This charter mentions that the service of a judge due from the vill was discharged by another.

The deeds quoted below as 'De Trafford deeds' have been taken from the originals.

¹⁹ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 154, quoting Trafford muniments.

²⁰ Margery daughter of Hamon de Masy about 1260 granted to Richard de Trafford the whole vill of Stretford with all its appurtenances in freemen and villeinages, at a rent of 1d.; Crofton, op. cit. iii, 237. The seal is described. Then Hamon de Masy released to Richard all his claim in the whole vill of Stretford,

which was thenceforward to be held by the new lord of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, by the services due from the vill; ibid. 236. E. de Masy, widow, released to Richard her claim for dower in Stretford; ibid. 241. A little later Margaret de Masy, as widow of Roger Payn of Ashbourne, released all her right in the whole vill to Henry de Trafford; ibid. 238.

²¹ Stretford was used as a surname, but the bearers do not seem to have had the moiety of the manor held by Hugh in 1212.

²² See the account of Barton on Irwell.

²³ Numerous extracts from the Court Rolls from 1700 will be found in Mr. Crofton's work, ii, 46–183. Plans of the Trafford tenancies in 1782, with names of fields and tenants, are printed.

²⁴ For a discussion by Messrs. Bird and Round of the earlier generations of the family see the *Ancient*, ix, 65; x, 73; xii, 42, 53. Mr. Bird thinks there may have been two Henrys (c. 1200) between Robert and Richard, while Mr. Round points out that Ranulf or Randulf, the name of the earliest of the Traffords on record, is distinctly post-Conquest and foreign.

²⁵ De Trafford D. no. 140. It is suggested that this Ralph may be the Ralph de Dunham mentioned in the Pipe R. of 1187–93; *Lancs. Pipe R.* v, 69, 73, 76.

²⁶ De Trafford D. no. 141. In a preceding note it is shown that Robert son of Ralph also obtained an oxgang of land in Stretford.

⁶ Opened in 1849. The Great Central Company is a part-owner of the line.

⁷ Subs. R. bde. 250, no. 9; John Falkner's house had eleven hearths, Edmund Trafford's and Robert Owen's six each.

⁸ Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* 1825, ii, 680.

⁹ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* iii, 269; x, 251.

¹⁰ The pedestal is now in the churchyard.

¹¹ Crofton, op. cit. iii, 44–9, with photographs. See also Harland and Wilkinson, *Traditions of Lancs.* 53.

¹² *Lond. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 1868.

¹³ Crofton, op. cit. iii, 158–63. Holker was a Jacobite and became lieutenant in the unfortunate Manchester Regiment of 1745. He escaped from prison, and found a refuge in France, where, with the encouragement of the government, he introduced various manufactures. He was ennobled in 1775, and died in 1786. There are biographies of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* ix, 147; *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 47, &c.

¹⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁵ Crofton, op. cit. iii, 153, 154; there is a portrait at the beginning of vol. i. A list of his writings, compiled by Mr. E. Axon, is in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* vi, 129.

¹⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 72. Land in Lancashire which had been Hamon de Masy's was in the king's hands in 1187; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 64.

¹⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 70. The payment of 5s. for his land in Trafford is

son of Robert of an oxgang of Hamon de Masey's demesne in Ashley, previously held by Uctred, it being a fourth part of the whole vill.³⁷ Henry, surnamed 'de Stratford,' agreed in 1205 to pay 40s. as relief for the half plough-land he held in Trafford.³⁸ In 1212, as above shown, he held Trafford of the king and a fourth of Stretford of Hamon de Masey. He died in 1221, when his son and heir Richard paid 20s. for relief of the land held of the king.³⁹

Apart from his acquisition of Stretford little is known of Richard de Trafford,⁴⁰ whose son Henry in 1278 agreed to a partition of the family estates, taking as his share eight oxgangs of land, &c., in Stretford, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, and Withington.⁴¹ Six years later Henry obtained a charter of free warren for his manors of Trafford and Stretford.⁴² He was succeeded by his son Henry before 1292,

in which year the younger Henry had a dispute with his brother Richard.⁴³ Henry de Trafford in 1302 contributed to the aid as holding part of a knight's fee in Harwood near Bolton,⁴⁴ and five years afterwards he made a settlement of the manor of Clifton.⁴⁵ In the Parliament of 1312 he was a knight of the shire.⁴⁶ In 1324 Henry de Trafford had the king's leave to settle his manors of Trafford and Stretford upon Henry son of John son of Henry and his heirs;⁴⁷ and in the following year accordingly this was done.⁴⁸ In 1334 Sir Henry de Trafford acquired John Grelley's lands in Chorlton-upon-Medlock.⁴⁹

Soon after this probably he was succeeded by his grandson Henry, also a knight,⁵⁰ who died between 1373⁵¹ and 1376, leaving a son Henry under age.⁵² The younger Henry died in 1395, holding the manor of Trafford and vill of Stretford, together with two-

³⁷ De Trafford D. no. 142.

³⁸ *Lancs. Pipe R.* 203, 215. The relief paid was comparatively high.

Henry son of Robert son of Ralph de Trafford received lands in Chorlton-upon-Medlock and in Withington; De Trafford D. no. 122, 310. He had a dispute with Hamon de Masey regarding Adam son of William de Stretford, and Hamon agreed that Adam was a free man; Crofton, op. cit. iii, 235. Henry de Stretford or de Trafford was perhaps a younger son of Robert de Trafford. William son of Robert has already been named and a Richard de Trafford was witness to a charter which must be dated between 1200 and 1204; *Hulton Ped.* 3.

There is frequent confusion between Stretford, Stratford, Stafford, and Trafford.

³⁹ *Fine R. Excerpts* (Rec. Com.), i, 75. Avice widow of Henry de 'Stretford' was of the king's gift in 1222-6. She paid 20d. yearly—the amount is a third of the 5s. due from Trafford—and her land was worth 3s. clear; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 129.

⁴⁰ About 1250 he attested a charter respecting Audenshaw; *Lancs. Pipe R.* 333. In 1255-6 he gave the king 1 mark for a writ; Orig. 40 Hen. III, m. 8. He obtained a grant of lands in Withington; De Trafford D. no. 129.

To Richard son of Robert de Stretford he granted an eighth part of the vill of Stretford, that part namely, which Robert the father had held, at a rent of 6s. The second best pig was to be rendered for pannage, and corn was to be ground at Trafford Mill to the twentieth measure; Crofton, op. cit. iii, 237.

⁴¹ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 154. This portion had been the dower of Christiana then wife of William de Hacking, but was 'of the inheritance' of Henry de Trafford. It is presumed that Christiana was the widow of Richard de Trafford. The other lands, &c., went to the Chadderton family.

⁴² Chart. R. 12 Edw. I (no. 77), m. 4, no. 24. From Richard son of Jordan de Stretford a surrender of his claim to lands held of Henry de Trafford was obtained by the latter; Crofton, op. cit. iii, 238. Avice widow of Nicholas de Stretford and daughter of Jordan de Stretford in 1292 released her claim on the same to Henry son of Henry de Trafford; *ibid.* iii, 241.

⁴³ The dispute concerned lands, &c., in Clifton, Crompton, and Edgeworth; *Assize R.* 408, m. 3 d.; *Final Conc.* i, 170. Lora widow of Henry de Trafford had

called Henry son of Henry to warrant her. Lora appears as plaintiff in 1305; *Assize R.* 1306, m. 20 d.

In 1292 Henry had also to defend his title to the manor of Stretford against Hamon de Masey, Loreta, his father's widow, then holding a third part and himself the remainder. The plaintiff was non-suited; *Assize R.* 408, m. 36. Henry also defeated a claim to a tenement in Stretford put forward by two sisters—Alice wife of Thomas son of Richard (or Roger) de Manchester, and Avice wife of Henry de Openshaw; *ibid.* m. 32, 36 d. As grandson of Richard de Trafford he claimed the manor of Chadderton; *ibid.* m. 40 d, 47 d.

⁴⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 312.

⁴⁵ *Final Conc.* i, 210; the remainders were to his sons Henry (a minor), Richard, Robert, Ralph, and Thomas. These would be the younger sons. The manor of Clifton does not appear again among the Trafford estates.

⁴⁶ Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Rep. of Lancs.* 15.

⁴⁷ *Inq. a.q.d.* 17 Edw. II, no. 92. The jurors found that the manors named were held of the king by the service of 5s. yearly, and suit at the county court from three weeks to three weeks, and were worth 20 marks clear. Henry de Trafford also held twelve messuages, 260 acres of land, and 30 acres of meadow in Withington of Nicholas de Longford by the service of 1d. yearly, and worth 60s. clear; the land and meadow were of no value, because in waste among the heath; and another 40 acres were held by a rent of 12d.

In 1324 Henry de Trafford held half a plough-land in Trafford by the service of 5s. yearly; Dods. MSS. cxxxii, fol. 38.

⁴⁸ *Final Conc.* ii, 60. Henry de Trafford and Margaret his wife were plaintiffs; the remainders, after Henry the grandson, were to the elder Henry's sons—Richard, Robert, Thomas, Nicholas, Geoffrey, and Henry. See also the remainders in a fine respecting lands in Withington in 1323; *ibid.* ii, 54. These younger sons appear to be the Traffords of Prestwich of 1350; *ibid.* ii, 128. There are a number of deeds relating to them among the De Trafford muniments; in some the father is called Sir Henry, e.g. in one of 1343 by which John son of John the Marshal gave his lands in Manchester to Geoffrey son of Sir Henry de Trafford; no. 9.

A number of Traffords were killed at Liverpool in 1345 together with Adam de Lever, viz. Geoffrey son of Sir Henry de Trafford; Richard de Trafford, son of

Sir John the elder, and John and Robert his brothers; also Richard brother of Henry de Trafford; *Coram Reg. R.* 34,8, m. 22.

⁴⁹ De Trafford D. no. 124.

⁵⁰ In 1353 Sir Henry de Trafford came into court and proffered letters patent dated 12 June 1343, by which the king ordered that he should not be put on assizes, juries, &c. all his life; *Assize R.* 435, m. 17. The same protection, which had been granted at the request of the famous soldier Walter de Mauney, had in 1346 excused him from the obligation of receiving knighthood; *Q.R. Mem. R.* 122, m. 142 d. He had therefore served in the French wars.

Henry de Trafford and John de Ashton in 1343 pleaded guilty to retaining people with them who went against the king's peace; *Assize R.* 430, m. 29. They and others had in 1341 assembled at Leigh and prevented John de Tyldesley, &c. from entering the church until they agreed to a *dies amoris* with a view to settlement of disputes; *ibid.* m. 17. In 1346 Henry de Trafford was found to hold the manor of Trafford in socage by a rent of 5s., paying double as relief, and performing suit of county and wapentake; *Add. MS.* 32103, fol. 146. Stretford is not separately named.

In 1359 and again in 1369 Sir Henry de Trafford purchased lands in Manchester from John Grelley; De Trafford D. no. 15, 18, 19. In the former year he made a feoffment of lands in Crompton, Ancoats, Beswick, and Chorlton to Thomas de Trafford and William Saunpete, chaplain, until his return from the king's service beyond the sea. The remainders were to John de Trafford, Henry son of Robert de Trafford, and John son of Thomas de Trafford; Court of Wards and Liveries, box 13A/FD12.

Licence for his oratory at Trafford was in 1368 granted to Sir Henry; *Lich. Epis. Reg. Stretton*, v, fol. 20.

⁵¹ In Dec. 1373 Sir Henry released to John son of Nicholas de Trafford his right to lands in Ancoats; De Trafford D. no. 84.

⁵² At Easter 1376 Henry de Torbock claimed the custody of lands in Turton until the coming of age of Henry son and heir of Sir Henry de Trafford; De Banco R. 462, m. 89; 463, m. 67. Henry de Trafford had a licence for an oratory at Trafford for two years from 1387; *Lich. Epis. Reg.* vi, fol. 123. He came of age in or before 1389; De Trafford D. no. 125, 28c.

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thirds of a third part of the manor of Edgeworth, and leaving a son and heir Henry, six years of age.⁴³ This son died in 1408, the manors going to his brother Edmund,⁴⁴ known as the Alchemist, from his having procured a licence from the king in 1446 authorizing him to transmute metals.⁴⁵ Sir Edmund, at Eccles in 1411, married Alice daughter and co-heir of Sir William Venables of Bollin, and thus



TRAFFORD of Trafford. *Argent a griffin segreant gules.*

acquired a considerable estate in Cheshire, which descended in the Trafford family for many generations.⁴⁶

Sir Edmund died in 1458⁴⁷ leaving a son Sir John,⁴⁸ who was regularly succeeded by five generations of Edmunds.⁴⁹ In the latter half of the 16th century the fortunes of the family began to decline; several estates were sold,⁵⁰ and Sir Edmund the fourth, having conformed to the Established religion, appears to have attempted, and with some success, to acquire fresh wealth by an active prosecution of the recusants.⁵¹ As sheriff he was specially zealous against them. He also arranged the marriage of his son Edmund with Margaret daughter and co-heir of John Booth of

⁴³ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 63. For the dower of Elizabeth widow of Henry de Trafford and afterwards wife of Ralph de Staveley, see *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc.* 178, m. 21, 22.

⁴⁴ *Lancs. Rec. Inq. p.m.* no. 21, taken in 1414. By this it was found that Henry son of Henry son of Sir Henry de Trafford died on 20 Feb. 1407-8, seised of the manor of Trafford and two-thirds of the vill, held of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster in socage by the service of 5s. yearly, and worth £20 per annum clear; also of two-thirds of three parts of the hamlet of Chorlton-upon-Medlock ('Chollerton'), held of Thomas La Warre; lands in Hulme in Barton, Blackrod, and Edgeworth. Edmund the heir was of full age in 1414. His custody during minority had been granted to Sir Ralph de Staveley. See also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 11. Further inquisitions were made in 1417, after the death of Margery, grandmother of Edmund; *ibid.* 13; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 127; and in 1421 after the death of Agnes widow of the last Henry; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1505.

⁴⁵ The licence was granted on 7 April 1446, to Sir Edmund Trafford and Sir Thomas Ashton; Rymer, *Foedera, Syllabus*, ii, 676; Crofton, *Stretford*, iii, 112.

Sir Edmund was knighted in 1426 for his conduct at the battle of Verneuil; Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, 1. In 1431 he was one of the jurors for Salfordshire; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 95. In a plea of 1445 he was described as the son and heir of Henry, brother of Joan, mother of Thomas Booth, father of Alice wife of Thomas Duncalf; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 8, m. 23.

⁴⁶ See Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 589, &c. The Cheshire inquisitions there printed give the descent as follows: Sir Edmund died 24 Jan. 1457-8, leaving a son John, aged 25; Sir John died 11 Jan. 1488-9, leaving a son Edmund, aged 34; Sir Edmund died in 1513, leaving a son Edmund aged 28; Sir Edmund died in 1533, leaving a son also named Edmund, aged 26. These may be compared with the Lancashire inquisitions.

⁴⁷ Writs of *Diem clausit extr.* were issued in 1460 and 1462; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxvii, App. 177, 176.

⁴⁸ Sir John Trafford and Edmund his son, in conjunction with Hugh Scholes, the priest, in 1468 made a lease for ninety-six years of certain chantry lands in Manchester for 15s. 6d. net; De Trafford D. no. 51. Sir John died 20 Jan. 1488-9 holding the manor of Trafford, the vill of Stretford, and two parts of the third part of the manor of Edgeworth; the service for Trafford was unknown; Sir Edmund, the son and heir, was thirty-

six years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, 85.

A pedigree drawn up in 1461 illustrates the claim to the manor of Quick in Saddleworth, purchased by Robert son of the first Sir Henry de Trafford. For default of heirs it came to the second Sir Henry, who granted it to his younger sons Piers and John, with remainder to another son, Thomas [of Garrett in Ancoats]; from the last-named it descended to his grandson Henry; Court of Wards and Liv. box 13A/FD10.

⁴⁹ (i) Sir Edmund Trafford was made a knight at the creation of Prince Henry as Duke of York in 1494; Metcalfe, *op. cit.* 25. He died in Aug. 1513 holding the manor of Trafford of the king by the rent of 5s.; its clear value was 40 marks. He also held twenty messuages, &c. in Stretford of the heirs of . . . Masey, in socage, by the service of a pair of gloves; the clear annual value was £40. The other estates included a third part of Edgeworth, lands, &c. in Whitfield, Withington (Yeldhouses, Rusholme, Fallowfield, and Moss Side), Chorlton-with-Hardy, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Ancoats, Manchester, Salford, and Turton. His father Sir John had granted lands in Harwood to Margaret on her marriage with Edmund; Margaret still survived. Sir Edmund had settled lands in Chorlton-with-Hardy, Rusholme, Moss Side, Fallowfield, and Beswick to the use of his son Edmund and Elizabeth his wife. This Edmund, the heir, was twenty-four years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, 51.

(ii) Edmund Trafford recorded a pedigree at the *Visit.* in 1533 (Chet. Soc. 66). He died 28 June in the same year; the inquisition after his death shows an increase in his possessions, but Trafford and Stretford were held as before. Edmund Trafford, his son and heir, was twenty-six years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, 20.

(iii) Sir Edmund Trafford was made a knight in the Scottish Expedition of 1544; Metcalfe, *op. cit.* 77. He was sheriff in 1532-3 and 1556-7; P.R.O. *List*, 73. He died on 10 Dec. 1563 holding Trafford of the queen as of the manor of Salford by 5s. rent, and Stretford of Geoffrey Masey in socage by the rent of a pair of gauntlets, and other manors and lands. Edmund, his son and heir, was thirty-four years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, 11. 'Geoffrey Masey' must be a mistake.

(iv) Sir Edmund Trafford recorded a pedigree in 1567; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 2, 3. He was made a knight in 1578; Metcalfe, *op. cit.* 132. He was high sheriff of the county in 1564-5, 1570-1, 1579-80, and 1583-4; P.R.O. *List*, 73. He was knight of the shire in 1580; Pink

and Beaven, *op. cit.* 66. In 1575 he procured a grant from Warden Herle of the stewardship of all the manors, lands, &c. of the Collegiate church; De Trafford D. no. 75. For his dispute with various persons of Stretford regarding Wallroods see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 193. The inventory of his goods is printed in Piccope's *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 72; among others the 'chapel chamber' and the 'schoolmaster's chamber' are named. The inquisition taken after his death (14 Apr. 1590) shows a considerable diminution in the Lancashire estates, and recites the provision made in 1538 by his father Sir Edmund for younger sons—Richard, Alexander, Anthony, and John. Edmund, the son and heir, was twenty-eight years of age in 1590; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, 46.

(v) Sir Edmund was knighted at York by James I on his journey to London in 1603; Metcalfe, *op. cit.* 139. He had represented Newton in the Parliament of 1588; Pink and Beaven, *op. cit.* 277; and was sheriff in 1601-2, 1608-9, and 1616-7; P.R.O. *List*, 73. A pedigree was recorded in 1613; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 10. He died at Trafford 7 May 1620 holding the manors of Trafford, Stretford, and Barton, with lands, &c., and in 1611 had settled all upon his son Cecil. The tenures of Trafford and Stretford were unaltered. Edmund, the son and heir, was thirty-six years of age; Sir Cecil Trafford was living at Trafford; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 326-9; *Fun. Certs.* (Chet. Soc.). Settlements of the manors of Trafford and Stretford were made in 1598 and 1599; to these Barton was added in 1611; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdles.* 60, m. 470; 61, m. 324; 80, m. 4.

⁵⁰ All the Lancashire estates except Trafford and Stretford seem to have gone, but the Barton marriage brought in some new ones. Among the sales and mortgages the following are recorded: 1569, a messuage, 40 acres, &c. in Stretford, with remainder to Thomas Brownsword; 1573, two messuages, 80 acres, &c. in the same, Richard Worsley and George Dykyns, plaintiffs; 1590, forty messuages, &c. in Stretford, &c. sold to Gregory Lovell; 1596, 20 acres, &c. in Trafford to Nicholas Fenne; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 31, m. 204; 35, m. 94; 52, m. 4; 59, m. 119. Sir Robert Lovell in 1597 appears to have sold or mortgaged his father's purchase to William Johnson; *ibid.* *bdle.* 58, m. 74. For the Lovells see the account of Withington and its dependencies.

⁵¹ In 1580 Sir Edmund wrote from Trafford to the Earl of Leicester, stating that masses were said in several places, and desiring the offenders to be dealt with

Barton,⁵³ and though the son afterwards disinherited the children of this marriage, the Trafford share of the Barton estates has descended like Trafford to the issue of a second marriage—with Mildred daughter of Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Exeter.⁵³

Cecil Trafford, the eldest son of this union, was made a knight at Hoghton Tower in 1617.⁵⁴ He was at first, like his grandfather, a Protestant and a persecutor, but afterwards, about 1632, embraced the faith he had attempted to destroy.⁵⁵ In 1638, accordingly, the king seized a third of his estates and granted them on lease to farmers.⁵⁶ Siding with the king on the outbreak of the Civil War, he was seized and imprisoned by the other party and his estates were sequestered.⁵⁷ His sons appear to have gone abroad, as they are mentioned as present at Rome and Douay.⁵⁸ In 1653 Sir Cecil begged leave to contract under the Recusants Act for the sequestered two-thirds of his estates.⁵⁹

Sir Cecil died in 1672,⁶⁰ his eldest son Edmund⁶¹ died twenty years later, and was followed by a brother Humphrey, who was accused of participation in the

fictitious plot of 1694,⁶² and sympathized with the rising of 1715.⁶³ He was succeeded by his son⁶⁴ and grandson, each named Humphrey. The last of these died in 1779 and left Trafford to his relative John Trafford of Croston,⁶⁵ who died in 1815. During this time, owing to the laws concerning religion all public employments had been closed against the Traffords, who had therefore to dwell quietly on their estates. John Trafford, indeed, raised a troop of volunteers in 1804;⁶⁶ and his son Thomas Joseph, high sheriff in 1834, was created a baronet in 1841, at which time he altered the surname to De Trafford. Dying in 1852 he was succeeded by his son, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, who in turn was in 1886 succeeded by his son Sir Humphrey Francis de Trafford, the present lord of Trafford and Stretford, twenty-fourth in descent from the Ranulf or Randle who heads the pedigree.

The Turf Moss estate and Longford House belonged to the Mosleys.⁶⁷ The latter was acquired by the Walkers,⁶⁸ and in 1855 was purchased by John Rylands, who rebuilt the house. He is commemo-

rigorously; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1547-80, p. 656.

The rhetorical account of his persecution of the Allens in 1584 in Bridgewater's *Concertatio* reads thus: 'The furious hate of this inhuman wretch was all the more fiercely stirred by the fact that he saw offered to him such a prospect of increasing his slender means out of the property of Catholics and of adorning his house with various articles of furniture filched from their houses. For though as far as his own fortune went he could scarcely be called a gentleman, still with other people's gold, no matter how wrongfully come by, he might rightly be called and accounted a knight'; Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 31. This may be balanced by the equally rhetorical eulogium of his chaplain, William Massie, who in 1586 addressed him as 'a principal protector of God's truth and a great countenance and credit to the preachers thereof in those quarters,' who had 'hunted out and unkenneled those sly and subtle foxes the Jesuits and Seminary priests out of their cells and caves to the uttermost of his power, with the great illwill of many both open and private enemies to the prince and the church.' He also says that Sir Edmund had 'maintained still his house with great hospitality, in no point diminishing the glory of his worthy predecessors, but rather adding to it'; quoted by Crofton, *op. cit.* iii, 123. His portrait is given *ibid.* 129.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* iii, 131-3, 265-72; the marriage led to many disputes and appears to have been unhappy. The parties separated before 1592.

⁶⁰ This apparently unjust disinheriting of the elder children was naturally resented, and in 1620 the Earl of Exeter wrote to the Council stating that he feared the machinations of the elder brothers against Sir Cecil, and begging that they might be ordered to abstain from violence, and that a competent guard might be placed in the chief manor-house; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1619-23, p. 146. A settlement of the manors was made in 1622 by Sir Cecil Trafford, acting with Edmund, John, and Richard Trafford; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 100, no. 22.

⁶¹ Metcalfe, *op. cit.* 171.

⁶² Crofton, *op. cit.* iii, 136-7. Hollin-

worth states that in 1632 Daniel Baker, rector of Ashton on Mersey and fellow of the College, having on Good Friday administered the Lord's Supper and being (as it was feared) somewhat overcharged with drink in Salford, was found dead in the morning in the water under Salford Bridge, no one knowing how he came there; Dr. Butts, Vice-chancellor of Cambridge, hanged himself on Easter Day afterwards; and some other ministers and eminent professors came that year to an untimely end; and that these facts, together with a dispute between two of the fellows of the College as to the nature of sin, 'seemed to the papists, especially to those that were then newly revolted to them, as Sir Cecil Trafford of Trafford, knight, and Francis Downes of Wardley, esq. and others, signal evidences of God's anger and wrath and presages of the ruin of the Reformed religion'; *Mancuniensis*, 115-6.

⁶³ Crofton, *op. cit.* iii, 276; the lessees paid £200 fine and £80 rent. There is a reference to the matter in *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1648-9, p. 407.

⁶⁴ Crofton, *op. cit.* iii, 138-9; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 39, 62, 65 (where he is styled 'that Arch-papist').

⁶⁵ Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vi, 626; *Douay Diaries*, 81-2.

⁶⁶ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 2865. A settlement or mortgage of the manors was made in 1654 by Sir Cecil Trafford, acting with Edmund, his son and heir apparent; Richard Haworth was plaintiff; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 156, m. 194.

A pedigree was recorded in 1665; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 315-8.

⁶⁷ The remainder of this account of the family is taken from Mr. Crofton's work, iii, 141-51, where details and portraits will be found. There is a full pedigree in Piccope's MS. *Pedigrees* (Chet. Lib.), i, 303.

The arms, crest, and motto of the family are discussed by Crofton, iii, 90-4.

⁶⁸ Edmund Trafford and Frances his wife were convicted recusants in 1678; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 110.

⁶⁹ About this time Sir John Bland complained that the Commissioners for assessments were not acting rightly, because they did not assess the tenants of 'Papists'

double; 'and for Mr. Trafford's estate it is all assessed single, they pretending the estate is not in him, because of the statute of Bankruptcy'; *ibid.* 289.

⁶⁹ He was buried at Manchester on 15 Nov. 1716, being about eighty-eight years old.

⁷⁰ A settlement or mortgage of the manors of Trafford, Stretford, Barton, and Whittleswick, with messuages, lands, &c. was in 1718 made by Humphrey Trafford and Anne his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 282, m. 99. John Mead was the plaintiff.

Humphrey Trafford in 1779 paid the ancient rent of 5s. for 'Stretford,' due to the lord of Salford; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, 14/25.

⁷¹ Crofton, *op. cit.* iii, 147. John Trafford was son of Humphrey son of John son of John son of Sir Cecil Trafford. In 1793 a private Act was obtained enabling John Trafford and others to grant leases of the estates devised by the will of Humphrey Trafford for building, also to grant leases of certain waste moss lands; 33 Geo. III, cap. 58.

⁷² Crofton, *op. cit.* iii, 215. Thirteen Stretford men were among the Manchester Yeomanry who charged the crowd at 'Peterloo' in 1819.

⁷³ Roland Mosley of Hough End died in 1617 holding a capital messuage called Turf Moss, with lands belonging to the same in Stretford and Chorlton with Hardy; 'the heirs of Hamon de Mascy' were the chief lords; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 66, 69. This had probably been purchased from the Lovells, who had bought from the Traffords. Detailed accounts of the estates will be found in Mr. Crofton's work, iii, 70, 79.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 84. Thomas Walker of Manchester, a noted Reformer, who had lived at Barlow Hall, purchased Longford, and died in 1817. One of his sons, also Thomas, born at Barlow in 1784, was known in Stretford and in London as a philanthropist; he published a weekly series of essays called *The Original*. He died in 1836, and there is an account of him in *Diet. Nat. Biog.* Charles James Stanley Walker, another son of the elder Thomas, sold Longford in 1855.

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rated by the John Rylands Library in Manchester, founded by his widow.⁶⁹

From a survey of the tithes made in 1649 it appears that there were in Stretford Manor twenty-four whole seats, or holdings. The tithe corn in 1643 had filled three bays and the greater part of a fourth; it was mostly oats and barley.⁷⁰

The land tax returns of 1796 show that John Trafford was then the principal landowner, he paying more than one-third of the tax; the remainder of the land seems to have been much divided.⁷¹

The earliest record of the chapel **CHURCH** of Stretford is in a lease of 1413, in which land is described as lying next to the chapel.⁷² Rather more than a century later a chantry was founded in it by Sir Edmund Trafford, for the souls of his ancestors.⁷³ At the confiscation in 1547-8 the rental of the chantry was only 44s.; the chapel had a chalice and two vestments.⁷⁴ Service appears to have been maintained in this chapel even after the Elizabethan changes, for in 1563 William Hodgkinson was 'curate of Stretford,'⁷⁵ and seems to have remained there until 1586; he was in 1581 censured for keeping an alehouse.⁷⁶ The names of many curates are on record,⁷⁷ but except during the Commonwealth period there was no adequate provision for them, there being neither residence nor endowment.⁷⁸ At the beginning of the 18th century the 'settled maintenance' was only 11s. 2d.,⁷⁹ but

some further endowments and contributions were secured, the chapel was rebuilt in 1718,⁸⁰ and from about that time the succession of curates and rectors appears to be unbroken. In 1842 the present church of St. Matthew was consecrated;⁸¹ it was enlarged in 1861. A district had been assigned in 1839.⁸² The Dean and Canons of Manchester present to the benefice.

The following is a list of the recent curates and incumbents⁸³ :—

- 1716 Samuel Bolton, M.A. (Brasenose College, Oxf.)
- 1717 Roger Masterson
- 1718 Robert Armitstead, B.A. (Magdalen Hall, Oxf.)
- 1721 John Jackson, M.A.
- 1741 John Baldwin, M.A.
- 1747 John Baxter,⁸⁴ B.A.
- 1766 William Stopford,⁸⁵ B.A. (Brasenose College, Oxf.)
- 1778 Thomas Seddon⁸⁶
- 1796 Thomas Gaskell
- 1818 Robinson Elsdale,⁸⁷ D.D. (Corpus Christi College, Oxf.)
- 1850 Joseph Clarke,⁸⁸ M.A. (St. John's College, Camb.)
- 1860 William Edward Brendon
- 1864 Thomas Daniel Cox Morse⁸⁹

⁶⁹ Crofton, op. cit. 164-6; a portrait is given. John Rylands was born at St. Helens in 1801, began business in Manchester in 1823, and died in 1888. He was a Congregationalist in religion. There is a notice of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁷⁰ Crofton, op. cit. 193-6.

⁷¹ Land tax returns at Preston.

⁷² Quoted in Raines, *Chantries* (Chet. Soc.), i, 55.

⁷³ The only endowment was a tenement at Whitehall in Budworth, Cheshire, and the chantry priest in 1547 could produce no deeds. There were long suits concerning the lands from 1554 onwards; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxiii, 72 d, and Crofton, *Stretford*, i, 51-5. From the depositions it appears that the land had been purchased from Thomas Hardware by Edmund Trafford, father of the Sir Edmund Trafford living in 1560, i.e. by the Sir Edmund who held the Trafford estates from 1513 to 1533. This chantry was probably founded soon after 1530, for a witness stated that her husband, who had been tenant, had 'twenty years past' (i.e. in 1540) been told that the chantry priest had become his landlord. This chantry is not named in the *Valor Eccl.* of 1535.

Two cantarists are known :

c. 1540, Christopher Rainshaw; Crofton, op. cit.; *Clergy List* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 11, 'paid by Edmund Trafford and others at Stretford.'

c. 1547, Charles Gee, whose name also appears in the Visitation lists of 1548 and 1554.

⁷⁴ Raines, *Chantries*, i, 55, 56. The 'ornaments' were sold for 10d.; *ibid.* ii, 277.

⁷⁵ Visit. List at Chet.

⁷⁶ Crofton, op. cit. i, 60; he is described as 'aged 40'—i.e. forty or more—in 1586, so that he must have been quite young in 1563. A William Hodgkinson obtained a schoolmaster's licence for Middlewich or elsewhere in the diocese in 1576; and later in the year the same

or another of the name was executor of Roger Hodgkinson, clerk, deceased; Pen-nant's Acct. Bk. Chest.

⁷⁷ In 1619 William Cheeseman was named as 'preacher' at the chapel; he did not wear the surplice nor make the sign of the cross in baptism. George Nicholson, 'late curate,' was named; Visit. P. at Chest. Mr. Crofton gives, with biographical notes, the following names:—Before 1604, William James, 'suspected of fornication' (Visit. List); 1618, Richard Wyld; 1619, W. Cheeseman; 1622, — Knott (*Misc. Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 66); c. 1625, Humphrey Tylecote, a 'known opposer of Prelacy' (d. 1626); 1638, Robert Williams; 1642, Edmund Hopwood; 1647, Hugh Newton (? ordained); 1649, John Odcroft (unordained); 1651, Arthur Francis; 1653, — Nuttall; 1655, Jeremy Scholes, M.A. (Emmanuel College, Camb.); 1658, Edward Richardson, silenced in 1662. Notices of several of these may be seen in W. A. Shaw's *Manch. Classis* (Chet. Soc.).

The registers begin in 1599. Copious extracts may be seen in Mr. Crofton's work (i, 120, &c.), where also are given particulars of the bells, plate, monumental inscriptions, extracts from account books, and lists of officers. The inscriptions are copied in the Owen MSS.

⁷⁸ About 1610 Stretford was included in the list of chapels, the curates and preachers whereof were maintained by the inhabitants; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 11.

In 1650 Mr. John Odcroft, preacher of God's word, was 'paid by the inhabitants . . . without any allowance from the rectory or parish church of Manchester or otherwise, to the insupportable burden and charge of the said inhabitants'; *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 5. A recommendation was added that Stretford should be made a parish. An allowance of £10 was made to Od-

croft about 1649, but it was not till 1654 that a share of the tithes, £35 10s., was appropriated to Stretford; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 260; ii, 55, 77.

⁷⁹ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 95; the surplice fees amounted to 10s. and the voluntary contributions to £10. There were two wardens in 1673. There were four Presbyterian families known.

The following curates occur after the Restoration:—c. 1665, Francis Mosley; 1671, James Lees (also at Chorlton), 'went away'; 1679, — Stockton; 1689, Peter Shaw; 1696, — Diggles (Visit. List); 1706, John Collier; Crofton, op. cit. i, 68-71. Some of them served other churches in addition to Stretford.

⁸⁰ Crofton, op. cit. i, 71, 82; a view is given. There was a sundial on the wall above the south door.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* i, 83, 84, with views.

⁸² *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1839, 16 June 1854.

⁸³ This list is taken from Crofton's *Stretford*, i, 71-86, where short notices will be found.

⁸⁴ A John Baxter was admitted to St. John's College, Camb., in 1724, and graduated as B.A. in 1727; R. F. Scott, *Admissions*, iii, 39.

⁸⁵ Rector of Wyham, Lincs.; Foster, *Alumni*.

⁸⁶ Crofton, op. cit. i, 75-8 and *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He was under suspension for debt during most of his tenure.

⁸⁷ High Master of Manchester Grammar School, 1837-40.

⁸⁸ He procured the building of the present church and also stopped the pandemonium of Wakes Sunday. The chancel, with a stained glass window, was erected as a memorial of him. He projected a history of the township. He is noticed in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁸⁹ Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate Street, London, 1882.

1868 Dudley Hart, M.A. (T.C.D.)
1903 James Peter Rountree, M.A. (T.C.D.)

St. Bride's, Old Trafford, consecrated in 1878, is in the patronage of trustees; ⁹⁰ All Saints, 1885, is in the Bishop of Manchester's gift. At Old Trafford there are also St. Thomas's, the chapel of the Blind Asylum, ⁹¹ and St. Hilda's, consecrated in 1904, with the districts of St. Cuthbert and St. John, not yet having permanent churches; the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester present alternately to these benefices; and also to the new district of St. Peter, Stretford.

There was in 1718 only a private school, without endowment. Soon afterwards the township shared in the benefaction of Ann Hinde. ⁹²

The Wesleyan Methodists and the Primitive Methodists each have churches at Stretford and Old Trafford; and the Independent Methodists have one at the former place. ⁹³ The Baptists also have a church at Stretford. The Congregationalists have churches at Stretford and Old Trafford ⁹⁴; in the latter part of the township there is also a Welsh Congregational chapel.

The Unitarian Free church, begun in Moss Side in 1887, has from 1901 had its place of worship within Stretford township.

Although from the time of Sir Cecil Trafford, the chief resident family, as well as some minor ones, professed the ancient faith, ⁹⁵ no chapel was erected in the township ⁹⁶ until 1859, when a temporary one was opened. This was followed by St. Anne's in 1863; it was consecrated in 1867. ⁹⁷ St. Alphonsus's, Brooks' Bar, was opened in 1904. ⁹⁸

HULME

Overholm and Noranholm, 1226; Hulm, 1310.

The township of Hulme is bounded on the north, west, and south, in the main, by the Medlock, Irwell, and Cornbrook respectively. It has an area of 477½ acres ¹ and is wholly urban. There was a population of 66,916 in 1901.

The principal thoroughfare is the Chester Road, starting at Knott Mill and proceeding south-west to Stretford. ² It is on the line of the old Roman road to Chester. Almost parallel to it are City Road, from Gaythorn to Stretford, and Stretford Road from Ardwick to Stretford. Across these runs Jackson

Street, and there are, of course, a multitude of minor streets intersecting each other. Apart from Hulme Hall, which stood beside the Irwell, the earliest dwelling-houses ³ seem to have been erected on the south side of Chester Road, streets being planned there as early as 1793 and a considerable suburb existing in 1830.

The Bridgewater Canal has its terminus in Hulme at the Medlock, where there are quays, docks, and warehouses. The Cheshire Lines railway and the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham railway run side by side through the township near the Irwell. The district is served by the Manchester electric tramways.

The public buildings include the cavalry barracks in City Road, first erected in 1799; a town hall in Stretford Road, built in 1865, a public library being added next year; baths, 1860-5; and the Gaythorn gas works, erected in 1825-6; also a drill-hall. A dispensary was founded in 1831.

The industries are varied, including iron works, cotton mills, saw mills, and printing works.

Hulme obtained a Police Act in 1824. It was included within the municipal borough of Manchester in 1838 by the first charter, and then divided into two wards—St. George's on the west and Medlock Street on the east. In 1896 its independent existence ceased, it being merged in the new township of South Manchester.

The old Chorlton Union Workhouse, built about 1840, stood in Stretford Road, opposite Holy Trinity Church.

The early descent of *HULME* is obvious from the name of places of this name in South Manchester and Eccles, and by its being included either in Salford or in Manchester. It seems clear that Jordan, Dean of Manchester, in the 12th century held it of the manor of Salford in the tenure by a rent of 5s., ⁴ and that in 1212 Henry de Chetham held it by the same service, it being assessed as four oxgangs of land. ⁵ The same tenure is alleged in the later inquisitions touching the manor. On the other hand Hulme is included within the boundary of the manor of Manchester in the survey of 1320, ⁶ at which time Robert de Ashton held a moiety of the manor of Hulme by Alport by a rent of 5s. at the four terms, payable to the lord of Manchester. ⁷ It seems possible, therefore, that the Grelleys had secured the

⁹⁰ For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 17 May 1879. It was an offshoot of St. Margaret's, Whalley Range, a school church having been built in 1863; Crofton, op. cit. iii, 49.

⁹¹ For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 1858; and Crofton, op. cit. iii, 62. The gift of the chapel to the Bishop of Manchester was decided to be a breach of the trusts, but the order creating a district does not appear to have been rescinded.

⁹² Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 96; above p. 201.

⁹³ The Wesleyans held services in Stretford as early as 1814, and then or soon afterwards used a tent set up once a week. In spite of the opposition of Sir Thomas de Trafford, who refused to sell any land, a site was secured and a chapel built in 1844. The present church was built in 1862.

⁹⁴ The first Congregational chapel, built in 1840, was the outcome of open-air preaching, begun as early as 1825. The present church was built in 1861. Chorlton

Road Church, opened in the same year, has replaced the old Cannon Street Chapel in Manchester; it is famed as the scene of Dr. J. A. Macfadyen's labours; he died in 1889; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 127-32.

⁹⁵ The above-named John Holker was one of them. A local story in Crofton's *Stretford* (iii, 213) illustrates the hardships of a 'Papist's' life during the centuries of proscription; there was 'no law' for them, and they might be ill-treated at pleasure. For their insignificant numbers see *ibid.* iii, 52.

⁹⁶ The mission was served from Trafford Hall in the adjacent township.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* iii, 53.

⁹⁸ Brooks' Bar, so called from Samuel Brooks the banker, who owned the Whalley Range estate, was formerly a toll bar; Crofton, *Old Moss Side*, 30.

¹ 477 acres; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² The older road remains, but in 1841

the Bridgewater Viaduct over the Medlock was opened, providing a shorter and more direct way from Deansgate to Chester Road.

³ The hearths liable to the tax in 1666 numbered only 34, of which Hulme Hall had 10; Subs. R. bdl. 250, no. 9.

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 137. It is called 'Overholm and Noranholm.' Jordan, the Dean of Manchester, was living in 1177; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 38.

⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 70.

⁶ *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 277; the boundary of the manor went along the Cornbrook between the manor of Hulme by Alport and Trafford, as far as the Irwell.

⁷ *Ibid.* ii, 290; the other moiety of the manor is not mentioned, but it would seem that the whole service due was charged on Robert de Ashton, who also held two oxgangs of land in Denton for life.

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mesne lordship of the manor, but that in course of time this mesne lordship was, as in many similar cases, forgotten, and the immediate tenants were considered to hold directly of the honour of Lancaster, paying their rent at Salford manor-house. Another explanation is that one moiety became absorbed in the lordship of Manchester, the other moiety being that afterwards known as the manor of Hulme, held of Salford.

Whatever may be the solution of this difficulty,⁸ the actual possessors adopted the surname of Hulme⁹ and were succeeded early in the 14th century by the Rossendales,¹⁰ and these by a branch of the Prestwich family, who also held lands in Oldham, perhaps a portion of the Hulme inheritance.¹¹ Of the Prestwich family little is known¹² until the 16th century, when Ralph son of Ellis Prestwich entailed the lands. Edmund, his son and heir, being without issue, gave them 'by deed and fine' to his cousin Edmund son of Edmund Prestwich deceased.¹³ The elder Ed-

mund died on 27 November 1577, holding the manor of Hulme and extensive lands in Manchester and Oldham; Hulme was held of the queen as of her manor of Salford in socage by the ancient rent of 5*s.*, and its clear annual value was £10.¹⁴ His successor, the younger Edmund Prestwich, died in 1598 holding the manor as before, and leaving as heir his son Edmund, then twenty-one years of age.¹⁵ The last-named Edmund died at Hulme in February 1628-9, holding the family estates, and leaving a son and heir Thomas, aged twenty-eight.¹⁶

Thomas Prestwich, who was educated at Oxford,¹⁷ compounded for the two-thirds of his estate liable to sequestration for recusancy in



PRESTWICH of Hulme. Gules a mermaid proper crined or holding a glass and comb of the last.

⁸ The whole of Hulme may have been held half of Salford and half of Manchester; but the Prestwich inquisitions do not support this, though it is clear that if there were such moieties this family held both in the 15th century.

⁹ Geoffrey de Hulme appears to have been the possessor about 1300; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 301.

¹⁰ In 1310 Adam de Rossendale and Margery his wife settled the manor of Hulme near Manchester, with remainders to their children in succession—Geoffrey, John, Robert, and Cecily; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 3.

Geoffrey de Hulme about 1324 held a plough-land in Hulme by the service of 6*s.* a year; John La Warre held a plough-land in Hulme by the service of 5*s.* a year; Dods MSS. cxxxi, fol. 38, 38*b.*

¹¹ Cecily de Hulme in 1346 paid to Salford the rent of 5*s.* due for half a plough-land in Hulme; Add. MS. 32103, fol. 146*b.*

Alice widow of John son of Geoffrey de Hulme in the same year demanded dower against Cecily widow of John de Prestwich in two-thirds of nine messuages, 100 acres of land, &c., in Oldham and in two-thirds of the manor of Hulme by Manchester; also against Margaret widow of John son of Adam de Rossendale in the remaining third of the estate in Oldham and Hulme. The defence, which the jury accepted, was that John de Hulme had never been seised in fee, so that no dower was due to Alice; De Banco R. 346, m. 286*d.* It seems clear from this case and the fine of 1310 that John de Rossendale succeeded to Hulme, and dying without issue his sister Cecily became the heir. Geoffrey de Hulme (in possession in 1324) was apparently the eldest son of Adam de Rossendale.

From another suit, four years later, it appears that John's widow Margaret afterwards married a Richard de Vernon, for Ralph de Prestwich—presumably the son and heir of Cecily—proceeded against Richard de Vernon and Margaret his wife for waste in the latter's dower lands; De Banco R. 364, m. 89.

¹² A writ of *Diem clausit extr.* for a Nicholas de Prestwich was issued in 1377; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 350; see also *Mamecestre*, ii, 267. It is not stated that he was of Hulme.

In 1440 Ralph Prestwich made a feoffment of the manor of Hulme and of various messuages and lands in Manchester, Crompton, and Oldham; *Final Conc.* iii, 105; see also Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 3, m. 14*b.*; 5, m. 3, 8. Ralph held half a plough-land in Hulme near Manchester in 1445-6 of the king as duke, in socage, rendering 5*s.* yearly; the relief due was 5*s.*; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, 2/20.

Ellis Prestwich in 1473 held the manor of Hulme of the lord of Manchester by knight's service and 5*s.* rent; also burgages in Manchester by a rent of 29*d.*; *Mamecestre*, iii, 482-7. An Edmund Prestwich, holding land in Manchester, occurs in the same rental; *ibid.* 485. Ellis Prestwich made a feoffment of lands in Crumpsall in 1478; De Trafford D. no. 89. He received a general pardon in 1487, so that he may have been a Yorkist; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 541. The writ of *Diem clausit extr.* after his death was issued 9 June 1501; Towneley MS. CC (Chet. Lib.), no. 707.

Nicholas and Ralph Prestwich in 1506 made a feoffment of the manor of Hulme, with a mill, messuages, and lands in Manchester, Salford, Hulme, and other places; *Final Conc.* iii, 162. Ralph son of Ellis Prestwich is named in a writ of 1526; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. The arms only were recorded at the herald's visitation in 1533.

¹³ *Visit. of 1613* (Chet. Soc.), 41; it appears that Edmund the beneficiary was son of Edmund son of Richard Prestwich, a younger brother of Ralph. A pedigree was recorded in the *Visit. of 1567* (Chet. Soc.), 6, by Edmund son of Ralph.

The fine referred to is that of 1566, by which Edmund Prestwich settled the manor of Hulme, with its appurtenances and messuages, water-mill, dove-cote, land, pasture, &c., in Hulme, Withenshaw, Manchester, Salford, Crumpsall, Oldham, and Crompton; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 28, m. 190. The uses are stated in his inquisition.

¹⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, 4. The indenture defining the uses of the fine of 1566 is recited in full, as well as Edmund's will. Fearing lest his 'ancient inheritance at his decease might be scattered and dispersed, to the utter decay of hospitality at his said house of Hulme,'

he settled his property upon Edmund Prestwich the younger, son of Edmund Prestwich deceased, and his heirs male, with remainder to Ralph Prestwich and his heirs male. By his will his wife Isabel was to hold Hulme, residing there and maintaining due hospitality, holding also the manor of Northall *alias* Brace-bridge and lands at Canwick in Lincolnshire, paying £6 13*s.* 4*d.* a year to Edmund Prestwich the younger and £4 to Ralph Prestwich. His messuage of Withenshaw in Hulme he gave to his servant Gilbert Wilkinson for life. Baresshaw in Oldham and Broadbent in Sholver are also named in the will, by which £40 was given to the building or repair of Crossferry Bridge. The lands in Withenshaw (though described as in Hulme) were held of Nicholas Longford in socage by a rent of 3*s.* 4*d.*; the messuages and lands in Manchester were held of Lord La Warre by a rent of 12*s.*, and those in Salford of the queen by a rent of 12*s.* 4*d.* The next of kin and heirs were—James Ashton, son and heir of Anne sister of Edmund Prestwich; Alexander Reddish, son and heir of John late son and heir of Alice, another sister; Anne Ashton, daughter and one of the heirs of Cecily, another sister; and Isabel wife of John Gridlow, daughter and heir of Eleanor, the remaining sister.

¹⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, 27. By his will Edmund the father left to his son and heir his 'chain of gold and all the glass in every window in the hall, parlour, and chambers belonging to Hulme Hall, and also all the wainscot and ceiling standing in every place of the said hall, chambers, and parlours,' on condition that leases made to the younger sons should be allowed. The younger sons were Ralph, Ellis, John, and Thomas; *Piccope, Wills* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 103-5.

A settlement of the manor of Hulme, &c., was made by Edmund Prestwich in 1625; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 107, no. 3.

¹⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, 74. An abstract of his will is printed in *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* iii, 152. There is a notice of John Prestwich, B.D., a younger son of Edmund's, in *Pal. Note Bk.* ii, 181, 225. He left his books to Manchester.

¹⁷ Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*; M.A. 1629. He was also of Gray's Inn.

1632, his annual fine being £6 13s. 4d.¹⁸ He zealously espoused the king's side during the Civil War; was a commissioner of array in 1642; fought in the wars with varying fortune, being made a baronet in 1644, and a knight afterwards on the field of battle.¹⁹ He compounded for his estates in 1647,²⁰ but his exertions in the king's cause resulted in the ruin of his house,²¹ and in 1660 Hulme was sold to Sir Edward Mosley of Hough End in Withington.²² Passing to the Mosleys of Ancoats,²³ the Hulme estate descended to Lady Bland, and was sold by her son Sir John Bland in 1751 to George Lloyd.²⁴ In 1764 a portion was purchased by the Duke of Bridgewater.²⁵

Hulme Hall stood on a rise of red sandstone rock overlooking the River Irwell just below where it is joined by the Medlock, and about half a mile above Ordsall. It is described by Aikin in 1795 as 'an old half-timbered house,' and from the evidence of sketches and drawings made while the building was still standing seems to have been a good specimen of the domestic timber architecture of the county.²⁶ It was of two stories and built round a quadrangle, but no plan has been preserved showing the disposition and arrangements of its various parts. The river front facing north-west appears to have been the most picturesque side of the house, presenting an irregular line of building, one of its three gables containing 'an oriel window with a projecting story above.'²⁷ The approach was by an avenue of fine elm trees, and the entrance seems to have been by an archway under a tower on the south-east side of the quadrangle, on one side of which the building was only one-storied. The timber work to the quadrangle is said to have been more ornate than that in the front of the building, but some parts of the house appear to have been of brick covered with plaster. It is not easy to reconcile the various views of the hall taken by different people at different times, or any of them with the block plan of the hall as shown in Green's map of Manchester (1794). In the 18th

century the gardens of Hulme Hall 'were celebrated for their beauty, and decorated with various works of art and antiquity, among which were several Roman altars and other remains of the former domination of that warlike race, which had been discovered from time to time in the immediate neighbourhood.'²⁸ The portion of the hall facing the gardens, consisting of two or three gables of two stories with the porch on the extreme right, is described early in the 19th century as containing 'a staircase of large dimensions and massy appearance. It is composed of ancient oak, which age had turned to a dark brown or black colour. The upper rooms are panelled and have large fireplaces with chimney-pieces and twisted pillars in a grotesque style. The interior is more perfect, and the exterior more decayed, than the other parts of the hall.'²⁹ The hall was 'fast falling into decay' in 1807 (Britton), and was then let out in tenements to poor families. In one of the rooms was a series of 16th-century oak panels sculptured with carved heads and figures, but these were removed to Worsley Old Hall about 1833 (or before), and are now in the new hall there.³⁰ Hulme Hall was pulled down about 1840 to give place to buildings and works in connexion with the Bridgewater Canal, and murky smoke begrimed workshops and mills now cover the site.

It is said that in front of the hall, at the river side, was a red sandstone rock called Fisherman's Rock, in the face of which was a cave known as Robbers' Cave.^{30a}

In 1787 the chief proprietors were George Lloyd, the Duke of Bridgewater, and William Egerton, together paying four-fifths of the land-tax; Thomas Bullard or Bullock also had a fair estate.³¹

The increase of the population as Manchester expanded from the end of the 18th century has led to the erection of a number of places of worship. In connexion with the Established Church, St. George's, built in 1826-7, was consecrated in 1828;³² Holy Trinity, 1843;³³ St. Mark's, 1852;³⁴ St. Paul's,

¹⁸ Lucas's 'Warton' (MS.) from Thoresby.

¹⁹ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 222. In 1642 he endeavoured to secure the stock of powder in Manchester, and afterwards took part in the siege of the town; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 15, 51. He was taken prisoner at the defeat of the Royalists near Ormskirk in 1644, being then described as Colonel Sir Thomas Prestwick; *ibid.* 204. See also *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 92.

²⁰ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, ii, 144-3. In 1646 he desired to compound for his 'delinquency,' on the Truro articles. He was an officer under Lord Hopton. The fine was £925, reduced in 1649 to £443.

²¹ Sir Thomas is traditionally said to have been encouraged in his expenditure for the king by his mother, who assured him of a treasure she had hidden; but she died without revealing the place of deposit, which was never found. Sir Thomas died at the beginning of 1674.

²² A settlement of the manor, with lands, &c., in Hulme and Manchester, was made in 1657 by Thomas Prestwick the elder and Mary his wife, Thomas Prestwick the younger and Mary his wife, Nicholas Mosley, Fabian Phillips, and Edward Percival; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 160, m. 171. The sale to Sir Edward Mosley was immediately con-

firmed by an Act of Parliament in 1661; 13 Chas. II, cap. 2 (private).

²³ Under the will of Sir Edward Mosley his cousin Edward, a younger son of Oswald Mosley of Ancoats, acquired his estates, Hulme on the subsequent partition being retained by him; *Mosley Fam. Mem.* 25, 29. See further in the accounts of Ancoats and Withington. For fines concerning it see *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 204, m. 66; 213, m. 84.

Sir John Bland in 1747 held the manors of Heaton Norris and Hulme, with lands, &c., in Hulme, Rusholme, Fallowfield, Burnage, Birch Hall-houses, Chorlton, and Heaton Norris; *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 21 Geo. II, m. 85.

²⁴ A pedigree of the Lloyds, who continue to hold a large portion of the Prestwick estates, is given in Crofton's *Old Moss Side*, 38.

²⁵ Raines in *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 68. It was the Duke of Bridgewater who was in 1779 liable for the ancient 5s. rent to Salford; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals* 14/25.

²⁶ See *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xiv, 194. There is a lithographed drawing of the hall in James's *Views*, 1825, and an engraving in Britton's *Beauties of Lancs.*

²⁷ *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 201.

²⁸ *Mosley Fam. Mem.* 32.

²⁹ Notes by R. Milne-Redhead to his drawings of Hulme Hall.

³⁰ The Hulme Hall sculptured panels are engraved in Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1), iii, 144; see also *Palatine Note Bk.* i, 145, 172, 201. They were referred to and woodcuts of two of the panels given by Dr. Hibbert-Ware in his *Sketches of the Philosophy of Apparitions*, 1824, and when the Royal Institution was founded in the same year, Dr. Hibbert-Ware suggested that the trustees should purchase the panels from Hulme Hall. See also *Trans. of the Scottish Antiq. Soc.* 23 Dec. 1823, where a drawing of the bag-pipes from Hulme Hall is given to illustrate a paper by Dr. Hibbert-Ware on the Ancient English Bag-pipe.

^{30a} *Manch. City News N. and Q.* vi, 102, 104, 114.

³¹ Land tax returns at Preston.

³² This church was built from the Parliamentary grant. A district chapelry was formed in 1831; *Lond. Gaz.* 21 June 1836; 16 June 1854.

³³ A district was assigned to it in 1854; *Lond. Gaz.* 16 June. The church was built and endowed by Miss Atherton of Kersal.

³⁴ A district was assigned as early as 1846; *Lond. Gaz.* 22 Sept. The congregation for a time used hired premises, but the foundation of the present church was laid in 1851; *Manch. Diocesan Churchman*, ii, 49.

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1857; ³⁵ St. Mary's ³⁶ and St. John Baptist's, ³⁷ both in 1858; St. Philip's, 1860; ³⁸ St. Michael's, 1864; ³⁹ St. Gabriel's ⁴⁰ and St. Stephen's, ⁴¹ both in 1869. The incumbents, who are styled rectors, are appointed in five cases by bodies of trustees; the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester nominate alternately to St. Mark's, the bishop alone to St. John's, the Dean and Canons of Manchester to St. George's and Holy Trinity, and Earl Egerton of Tatton to St. Mary's. St. Michael's and St. Philip's have mission rooms.

A Methodist chapel existed in Hulme in 1842. The Wesleyans had chapels in Radnor Street and George Street. The Methodist New Connexion has

one church, and the United Free Church two; the Primitive Methodists also have one. The Baptists have a church in York Street with a mission chapel. The Welsh Baptists formerly had one. The Congregationalist church in Chorlton Road, Stretford, has three dependencies in Hulme, their principal church is Zion in Stretford Road, and there are two others. ⁴²

The Salvation Army has two stations. The Church of United Friends has a meeting place; the Catholic Apostolic Church (Irvingite) also has one. The Unitarians have a mission to the poor.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Wilfrid was opened in 1842. The large convent and school of Our Lady of Loreto is in this township.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

Eston, 1212; Ashton, 1277; Aston, 1278; Asshton, Asheton, Assheton, 1292; Ashton-under-Lyme, 1307; Assheton-under-Lyme, 1345. Lyne, for Lyme or Lime, seems to be modern.

This single-township parish ¹ occupies the south-eastern corner of the county, and has an area of 9,494 acres. The surface is hilly, particularly in the east; a long ridge, attaining a height of 1,000 ft., stretches from north to south near the eastern border, various spurs shooting out to the west. These spurs are separated from each other by the Medlock and its tributaries, and by other streams flowing into the River Tame, which forms the eastern and southern boundary of the parish. ² There are numerous bridges over this river. The Millstone Grit series occurs in the valley of the Tame and northward to Lees. Westward the Lower and Upper Coal Measures follow in sequence until on the western side of the parish the Lower Red Sandstone of the Permian Rocks occurs at Audenshaw and extends towards Droylsden and the Manchester Waterworks.

The population was thus returned in 1901: Ashton Town, 43,890; Audenshaw, 7,216; Little Moss, 595; Woodhouses, 832—8,643; Knott Lanes, including Alt, 1,037; Bardsley, 2,194; Crossbank, 1,077; Lees, 3,621; Waterloo (with Taunton), 3,858—11,787; Hartshead (with Hazelhurst), 745; Hurst, 7,145; Mossley, 13,452; Stalybridge, 27,673—49,015; making a total of 113,335; but some places outside Lancashire are herein included.

The town of Ashton stands on an eminence overhanging the Tame, near the centre of the southern boundary, and having Stalybridge ³ immediately to the east. From Ashton itself the principal roads branch out, to Oldham on the north, Manchester on the west,

Stalybridge on the east, and Mossley and Yorkshire on the north-east. The town is for the most part laid out in streets crossing each other at right angles, the Oldham and Manchester roads giving the lines; the older portion, at the eastern end, where there is a bridge over the Tame, shows less regularity.

The first railway in the parish was that from Manchester to Sheffield, authorized in 1831. This is now part of the Great Central system. It crosses Audenshaw from west to east, and there are now two stations, Fairfield and Guide Bridge; at the former is a junction with the company's line from Central Station, Manchester, and from Guide Bridge one branch runs east to Ashton (Park Parade) and Stalybridge, with stations, while another branch goes north to Oldham, with stations called Ashton (Oldham Road) and Park Bridge; and a third connects with the London and North Western Railway Company's lines. This company opened a line from Manchester to Ashton in 1842, with stations at Droylsden (on the border of Ashton and Droylsden), Ashton (Charlestown), and Stalybridge; and a branch goes south to the Stockport line, with a station at Audenshaw. The same company's line from Stockport to Huddersfield runs through Hooley Hill, Stalybridge, and Mossley, where there are stations; while the line from Oldham to Delph crosses the northern corner of the parish, with a station called Lees.

The Manchester and Ashton Canal, begun in 1792, goes east through Audenshaw, and passing along the south side of the town of Ashton crosses into Cheshire at Stalybridge. There are branches northward to Oldham.

The parish was formerly divided by custom into four 'divisions,' ⁴ which were often styled townships,

³⁵ The district was formed in 1858; *Lond. Gaz.* 13 Aug.

³⁶ For district see *ibid.* 2 Dec. 1859.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ A district was assigned to it in 1861; *ibid.* 22 Nov.

³⁹ For district see *ibid.* 30 Aug. 1864.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 10 Aug. 1869.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 20 May, 1870.

⁴² A cottage meeting begun in 1812, followed by Sunday-school and temperance work, led to the building of a small chapel in 1817 in Jackson's Lane. This, the original of Zion Chapel, was enlarged four years later, but the church was dissolved for a time. Regular preaching was re-

sumed in 1829, and Zion Chapel was built in 1842 for the increasing congregation; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 174-9. For Vine Street, begun in 1878, see the same work, 179.

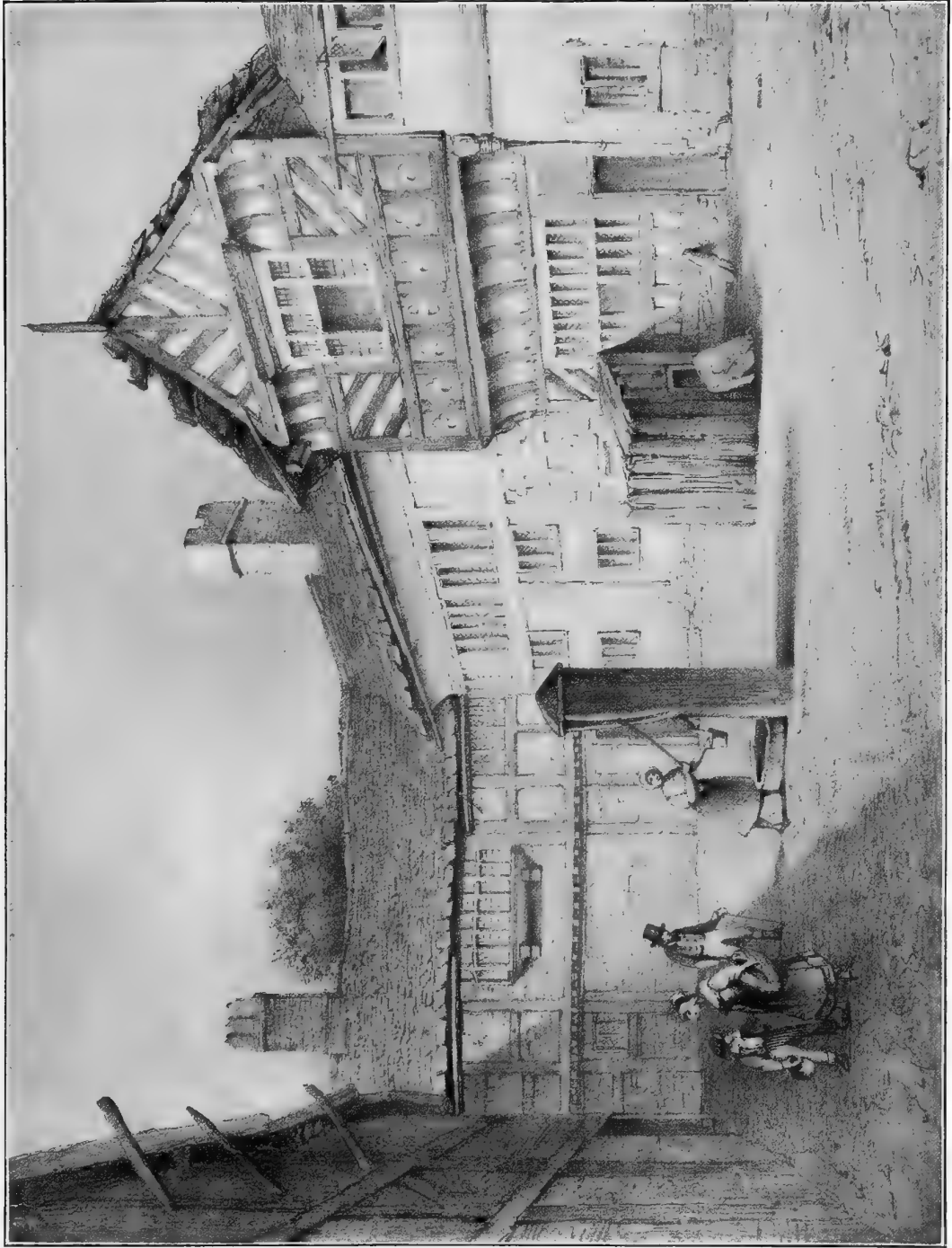
¹ Accounts of the parish were printed in 1822 by James Butterworth, and in 1842 by his son Edwin. A history of the parish by William Glover was issued in parts in 1884 and later years. An account of the geology was given in 1839 by Charles Clay, M.R.C.S.

² A full description of the bounds, from an old document (wrongly dated 1643) and from the 'walking' of 1857, which

occupied eleven days, will be found in Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 428-9.

³ This place takes its name from Staley (otherwise Staveley or Staley) on the Cheshire side of the river and the bridge there, which is mentioned in 1621; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 868.

⁴ In 1617 the Fifteenth book shows the following divisions: Ashton Town; Audenshaw, with Shepley, Little Moss, Waterhouses, and Woodhouses; Knott Lanes, with Park, Alt Hill, Alt Edge, Lees, Cross Bank, Thornley, and High Knolls; Hartshead, with Smallshaw, Hurst, Hazelhurst, Mossley, Luzzley, Lanes, Lyme, and More in New Ground; Baines, *Lancs.*



HULME HALL : THE COURTYARD IN 1843

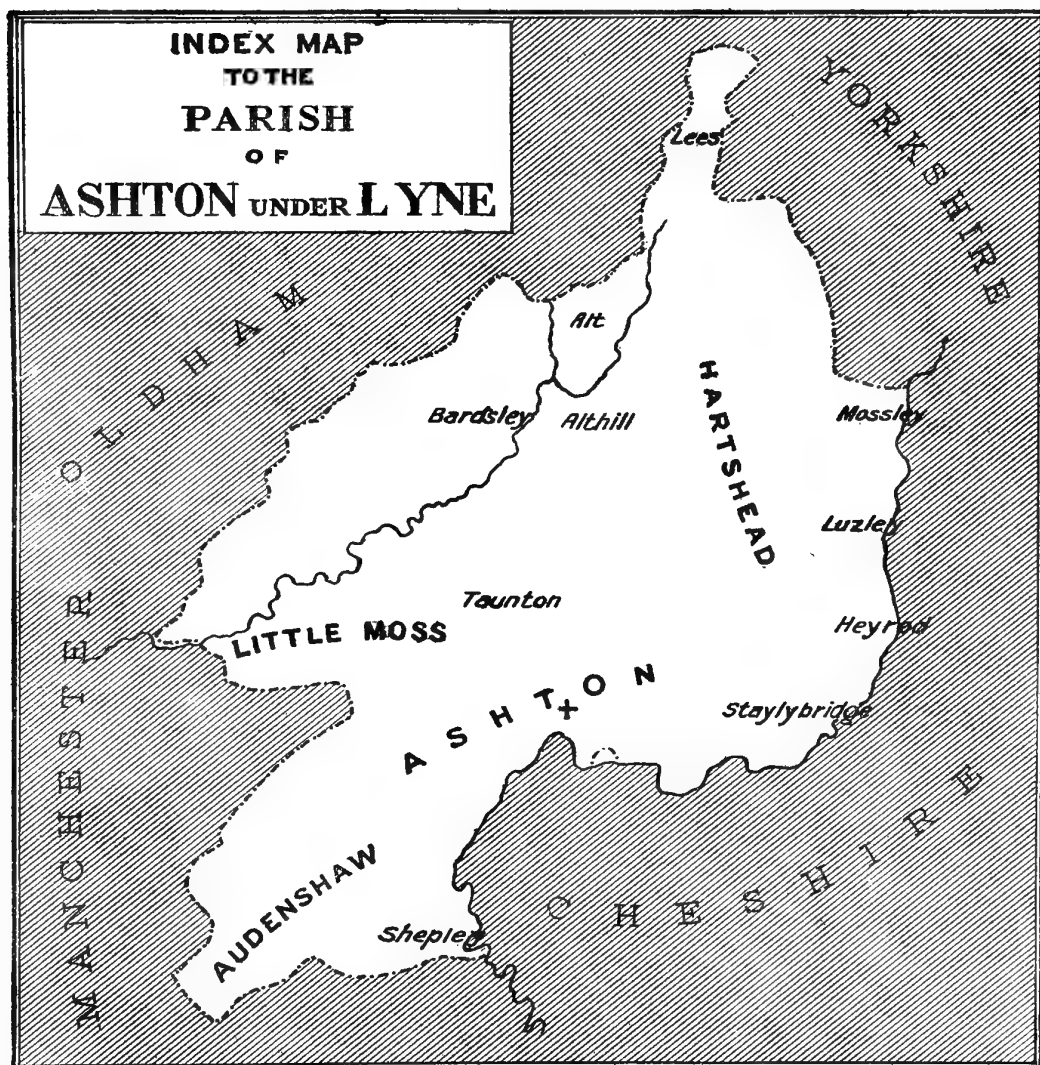
SALFORD HUNDRED ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

viz. (i) Ashton Town, 1,373½ acres, bounded on the east by Cock Brook, and on the west by Ashton Moss, with the hamlets or suburbs of Chamber Hills, Oversteads, Lees Fields, Charlestown, Rycroft, Moss Side, and Guide Bridge; (ii) Audenshaw, 2,589½ acres, in the west, containing, beside Audenshaw proper with North Street, Hooley Hill, High Ash, Shepley, Little Moss, Waterhouses, Woodhouses, Sunderland, Medlock Vale, and Buckley Hill; (iii) Knott Lanes, on the north, 2,417 acres, with Wood Park, Cross Bank, Alt Edge, Taunton, Waterloo, Bardsley, Lees or Hey, Mill Bottom, Birks, Rhodes Hill, Lanehead, High Knolls, Alt, and Alt Hill; (iv) Hartshead, on the east, 3,114 acres, with Stalybridge, Mossley, Hurst and Higher Hurst, Smallshaw, Greenhurst, Hazelhurst, Heyrod, Luzley, Souracre, and Ridge Hill. In 1894,

Stalybridge being added to Cheshire, the remainder of the parish of Ashton was divided into the existing townships of Ashton-under-Lyne, Audenshaw, Little Moss, Waterloo, Hurst, Woodhouses, Bardsley, Alt, Lees,⁵ Hartshead, Cross Bank, and (part of) Mossley.

Of these Ashton and Mossley are boroughs; Audenshaw, Hurst, and Lees obtained local boards in 1874,⁶ 1861,⁷ and 1859,⁸ respectively, and became urban districts in 1894, with councils of twelve members each; the rest of the townships, forming the rural district of Limehurst, are governed by parish councils. Waterhouses, described by Ben Brierley as 'Daisy Nook,' has become a summer afternoon resort.

In Audenshaw is a large reservoir belonging to the Manchester Water Works. At Hartshead is the Twarl Hill tithe-stone, where it is said tithes



(ed. 1868), i, 430. The document is printed in full in *Jas. Butterworth's Ashton*, 155-65.

Much the same are the hamlets recorded in the hearth-tax return of 1666. There were 538 hearths liable, of which in Ashton proper the houses of Richard Hurst and Nicholas Walker had six each, of Rector

Ellison, five; at Audenshaw—Robert Ashton, ten, and John Sandford, six; at Little Moss—William Bell, eight; and at Woodhouses—Samuel Jenkinson, seven. No other dwelling had as many as six hearths; Subs. R. bdlc. 250, no. 9.

⁴ For an account of Lees see *Oldham*

Notes and Gleanings, ii, 5, 14, 24; also *ibid.* i, 78.

⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 3 July 1874.

⁷ *Ibid.* 19 Apr. 1861; district extended by 37 & 38 Vict. cap. i.

⁸ *Lond. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 1859; the district was called Lees with Crossbank.

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were formerly paid.⁹ On Hartshead Pike was a conical pillar, built 1751, surmounted by a hart's head; it fell down about 1820, but was partly rebuilt in 1863 to commemorate the marriage of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.¹⁰ Near Lees was a noted chalybeate spring called Lees Spa; there are other similar ones in the parish. In the bed of the Medlock are the so-called Druidical basins.

The public buildings include a mechanics' institute founded in 1825, clubs, and a theatre. The infirmary was built in 1859-60, and a children's hospital in 1893; a nurses' home has been added.

A Volunteer regiment was raised in 1803.¹¹ Ashton is the headquarters of the 3rd V. B. Manchester Regiment; the drill hall was built in 1887. There are barracks at Hurst, built in 1843.

There are two weekly newspapers and an evening daily paper.

The market cross was taken down in 1829.¹²

The ceremony of 'riding the Black Lad,' still to some extent kept up, was performed on Easter Monday; the effigy of a knight in black armour was paraded through the streets on horseback in derision, afterwards hung up on the old market cross and used as a target, being finally plunged in a stagnant pool. There are contradictory accounts of the origin and intention of the ceremony.¹³ The 'gyst ale' was another Ashton custom.¹⁴ The annual wake, formerly kept on the third Sunday in September, is now held on the Sunday next after 15 August.

In Ashton Moss red fir trees used to be dug up, and split up for light for the poor; large oaks were also found.

Copper tokens were issued in Ashton in the middle of the 17th century.¹⁵

A cotton mill was established at Stalybridge in 1776,¹⁶ and the manufacture rapidly grew under the favourable conditions of easy water carriage and abundant coal supply. The modern industries of the district, in addition to this staple trade, include hat-making, brewing, and silk-weaving; there are also iron foundries, engineering works, machine factories, and collieries. At Ashton Moss are market gardens. Audenshaw has cotton factories and engineering works, and some hat factories; Hurst also has great cotton mills and some hat-making, together with collieries; at Lees, again, are cotton mills, as also at Mossley. Stalybridge has much the same industries as Ashton

itself; also nail-making, and some woollen manufacture.¹⁷

The agricultural land is now apportioned thus: arable land, 173 acres; permanent grass, 5,574; woods and plantations, nil.¹⁸

The history of the place, apart from its modern manufacturing progress, has been quite uneventful save for the political and industrial riots which have broken out from time to time. To the 'fifteenth' Ashton paid £2 14s. out of £41 14s. 4d. charged on the hundred of Salford, and to the county lay of 1624 it paid £5 16s. out of £100.¹⁹

In addition to some of the lords of the manor and one or two of the rectors, the local worthies include John Chetham, psalmodist, who died in 1746; William Quarumby of Hurst, a poet, who died in 1872; Thomas Earnshaw, watchmaker, 1749-1829;²⁰ James Butterworth, the topographer, born in 1771 at a place called Pitses;²¹ the Rev. John Louis Petit, artist, 1801-68;²² Evan Leigh, inventor and manufacturer of cotton-spinning machinery, 1811-76²³; and John Dean Blythe, miscellaneous writer, 1842-69.²⁴

The above were natives of Ashton. Joseph Rayner Stephens, brother of George Stephens the runic archaeologist, at first a Methodist preacher, caused a schism in the body at Ashton as mentioned later, and as an agitator and journalist exercised great influence in the town and district for many years from 1840 onwards. He died in 1879.^{25a}

Originally *ASHTON* appears to have *MANOR* been rated as three plough-lands, of which two became part of the estates of the lords of Penwortham, and the third, together with the advowson of the church, was attached to the barony of Manchester.²⁶ The former portion, Ashton proper, is probably the two plough-lands held by one Warin in 1086, by grant of Roger of Poitou.²⁶ It also was granted to the lords of Manchester, and in 1212 Robert Grelley held the two plough-lands and should render 20s. or a goshawk;²⁷ but Albert Grelley, the father, or perhaps the grandfather of Robert, had given to Roger son of Orm 'the whole land of Ashton, with all its appurtenances,' with other lands, just as the said Roger had held them of Albert's father, at the rent of 20s. or a hawk.²⁸ This Roger was the ancestor of the Kirkbys of Kirkby Ireleth, and the lordship of Ashton descended in this family till the 17th century.

⁹ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xv, 195.
¹⁰ *Ibid.* xv, 35. There is a view of the old tower in Aikin's *Country Round Manchester*, 211; and the writer (p. 231) describes the Pike as 'a favourite and well-known object for the surrounding country, which is seen at a considerable distance, and in general has been supposed to be a sea mark. It is situated on very high ground between Oldham and Mossley, from whence the traveller has a most delightful view of the surrounding country. We have ascertained from good authority that it was formerly used as a beacon, and there are others in the neighbourhood to answer it.'

¹¹ *Local Gleanings Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 206.
¹² For this and the crosses at Hurst and Mossley see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxii, 118-23.

¹³ W. E. A. Axon, *Black Knight of Ashton*.

¹⁴ Harland and Wilkinson, *Lancs. Traditions*, 85.

¹⁵ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 73.

¹⁶ An account of the cotton manufactures of the district will be found in E. Butterworth's *Ashton*, 80-9.

¹⁷ Dr. Aikin, writing in 1795, says:— 'This place [Stalybridge] has been famous, for a great length of time, for woollen cloth, dyers, and pressers, as well as weavers. These branches still continue to flourish. Here and in this neighbourhood commences the woollen manufactory, which extends in various directions as we proceed to Saddleworth'; *Country Round Manchester*, 230.

¹⁸ Details are given as follows:—

	Arable Acres	Grass Acres
Ashton . . .	89	190
Knott Lanes . . .	5	1,407
” ” . . .	2	224

	Arable Acres	Grass Acres
Hartshead . . .	—	1,155
Audenshaw . . .	75	1,077
Woodhouses . . .	1	519
Mossley . . .	1	1,002

¹⁹ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 18, 22.

²⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²¹ See the account of Oldham.

²² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *Ibid.*

^{25a} *Ibid.*

²⁶ This third plough-land was probably Moston in Manchester.

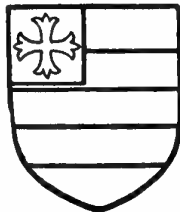
²⁷ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 287.

²⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 34. It is stated that he did not render any service; he had passed it over to his sub-tenant.

²⁹ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 403, and note.

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In the reign of Henry II William de Kirkby granted Ashton to one Orm, probably a relative, who thus became the immediate lord, and whose descendants assumed the local surname.²⁹ A later Orm de Ashton, who is described as the 'son of Roger' in a fine of 1195,³⁰ was living in 1201.³¹ He was succeeded by his son Thomas,³² and Robert de Ashton occurs in 1254,³³ but the descent in the absence of evidence cannot be made out quite clearly. In 1274 Thomas de Ashton defended his title to the manor of Ashton against John de Kirkby,³⁴ and in 1284 an agreement was made between them by which Thomas's right was acknowledged, a rent of 1d. being due from him.³⁵ It is perhaps the same Thomas who occurs a number of times to 1307,³⁶ while in 1320 John de Ashton



KIRKBY of Kirkby. Argent two bars gules, on a canton of the second a cross patonce or.

held the manor of the lord of Manchester, rendering 20s. at the four terms and a hawk or 40s. at Michaelmas.³⁷ In 1335 he procured from the king a grant of free warren in the demesne lands of Ashton.³⁸ John de Ashton, apparently the same person, died about 1360, leaving a son and heir under age, his wardship and marriage being claimed by Sir John de Kirkby.³⁹ The claim no doubt succeeded, for Margaret the widow of John de Ashton sought dower against Kirkby in 1366,⁴⁰ and in 1375 John son of John de Ashton called upon him to give account of the issues of his lands in Ashton.⁴¹



ASHTON of Ashton. Argent a pierced mullet sable.

John de Ashton is said to have distinguished himself at the siege of Noyon in 1370,⁴² and represented the county in Parliament in 1382, 1388, and 1390.⁴³ He was apparently father of Sir John de

²⁹ From a plea of 1276; De Banc. R. 15, m. 4.

³⁰ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 172. Roger (de Burton) and Orm his brother are called sons of Roger son of Orm. Their mother was a daughter and co-heir of Richard de Lancaster. William de Kirkby was son of Roger son of Orm son of Ailward; his father was the grantee of Ashton from Albert Grelley.

³¹ *Lancs. Pipe R.* 116, 153. Orm de Ashton granted part of his land in Ashton to Robert son of Simon de Stalee (Staley); the boundaries mention Hurst and Greenlache; Dods. MSS. xxxix, fol. 121b. Orm son of Roger gave land called Mugehale to Cockersand Abbey; *Charul.* i, 214. As Medlock and Sunderland are named in the bounds, the charter must refer to this township, though entered in the section relating to Ashton in Preston.

³² Thomas son of Orm de Ashton made to Richard de Byron a grant of a moiety of the land between the Reed Brook and Stony Brook, the Medlock and the bounds of Werneth, at a rent of 12d. a year; Byron Chart. (Towneley MS.), 7/19.

Some early charters are preserved by Dodsworth, loc. cit. Thomas de Ashton gave to Ralph son of William Ruffus of Staley all his land of Souracre, in the Olerene hey, the Helm roud, and the Otford bottom, which lands had formerly been held by Richard Ruffus (Roo); he also granted land within the bounds of Loseley (Luzley), the meres beginning at the Bicaltal (Bestal).

³³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 193. Robert de Ashton released to Robert de Byron the services due from Greenhurst and Sunderland, viz. 18d. a year from each; Byron Chart. 9/22. William son of Thomas de Ashton released to Sir Richard de Byron all claim in the land called Greenhurst, as contained in the charter of his brother Robert; *ibid.* n. 8/20. It is possible that William and Robert were the sons of the later Thomas de Ashton, but they may have been grandsons of Orm.

Robert de Ashton granted to Ralph Ruffus de Staley part of his land within the fee of Ashton lying between the Bicaltal and the Water Walsyke; to which

charter William son of Olibern de Ashton was a witness; Dods. *ut supra*. Richard le Roo and Sir Henry de Trafford were defendants in 1351; John de Heghgren, the plaintiff, did not prosecute; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 5.

³⁴ De Banc. R. 11, m. 3; 15, m. 4 (printed in *Lancs. Pipe R.* 405); 21, m. 8 d.; 27, m. 29; 28, m. 24 d. Six oxgangs of land and the advowson of the church were excepted from the claim for the manor. The oxgangs were perhaps in the hands of free tenants, while the advowson belonged to the lord of Manchester.

³⁵ *Final Conc.* i, 162; the dispute had therefore occupied ten years.

Thomas de Ashton was a juror in 1282, when he was said to owe the rent of a sor goshawk annually as one of the free foreign tenants of Manchester; he also did suit for Parbold, Dalton, and Wrightington; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 244, 246, 248.

³⁶ Thomas de Ashton in 1292 was defendant to claims made by Richard de les Lees of Ashton for a right of way and for common of pasture; Assize R. 408, m. 21. At the same time inquiry was made whether or not Adam son of Simon the Serjeant of Ashton had held a messuage and lands, which should descend to his son John, a minor; Thomas de Ashton held them, alleging a grant by Adam, made long before his death; *ibid.* m. 34 d.

Henry de Ashton recovered a messuage and land against Gervase de Ashton, who claimed as brother and heir of William de Ashton. It was shown that William had made the grant to Henry while under age, but had given a release when twenty-three; *ibid.* m. 11 d.

Thomas de Ashton and Cecily his wife in 1305 made a feoffment of a messuage and land in Ashton; *Final Conc.* i, 206; De Banc. R. 162, m. 200 d.

A settlement of the manor was made in 1307, Thomas de Ashton granting it to John son of Thomas de Ashton, a minor, with remainders to Robert the brother of John; to William son of Adam Banastre; to Alexander brother of Thomas for life; and to Robert brother of Richard de Ashton for life; *Final Conc.* i, 212.

³⁷ *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 290. The mesne lordship of the Kirkbys is omitted.

John son of Thomas de Ashton was defendant to a number of claims made in 1337 by Richard de Staley, John del Heyrod, Richard de Clayden, Robert del Hurst, William de Bardsley, and John de Audenshaw; Assize R. 1424, m. 11, 11 d.; 1425, m. 2 d. The claimants were perhaps the holders of the 6 oxgangs. John son of Thomas de Ashton was a defendant again in 1346; De Banc. R. 346, m. 1.

³⁸ Chart. R. 9 Edw. III, m. 5, no. 23. He had licence to impark Lyme Park in Ashton in 1337; *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 406. In 1346 John de Ashton, in virtue of these grants, proceeded against John de Ainsworth and William son of Robert de Newton for breaking his park and taking deer; De Banc. R. 348, m. 98 d.; see also Coram Rege R. 317, m. 133.

In the same year he appeared to show cause why he had not received knighthood, his defence being that his landed estate at the time of the royal briefs of 1341 and 1344 had not been worth £40 a year; he held six messuages at Ashton yearly worth 4s. each clear, 40 acres of land worth 12d. an acre, 12 acres of meadow worth 2s. each, 20 acres of wood worth 12d. each, and 100s. rent; Q. R. Mem. R. 122, m. 137 d.

John de Ashton appears as plaintiff or defendant in various suits in subsequent years. In 1357 he charged John le Hunt, 'smithy man,' and Adam de Tetlow, with others, with cutting down his trees, and with breaking a close; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 8.

³⁹ Assize R. 441, m. 3, 5; De Banc. R. 408, m. 136 d. The defendants were William son of Robert de Radcliffe; William son of William de Radcliffe, and Margaret his wife; John Massy, rector of Sefton, and Robert son of Robert de Legh.

⁴⁰ De Banc. R. 422, m. 332 d.; Margaret had married William de Radcliffe, as above.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 457, m. 312 d.; see also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 361.

⁴² See notice of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴³ Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Rep. of Lancs.* 39, 43, 44-

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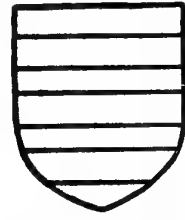
Ashton his successor,⁴⁴ prominent in the French wars of Henry V, and Seneschal of Bayeux in 1416.⁴⁵ In 1413 Sir John obtained a release of the service due from the manor. After reciting that he held it of Sir Richard de Kirbby by the rent of 1*d.*, and that Sir Richard held it of Thomas La Warre, lord of Manchester, by the rent of 2*s.* and a hawk or 4*os.*, which services Sir John de Ashton had to render on behalf of Sir Richard, the feoffees of Thomas La Warre granted that Sir John, Sir Richard, and their heirs should be free from the said service after the death of Thomas.^{46a} This Sir John died in 1428, holding the manor of Ashton of Robert de Ogle (in right of his wife Isabel, granddaughter and heir of Sir Richard Kirbby), and other manors and lands. Thomas, his son and heir, then twenty-five years of age,⁴⁶ came to be known as 'the Alchemist';⁴⁷ he left a son John,⁴⁸ made a knight in 1460.⁴⁹ Sir John died in 1484, holding the manor of Ashton, with the advowson of the church, lands in Manchester, Oldham, and Wardle; and the manor of Alt. Sir Thomas, his son and heir, was sixty years of age in 1507, when the inquisition was taken.⁵⁰

In 1513 Sir Thomas Ashton made a feoffment of his manors of Ashton and Alt, and his lands and rents there and in Oldham, Hundersfield, and Manchester,

for the fulfilment of his will; and died a year later, on 21 July 1514, leaving as heirs George Booth, son



BOOTH. *Argent three boars' heads erect and erased sable.*



HOGHTON. *Sable three bars argent.*

of his daughter Margaret, who had been the wife of Sir William Booth, and his other daughters Elizabeth Ashton, and Alice wife of Richard Hoghton, all of full age.⁵¹ In accordance with Sir Thomas's will the estate was held for the use of the three heirs, a division being sought in 1537.⁵² Elizabeth Ashton died on 31 December 1553, without issue,⁵³ so that afterwards the manor and lands were held equally by the Booths⁵⁴ and Hoghtons.⁵⁵ Before the close of the 16th century, however, the whole had come into the possession of the former family,⁵⁶ and descended

⁴⁴ Sir John de Ashton and John his son occur in 1391-2; Dods, MSS. xxxix, fol. 121*b*.

The king in 1401 granted to his dear bachelor John de Ashton the wardship of all the lands of Richard de Byron, deceased, with annuities to Robert, Piers, and Nicholas de Ashton; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 65.

Sir John de Ashton was knight of the shire in 1411 and 1413; Pink and Beaven, op. cit. 47, 49.

⁴⁵ See the notice in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Sir H. Nicolas, *Agin-court*, 359; Norman R. in *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xli, xlii. A letter of his is printed by Ellis, *Original Letters* (Ser. 2), i, 72.

^{46a} *Manch. Corp. D.* See also *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 19; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 28.

⁴⁶ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.) ii, 22; the value of the manor is given as £40 a year. The service is not stated. Sir John de Ashton had purchased the advowson of the church from Thomas La Warre; *ibid.* ii, 18. See also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 30.

Sir John's younger son, Roger, was the ancestor of the Ashtons of Middleton, Great Lever, and Downham.

⁴⁷ He was a partner with Sir Edmund Trafford in the licence to transmute metals, granted in 1446; see the account of Stretford; also *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He was in 1442 exempted from serving on assizes, &c.; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xi, App. 537.

⁴⁸ The descent is given thus in a document which may be dated about 1510, relating to the manor of Manchester, of which Sir John Ashton appears to have been a trustee in 1413: Sir John—s. Thomas—s. John—s. Thomas; *Pal. of Lanc. Sessional P. Hen. VIII.* bde. 4.

⁴⁹ At the battle of Northampton; Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, 2.

Sir John Ashton in 1471 complained that Ambrose Baguley of Manchester had trespassed on his turbary at Ashton; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 38, m. 2*d.* He was knight of the shire in 1472; Pink and Beaven, op. cit. 57. In the following

year he was returned as holding the manors of Ashton, Alt, and Moston (or, the other Moston) of the lord of Manchester, by the rent of 1*d.*; *Mamecestre*, iii, 483. 'Alt' may stand for *altera*.

⁵⁰ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 137, 138.

Sir Thomas was made a knight at Ripon in August 1487; Metcalfe, op. cit. 18.

Deeds (dated 1494) relating to his marriage with Agnes, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir James Harrington, are enrolled in *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 79, m. 8; see also Sir James's will, &c. in *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 169, 171.

⁵¹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, 80. He provided that 7 marks a year should be paid for an honest priest to sing and do divine service in Ashton Church for twenty years for the souls of the testator, his wife, parents, son John, brother Nicholas, &c.; also £40 for a new steeple and 20 marks for a table for the high altar. He made provision for his wife Jane, his bastard brethren Orm, Alexander, and Seth, and other relatives, and mentions lands in Elston, &c., lately purchased of Sir James Harrington, his father-in-law. He had purchased the wardship of Richard son of William Hoghton, who had married his daughter Alice. His lands in Cheshire he left to the heirs male of Edmund Ashton of Chadderton, brother of his father Sir John Ashton. After the trusts for his wife and others had expired, the trustees were to hold all his manors, lands, &c., for the use of Sir Thomas and his right heirs. The estate was described as the manors of Ashton and Alt, with 160 messuages, 1,000 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, 1,000 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, 500 acres of moss, 500 acres of moor, and £10 rent in Ashton, &c. The manor of Ashton was held of Thomas West, Lord La Warre, by the rent of 1*d.* The ages of the heirs were: George Booth, 25; Elizabeth Ashton, 42; Alice Hoghton, 22.

There are pedigrees in the *Visitation of 1567* (Chet. Soc.), 8, 20.

⁵² *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 162, m. 7*d*; 164, m. 10*d*.

⁵³ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* x, 18. Her portion thereupon descended to William Booth (son of George son of George son of Margaret) and Thomas Hoghton (son of Alice), aged seventeen and thirty-nine respectively. See *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 154.

⁵⁴ George Booth (great-grandson of Sir Thomas Ashton) died 3 August 1543, leaving a son and heir William, three years of age. The estate is described as twenty-five messuages, &c., in Ashton and Oldham, a third part of two mills in Ashton, a third part of the moor, and a third part of the advowson; it being arranged that George (or his assigns) should present at the next vacancy; Elizabeth Ashton, widow, at the second vacancy; and Sir Richard Hoghton at the third vacancy; and so on in perpetuity. The will of George Booth is given; it names his wife Elizabeth, his daughters Elizabeth and Mary. His uncle Robert Booth had an annuity of £4 from Ashton.

⁵⁵ Thomas Hoghton died in 1580, holding among other estates a moiety of the manor of Ashton; he was at Hoghton succeeded in turn by his brother Alexander and his half-brother Thomas the younger; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, 26. With the death of Alexander in 1581 the male issue of Alice Ashton ceased, and the Hoghton share of Ashton should have gone to the Booth family; yet a moiety of the manor of Ashton-under-Lyne and the advowson of the church appear in the inquisition after the death of the younger Thomas in 1589; *ibid.* xv, 29. This statement may have been mistaken.

⁵⁶ In 1595 the moiety of the manor is named among the Hoghton estates, and the manor in 1596 among those of George Booth; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bde. 57, m. 178; 59, m. 41. George Booth of Dunham, son and heir of Sir William, stated in 1597 that his father had been seized of a moiety of the manor of Ashton, and had made certain estates in it, with reversion to plaintiff; but John Hunt and

to George Harry Grey, seventh Earl of Stamford and Warrington, who died in 1883.⁵⁷ Under his will, it is stated, the Lancashire estates are to pass to his wife's grand-niece, Katherine Sarah, wife of Sir Henry Foley Lambert, baronet.⁵⁸ Trustees are in possession.

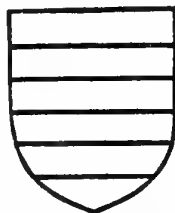
Ashton Old Hall stood on the south side of the church on elevated ground about 200 yds. north of the River Tame and overlooking its valley. Dr. Aikin described it in 1795⁵⁹ as a building of great antiquity, and attributed its erection to about the year 1483, but there seems to have been no particular reason for his assigning this date to the structure.

Adjoining to it (he wrote) is an edifice which has the appearance of a prison, and till of late years has been used as such. It is a strong rather small building with two round towers overgrown with ivy, called the dungeons. The prison is now occupied by different poor families. It has two courtyards, an inner and an outer, with strong walls. Over the outer gate was a square room ascended to from the inside by a flight of stone steps and very ancient. It has always gone by the name of the Gaoler's Chapel . . . [but] was taken down in 1793. The house to the inner court is still standing, and in tolerable repair. . . . The front of the old hall adjoining the prison overlooking the gardens and the River Tame [has] a beautiful prospect. On this side of the building are strong parts of immense thickness with numbers of loopholes.⁶⁰

The main building was repaired and modernized in 1838 for the occasional residence of the Earl of Stamford, thereby no doubt losing a good deal of its ancient appearance. By the middle of the last century it was L-shaped on plan, but an earlier plan of the



ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE OLD HALL



GREY, Earl of Stamford. *Barry of six argent and azure.*

George Latham had recently inclosed divers parcels of waste on the moor called 'Odenshaw,' and had alleged that John Hunt was joint lord of the wastes and commons of the manor. The other 'wastes' were Luzley Moor, Mossley, and Little Moss. Robert Lees, a defendant, said that he was tenant to Richard Shawcross (in right of Katherine Shawcross, his wife, widow of Richard Hunt, grandfather of John), and had inclosed no waste grounds; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. clxxix, B 7.

In 1606 a settlement of the manor and advowson was made by Sir George Booth and Katherine his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 70, no. 23. A similar settlement was made in 1648 by Sir George Booth and George Booth; *ibid.* bdl. 143, m. 5. George Lord Delamere and Elizabeth his wife were in possession in 1671; *ibid.* bdl. 186, m. 12. For later recoveries, &c., see Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 464 (1696), m. 6; August Assizes, 37 Geo. III (1797), R. 9.

⁵⁷ The pedigree of the Booths and their successors is thus given in Ormerod's *Cbes.* (ed. Helsby), i, 523-35: Sir William Booth of Dunham (d. 1519) married Margaret daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Ashton of Ashton-under-Lyne —s. George, d. 1531 —s. George, d. 1543 —s. Sir William, d. 1579 —s. Sir George, baronet (1611), d. 1652 —s. William, d. 1636 —s. Sir George, cr. Lord Delamere (1661), d. 1684 —s. Henry, cr. Earl of Warrington (1690), d. 1693 —s. George, d. 1758 —da. Mary (d. 1772), married Harry Grey, fourth Earl of Stamford —s. George Harry, cr. Earl of Warrington (1796), d. 1819 —s. George Harry, d. 1845 —s. George Harry Booth, Lord Grey of Groby (1832), d. 1835 —s. George Harry, d. 1883, s.p. The heir male, who succeeded as eighth Earl of Stamford, was Harry Grey, descended from a younger son of Mary Booth and the fourth Earl thus: John Grey, d. 1802 —s. Harry, d. 1860 —s. Harry, eighth earl, d. 1890, who has been

town published in 1824 shows it possessing a short east wing running northward from the south-

east corner. This, however, must have disappeared before 1862, when an account of the building was written by John Higson, a local antiquary.⁶¹ The long west wing overlooking the valley had then two small bays and projecting chimney-shafts in its west front, but was covered with rough-cast coloured black. On its east side the greater part was also rough-cast, but a portion at the south end near the 'dungeons' was of timber and plaster. The roofs were covered with stone slates. The east inner elevation had doors and windows with semicircular heads, and over the door was an escutcheon with the arms, crest, and supporters of the Earl of Stamford, all this work being probably part of the 1838 reconstruction. Before that date the hall had long been divided into several tenements with separate entrances, having passed into non-resident possession as far back as the 16th century, at which time probably a floor was introduced into the great hall. A portion of the

followed by his nephew William (s. of William), ninth Earl of Stamford. See also G. E. C. *Complete Baronetage*, i, 14; *Complete Peerage*, under Delamer, Warrington and Stamford. The following have places in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*:—Sir George Booth, Lord Delamere, who espoused the Parliamentary side in the Civil War, but in 1659 unsuccessfully attempted an insurrection in favour of Charles II; his son, Henry, Earl of Warrington, also a Presbyterian and Whig, suspected of various plots in the time of Charles II and James II; and his son George, second earl. The seventh earl was a benefactor of the town.

⁵⁸ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 232.
⁵⁹ *A Description of the Country from Thirty to Forty Miles round Manchester*. Views of the old hall, with the adjoining building, known as the Dungeon, and the Gaoler's Chapel, are given, p. 226.

⁶⁰ Aikin, op. cit.
⁶¹ Quoted in W. Glover, *Hist. of Ashton-under-Lyne* (1884).

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roof in 1862 is said to have had shaped braces forming quatrefoils in the spaces between the principals and purlins, showing that it was originally intended to be seen. The rooms, however, had been so much modernized that every trace of antiquity had been removed or concealed, though in the second story there were mullioned and transomed windows with diamond glazing.⁶⁵

The south wing was thought by Higson to be not older than about 1500, or probably later. It had three square-headed windows on each floor of two trefoiled lights, and was flanked at each end by a round tower standing a little in advance of the main wall, and rising considerably higher than the roof. The walls of the towers were about 2 ft. 6 in. thick at the bottom, and the interior was square to the height of two stories, above which it finished off as a circular tower. The roofs were of stone with a central finial, and the towers had evidently served the purpose of garderobes.

At this time there was no trace of the two courtyards mentioned by Aikin. 'The gaoler's chapel was probably an offshoot or irregular continuation to the dungeon wing and some old buildings since removed,⁶⁶ but then seeming to form a third side, and probably there had been a fourth, rendering the building quadrangular.'⁶⁴

Still later the front of the south wing appears to have had new and longer windows of three lights inserted, those on the first floor having pointed heads. The building, whose original appearance had long been marred not only by alterations to the structure, but by the change in its surroundings, was pulled down in 1890 by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, who had purchased it prior to extensions and improvements of the Park Parade Station. With so little trustworthy evidence to go upon, it is difficult to assign any date to the erection of the hall or to convey any but a vague idea of its plan and disposition. Mr. Higson inclined to about the year 1480 for the west wing, with portions, perhaps, a little older, but there was some work belonging apparently to alterations in the 17th century.

A Gallows Meadow adjoined the hall.

The manor mills were closed in 1884, and have since been removed.

The manor of *ALT* has been mentioned above as part of the holding of the lords of Ashton. The tenure is uncertain, it being sometimes stated to be held of the barony of Manchester,⁶⁵ but more usually of the king as Duke of Lancaster as of his manor of Salford.⁶⁶ It seems at one time to have been held by a local family,⁶⁷ and there is no record of its acquisition by the Ashtons.⁶⁸ It disappears from notice as a manor in the 16th century.

The custom roll of the manor of Ashton for 1422 has been printed.⁶⁹ The lord gave a dinner to his tenants and their wives on Yule day, the tenants at will making regulated 'presents' to him at the same time. A tenant was to plough one or two days, according as he had half a plough or a plough; to harrow one day, to cart ten loads of turf from Doneam Moss, 'shear' four days in harvest, and cart corn for one day; at death each paid a 'principal,' i.e., the best beast he had after the due of holy kirk. The tenants were to grind at the lord's mill to the sixteenth measure; if they bought corn they should 'muller' to the Loveucken, i.e. to the twenty-fourth measure.⁷⁰ The names of the tenants at will, with their services and rents, follow: John of the Edge farmed both corn mills at 16s. 4d., 'the lord to hold up the mills at his costs, as it has been accustomed.' The 'gyst ale' of the town of Ashton amounted to 20s. in all; the tolls of fairs and markets 2s. marks;⁷¹ the courts and fines, 40s. There were a few tenants for life, but the list of free tenants is a long one. The tenants at will took their farms, &c., from Martinmas to Martinmas, and were bound to leave everything in as good condition as they found it. The free tenants took part in the business of the hallmote and assisted in preserving order. By an agreement made in 1379-80 the tenants' swine, if ringed, were allowed to range over the demesne from the end of harvest until sowing-time.

A manor court is still held every six months, its jurisdiction extending over the whole parish.

In the absence of records no account can be given of the descent of the various free tenancies in Audenshaw,⁷²

⁶⁵ Glover, *op. cit.* quoting Higson.

⁶⁶ The wing shown on the plan of 1824.

⁶⁴ Glover, *op. cit.* quoting Higson.

⁶⁵ Hawise widow of Robert Grelley in 1295 claimed dower in one virgate in Alt against Thomas de Ashton; De Banco R. 110, m. 119d. In the Manchester Survey of 1320 it is stated that John de Ashton held Alt by a rent of 2s.; *Mamecestre*, ii, 290.

⁶⁶ This is the more usual account. In the survey of the Earl of Lancaster's lands in 1346 John de Ashton was said to hold half an oxgang in Alt in socage; Add. MS. 32103, fol. 146. In 1429 the rent to the king as duke was given as 10d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 22. Later still the holding was called one oxgang; *ibid.* ii, 137. In 1514 the rent was again stated as 10d. and the clear value of the manor was 20 marks; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* iv, 80.

⁶⁷ Alban de Alt occurs about 1200; *Lancs. Pipe R.* 330. Eva de 'Halt' was of the king's gift in 1222-6, and was to be married; her land was worth 12d.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 130. Thomas son of William de Alt in 1276 claimed a

free tenement in Paldenley against Robert son of Robert de Tounton and Margery de Hache, but failed, because Paldenley was not a town or borough, but only a place in the field of Ashton; Assize R. 405, m. 1. In 1292 Richard son of Robert de Turton unsuccessfully claimed one tenement in Alt against Margery daughter of Robert de Alt and Richard son of Robert de Tong, and another (by writ *de consanguinitate*) against Thomas de Ashton; Assize R. 408, m. 32, 30d. Adam son of Ellis de Alt acted for Thomas de Ashton in 1307; *Final Conc.* i, 212.

⁶⁸ Sir John Ashton who died in 1428 had assigned Alt as dower to his wife Margaret at the door of the church on the day he married her; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 22. In 1507 a later Sir John had held Alt 'as Hugh de More of Alston and Richard the son of Robert Spymne had held it'; *ibid.* ii, 138.

⁶⁹ Chetham Soc. lxxiv, 93-116.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 95, 109, 112.

⁷¹ The charter for the markets and fairs does not seem to have been preserved, but it is stated that an exemplification was granted to Sir George Booth

in 1608, showing that the charter was dated '13 February, 14 Henry Sixth (1413);' to Sir John de Ashton, for two fairs yearly on the eve, feast, and morrow of St. Swithin (2 July) and of St. Martin, and a weekly market on Monday; Jas. Butterworth, *Ashton*, 31. The dating is obviously wrong; perhaps it should read '14 Henry Fourth (1413),' which is a possible date. In 1498 Sir Thomas Ashton was summoned to show by what warrant he claimed to have view of frankpledge twice a year in his manor of Ashton, a market every Monday, fairs on 1 and 2 July, and on the vigil and feast of St. Martin in winter, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 13 Hen. VII.

⁷² Richard de Birches and Margery his wife in 1246 claimed the latter's dower in respect of her former husband's (Martin son of Adam) land in 'Aldewainescaeth,' against Adam de Audenshaw. Jordan son of Adam de 'Tongton' was a surety; Assize R. 404, m. 9 d.

The *Rental* of 1422 shows that Richard Moston and William Audenshaw had tenements there, paying 3s. 6d. and 3s. respectively. The former's holding may be the 'manor of Moston' alluded to in

Alt, Asps, Alston⁷³ lands, Bardsley,⁷⁴ Beckington Field,⁷⁵ Heyrod,⁷⁶ Hurst,⁷⁷ Knolls,⁷⁸ Light Birches,⁷⁹ Lees,⁸⁰ Mossley,⁸¹ Palden,⁸² Rasbotham,⁸³ Roughey,⁸⁴ Rhodesfield,⁸⁵ Shepley,⁸⁶ Sherwind,⁸⁷ Sunderland,⁸⁸ Taunton or Tongton,⁸⁹ Three Houses,⁹⁰ Waterhouses,⁹¹ Woodhouses,⁹² and Williamfield.⁹³
The Hospitallers⁹⁴ and the priory of Lenton⁹⁵ had lands in the township.

a note in the account of Moston township, as held by the Hydes of Denton. Edmund Ashton (of Chadderton) was farmer of the Mostons' Audenshaw lands in 1480, George Moston giving him an acquittance for £4 9s. 10d., one year's rent; Raines D. (Chet. Lib.), bde. 3, no. 45. In 1514 Margery widow of Thomas Lidyard and sister and heir of George Moston, granted to her son Edward Lidyard lands in Audenshaw and Warwickshire; D. Bar. Com. Pleas, Mich. 35 Hen. VIII.

⁷³ The *Rental* shows that in 1422 Alston lands (or Ashton lands) were divided among Peter Trafford (1s. 8d.), the heirs of Adam Mossley (10d.), and the heirs of Richard Dene (1s.), at varying rents.

⁷⁴ Richard son of John Bardsley rendered a rose yearly for Bardsley, and paid 9d. for Old Alt, 2s. for Asps, and 5d. for part of Hurst; *Rental* of 1422. For a case concerning the Bardsley family see Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 82 (1496), m. 1.

⁷⁵ Richard Hunt in 1422 paid 4s. for his portion; *Rental*. An account of this family will be found under the township of Manchester; they appear to have belonged to Audenshaw originally. See also *Final Conc.* ii, 148, 158, for acquisitions in Ashton made in 1355 and 1358. Richard Hunt in 1559 purchased messuages, &c., in Ashton (probably in Audenshaw) from Sir Robert Worsley; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 21, m. 49; 22, m. 5; see also *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 136. It will be seen below that the Hunts held land of the Hospitallers.

⁷⁶ It was held in 1422 by John de Heyrod at a total rent of 7s. 2d.; *Rental*. Agnes daughter of William son of Richard de Heyrod (Heighroide) was in 1359 claimant of lands in Heyrod; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 7, m. 3 d. A John de Heyrod was plaintiff in 1372 against John son of Cecily de Hulton; De Banco R. 445, m. 28.

⁷⁷ The principal tenants in 1422 were Nicholas de Hurst, paying 3s., and Thomas de Staley, paying 1s. 6d.; *Rental*. Nicholas Hurst and Lucy his wife had a messuage in Ashton and Hurst in 1578; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 40, m. 42. See further in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 280.

⁷⁸ In 1302 Margery wife of Roger de Barlow and Alice her sister, daughters of Richard de Knolls, were heirs to messuages and lands in Ashton. Agnes (apparently the widow of Richard), then wife of Richard de Limepithurst, and Joan widow of Adam de Knolls, had dower. Gilbert son of Adam son of Thomas de Alt was called to warrant; De Banco R. 141, m. 75 d. 53 d.

Adam Wilson paid 12³d. in 1422, and the heirs of Robert Lees 2s. 6d.; *Rental*.

⁷⁹ Adam Tetlow paid 12d. rent in 1422; *Rental*. This family is further noticed under Oldham. Lawrence Tetlow made a settlement of six messuages, &c., in Ashton in 1551; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 14, m. 178. He died in 1582 holding three messuages, &c., in Ashton of the queen in socage by a rent

of 5d. yearly; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, 56. John Tetlow, who died in 1598, held messuages, &c., in Ashton of Richard Hoghton and George Booth in socage at 4d. rent; *ibid.* xvii, n. 15.

⁸⁰ Thomas Lees and Adam Lees were free tenants in 1422, the former paying 6d. rent and the latter 10d.; *Rental*. About 1555 a messuage and lands in Lees were in dispute between Robert Lees the elder and Robert Lees the younger; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 300; also *ibid.* iii, 363.

⁸¹ Henry son of William de Mossley (Moslegh) in 1309 claimed land in Ashton; De Banco R. 174, m. 197 d. Richard de Mossley (Moselegh) in 1319 gave to William son of William de Mossley, Emma his wife, and their issue male, two messuages, 100 acres of land, &c., in Ashton; *Final Conc.* ii, 30.

⁸² Paldenwood seems to have been improved and divided among several tenants before 1422; *Rental*.

⁸³ Robert Rasbotham paid 5d. a year in 1422; *Rental*.

⁸⁴ Peter Worsley paid 2s. a year in 1422; *Rental*.

⁸⁵ John Knolls paid 3s. 5d. in 1422; he also paid a like rent for Reedy Lee; *Rental*.

⁸⁶ Thomas de Shepley contributed to the subsidy of 1332; *Excib. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 32. John del Heyrod and Maud his wife in 1335 claimed land in Shepley against Thomas de Shepley and others; De Banco R. 303, m. 83. Peter Shepley paid 3s. 7d. in all for his tenement in 1422; *Rental*.

⁸⁷ Peter Trafford in 1422 paid 6d. for this; *Rental*.

⁸⁸ At present the name is often spelt Cinderland. In 1422 it was held by Richard Byron, paying 6d., and the heirs of Thomas de Hatfield, paying 2s.; *Rental*. Stephen de Bredbury gave to Robert de Byron all his land in Sunderland, a pair of white gloves to be rendered at St. Martin, and 2s. to the chief lords; Byron Chartul. no. 19/7.

In 1473 a William Heaton paid 12s. to the lord of Manchester for the manor of Sunderland; *Mamecestre*, iii, 479. This may be a different place.

⁸⁹ This estate was long held by the Claydens of Clayden in Manchester. Richard son of William del Ridges in 1315 claimed four messuages, two oxgangs of land, &c., in Ashton against Richard son of Richard de Clayden; De Banco R. 231, m. 92 d. In 1422 Thomas Clayden was tenant, paying 3s. 6d. rent in all; *Rental*.

In some pleadings in 1511 it was stated that Sir Thomas Ashton had only recently caused a leet to be kept in the manor, and on Richard son of Richard Clayden of Taunton refusing to appear, had fined him and distrained on default. Richard stated that he did not live within the manor of Ashton, he and his ancestors having done suit to the king's leet wapentake and sheriff's tourn at Salford. It appeared, however, that his lands in Taunton were held of Sir Thomas Ashton by a rent of 3s. 4d.; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Hen. VIII, iii, C 1. Robert Clayden died in 1579 holding six mes-

suages, &c., in Tongton and Middlewood in Ashton of Thomas Hoghton in socage by 3s. 6d. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, 84, 12. Bridget, one of his daughters, held them at her death in 1588, leaving three sisters as heirs; *ibid.* xv, 28.

Taunton was afterwards held by a family named Chadwick, who recorded a pedigree in 1664; Dugdale, *Visit.* 74.

⁹⁰ Thomas Staveley (or Staley) held this in 1422, at a rent of 1s.; he also held Bestal at 1d.; *Rental*. Some charters relating to this have been given in a previous note.

⁹¹ Henry de Waterhouses contributed to the subsidy of 1332; *Excib. Lay Subs.* 32. John Moss of Waterhouses occurs in 1616; *Manch. Free Lib. D.* no. 77.

⁹² Richard Byron held in 1422 at a rent of 1s.; *Rental*. Some of the grants to the Byrons have been recited above.

Richard de Byron died in 1397, holding ten messuages, 60 acres of land, and 20 acres of meadow in the Woodhouses of the Duke of Lancaster; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 65. Sir John Byron died in 1489, holding what appears to be the same estate, but the tenure was said to be of Sir Thomas Ashton in socage by a rent of 12d. (agreeing with the *Rental*) or of 4d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, 48, 70.

Woodhouses was by the Byrons sold in 1614 to Edward Clough, and about ten years later was sold to Samuel Jenkinson *alias* Wilson; *Manch. Free Lib. D.* nos. 75-84. For the Jenkinsons see the account of Moston.

⁹³ This was in 1422 held by William Luzley (Lusley) at 1s. rent; *Rental*. Richard Hunt seems to have had another part at 3d. rent; *ibid.*

⁹⁴ Their land in Ashton is named in 1292; *Plac. de quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

According to the 1540 *Rental* of their lands the widow of Richard Hunt paid 12d. for Limehurst, and the heirs of Sir Thomas Ashton 2d. for Foulash; *Kuerden MSS.* v, fol. 84.

Richard Hunt died in 1587 holding a capital messuage and lands in Middlebrook of the queen as of the late priory of St. John in socage by a rent of 12d.; also a messuage in Audenshaw of George Kenyon in socage by a rent of 6s. 8d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, 41. The latter part of the estate would no doubt be part of the Kersal lands. See also *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 266.

The other part of the Hospitallers' lands was acquired by the Hulmes of Manchester and Reddish. William Hulme, father of the benefactor, died in 1637 holding a messuage and land in Ashton of William, Earl of Derby, as of the late priory of St. John, in socage by a rent of 2d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, 70.

⁹⁵ Alban de Alt about 1200 gave to the cell of St. Leonard in Kersal a moiety of Paldenlegh in pure alms; *Lancs. Pipe R.* 330. After the Suppression this rendered a free rent of 14s. 4d., which was shared by the grantees of Kersal; see *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 3, 234.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The freeholders in 1600⁹⁶ were Miles Ashton of Heyrod,⁹⁷ Robert Ashton of Shepley,⁹⁸ Randle Hulton of Sunderland,⁹⁹ and Richard Shalcross of Limehurst.¹⁰⁰ A few other names can be gathered from the fines and inquisitions.¹⁰¹ At Alt Hill in the 18th century were seated the Pickfords, ancestors of the Radcliffes of Royton.¹⁰²

With the growth of the town on **BOROUGHS** the introduction of the cotton manufacture, the manorial government soon became inadequate, and in 1827 and 1828 Police Acts were obtained for the regulation of *ASHTON*.¹⁰³ The market, which had fallen into decay, was revived in 1828, Saturday being the day chosen. A market place was in 1829 presented to the town by the lord of the manor; a covered market was built on the site in 1867, and was enlarged in 1881.¹⁰⁴ This is now open daily. The old fairs were replaced by others on 23 March, 29 April, 25 July, and 21 November. There was a local tradition that Ashton had been a borough,^{105a} and though the election of a mayor had become obsolete a revival was made in 1831. In the following year, under the Reform Act, Ashton—the parliamentary borough consisting merely of the divi-

sion called Ashton town¹⁰⁵—was privileged to return a member of Parliament; but a municipal charter was not granted until 1847, when the council was constituted of a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four councillors. The borough was divided into four wards—Market, St. Michael's, St. Peter's, and Portland Place.¹⁰⁶ The town hall,¹⁰⁷ built in 1840, was enlarged in 1878. Gas is supplied by a company established in 1825,^{107a} water is under public control,¹⁰⁸ and the corporation has established electricity works. Baths were opened in 1870. The cemetery, formed in 1866, is in Dukinfield in Cheshire. The town has a commission of the peace and a police force; it has also its own fire brigade. Stamford Park at Highfield, opened in 1873, is managed by the corporations of Ashton and Stalybridge jointly. The West-end Pleasure Grounds near St. Peter's Church were opened in 1893. The Libraries Act was adopted in 1880, and a library was opened in the town hall a year later; in 1893–4 this was removed to the new technical school, presented to the town by the trustees of the late George Heginbottom. The arms used by the corporation are those of the Ashton family differenced by a crescent gules.¹⁰⁹ The plate includes

⁹⁶ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 247–8.

⁹⁷ Miles died in 1612, holding the capital message called the Heyrod, with lands, &c., of Sir George Booth, in socage by 6s. 8d. rent. His heir was his grandson John Ashton (son of John); *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 239. Maurice Ashton had in 1571 made a settlement of messuages in Heyrod, Harley, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 33, m. 130. Miles Ashton (son of Maurice, according to the pedigree) made a similar settlement in 1583; *ibid.* bdlc. 45, m. 115.

A pedigree was recorded in 1613; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 14. A later one of 1664 shows that the family had been scattered; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 13. Heyrod was 'afterwards in the possession of John Duckenfield of Duckenfield, esq. and was held by Sir Charles Duckenfield, bart. in 1750. It is now [1849] the property of Ralph Ousey, esq.'; Raines, in *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 5.

⁹⁸ The Ashtons of Shepley recorded a pedigree in 1664, tracing their descent from a Geoffrey son of Thomas Ashton, who married the heiress of Shepley; Dugdale, *Visit.* 16. Geoffrey Ashton and Margery his wife in 1450 made a feoffment of three messuages, 60 acres of land, &c., in Ashton; *Final Conc.* iii, 117. Geoffrey Ashton in 1467 complained that a bull of his had been seized by John, Richard, William, and Thomas Shepley of Withington; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. (6 Edw. IV, C); see also Writs of Assize (bdlc. 8), 6 Edw. IV.

The estate descended in the Ashton family till 1713, when Samuel Assheton sold it to John Shepley of Stockport, grocer. In 1675 Robert Assheton of Shepley, John his son, and Thomas his grandson, mortgaged the Great Ridings, part of the demesne lands near Shepley bridge; Manch. Free Lib. D. no. 104. 'It is now (1854) vested in Edward Lowe Sidebotham, esq., as heir of the late Mr. John Lowe, a successful calico printer, its intermediate possessor'; Booker, *Denton* (Chet. Soc.), 137. It has since descended to Mr. Edward John Side-

botham, of Erlesdene, Bowdon, the present owner.

⁹⁹ John Hulton (or Hilton), of Sunderland, occurs frequently in the time of James I; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 234; iii, 334.

¹⁰⁰ The nature of the Shallcross or Shawcross tenure has been stated above.

¹⁰¹ George Chadderton of Nuthurst had lands in Ashton in 1552; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 14, m. 121. Robert Chadderton of Bradshaw in Alkington had a messuage and lands in Audenshaw in 1639; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 248.

John Carrington had messuages, &c., in Audenshaw in 1573; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 35, m. 30.

The Reddishes of Reddish had lands in Audenshaw, held of the heirs of Sir Thomas Ashton in socage by a rent of 18d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, 48; xi, 60. In 1613 the rent was stated to be 2s. 10d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 253.

Joseph Taylor died in 1610 holding Hartshead of the lord of Manchester by the rent of a rose; his heir was his daughter Mary, a few months old; *ibid.* ii, 120.

Richard Hartley, who died in 1620, held a messuage and lands in Ashton of the lord of Manchester; *ibid.* ii, 189. See also *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 242.

Ralph Sandiford died at Hull in 1620 holding several messuages with lands, &c., in Ashton, of the lord of Manchester in socage by the rent of a rose and the fraction of a penny; John, his son and heir, was twenty-two years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* ii, 194. For this family see further in the account of Nuthurst in Moston. Their estate was called the High Ashes; Dugdale, *Visit.* 253.

The landowners contributing to the subsidy of 1622 were:—Robert Ashton, John Ashton, Randle Hulton, Thomas Newton, William Walker, John Sandford, and Thomas Chetham; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 155.

A large amount of information as to the different estates in Ashton will be

found in the histories of Ashton by James Butterworth (1823) and Edwin Butterworth (1841). It has been summarized and to some extent continued in the later editions of Baines's *Lancs.* (1868 and 1889).

¹⁰² See the account of Royton.

¹⁰³ These Acts have been repealed; a new Improvement Act was obtained in 1849 (12 & 13 Vict. cap. 25) and others more recently.

¹⁰⁴ The old market was opened on 2 July 1830; the new fish, game, and meat market on 24 Feb. 1882.

^{105a} No evidence of this has come under notice.

¹⁰⁶ The area of the parliamentary borough was in 1867 extended to include Hurst.

¹⁰⁷ Charter dated 29 Sept. 1847. In 1898 the southern boundary of the borough was defined to be the thread of the Tame, which has at different times been diverted. The boundaries of the wards were fixed by the charter; a detached part of Audenshaw was included in Portland Place ward.

In 1898 part of Dukinfield in Cheshire was added to Ashton and became part of the administrative county of Lancaster; Loc. Govt. Bd. Order, P. 1416.

¹⁰⁷ The old town hall, or manor courthouse, was a brick building, two stories high, situated on the south-west side of the market cross. The Court of Requests, founded 1808, was held on the ground floor; Jas. Butterworth, *Ashton*, 86.

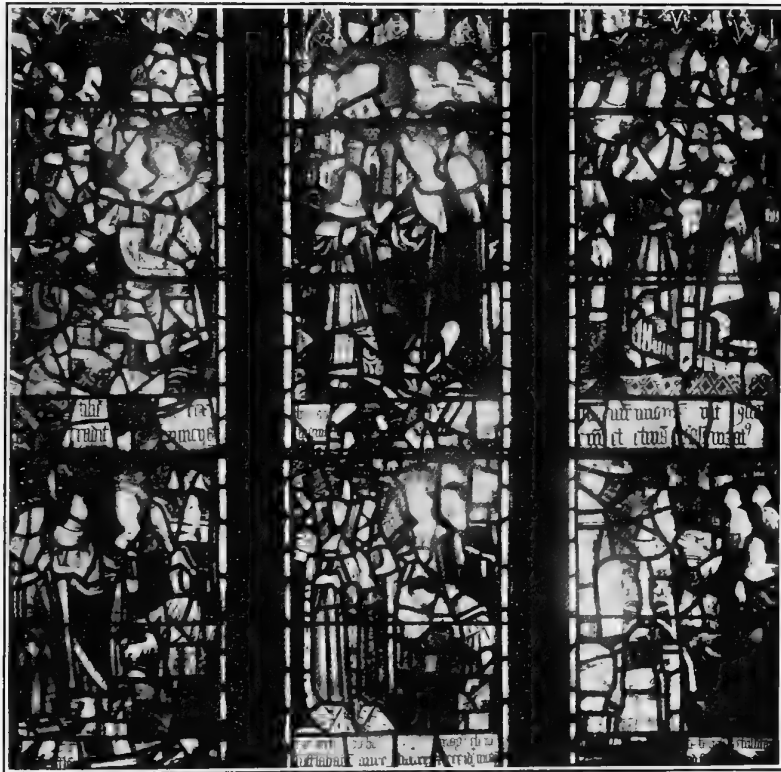
^{107a} The first Lighting Acts, since repealed, were 6 Geo. IV, cap. 67; 7–8 Geo. IV, cap. 77.

¹⁰⁸ The supply was begun by a private company formed in 1835; their works were purchased by the corporation in 1855 (18 Vict. cap. 70) and have been greatly enlarged. In 1870 the control was vested in a joint board called the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, and Dukinfield Joint Committee; 33 & 34 Vict. cap. 131. There are eight reservoirs

¹⁰⁹ The crest is a griffin's head erased gules, with ducal collars and beaks or, issuing from a mural coronet argent; the motto—Labor omnia vincit.



ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE PARISH CHURCH : GLASS IN SOUTH-WEST WINDOW OF SOUTH AISLE



ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE PARISH CHURCH : GLASS IN MIDDLE WINDOW OF SOUTH AISLE

the mace, mayor's chain and badge, and silver loving-cup.¹¹⁰

STALYBRIDGE, chiefly in Cheshire, though taking its name from a former hamlet in Ashton, obtained a Police Act in 1830,¹¹¹ and was incorporated in 1857. The boundaries were extended in 1881 to include Millbrook in Stayley and Heyrod in Ashton. It has a council composed of mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four councillors. The whole was included in Cheshire in 1898.¹¹²

MOSSLEY,¹¹³ formed from the three counties of Lancaster, York, and Chester, has since 1888 been included in Lancashire for administrative purposes. A local board was formed in 1864,¹¹⁴ and a charter of incorporation was granted in 1885; the council consists of mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors.

The church of **ST. MICHAEL** is at **CHURCH** the present day of greater historical than architectural interest. The site is ancient; the church stands at the east end of the town in what was formerly a picturesque situation on rising ground on the north side of the River Tame, and consists of chancel with north vestry, nave with north and south aisles, south porch, and west tower. The present church is entirely modern, but is the direct descendant of a building which appears to have been erected at the beginning of the 15th century (c. 1413), and which was repaired and enlarged about a hundred years later, in the lifetime of Sir Thomas Ashton (died 1514), when a new tower was built. In January 1791 this tower was struck by lightning and great damage was done, necessitating a general repair of the structure in the following year. In 1817 the tower was taken down and a new one erected (1818), and soon after the whole of the north side of the church was rebuilt as at present. Whilst the work was in progress (March 1821) a fire occurred, doing much damage to the original building, which was only partially repaired, the south side continuing in a more or less ruinous state till 1840, when a general rebuilding began, and in the course of a few years the whole fabric underwent a complete restoration and reconstruction, assuming its present aspect (1840-4). The work is of a very elaborate description, with rich ornamentation in wood and plaster, and is a good specimen of the florid Gothic of the period. The east end of the chancel was rebuilt in 1883, and three years later the tower, which was in a dangerous state, was pulled down and a new one built (1886-8). The new tower, the total height of which is 139 ft. 6 in., is 19 ft. higher than the former one, and 3 ft. longer from east to west.

The arcade is of seven bays with a clearstory, and there are side galleries and one at the west

end containing the organ. A highly-placed arch structurally separates the two eastern bays from the others, but the ritual arrangement of the chancel is confined to the parts of the church east of the seventh bay, in the fashion of the time in which the building was erected. The roof is flat and panelled and of oak, richly decorated with the arms of those who have identified themselves with the building or patronage of the church, and the chancel arch bears the royal arms.¹¹⁵

There is some very good ancient stained glass in the three windows of the south aisle, and in the west window of the north aisle, belonging to the latter part of the 15th century (c. 1460-70). It appears to be only a small portion of the glass belonging to the older church,¹¹⁶ and was till 1872 in the east window of the chancel, when it was removed to its present position in the south aisle. The glass now in the north aisle was at that time put up in the tower window, and there remained till the tower was pulled down in 1886. It remained packed up till 1890, when it was re-erected in its present position. The first window from the east on the south side contains figures of Sir John Ashton (d. 1428) and his three wives, Sir Thomas Ashton and his three wives, and the four sons and seven daughters of Sir John Ashton,¹¹⁷ in the lower part of the lights. The subject of the windows is the life of St. Helena and the legends connected with her history, and though much mixed up in places, and with many pieces missing, the story is tolerably clear, and a very fine piece of 15th-century work, the colours being particularly rich. The window at the end of the north aisle has figures of Kings Henry VI and Edward IV.¹¹⁸

In the vestry is an oak chest dated 1776, and in a glass case near the pulpit is a black-letter Bible with hook and chain. Near the north door is a mural monument to the 'memory of John Postlethwaite who sustained the highest orders of masonry without becoming proud, and died 2 February 1818, aged 70 years, preserved from indigence by the bounty of his friends.'

All the fittings are modern.

The arrangement of the forms in the church in 1422 has been preserved.¹¹⁹ On the north side of the church seven forms at the upper end of the church were appropriated, and six at the lower end; on the south side only six forms were allotted, the remainder being for strangers and others.

There is a ring of twelve bells,¹²⁰ six belonging to the year 1779, one to 1790, and three to 1818. The other two were added after the completion of the new tower in 1888.¹²¹

¹¹⁰ These particulars have been taken principally from the corporation's *Manual* and the *Lancs. Directory*.

¹¹¹ Stat. 9 Geo. IV, cap. 26.

¹¹² Loc. Govt. Bd. Order, P. 1416. The town hall is in Lancashire.

¹¹³ Mossley was thus described by Dr. Aikin in 1795: 'A considerable village, with upwards of 100 houses, many of them large and well built, chiefly of stone. It is about three miles from Ashton, in the high road to Huddersfield, with a large chapel in the gift of or under the rector of Ashton'; *Country round Manchester*, 231.

Two fairs were established in 1824, on

21 June and the last Monday in October; Baines, *Lancs. Directory*, ii, 667.

The Mechanics' Institute was built in 1858, and the town hall in 1862.

¹¹⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 26 Feb. 1864.

¹¹⁵ Glynne visited the church in 1858, and describes the interior as 'expensively fitted up,' but 'heavy, though not without grandeur.' *Notes on the Churches of Lancs.* Dodsworth records that in his time there was on the tower the name Alexander Hyll, with a butcher's cleaver and the five of spades. The story was that Hill, playing cards, swore that if the five of spades was turned up he would build a foot of the steeple, and it did so; J. E. Bailey, quoting Dods. MSS. clv, fol. 116.

¹¹⁶ See J. Paul Rylands, 'Lancs. Church Notes and Trickings of Arms,' *Trans. Hist. Soc.* xlii.

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹¹⁸ There is a detailed description of the windows, with photographs, by the Rev. G. A. Pugh, M.A., rector, in the *Trans. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 'The old glass windows of Ashton-under-Lyne Parish Church.'

¹¹⁹ See *Ashton Customs R.* (Chet. Soc.), 112-15.

¹²⁰ The only other churches in Lancashire possessing twelve bells are St. Nicholas, Liverpool, and St. Mary, Oldham.

¹²¹ *Brief Hist. Sketch of Ashton-under-Lyne Parish Ch.* (1888), loc. cit.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The plate consists of two patens of 1735, inscribed 'The gift of Emmanuel Smith, late of Taunton, gentleman, to the Parish Church of Ashton, July 25th 1735;' two embossed chalices of 1753, inscribed with the names of the churchwardens and the date 6 October 1753, and bearing the marks of William Shaw and William Priest; a large paten of 1755, 'The gift of Edmund Harrop, yeoman, late of this Town Deceas'd to the Church of Ashton under Line 1755,' with the same makers' marks; two large flagons of 1764, one inscribed 'Mrs. Tabitha Smith daughter of Emanuel Smith, gent, formerly of Taunton, in the Parish of Ashton underline, gave £20 towards this Flaggon AD. 1764'; and a modern chalice, paten and flagon presented by Emma Hulme, June 1893.

The registers of baptisms and marriages begin in 1594 and those of burials in 1596, with blanks as follows: baptisms from 1641 to 7 December 1655 inclusive; marriages from 1641 to November 1653, and from April 1661 to 1668; burials from 1641 to 3 October 1653.

The accounts of the churchwardens begin with those for 1639 (the first leaves are torn out), and continue uninterruptedly till the end of 1657, when a

break of twenty-six years occurs, the next accounts being those presented 1 April 1684.¹²⁹

The church of St. Michael is *ADVOWSON* in Domesday Book recorded to have shared with the parish church of Manchester an ancient endowment of one ploughland.¹²³ On the formation of the manor of Ashton the advowson of the church was reserved, and was granted with that of Manchester to the Grelleys.¹²⁴ As late as 1304, however, the rector of Manchester claimed to present on the ground that Ashton was merely a chapelry belonging to his church.¹²⁵ A century later the reversion of the patronage was transferred by Thomas La Warre to Sir John Ashton and his heirs,¹²⁶ and the advowson has since that time descended with the manor of Ashton.¹²⁷ The trustees of the late Earl of Stamford are now the patrons. The value of the benefice was reckoned as 20 marks or £20 in 1282,¹²⁸ but the Taxation of 1291 did not allow it to exceed £10,¹²⁹ and fifty years later the ninth of sheaves, wool, &c., was only £5 15s. 6d.¹³⁰ In 1535 the value was recorded as £26 13s. 4d.,¹³¹ and by 1650 it had risen to £113 6s. 8d.¹³² At present the rector's income is recorded as £730.¹³³

The following is a list of rectors:—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
c. 1262 . . .	Clement ¹³⁴	Thomas Grelley . . .	—
oc. 1282 . . .	William de Gringley ¹³⁵	—	—
oc. 1292 . . .	William ¹³⁶	—	—
16 Mar. 1305-6	Nicholas de Ardern ¹³⁷	Thomas Grelley . . .	—
4 April 1308 .	Adam de Leighton de Ardern ¹³⁸	" "	—
26 June 1322 .	Simon de Cranesley ¹³⁹	John La Warre . . .	d. Adam de Ardern exch. S. de Cranesley
12 June 1331 .	Ralph de Benningholme ¹⁴⁰	—	—

¹²³ *Brief Hist. Sketch of Ashton-under-Lyne Parish Ch.* (1888), loc. cit.

¹²⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 287. It does not appear that the rector of Ashton has ever had any share of the revenue derived from Newton.

¹²⁵ In 1277 Robert Grelley, as grandson and heir of Thomas Grelley, lord of Manchester, claimed the advowson against Peter Grelley, his uncle, who claimed by a grant from Thomas. It was proved that although Peter had actually presented to the church, he did so in the lifetime and in the name of Thomas Grelley, who died in 1262, and his claim was therefore rejected; *De Banco R.* 20, m. 25 d.; 23, m. 2 d.

At the same time the manor of Ashton was in dispute between John de Kirkby and Thomas de Ashton, but the advowson of the church was expressly excluded.

¹²⁶ Thomas son of Robert Grelley was the plaintiff and Otho de Grandison defendant in the suit; *De Banco R.* 149, m. 50; 151, m. 71. The advowson of Ashton was included in settlements made by the Warres of Manchester; see *Final Conc.* ii, 4, 157.

¹²⁷ In 1403 Thomas La Warre, then rector as well as lord of Manchester, in conjunction with his trustees settled a rood of land in the Smith's Field in Manchester, abutting on the Irk, together with the advowson of the church of Ashton, on the said Thomas for life, with reversion to Sir John Ashton and his heirs; *Manch. Corporation D.* See also *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 18.

¹²⁸ From the account of the manor it

will be found that after the death of Sir Thomas Ashton in 1514 the three co-heirs agreed to present in turn—Booth, Ashton, and Hoghton. The feoffees appear to have presented Molyneux and Thomson; then Sir Richard Hoghton sold the next presentation to Sir Thomas Stanley; William Booth being a minor the Crown presented on the next vacancy, and then Elizabeth Ashton having died, Thomas Hoghton presented in 1564. George Booth in 1590 sold his coming turn to George Parker, whose widow and executors in 1605 complained that their right was questioned; they appear, however, to have established it. See the full statement in *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 296, m. 6, 7.

¹²⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 249, 250.

¹³⁰ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 249. In the Manchester Survey of 1320-2 the value is recorded as 30 or 40 marks; *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 274, 376.

¹³¹ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 39.

¹³² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 227.

¹³³ *Commonwealib Cb. Sur.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 21. The £13 6s. 8d. came from the parsonage house, with some other tenements, and about 20 acres of land; the £100 from rents, profits, and tithes. The tithes included a prescriptive payment of £13 7s. 9d. from part of the parish, on which the surveyors report thus: 'The tithe corn of such lands which pay the said prescriptive money, if they were paid in kind are worth nought, but they pay £15 per annum as we conceive.'

A terrier dated 1722 is printed in *James Butterworth's Ashton*, 167-70.

¹³⁴ *Manch. Diocesan Cal.* It was formerly worth very much more.

¹³⁵ *De Banco R.* 20, m. 25 d. Clement's death was the occasion of the dispute as to the presentation in 1277.

¹³⁶ He was plaintiff in a suit against John de Byron; *De Banco R.* 45, m. 6.

¹³⁷ William rector of Ashton in 1292 claimed a tenement in Ashton against John de Byron; *Assize R.* 408, m. 72, 58. Mr. Croston identified him with William de Marchia, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, citing the plea above quoted respecting the advowson (*De Banco R.* 151, m. 71); but that merely states that William de Marchia while rector of Manchester 'usurped' the church of Ashton during the minority of Thomas Grelley (i.e. some time before 1300), and that his successor Walter de Langton also had it as a chapel to Manchester. It is possible that William de Gringley continued in charge all the time, though these rectors regarded him as their chaplain or curate and took the tithes.

¹³⁸ *Lich. Epis. Reg.* i, fol. 106; the new rector was a clerk. It is clear from the patron's name that he had succeeded in establishing his right as against the rector of Manchester.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.* i, fol. 286; a priest. The surname is also given as Arden.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.* ii, fol. 98; an acolyte. This rector is named in the survey of 1322; *Mamecestre*, ii, 376.

¹⁴¹ *Lich. Epis. Reg.* ii, fol. 107; the new rector exchanged his benefice of Great Oxenden for Ashton.



ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE PARISH CHURCH : GLASS IN SOUTH-EAST WINDOW OF SOUTH AISLE

SALFORD HUNDRED

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
? July 1332	Gregory de Newton ¹⁴¹	—	exch. R. de Benningholme
18 Jan. 1351-2	Thomas de Rodeston ¹⁴²	Joan La Warre	d. Gregory de Newton
oc. 1356	Thomas de Wyk ¹⁴³	—	—
12 May 1362	Thomas son of Thomas de Wyk ¹⁴⁴	Roger La Warre	—
13 Oct. 1372	Thomas La Warre ¹⁴⁵	Lewis de Clifford	d. T. de Wyk
1 Nov. 1373	John de Marchford ¹⁴⁶	John La Warre	res. T. La Warre
18 May 1374	Henry de Nettleworth ¹⁴⁷	—	exch. J. de Marchford
c. 1400	John Huntingdon ¹⁴⁸	—	—
22 Nov. 1424	James Skellington ¹⁴⁹	T. La Warre	res. J. Huntingdon
12 June 1425	John Huntingdon ¹⁵⁰	" "	res. J. Skellington
16 Nov. 1458	Lawrence Ashton ¹⁵¹	Sir Thomas Ashton	d. J. Huntingdon
31 May 1486	Gervase Ashton ¹⁵²	Thomas Ashton	d. L. Ashton
	Edward Molyneux ¹⁵³	—	d. G. Ashton
2 Oct. 1535	William Thomson ¹⁵⁴	A. Radcliffe, &c.	d. E. Molyneux
11 Aug. 1554	William Rogerson ¹⁵⁵	Sir T. Stanley	d. W. Thomson
12 June 1557	Hugh Griffith, D. Decr. ¹⁵⁶	King and Queen	d. last incumbent
29 Jan. 1563-4	Robert Braboner ¹⁵⁷	T. Hoghton	d. H. Griffith
— 1605	Robert Parker, M.A. ¹⁵⁸	Exors. G. Parker	d. R. Braboner
15 Mar. 1618-19	Henry Fairfax, D.D. ¹⁵⁹	Sir T. Fairfax	d. R. Parker
c. 1646	John Harrison, B.A. ¹⁶⁰	Parliament	—

¹⁴¹ Ibid. ii, fol. 108; the new rector had been vicar of Blyth in the diocese of York, and there had been an interchange of letters between the archbishop and the Bishop of Lichfield as to the purity of motive for this exchange.

¹⁴² Ibid. ii, fol. 129; a chaplain. In the previous October leave had been granted to him to attend the obsequies (*insistere obsequiis*) of Sir Thomas de Holland for two years; *ibid.*

¹⁴³ Ibid. ii, fol. 15; leave of absence for two years. *Ibid.* v, fol. 3*b*; licence to him to attend the obsequies of Sir Roger La Warre for two years from Dec. 1360. He was rector of Manchester also.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid. iv, fol. 80; the benefice had been vacant since 16 March. To Thomas de Wyk the younger leave of absence was granted as follows: 1363—two years to attend the *studium generale*; *ibid.* v, fol. 8. 1365—two years 'in a fit and reputable place'; *ibid.* v, fol. 9*b*. 1366—one year; *ibid.* v, fol. 15*b*. 1370—two years; *ibid.* v, fol. 24*b*. (At the same time the other Thomas de Wyk, rector of Manchester, obtained leave of absence also.) It will be seen that this rector was little resident.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid. iv, fol. 86; in the first tonsure. The rectory had become vacant on 14 July at 'Skrekynton', dioc. Lincoln. For Thomas La Warre see the account of Manchester Church.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid. iv, fol. 86*b*.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid. iv, fol. 87; the new rector had been rector of Wakerley, dioc. Linc. In 1379 he had a year's leave of absence; *ibid.* v, fol. 32*b*; also three years' leave in 1384; *ibid.* v, fol. 36*b*.

'William rector of Ashton' occurs in like manner in 1389-90, but he may have been rector of Ashton-on-Mersey; *ibid.* vi, fol. 125*b*.

¹⁴⁸ He is said to have begun the rebuilding of Ashton Church in 1413. For his life see Raines, *Wardens of Manch.* (Chet. Soc.), 16-23, and the account of Manchester Church, of which he was warden from 1422 to 1458, when he died. In 1420 John Huntingdon, B.Can.Law, rector of Ashton, obtained the papal dispensation to hold another benefice; *Cal. Papal Letters*, vii, 143.

¹⁴⁹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), ii, 317,

from the Lichfield registers. Mr. Earwaker's note gives the name as 'Ikelyngton.'

¹⁶⁰ Croston and Earwaker, from Lichfield registers.

¹⁶¹ Lich. Epis. Reg. xi, fol. 43*b*; a chaplain. According to an inscription formerly in the windows this rector continued the building of the church.

¹⁶² Ibid. xii, fol. 120*b*; a clerk. He also took part in the erection of the church, which was completed by Sir Thomas Ashton. Rector Gervase was living in 1513; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, 80.

¹⁶³ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 227. He was rector of Sefton also. For the presentations during this century see the case cited above in Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 296, m. 6, 7.

¹⁶⁴ Lich. Epis. Reg. xiii-xiv, fol. 34*b*; a clerk. The patrons were Sir Alexander Radcliffe, Sir Richard Ashton, and Thurstan Tyldesley, by consent of Elizabeth Ashton, widow, one of the heirs of Sir Thomas Ashton deceased. For a tithe dispute see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 167.

The will of the rector, dated 2 September, 1553, is printed in Piccople's *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), i, 90-3; he left 40s. to Peter Bower his schoolmaster at Standish.

¹⁶⁵ Church P. at Chester. The patron was son of the Earl of Derby and presented for that turn by grant of Sir Richard Hoghton, the patron. William Rogerson paid his first-fruits on 30 August 1554; *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 409 (from which place the other notices of the first-fruits have been taken).

¹⁶⁶ Church P. at Chester. This Hugh Griffith appears to have been outlawed in 1563; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 265, 300.

He was probably the Hugh Gryffyn, priest, who graduated at Cambridge in 1534-5 as B. Can. L.; *Grace Bk.* I (Camb.), 294.

¹⁶⁷ Mr. Earwaker's note. The first-fruits were paid 4 Feb. 1563-4. Braboner was ordained subdeacon in Sept. 1557; *Ordin. Bk.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 96. He was 'no preacher' in 1590 (S.P. Dom. Eliz. xxxi, 47), and in 1604 was reported to be 'unable to read'—perhaps

from physical infirmity; *Visit. P.* at Chester. He was buried at Ashton, 25 Feb. 1604-5. To John Moores, his curate, he left his best book and a mourning cloak. See also *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 107.

¹⁶⁸ Of Lincoln College, Oxford, M.A., 1596; Foster, *Alumni*. He was 'a preacher'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 12. The inventory of the goods of Robert Parker, amounting to about £80, is dated 24 Feb. 1618-19; and administration was granted to his widow Dorothy in July following. At the same vacancy one Alexander Chaderton was presented by Margaret Hulme, in virtue of a grant by Dame Elizabeth Booth, but was opposed by Elizabeth Parker and others; Act Bks. at Chester.

¹⁶⁹ From this time the dates of institution have been compared with those in the Institution Books P.R.O., printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antig. Notes*. Fairfax paid first-fruits 11 May 1619. He contributed to the clergy loan of 1620; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 54. At the visitation of 1622 it was reported that Mr. Fairfax administered the communion to those who did not kneel. His curate did likewise, and sometimes omitted the cross in baptism; *Visit. P.* at Chester. He is usually said to have been expelled as a Royalist about 1643, and dying 6 April 1665, was buried at Bolton Percy.

He was a younger son of Sir Thomas Lord Fairfax, and was fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; inherited Oglethorpe, near Tadcaster, where he died. He is said to have been beneficed in Yorkshire in the Commonwealth period, holding Bolton Percy from 1646 to 1660, which throws doubt on the story of his expulsion from Ashton; moreover, he did not reclaim the rectory in 1660, and is not mentioned in the Royalist Composition papers. His eldest son Henry, born at Ashton, became the fourth Lord Fairfax; a younger son, Brian, was an author. There are notices of Rector Fairfax and his son Brian in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁶⁰ His possession was in some degree irregular. In 1650 he was described as 'an orthodox, painful, able minister,' who had been put in by the Parliament, though Sir George Booth had formerly

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Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy			
25 Sept. 1662	Thomas Ellison, M.A. ¹⁶¹	Lord Delamere	ejec. J. Harrison			
14 Jan. 1662-3						
3 May 1700				John Simon de la Heuze	Earl of Warrington	d. T. Ellison
3 Mar. 1726-7				John Penny, M.A. ¹⁶²	"	d. J. S. de la Heuze
9 Sept. 1758	Sir George Booth ¹⁶³	T. Hunt	d. J. Penny			
1 Dec. 1797	Oswald Leycester, M.A. ¹⁶⁴	Earl of Stamford and Warrington	d. Sir G. Booth			
5 Apr. 1799	Hon. Anchtel Grey, M.A. ¹⁶⁵	"	res. O. Leycester			
7 May 1810	John Hutchinson, B.A. ¹⁶⁶	"	res. A. Grey			
16 May 1816	George Chetwode, M.A. ¹⁶⁷	"	res. J. Hutchinson			
— May 1829						
31 Dec. 1870	Thomas (Thompson) Eager, M.A. ¹⁶⁸	"	d. G. Chetwode			
13 Feb. 1893	George Augustus Pugh, M.A. ¹⁶⁹	The Stamford Trustees	d. T. Eager			
1909	Frederick Robert Chapman Hulton, M.A.	"	d. O. A. Pugh			

The rectors do not call for special notice. There does not seem to have been any chantry or chapel of ease in the parish before the Reformation, but the list of 'ornaments' existing in 1552 names three altars as fully equipped.¹⁷⁰ In 1542 the rector had two assistant clergymen, one paid by himself and the other by Sir Richard Ashton.¹⁷¹ In 1554 there was one curate, who remained till 1565, though 'decrepit' in 1563;¹⁷² and a new curate occurs in the Visitation list of 1565. In 1559 it was presented that the rector did 'no service in the church,' nor did he distribute to the poor as former parsons had done.¹⁷³ There was probably no curate as a rule, unless when the rector was non-resident,¹⁷⁴ and the recommendation of the surveyors of 1650 that a new parish should be formed in the northern half of Ashton was not carried out.¹⁷⁵

There was a school, but of no settled foundation, in 1717.¹⁷⁶

In consequence of the growth of population a large number of places of worship have been erected in the parish-township since the middle of the 18th century. The following belong to the Established Church:—St. John the Baptist's, Hey, 1742;¹⁷⁷ St. George's, Mossley, 1757, rebuilt 1882;¹⁷⁸ St. George's, Stalybridge, 1776;¹⁷⁹ St. Peter's, Ashton, 1824;¹⁸⁰ the second or new St. George's, Stalybridge, 1840;¹⁸¹ Holy Trinity, Bardsley, 1844;¹⁸² St. Stephen's, Audenshaw, 1846;¹⁸³ Christ Church, Ashton, 1848;¹⁸⁴ St. John the Evangelist's, Hurst, 1849,¹⁸⁵ enlarged 1862; St. James's, Ashton, 1865;¹⁸⁶ and Holy Trinity, Ashton, 1878.¹⁸⁷ In addition there are a number of mission churches and rooms,

presented to the benefice; *Commonwealth Ch. Surv.* 21. He was a member of the Manchester classis from its formation in 1646. He signed the 'Harmonious Consent' of 1648 as 'pastor' of Ashton. On the other hand he paid his firstfruits on 2 April 1653, and exhibited a presentation to the rectory, made by Sir George Booth, as late as October 1655; *Plund. Mins. Accs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 95. He was a Royalist, and joined in the abortive rising of 1659. He was ejected for Nonconformity in 1662, and died in 1669. There is an account of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁶¹ Thomas Ellison (Wadham Coll., Oxford, B.A. 1665; Pemb. Coll., Camb., M.A. 1668) was proposed for Presbyterian ordination in 1660; *Manch. Classis* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 347. His nomination to Ashton was intended to be favourable to the expelled rector; *Newcome's Diary* (Chet. Soc.), 184. He appears to have been buried in Dukinfield Nonconformist chapel, the register giving the date as 26 Feb. 1699-1700.

¹⁶² Of Christ Church, Oxford; M.A. 1707; Foster, *Alumni*.

¹⁶³ The patron was the devisee under the will of George Earl of Warrington, a cousin of the new rector. The rector was created a baronet in 1790.

¹⁶⁴ King's College, Cambridge, M.A. 1777, rector of Stoke-upon-Terne 1806. For pedigree see Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 507.

¹⁶⁵ Third son of the patron. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A. 1797; and became prebendary of Durham in 1809, and rector of Thornton in Craven in 1812.

¹⁶⁶ He was a 'warming pan,' and on resigning the rectory became curate to his

successor. He was afterwards first incumbent of the new church of St. Peter, 1824.

¹⁶⁷ M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford. He was nephew of the patron, and perpetual curate of Chilton, Bucks, from 1829, a second institution to Ashton being necessary. He scarcely ever visited Ashton, though drawing a large income from it.

¹⁶⁸ M.A., T.C.D., 1840. He was a native of county Derry and had been incumbent of Audenshaw; honorary canon of Manchester, 1884.

¹⁶⁹ Of Jesus College, Oxford, M.A. 1876. Vicar of Swinton, Staffs., 1882.

¹⁷⁰ *Ch. Goods* (Chet. Soc.), 16. The church seems to have been well furnished; among other things there were 'a pair of organs,' a banner of green silk, and a holy-water stock of brass. There were then four churchwardens, and this continued to be the rule; one was chosen by the lord of the manor, another by the rector, and the others by the parishioners; *Gastrell, Notitia*, ii, 5.

¹⁷¹ *Clergy List of 1541-2* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 13.

¹⁷² Visitation lists in Chester Diocesan registry.

¹⁷³ *Ch. Goods*, 17, quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. x, 293.

¹⁷⁴ A 'lecturer,' Mr. Peabody, occurs in 1622; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 66.

¹⁷⁵ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 22. The proposed bounds were thus described: To begin at the division where Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire meet in Mossley hamlet; following the brook between Lancashire and Yorkshire as far as the beginning of Oldham at Watergate Mill, then along the boundary between Oldham and Ashton to the Park, thence to Alt

Hill, to Lily Lanes, to Knot Hill, to 'Ott's' upon Luzley, down to Barnard Wilds to the water, including Mossley, and thence back to the start.

¹⁷⁶ *Gastrell, Notitia*, ii, 5.

¹⁷⁷ Patron, the rector of Ashton. It was consecrated in 1744; Church P. at Chester. A district was assigned to it in 1860; *Lond. Gaz.* 30 Oct. For its history see *Oldham Notes and Glean.* i, 71-3.

¹⁷⁸ Patron, the rector of Ashton. A district was assigned in 1865; *Lond. Gaz.* 19 May.

¹⁷⁹ Patrons, the trustees of the will of the Earl of Stamford. A district was assigned in 1864; *Lond. Gaz.* 12 Apr.

¹⁸⁰ Patron, the rector of Ashton. It was built from a Parliamentary grant of about £14,000. A district was assigned in 1840; *Lond. Gaz.* 17 Apr. For church bells see *N. and Q.* (Ser. 4), ix, 115.

¹⁸¹ Patron, the rector of Ashton. A district was assigned in 1847; *Lond. Gaz.* 30 July.

¹⁸² Patrons, Hulme's trustees.

¹⁸³ Patrons, the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester alternately. A district had been assigned to it in 1844; *Lond. Gaz.* 3 June.

¹⁸⁴ Patrons, the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester alternately. A district was assigned in 1846; *Lond. Gaz.* 6 Mar.

¹⁸⁵ Patrons and district as in the last case.

¹⁸⁶ Patrons, five trustees. A district was assigned in 1866; *Lond. Gaz.* 12 June.

¹⁸⁷ Patrons, five trustees. A district was assigned in 1879; *Lond. Gaz.* 14 Feb.



ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE PARISH CHURCH : GLASS IN WEST WINDOW OF NORTH AISLE

including St. James's and St. Matthew's at Leesfield, and St. Augustine's at Mossley.

The Wesleyan Methodists had a chapel in Ashton in 1782;¹⁸⁸ now they have churches in Ashton, Mossley, Woodhouses, and Audenshaw. The New Connexion had a chapel as early as 1798; they have now four churches in Ashton,¹⁸⁹ and others in Hurst, Lees, Mossley, and Audenshaw. The Primitive Methodists are represented in Ashton, Hurst, Lees, Bardsley, and Mossley.¹⁹⁰ The Independent Methodists have a church in Ashton.¹⁹¹

There is a Strict Baptist chapel in Ashton; also a Baptist church.¹⁹²

The Nonconformists of 1662 and later were able to worship at Denton and Dukinfield; the latter congregation is now Unitarian. In 1816 the Congregationalists took the old Methodist chapel in Harrop's Yard, it being difficult for Nonconformists to obtain land from the Earl of Stamford; and they built and opened a new chapel in 1817. This first Albion Chapel was followed by a second in 1835; and has now been replaced by a third, on another site, opened in 1894.¹⁹³ There are now three Congregational churches in Ashton itself, and another in Mossley.^{193a}

¹⁸⁸ John Wesley preached there on 4 April 1782; Wesley's *Works* (ed. 1829), iv, 224.

¹⁸⁹ The first chapel was in Harrop's Yard; a view is given in Nightingale's *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 298. A removal was made to that in Stamford Street in 1799; Butterworth, *op. cit.* One chapel at Mossley was built in 1823 and rebuilt in 1835; and a second in 1824; Edwin Butterworth, *Ashton*, 135. A chapel in Stalybridge, opened in 1802, was removed to Dukinfield in 1832; *ibid.* 150.

¹⁹⁰ The Primitive Methodists, commonly called Ranters, have a place for religious worship in Church Street'; Jas. Butterworth, *Ashton* (1822), 83.

¹⁹¹ The Independent Methodists occur as early as 1818; a chapel at Charles-town was built in 1838, under the following circumstances:—"The Stephens-ites" originated in the secession of the Rev. J. R. Stephens from the Wesleyan Methodists. The admirers of this singularly distinguished personage erected in 1837 a large but plain building for worship in Charleston, which is calculated to accommodate 1,100 persons'; Edwin Butterworth, *Ashton*, 68. They had also a chapel at Mossley and another at Ras-bottom, Stalybridge, called Mount Zion.

¹⁹² It originated about 1836; E. Butterworth, *op. cit.* 68. There was formerly another at Mossley; *ibid.* 136. The General Baptists had a chapel in Ras-bottom in 1819, removed to Cross Street, Stalybridge, in 1828; *ibid.* 151.

On the early troubles of the Baptist congregation at Stalybridge, which divided into Arminian and Calvinistic, see A. Taylor, *Engl. General Baptists*, 394.

¹⁹³ Nightingale, *op. cit.* v, 299-303.

^{193a} Ryecroft was founded in 1848, the chapel being built in 1853; from this the school-chapel at Hooley Hill has sprung; *ibid.* v, 306-8. Work at Mossley originated in 1838, but Abney Church there was not built till 1854-5; *ibid.* v, 322.

¹⁹⁴ Edwin Butterworth, *op. cit.* 67; the room was the old Methodist chapel in Harrop's Yard.

¹⁹⁵ 'In 1868 (Aug.), the "poor chapel" of the place was nearly destroyed by an anti-Catholic mob incited by one Murphy, a notorious Protestant lecturer. The large crucifix was injured by pistol shots, and windows and pews broken. The priest, Fr. J. Beesly, endeavoured to obtain compensation, but after a trial of the case before the Salford Hundred Court, was non-suited on the ground that "the mob did not intend entirely to demolish"; Kelly, *Engl. Cath. Missions*, 58.

¹⁹⁶ The report of the 1899 inquiry was printed in 1901; it contains a reprint of the previous one.

¹⁹⁷ By his will of 1861, proved in 1869, he left two sums of £2,000 each, the interest to be distributed yearly among thirty-six poor men and thirty-six poor women, all over sixty years old, men employed in and about the collieries in Ashton and Dukinfield to have preference. The income of each bequest, invested in the name of the official trustees, amounts to £59 7s. 4d. The mayor and churchwardens of Ashton distribute the money.

¹⁹⁸ In 1892 he bequeathed £2,000 for warm underclothing for the aged poor, cleanliness being insisted on. The capital is invested in mortgages, and produces an income of £82 10s., distributed by the trustees.

¹⁹⁹ He gave a sum of £1,000, now held by the official trustees, to provide a weekly distribution of sixpenny loaves at the parish church. The churchwardens distribute the income, £32 10s., as directed, but there is a difficulty in procuring suitable recipients—poor aged persons attending the church.

²⁰⁰ By his will of 1877 he bequeathed five sums of £100 each, now producing £2 17s. 4d. a year, for clothing for poor persons in the five parishes of Holy Trinity, St. Peter's, Christ Church, and St. James's, Ashton, and St. Stephen's, Audenshaw, the vicar and churchwardens of each being responsible for the distribution. No distinction is made on account of religious opinions.

Albion school, connected with the first-named, had a unique position in the town.

The Christian Brethren have meeting-places at Lees and Mossley. The following also have churches or meeting-rooms:—Unitarians (1897), Catholic Apostolic, Church of Christ, Salvation Army, Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, and Swedenborgians.

Mass was said in 1823 in a room near the market cross, but ceased on Dukinfield chapel being opened in 1825.¹⁹⁴ Of the present Roman Catholic churches, St. Ann's, the oldest, was opened in 1852, and replaced by a new church in 1859;¹⁹⁵ St. Mary's, 1870; St. Edward's, Lees, 1874-7—at first served from St. Mary's, Oldham; and St. Joseph's, Mossley, 1863.

The adherents of Joanna Southcote were numerous from about 1820 to 1885; they built a place of worship in 1825, and at one time had four temples. The Mormons also had a meeting-place.

Official inquiries as to the charities CHARITIES of the parish were made in 1826 and 1899.¹⁹⁶ For distribution to the poor there is available £278 annually, mostly of recent origin, the principal benefactors being John Kenworthy,¹⁹⁷ Benjamin Mellor Kenworthy,¹⁹⁸ Edward Brown,¹⁹⁹ and George Heginbottom.²⁰⁰ The

The other benefactions for the poor are as follows:—

Dame Elizabeth Booth in 1620 gave £2 10s. a year for penny loaves to be given to twelve aged poor people after morning prayer every Sabbath day. The bread is still given by the rector and churchwardens of the parish church.

Priscilla Pickford in 1720 gave 20s. yearly for a Christmas gift to the poor. The benefaction is charged on lands at Greenacres Moor, Oldham, and is distributed to twenty poor persons by the churchwardens. Religious denomination is not regarded.

Miles Hilton in 1740 bequeathed £130 for gowns for the poor. The money, with an additional £30 from other sources, is invested in mortgages, and produces £7 12s. for this charity. Cloth gowns are given to ten women who attend the parish church, the rector and churchwardens selecting the recipients.

Mrs. Heywood bequeathed £15 to the poor; this is invested with the last charity, and the interest, 15s., is distributed in sixpences among thirty old women who have attended the church service on Christmas Day.

James Walker in 1749 left £250 for the provision of cloth coats for twelve or more poor old men of the parish, regard being had to attendance at church and the Lord's Supper. The capital is now in the hands of the official trustees, and the income, £7 7s. 8d., is distributed in coats at Christmas to seven or eight poor men.

Ellen wife of the Rev. Thomas Baker Dixon in 1872 bequeathed £100 to poor communicants of St. James's, Ashton; the income to be distributed in flannel by the incumbent. The capital is in the hands of the official trustees, and the income, £2 17s. 4d., is distributed as directed.

John McQuinn of Lees in 1881 left £200 for the poor of Leesfield. The net income is £5 16s., and is paid by the churchwarden to the church poor fund.

Alexander James Bulkeley, vicar of Audenshaw, in 1898 bequeathed £150

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Infirmary has an endowment of £1,325 a year, to which is added £414, the gift of Samuel Oldham.²⁰¹ The educational endowments amount to £557,²⁰² and the above-named Samuel Oldham

gave £193 a year to the park.²⁰³ There are two small church endowments.²⁰⁴ For the new township of Mossley an inquiry was held in the year 1899.²⁰⁶

ECCLES

BARTON
WORSLEY

PENDLETON
PENDLEBURY

CLIFTON

The ancient parish of Eccles measures about 7 miles across, from the Irwell south-west to the Glazebrook, and has an area of 22,004 acres. The position of the church, from which the parish takes its name, was fairly central for the portion of the district habitable in former times, while the great area of moss land in the west was still unreclaimed, being close to the boundary between Pendleton, Pendlebury, and Clifton on the east, and the large areas of Worsley and Barton on the west. The general slope of the surface is from north to south, the highest land, about 300 ft. above sea level, being in the stretch of higher ground between Worsley and Kearsley.

The parish was anciently divided into three 'quarters'—Barton, Worsley, and Pendleton, assessed for the county lay of 1624 at £3 19s. 8½d., £2 18s. 3d., and £3 5s. 4½d. respectively, when the hundred paid £100.¹ For the 'fifteenth' the townships paid as follows:—Barton, including Farnworth, £1 12s.; Worsley, £1 1s.; Pendleton, 13s. 6d.; Pendlebury, 5s.; Clifton, 7s., or £3 18s. 6d. out of £41 14s. 4d. for the hundred.²

Though the parish is of great extent, and lies near Manchester and Bolton, its particular history has been uneventful. There was a skirmish at Woollen in the Civil War, and in 1745 the Young Pretender's army passed through in its advance and retreat. The

geological formation of the southern and central part of the parish consists of the New Red Sandstone, the northern part of the Permian Rocks and Coal Measures. Coal mines have been worked from the 16th century, and perhaps earlier. In the 18th century the Worsley navigation schemes led to a great development of mines, and later of manufactures, and Eccles and Pendleton have shared in the growth of Manchester trade. The following is the apportionment of agricultural land within the ancient parish: Arable land, 7,587 acres; permanent grass, 5,914; woods and plantations, 716.³

Chat Moss remained waste until the beginning of the last century.⁴ Defoe, who passed it on the way from Warrington to Manchester early in the 18th century, has given a description of it. It stretched along the road for 5 or 6 miles, the surface looked black and dirty, and it was 'indeed frightful to think of, for it would bear neither horse nor man, unless in an exceeding dry season, and then so as not to be travelled over with safety.' The land was entirely waste, 'except for the poor cottagers' fuel, and the quantity used for that was very small.'⁵ Leland and Camden tell of a great eruption of the moss in the time of Henry VIII.⁶ The carrying of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway over Chat Moss in 1830 was considered a great triumph of engineering.⁷ The

for coals and clothing at Christmas time for the poor of Audenshaw. He desired it to be considered an ecclesiastical charity.

Thomas Turner Broadbent in 1896 bequeathed the residue of his estate, after the expiry of certain interests still [1899] existing, to the foundation of a convalescent hospital.

²⁰¹ Full details of these endowments are given in the *Rep.* of 1899, pp. 15-19.

²⁰² John Newton, 1731, £3 rent-charge on an estate called The Crime in Ashton, for teaching six poor children.

John Walker, 1755, £6 8s. 4d., for buying books and teaching the Catechism.

Edward Wright, 1882, £2 17s., for Bibles for the children attending the parish church schools.

George Heginbottom, 1879, £40 exhibition, at Owens College, tenable for three years.

Titus Tetlow, 1890, £212 17s. 4d., exhibitions, &c., for Ashton-under-Lyne Mechanics' Institution.

Samuel Broadbent, 1891, £3, for the Woodhouses British Schools.

Helen Swallow, 5s. 9d., for the Sunday School.

Frogthall School, 1824, £23 3s. 3d.; the school was discontinued in 1840, and the income is paid to Hey Church of England Schools and to Austerlands School in Saddleworth.

Edward Hobson, 1764, £266 10s. 3d.,

for Audenshaw (British) School, and for exhibitions.

²⁰³ *Rep.* 16.

²⁰⁴ For St. John the Baptist's, Hey, £11 11s. 8d.; for a Bible woman, St. James's, Ashton, £2 18s. 4d.

²⁰⁵ The report was published in 1900. Mossley, from its composite formation, has a share in some charities of Ashton-under-Lyne, Mottram in Longendale, and Rochdale.

¹ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 22; the third quarter's contribution was divided thus: Pendleton, £1 16s. 9½d.; Pendlebury, 10s. 2½d.; Clifton, 18s. 4½d.

² *Ibid.* 18. For other assessments see *Manch. Sess.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 13—House of Correction, 1616; and 60—ox. lay, 1618.

³ The details given are:—

	Arable Acres	Grass Acres	Wood, &c. Acres
Barton-on-			
Irwell . . .	3124	911	210
Clifton . . .	206	504	—
Eccles . . .	4	103	—
Irlam . . .	2716	249	35
Pendlebury . .	47	272	—
Pendleton . .	12	562	—
Worsley . . .	1356	2487	471
Swinton . . .	122	826	—

⁴ An effort was made to reclaim part by William Roscoe in 1805, but it did not succeed. Edward Baines then made a

further trial, with better success; see his *Hist. of Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 133-5.

⁵ *Tour Through Gr. Brit.* (ed. 1738), iii, 170-1.

⁶ A full account will be found in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 139-44; see also *Trans. Hist. Soc.* xviii.

The outbreak took place in 1526; it choked the Glazebrook and covered 60 acres of arable land on each side, overflowed the dam of Culcheth Mill, and prevented the passage of the ferry at Hollinfare for some days. Leland calls it 'Chateley More'; *Ilin.* vii, 48.

⁷ A description of the railway, published in 1830, speaks of the 'far-extended waste' of 'this black and spongy tract,' and says: 'The line extends over it a distance of 4½ miles, about a quarter of a mile of which, at each end, is moss embankment, which now stands well, though vast quantities of material disappeared, particularly at the east border, in the quick and faithless depths of the moss before it was thus established. It was long doubted whether a road was practicable over this soft and watery expanse, upon many parts of which it was unsafe to tread; and its great depth—from 20 to 34 feet—together with its extent, precluded all idea of piling. The engineer, however, overcame every difficulty, and established upon it the incrustation of a road. The moss is higher than much of the land round it, and draining was resorted to.

whole has now been reclaimed.⁸ The corporation of Manchester has a sewage farm there.

Dr. Aikin says of Eccles in 1795 :—

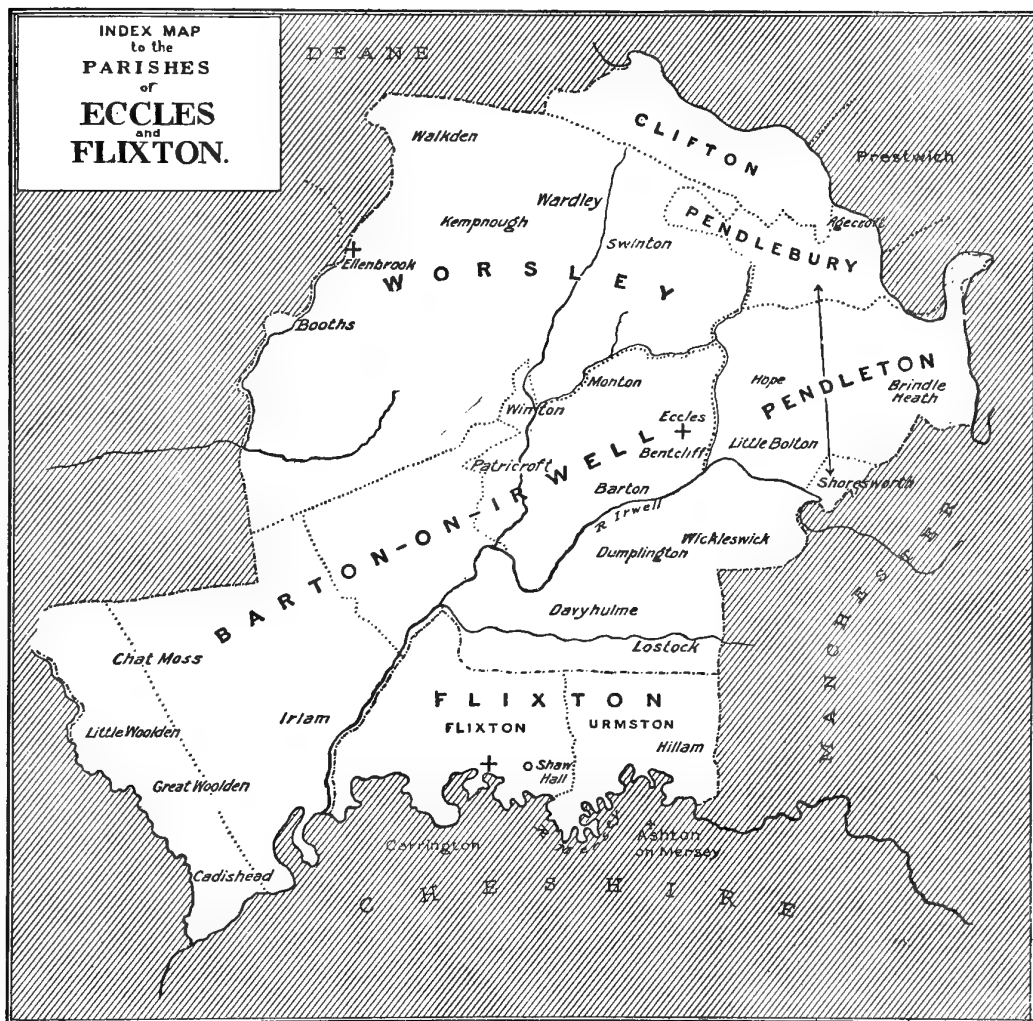
The agriculture of the parish is chiefly confined to grazing, and would be more materially benefited by draining; but the tax upon brick, a most essential article in this process, has been a very great hindrance to it. The use of lime—imported from Wales, and brought by the inland navigations to the neighbourhood of our collieries—has become very general in the improvement of the meadow and pasture lands . . . The advance of population in the parish of Eccles [the effect of the great demand for hands in our manufactures] has been attended with a due care respecting public worship and the religious education of children. . . . The excellent institutions of Sunday schools were early patronised in Eccles parish, and continue to receive the steady and liberal support of the parishioners. There are now, it is calculated, near one thousand children regularly taught in these schools, and with very considerable improvement.⁹

Eccles gives a name to one of the parliamentary divisions of the county formed of this parish and Flixton; it returns one member.

There are three newspapers published at Eccles, the *Advertiser*, established 1853; the *Journal*, 1874; and the *Telegraph*.

The church of *ST. MARY* stands on *CHURCH* elevated ground about 200 yds. to the north of the old market-place, and consists of chancel with north and south aisles, south transept with vestry on the east side, nave with north and south aisles, south porch, and west tower. There is also a building, now used as a strong-room and motor-house, with entrance porch, on the north side of the north chancel aisle.

The whole of the east end of the church has been rebuilt in modern times, but west of the chancel arch the building, except the tower and south aisle, is of early 16th-century date with some traces of 14th-century work at the entrance to the rebuilt south transept. The tower belongs to the 15th century, and possibly incorporates in its lower stage the masonry of an older structure.



Where it was softest, branches, brushwood, and hurdles (twigs and heath twisted and plaited in frames) were laid down to form a foundation, and the whole was covered with sand and gravel two to three feet thick as occasion required. Upon

this, as it became compacted, were laid the wooden sleepers for the rails, and the road over the moss is now not inferior to that on any part of the line.' The writer goes on to speak of the efforts then being made to reclaim the moss.

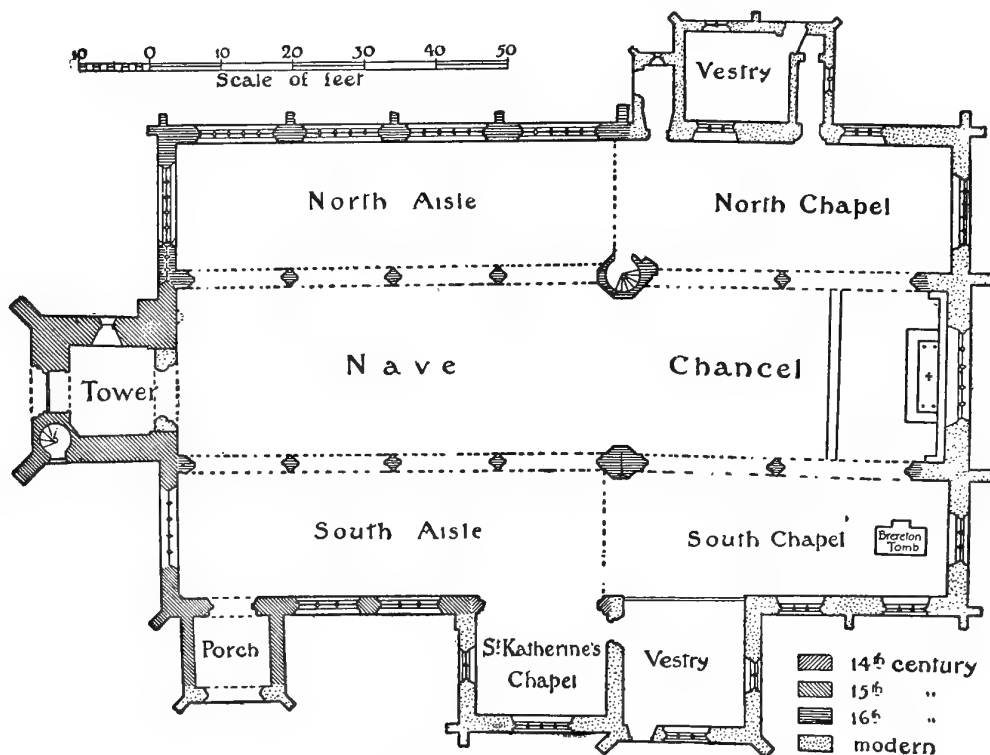
⁸ The moss abounded with vipers; *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 480. For the Woolden Ringing pits on the moss, see *ibid.* no. 848.

⁹ *Country Round Mancl.* 218-21.

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The earliest parts of the building are the responds of the arch to the south transept in St. Katherine's Chapel, which are of 14th-century date, and may belong to the year 1368, when the chapel was founded. These form the only remaining fragment of a church which probably consisted of a chancel with north chapel and nave with south aisle, to which this chantry was added. Owing to the rebuilding of 1862-3 at the east end evidence of the extent of this early church is wanting, but both the chancel and nave seem to have been of the same length as at present, though of less width. The east wall of the north chapel, however, appears to have been standing up to 1861 in a line with the east wall of the chancel, and contained a good 14th-century window, of which the present window in the same position is said to

aisle was added or reconstructed. The Jesus altar stood here. This aisle was lighted at its west end by a three-light window with cinquefoiled heads under a four-centred arch, the remains of which may still be seen blocked up on the outside. Later in the same century, probably about 1450, when William and Lawrence Booth founded (or refounded) a second chantry of St. Katherine, the south aisle seems to have been rebuilt further southward. The evidence of the old plinth, now restored, showed it to be a later addition, and it is likely that the entrance to St. Katherine's Chapel was at this time taken down and reconstructed in its present position. That the south aisle is earlier in date than the 16th-century rebuilding, which brought the church to its present shape, is shown by the windows, whose jambs are moulded, in contrast with the plain cham-



PLAN OF ECCLES CHURCH

be a copy.¹⁰ Whether this earlier church had a north aisle it is impossible to say, and its south aisle was most likely narrower than the present one, though there is nothing actually to show that the arch to the south transept is not in its original position. If it is, the aisle must have been of almost equal width to the nave, which is unlikely. There was probably a west tower to the 14th-century church, but no positive evidence of this remains, successive rebuildings and restorations making it almost impossible to say whether the lower portion of the present tower is older than the upper part. Whatever the original western termination may have been, however, the tower was built, or rebuilt, centring with the nave, probably in the beginning of the 15th century, and at the same time, or shortly afterwards, the north

aisle was added or reconstructed. The Jesus altar stood here. This aisle was lighted at its west end by a three-light window with cinquefoiled heads under a four-centred arch, the remains of which may still be seen blocked up on the outside. Later in the same century, probably about 1450, when William and Lawrence Booth founded (or refounded) a second chantry of St. Katherine, the south aisle seems to have been rebuilt further southward. The evidence of the old plinth, now restored, showed it to be a later addition, and it is likely that the entrance to St. Katherine's Chapel was at this time taken down and reconstructed in its present position. That the south aisle is earlier in date than the 16th-century rebuilding, which brought the church to its present shape, is shown by the windows, whose jambs are moulded, in contrast with the plain cham-

fered jambs of the later work, and by the generally better and more careful detail as shown in the hood-moulds to the windows and in the buttresses, which had cusped panelled fronts. In the rebuilding of this wall much, if not all, of the old detail has been lost, the middle buttress having disappeared, and the diagonal one at the south-west having been renewed.

The south aisle of the chancel, if it did not exist before, must have been built some time in the 15th century, and is probably the 'new chapel' which was built by Sir Geoffrey Massey, who died in 1457, having founded a chantry at the Trinity altar there in 1453. The old views of the church show the south chancel aisle with a three-light 15th-century window similar to that in the west end of the north aisle, together

¹⁰ See Owen MSS. Manch. Reference Library.

with a priest's door with a pointed head and hood-mould in the south-west corner.

It is possible that the south arcade of the nave was rebuilt at the same time as the south aisle was enlarged, but this would mean that the work then executed was taken down within forty or fifty years. It is more likely that the original north and south arcade stood till the beginning of the 16th century, when the great rebuilding of the church commenced.^{10a} The south arcade was the first to be taken down, and was reconstructed with a lofty clearstory on the same line. The north arcade was afterwards pushed out 5 ft. to the north, bringing the north aisle wall flush with the wall of the north chapel of the chancel, and throwing the tower out of centre with the nave. Whether there had been a chancel arch before this date it is impossible to say, but the chancel seems to have been reconstructed without one at this time or shortly after, and similarly widened to the north. The evidence of this was much more plain before the rebuilding of 1862-3 by the way in which the roof of the old chancel cut into that of the north chapel.¹¹ The axis of the chancel is twisted about 18 in. to the south, but whether this took place during the 16th-century rebuilding, or was so originally, there is nothing to show, and the south arcade of the chancel may be on the exact line of the former one. The only fixed point in the church through the various rebuildings seems to be the south pier between the chancel and nave, though this of course was only built in its present form in the 16th-century reconstruction. The arches and piers of the chancel are similar to those of the nave, but the arches are much wider and higher, leaving no space for the clearstory like that of the nave, unless the roof were taken very much higher. But the unfinished end of the nave roof as shown in old views of the church seems to suggest that it was intended to carry it on over the chancel, the two octagonal turrets alone marking the division of nave and chancel on the outside.

The building as finished in the first part of the 16th century remained more or less intact until 1801 when the taking down of the east end was begun prior to reconstruction. Many alterations, however, took place in the interior between these two dates, the first in 1595, when new pews and forms were set up. At this date, too, there were 'repairs to the church,' which probably included the insertion of much of the window tracery. In 1713 the church was 'beautified,' and in 1715 the vestry, which had been in the south aisle of the chancel, was removed to the west end under the tower. In 1717 a west gallery was ordered to be erected, and at the same time or shortly after the building was again thoroughly repaired. The roof was reraised in 1719. In 1770 north and south galleries were ordered to be erected, and in 1790 the south porch was restored. A gallery

was erected at the east end of the nave in 1803 excluding any view of the chancel, but this was removed in 1862. The other galleries still remain. There were further repairs in 1832, 1846, 1854, and 1856, the nave roof being repaired and the lead recast, new roofs constructed to the aisles, and the old flagged floor relaid.¹² In 1862-3 the east end was entirely rebuilt and a small clearstory of three triangular-shaped lights added to the chancel walls. The work comprised the reconstruction of the chancel with its north and south aisles, the addition of a vestry on the north, and an organ chamber on the south, and the rebuilding of St. Katherine's Chapel, which had long been destroyed.¹³ Three large circular 18th-century windows, formerly lighting the south gallery, were built up at this time, but their position may still be seen from the inside. The organ, formerly in the west gallery, was transferred to the chamber on the south side of the south chancel aisle and remained there till 1890, when a new one was erected on screens in the first and second bay on each side of the chancel, and the organ chamber turned into a vestry. At the same time the vestry on the north was converted to its present use. The organ chamber seems to have been erected prior to the rebuilding of St. Katherine's Chapel, as its west wall was built as an outside wall, as may be seen by the diagonal buttress and the blocked-up windows on that side. St. Katherine's Chapel, which is supposed to be on the site of the original chantry chapel, now forms a south transept.

The church is built of friable red sandstone, which had decayed so badly that an almost complete refacing of the old part became necessary in 1907. The work was completed in 1908, and very little of the exterior detail is now left. The interior was, till 1875, covered with an accumulated coat of limewash, but was then stripped and all its stonework cleaned. Externally the walls of the nave and aisles have battlemented parapets and the roofs are covered with lead. The aisles have lean-to roofs with a straight parapet on their west end. The walls of the chancel, south chapel and aisle, and transept also terminate in battlements, and the vestry has a stepped gable on the south side. The roofs of the chancel and chancel aisles are covered with slates, but those of the vestry and transept are leaded. The south aisle of the chancel has a lean-to roof, but the roof of the north aisle retains its original gable form.

The chancel is 43 ft. long by 23 ft. 6 in. wide and has north and south arcades of two bays with centre pier and east and west responds. The arches are 16 ft. 6 in. wide, and there is a piece of straight wall at the east end 4 ft. long. The columns and arches are similar to those in the nave, but the capitals are slightly different. The first bay from the west on each side is filled with a modern screen with an organ over and a similar screen partly fills the eastern bay.

^{10a} Robert Langley of Agecroft in 1525 bequeathed £6 13s. 4d. to the building of the parish church of Our Lady of Eccles, to be paid as the work went on; *Wills* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 62.

¹¹ See Owen MSS.

¹² An account printed in the *Manchester Advertiser*, 24 Oct. 1846, gives a melancholy description of the state to which the building had been reduced; for example: 'Over the chancel is a huge, unsightly gallery, in which the people turn their

backs to the altar, and above this, in the place of the ancient rood screen, is a representation of the royal arms'; the gallery had lately been erected 'by the lay rector, Sir John Heathcote, of Longton Hall, Staffs., who had sold the pews to different holders.' There were still 'some very rude massive oaken benches in the nave' which remained in their primitive condition, but surrounded by high pews; and 'near the door of the south porch was a very ancient alms box having three dis-

tinct locks.' On a board was painted the information that 'This church was beautified in the year 1713.' Baines (*Lancs.* iii, 115) states that the ancient gates leading to the chancel remained until 1803; this was the year in which the chancel gallery was erected.

¹³ Old views of the south side of the church show the arch to St. Katherine's Chapel as an external feature, the lower part built up and the upper part used as a window.

the ringing chamber. The window, which was of 15th-century date has, however, been entirely reconstructed and the ancient detail lost. The lower stage of the tower has a single-light window on the north side, but on the south is quite plain except for the door to the vice. The belfry stage has a three-light square-headed stone louvred window on each face, with a clock face below on the north, south, and west sides.

The fittings, including the font and the pulpit, are all modern, dating principally from 1862-3 and subsequent years. There are no traces of ancient ritual arrangements. In 1856, when the old flagged floor was relaid, two sepulchral slabs, one with a raised and the other with an incised cross, were found near the third column from the east on the south side of the nave at a depth of 2 ft. 6 in. These slabs now stand in the west porch under the tower at each side of the inner doorway.¹⁴

The monument of Richard Brereton and his wife was erected by the latter in 1600 and stands at the east end of the south aisle of the chancel, but is not in its original position. It is an altar tomb with recumbent figures, the man being in armour with helmet by his side and the lady in a ruff and with an enormous headdress. There is a figure of a child on a bracket on the south side of the tomb, around which runs the inscription.

Besides the Brereton monument there is an old brass to the Dautesey family on the south side of the chancel arch, and a painted wooden shield emblazoned with the arms of George Legh (d. 1674) at the west end of the north aisle.¹⁵

There is no ancient stained glass.

There is a ring of eight bells. Four are mentioned in the inventory of Edward VI, but these were removed in 1709 and a new ring of six substituted. One of these bearing the inscription 'Prosperity to this church' still remains amongst the present ring. The tenor has the inscription: 'I to the church the living call and to the grave do summon all.' The curfew is still rung every night.

The plate consists of two chalices of 1618, with the date inscribed on each below the rim; a paten of

1681 with the date and names of the churchwardens; a flagon of 1723, inscribed 'Eccles Parish 1723'; another flagon of the year following inscribed 'Eccles Parish 1724'; an almsdish of 1777 inscribed 'This Dish given as a gratuity From the Several Inhabitants of Barton for the use of the Parish Church of Eccles 1777'; a paten of 1862-3 presented by Mr. Henry Blacklock, inscribed with the names of the donor and churchwardens, and the date 1863; and a chalice, paten, and flagon, silver gilt, of 1893.

The registers begin in 1563 (baptisms and burials 1563, marriages 1564).¹⁶

In the chancel are the banners of the Trafford House and Hulme Hall Local Militia, and the Eccles Corps of the Manchester and Salford Infantry Volunteers 1798.

The churchyard on the south and east sides is of great extent and is now completely paved with grave-stones. As late as the 18th century the church stood amongst fields, and the churchyard was planted with fir trees, but in 1806 it was levelled and the headstones laid flat. The churchyard coming to be regarded as a common playground, the greater part of it was inclosed in 1886-7 by the erection of iron palisading and the public restricted to footpaths running from the north to the south and the east to the west entrances. The aspect of the churchyard is very desolate, though trees and shrubs have been planted. The principal entrance is from the street on the south-west by a flight of steps under a wrought-iron screen gateway bearing the royal arms and the date 1815, but set up in the year following at a cost of £49.

Something of the early history of *ADVOWSON* the rectory can be gleaned from the charters of Whalley Abbey. It appears that just as the greater part of the parish, though under different titles, had by 1200 been acquired by the Barton family, so the patronage of the rectory was in their hands, partly perhaps in right of Barton and partly in right of Worsley.¹⁷ At all events, the rectory had been divided into at least four portions, held usually by 'clerks' who were married and whose sons no doubt expected to succeed.¹⁸ Priests as chaplains

¹⁴ They are described in John Harland's *Eccles Church Notes*, 1864. In the Owen MSS. details are given of two other stones each bearing a cross and sword, one of which was found serving as a lintel of a doorway in the north wall of the aisle of the chancel, and the other on the spot once covered by St. Katherine's chantry. Owen also states that there were 'several of this kind lying about.' Heywood, *Eccles Church* (1907).

¹⁵ Heywood, *op. cit.* 26.

¹⁶ The entries 1563-1632 have been printed by the Lancs. Par. Reg. Soc.

¹⁷ In or before 1180 Albert Grelley presented William the Clerk to a fourth part of the church of Eccles for life; *Whalley Coucher* (Chet. Soc.), i, 40. William's father Haisolf and his brother Matthew had previously held it; the grant was made 'in pure and perpetual alms for the souls of the grantor's father and mother and for himself, his wife and children,' so that William was not in the position of the modern lay impropriator, but would be obliged to pray and fulfil the church services in return. Though the lord of Manchester presented at this vacancy he probably did so as the guardian of the heir

of Barton, for (before 1220) Gilbert de Notton and Edith his wife presented the son of William, also a William the Clerk, to the same fourth part of the church, on the same terms; *ibid.* i, 46.

In 1191 Hugh Nonant, Bishop of Lichfield, gave to Geoffrey de Byron, clerk, a mediety of the church of Eccles, Edith de Barton presenting with the concurrence of Robert Grelley. Swain the Clerk had had it before; *ibid.* i, 39. It is not known how long Geoffrey continued to hold it, but in or before 1234 there were two others besides William the Clerk holding 'portions' of the rectory. One of them, Thomas the chaplain of Flekho (or Fleckenhow, in another deed) had been presented by Roger de Notton, and he resigned to William the Clerk for an annual pension of 6 marks; the date is approximately known, because R. de Maidstone, Archdeacon of Chester, one of the witnesses, became Bishop of Hereford in 1234; *ibid.* 43.

¹⁸ A descent of three generations is shown in the preceding note; Haisolf, Matthew and William his sons, and William the son of the last-named. The younger William was also married; *ibid.*

i, 45. It was perhaps a son William who about 1280 made a grant to Stanlaw; *ibid.* i, 42. On the other hand, as a vicar of Eccles first appears in 1277, it is possible that William the Clerk held the rectory from about 1220 to 1277.

William was 'parson of Eccles' about 1250; *Cockersand Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 723. William the Clerk occurs in 1273, but is not styled 'parson'; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xlii, App. 668. He left a son Robert and a daughter Margery. The former married Cecily daughter of Roger de Pendlebury, but had no issue by her; while Margery had a son and heir Robert de Halghton, who in 1351 and later years claimed certain lands in Eccles against Agnes, the widow of Robert de Eccles the younger, and Margaret daughter and heir, who was under age; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1 (July), m. 1 d.; 2, m. 8; Assize R. 435, m. 32. Robert the younger was a son of Robert son of William de Eccles, and was married to Agnes as early as 1338, a settlement being made in that year; Mr. Vawdrey's D. The seal shows arms, fretty, a fess.

William the Clerk gave lands to his brother John and his sister Alice; the

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would have to be employed for mass and other rites,¹⁹ the clerks themselves no doubt taking their share in those services for which holy orders were not necessary.

That 'the clerks of Eccles church' were a regularly established body is shown by the grant of rights of common in the manor of Barton made by Gilbert de Notton and Edith his wife.²⁰ 'G. and H., W. and T., clerks of Eccles,' as holding the rectory, sanctioned the opening of a chapel at Worsley before 1233.²¹ The initials no doubt stand for Geoffrey de Byron, Hugh, William, and Thomas. Hugh and Thomas must therefore have divided the fourth part of the rectory between them. The former was son of Ellis de Worsley, and was probably married, as his daughter Ellen inherited his property.²² Thomas seems to have been the only priest, and unmarried. He may be identified with the 'Master T. de Eccles' who attested a grant by Gilbert de Notton and Edith his wife.²³

The prohibition of hereditary succession to benefices and the requirement that those who held a benefice which a priest should serve must within a limited time be advanced to the priesthood put an end to the customary arrangements at Eccles. In 1234 Gilbert de Barton granted to his lord, John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, the advowson of the church of Eccles,²⁴ and Lacy at once conferred it upon Stanlaw Abbey.²⁵

grant to John was in pure aims, and subject to an annual rent of a pound of incense, payable to the church of Eccles; *Whalley Couch*, i, 43.

Geoffrey de Byron also was married.

¹⁹ David and Thomas, 'chaplains' of Eccles, are mentioned in grants before 1220; *ibid.* 47. Thomas was probably the 'clerk' who had a portion of the rectory. David, the priest of Eccles, attested a Lever charter; *Add. MS.* 32103, no 207.

²⁰ *Whalley Couch*, i, 47.

²¹ Lord Ellesmere's D. no. 129.

²² *Ibid.* no. 232-33.

²³ *Whalley Couch*, i, 47.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 63. The grant included all the liberties, &c., belonging to the advowson of the church in woods, meadows, roads, waters, &c.; also 10 acres in Barton adjoining Hennesden, between the 'great street' and moss by the boundaries of Pendlebury. It excluded Gilbert de Barton's hey of Bolesnape and allowed his right to make fisheries, mills, &c., as he might find it convenient. The consideration for this grant was an acquittance of a bond for 250 marks due to Aaron the Jew of York. Gilbert had previously granted or confirmed his grandfather's gift of free common to the clerks of Eccles and their men; *ibid.* 45.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 36. The witnesses are the same as those to Gilbert de Barton's charter, Roger de Notton being one. The grants mention the chapels of Eccles, perhaps those at Deane and Ellenbrook.

²⁶ The release by Thomas the chaplain to William the Clerk has been recorded above. Hugh the Clerk of Eccles, 'of his own free will,' resigned his 'portion' in the church of Eccles and its chapels in Apr. 1235, in full chapter at Warrington; *ibid.* 48. Hugh was no doubt the 'H. tunc persona de Eccles' of another deed; *ibid.* 42. After this it would appear that only William the Clerk remained.

²⁷ John de Lacy having intimated that he had given the advowson of Eccles and certain lands there to Stanlaw, Bishop Alexander de Stavenby in Dec. 1234 ratified the grant; the prior and convent of

Coventry and the chapter of Lichfield gave their consent in 1237; *ibid.* 37-9.

Alexander IV gave several confirmations in 1255 and later years.

²⁸ The pope, in sanctioning the appropriation of the rectory, after the death or cession of the rector then in possession, had in 1258 ordered that a perpetual chaplain should be appointed to serve the church, with a fitting allowance for his support; *ibid.* 167; but in an earlier bull (Aug. 1255) he speaks of the Bishop of Lichfield having assigned to the 'vicar' a due revenue; *ibid.* 170. In 1277 Bishop Roger de Meulan ordained vicarages in Blackburn, Rochdale, and Eccles; *ibid.* 85.

²⁹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 249. There was then in addition a pension of £2 13s. 4d. payable to the Prior of Lancaster, probably as a composition for the demesne tithes of Salford arising within the parish, which had been granted by Count Roger in 1094; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 290.

³⁰ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 39. Of the total Barton gave 18s. 8d., Worsley 70s. 7d., Clifton 10s. 1d., Pendlebury 11s., Pendleton with Bolton by Eccles 21s. 8d., Heaton with Halliwell and Horwich 13s. 4d., Hulton 12s. Westhoughton 41s. 8d., Rumworth, 8s. Thus the townships afterwards forming the parish of Deane were charged with 75s. only. There is a deficit of 100s.; perhaps Barton should be 118s. 8d.

³¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 229. The glebe lands gave £6; tithes of grain, &c., £30; tithes of wool, &c., £7; oblations, Easter roll and small dues, £14 2s.

³² *Whalley Couch*, iv, 1247; the parsonage of Eccles proper brought £50 4s. 1d.; Deane, £63 13s. 4d. The pension of the vicar of Eccles had to be paid out of this.

³³ In 1610 the rectory (i.e. the tithes and other revenues) was sold by the Crown to Francis Morris and Francis Phillips, 'the well-known traffickers in Church spoils,' they sold to Downes and Mosley, who before 1613 sold to James Anderton of Lostock; see *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec.

Some of the clerks who held the rectory seem to have been induced to resign, or were perhaps otherwise provided for; ³⁶ episcopal and papal ratifications were obtained,³⁷ and a vicarage duly ordained.³⁸

From this time until the suppression of Whalley, the rectory remained in the possession of the monks. In 1291 the revenues were taxed as £20 a year,³⁹ and in 1341 the ninth of the sheaves, &c., was found to be £15 7s.³⁰ In 1534 the gross value was returned as £57 2s.,³¹ but about 1540, after the rectory had come into the king's hands, the net revenue from the glebe and tithe was found to be £104.³² A division now was made; the tithes and other revenues of the rectory were leased out and afterwards sold,³³ but the advowson was retained by the Crown and presentations are now made by the Lord Chancellor. An independent vicarage was created in the chapelry of Deane, thus increasing the royal patronage.

The vicarage of Eccles was formally constituted in 1277; a competent dwelling-house was ordered to be provided, the land occupied by the *de facto* vicar was secured, and a pension of 16 marks assigned to him from the revenues of the church.³⁴ This pension continued to be paid by the monks of Whalley,³⁵ and then by the Crown, but on the sale of the rectory it was increased to £16 13s. 4d., which is still paid.³⁶ The

Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 27. In this family it descended until 1723, when Sir Lawrence Anderton sold to Francis Colstone. In 1765 Mary Comyn, widow, his sole devisee, sold it for £5,000 to Richard Edensor of Congleton and John Cooke of Salford, subject to the annual payment of £16 13s. 4d. to the vicar of Eccles, and to another small payment for wine for the Easter sacrament. The Edensor share passed to the Heathcotes of Longton Hall in Staffs. and the Cooke share to Susanna Dorothea Cooke of Pendleton, who died in 1848; Raines, in *Gastrell's Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 47. In 1864 the impropriators were J. E. Heathcote and Susanna wife of Frederick Phillips of Manchester; the stipend of the vicar of Eccles, formerly paid out of the tithes, was then paid from a sum invested in consols, and a small tithe rent-charge; the surplus was allowed to accumulate for the repairs of the chancel; J. Harland ('Cruix') in *Eccles Cb. Notes*, 22. For the Heathcote family see the pedigree of Edwards-Heathcote in Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

The story that the tithes of Eccles were won by Anderton from the Duke of Suffolk by a bet over a cockfight is obviously erroneous; *Eccles Ch. Notes*, 22.

A lease of the rectory for twenty-one years was granted to Sir Thomas Holcroft in 1545; Chest. Consist. Ct. Sir Gilbert and Sir Thomas Gerard held it about 1590; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 256, 312, and a lease was granted to Anderton in 1602; Pat. 44 Eliz. pt. 3. For the sale to Morris and Phillips, see Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. 2; and 9 Jas. I, pt. 22. For the sale (1723) to Colstone see *Eccles Ch. Notes*, 58; also Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 289, m. 93, where the plaintiff's name is given as Francis Loggin.

³⁴ *Whalley Couch*, i, 85.

³⁵ *Valor Eccl.* v, 227, 234. Out of his 16 marks the vicar of Eccles had to pay the curate (later the vicar) of Deane £4 a year.

³⁶ Information of the Rev. F. D. Cramer, vicar.

Commonwealth surveyors in 1650 found the tithes of Eccles to be worth about £170; they had been sequestered by the authorities for the 'delinquency' of the impropiator, who had been accustomed to pay £18 a year to the vicar. They recommended that Ellenbrook Chapel should have a parish assigned to it,

that a new church should be built at Irlam, and that some re-arrangement of the other boundaries should be made.^{36a} With the growth of Manchester the value of the glebe increased, and the income of the vicarage, which in 1718 was under £46,³⁷ has now become £700.³⁸

The following is a list of the vicars :—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1277 . . .	Roger ³⁹	—	—
oc. 1284 . . .	John ⁴⁰	—	—
oc. 1294 . . .	William the Parker ⁴¹	—	—
oc. 1310-15 . . .	Simon ⁴²	—	—
25 July 1320 . . .	Adam de Blackburn ⁴³	Abbot of Whalley	—
31 Oct. 1349 . . .	John de Mulnegate ⁴¹	"	d. A. de Blackburn
10 June 1372 . . .	Robert de Monton ⁴⁵	"	d. J. de Mulnegate
oc. 1383 . . .	John de Craunton ⁴⁶	—	—
oc. 1402 . . .	John de York ⁴⁷	—	—
—	John de Moreland	—	—
8 Feb. 1412-13 . . .	Richard Ewood ⁴⁸	—	res. J. de Moreland
5 Nov. 1456 . . .	Robert Lawe ⁴⁹	Abbot of Whalley	d. R. Ewood
12 Apl. 1471 . . .	Christopher Whitehead ⁵⁰	"	res. R. Lawe
1474 . . .	Thomas Wright ⁵¹	Bishop of Lichfield	—
8 Mar. 1504-5 . . .	Thomas Holgate ⁵²	Abbot of Whalley	d. T. Wright
oc. 1534-54 . . .	Thomas Crane ⁵³	—	—
—	1557 }	—	—
20 June 1559 }	Edward Pendleton, B. Gram. ⁵⁴	The Crown	res. T. Crane

^{36a} *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 13.

A terrier of 1663 is printed in *Eccles Cb. Notes*, 49; it gives details of the lands held by the vicar, the vicarage house and outbuildings, and the cottages built upon the land. The same volume contains, among other interesting records, a case and opinion concerning certain fir trees in the churchyard which the vicar had cut down and sold (*ibid.* 35); an account of the pews in the church in 1595 (24); and the galleries erected in 1717 and 1769-71 (59).

³⁷ *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 46. The glebe land, 14 acres, let for £21, and surplice fees amounted to £6. Warden Wroe of Manchester had stated the value as £80 in 1706. *In the terrier of 1705 it is stated that the vicar has no tithes, nor are there any estates in the parish tithable; neither has the vicar mortuaries, oblations, obventions, or herbage. He has liberty of a little common called the Warth, lying at the river side of the Irwell, and a property in the waste with the other charterers, together with the herbage of the churchyard.'

There were six wardens and six assistants; two wardens were nominated by the Duke of Bridgewater, two by Mr. Trafford, one by the vicar, and one was appointed alternately for Clifton and Pendlebury, the outgoing warden nominating.

³⁸ *Manch. Dioc. Cal.*

³⁹ He attested a number of the local charters, including three of the year 1277; *Whalley Couch.* iii, 906, 910, 913. As this was the date of the ordination of the vicarage, it may be assumed that Roger was the first vicar. Among the tenants when John de Barton sold his manors to Robert Grelley were 'Roger de Eccles, chaplain, William de Eccles, clerk'; so that Roger may have been the officiating priest before becoming vicar; De Trafford D. no. 202.

⁴⁰ *Whalley Couch.* iii, 912.

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 120.

⁴² He attested a Worsley charter; El-

lesmere D. no. 237. Also a Sharples one, 1315-16; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 145/181.

⁴³ Lich. Epis. Reg. i, fol. 87. The benefice had been vacant a fortnight, the previous incumbent (not named) 'having obtained a similar one,' i.e. probably one requiring residence in person.

In 1330 Richard son of Henry de Worsley granted to Adam de Blackburn, perpetual vicar of Eccles, all his lands in Swinton; and exactly two years later Adam transferred them to the monks of Whalley; the same witnesses attested both grants; *Whalley Couch.* iii, 932, 934.

⁴⁴ Lich. Epis. Reg. ii, fol. 125; the new vicar was a priest. He died on Tuesday after Ascension Day, 1372.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* iv, fol. 86; a priest. Monton was vicar in 1381, acting as Sir Geoffrey de Worsley's proxy in the divorce proceedings of that year; Ellesmere D. no. 268; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 540.

⁴⁶ Named in Towneley MS. DD, no. 1499. He was vicar also in 1390. See Crosse D. no. 112, for John de Craunton (or Cronton), rector of 'Werinton' in 1409; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 293, 294.

⁴⁷ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 9; he is named as vicar in 1408; *Final Conc.* iii, 68.

In 1405 John de Cronton, rector of Cadington, executor of John de Crockton, vicar of Eccles, and co-executor of Adam de Cronton, released to Nicholas de York, Abbot of Whalley, all actions; Add. MS. 32108, no. 522. Unless there is some error in the dates or names the succession must have been John de Cronton, John de Crockton, John de York, John de Moreland.

⁴⁸ Lich. Epis. Reg. vii, fol. 102b; he was a chaplain and his name is here spelt Euwode. He had a brother Geoffrey, to whom lands were given in Heap, near Bury, in 1419-20; see also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 13, 31.

⁴⁹ Lich. Epis. Reg. xi, fol. 41; a chaplain. Robert Lawe was a feoffee of Ottiwel Worsley in 1465; Ellesmere D. no. 35.

⁵⁰ Lich. Epis. Reg. xii, fol. 105; a chaplain.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 108. The abbot and convent of Whalley had presented one John Bolyng to the vicarage, but upon examination he was found to be 'unfit and unable,' and the bishop thereupon collated Thomas Wright. This vicar is named as trustee in 1481; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.) xiv, 86.

⁵² Lich. Epis. Reg. xiii-xiv, fol. 53b; a chaplain. The entries in the Act Bks. at Chester Dioc. Reg. begin here. Holgate was one of the trustees of Thomas Hyde of Urmoston in 1517; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 161.

⁵³ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 227; he was also present at the visitation in 1554. He is called Craven in the suit by the vicar of Deane in 1544 regarding the stipend formerly paid to Deane by the vicar of Eccles; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 197. As Thomas Craven he was a witness to the will of Dorothy Booth in 1553; Piccope, *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 57. The will of Thomas Craven of Eccles, bastard son of the vicar, was proved at Chester in 1591; *Cb. Gds.* (Chet. Soc.), 22.

From this time see Baines' *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), iii, 255, &c. for lives of the vicars.

⁵⁴ For an account of Pendleton's life see *Fellowes of Manch. Coll.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 51-4. He was a nephew of Dr. Henry Pendleton, one of Bonner's chaplains, with whom (as in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) he has sometimes been confused, and was himself educated at Brasenose Coll. Oxford. An Edward Pendleton, perhaps a relative, was one of the Manchester priests in 1542; *Clergy List* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 11. Edward Pendleton was schoolmaster and chantry priest in the collegiate church there in 1548; Raines, *Chantries*

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Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
7 Dec. 1576	Thomas Williamson, M.A. ⁵⁵	The Crown	d. E. Pendleton
20 May 1606	John White, D.D. ⁵⁶	"	d. T. Williamson
9 Jan. 1610-11.	John Jones, D.D. ⁵⁷	—	res. J. White
? 1659.	Edmund Jones, B.A. ⁵⁸	—	—
19 Nov. 1662	Robert Hartley, M.A. ⁵⁹	The Crown	exp. E. Jones
25 July 1671.	Thomas Usherwood ⁶⁰	"	"
24 Aug. 1678	Thomas Hall, M.A. ⁶¹	"	d. T. Usherwood
10 Jan. 1721-2	Thomas Chaddock, B.A. ⁶²	"	d. T. Hall
8 Jan. 1724-5	Thomas Bell	"	d. T. Chaddock
27 Nov. 1725	William Crooke ⁶³	"	—
27 July 1726.	Thomas Vaughan, M.A. ⁶⁴	"	—
9 Mar. 1747-8.	Benjamin Nicholls, M.A. ⁶⁵	"	d. T. Vaughan
3 June 1765.	Cudworth Poole ⁶⁶	"	d. B. Nicholls
27 Dec. 1768.	John Crookhall, B.A. ⁶⁷	"	d. C. Poole
31 Oct. 1792.	John Clowes, M.A. ⁶⁸	"	d. J. Crookhall
9 Apl. 1818.	Thomas Blackburne, M.A. ⁶⁹	"	d. J. Clowes
8 Apl. 1837.	William Marsden, B.D. ⁷⁰	"	res. T. Blackburne

(Chet. Soc.), 247; and graduated at Oxford, B. Gram. in 1547-8; Foster, *Alumni*. Anthony Wood calls him 'the famous schoolmaster of Manchester'; *Athenae* (ed. 1691), i, 700. He was presented by Philip and Mary to the vicarage of Eccles in 1557 and made one of the fellows of Manchester when it was restored. He conformed to the Elizabethan changes and was instituted to Eccles a second time in 1559; he married, retained his charges at Manchester and Eccles, and died in 1576. His will is printed in *Chantries*, 249.

⁵⁵ *Manch. Fellows*, 80-3. He was made fellow of the church of Manchester in 1578; he was also vicar of Childwall for a brief time, 1589. In 1590 he was described as 'a preacher,' but 'insufficient'; S.P. Dom. Eliz. xxxi, 47. He was a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission for the North, which conducted a vigorous persecution of recusants in the last quarter of the 16th century. A Thomas Williamson, born in Westmorland and educated at Sedburgh, entered St. John's Coll. Cambridge in 1567; B. Wilson, *Sedburgh Reg.* 61.

⁵⁶ Son of Peter White, vicar of St. Neots, Hunts; educated at Gonville and Caius Coll. Cambridge; Venn, *Admissions*, 61. He was a chaplain to King James, had a benefice in Suffolk, was a fellow of Manchester 1606; *Manch. Fellows*, 104-8; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* At Eccles he showed himself a Puritan, and was presented for not wearing the surplice in 1608, but in 1609 he and the curate 'sometimes' wore it; Visit. P. at Chester. About 1610 he was reported to be 'a preacher'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 12. He was brother of Dr. Francis White, successively Bishop of Carlisle, Norwich, and Ely (1626-38), who printed his works, including the *Way to the True Church* (issued in 1608) in 1624.

⁵⁷ From this time the institutions have been taken from the Institution books, P.R.O., as printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*; there were no payments of first-fruits.

Mr. Jones contributed to the ship money and other exactions of Charles I from the clergy, though in 1639 he was described as 'poor'; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 123, &c. He was a Puritan. In 1622 it was reported that he gave the communion to those who sat; and though nobody stood at the creed or bowed at the name of Jesus, no presentments were made at the visitation; Papers

at Chester Dioc. Reg. He adopted Presbyterianism when established by law, and signed the 'Harmonious Consent' of 1648. In 1650 he was assisted by his son Edmund Jones; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 13. He was still 'minister of Eccles' in April 1659; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 312. He is called D.D. by Piccope (xvi, 35); note by Dr. W. A. Shaw. His son John matriculated at Oxford (Brasenose) in 1626, being sixteen years of age; M.A. 1631; Foster, *Alumni*.

⁵⁸ Edmund Jones, son of the preceding vicar, entered St. John's Coll. Cambridge as a sizar in 1645, being twenty-one years of age; *Admissions*, i, 73. In *Manch. Classis* (Chet. Soc.) his ordination is recorded, 123, 131, 132. He was ejected from Eccles in 1662 for nonconformity, but continued to minister in the district until his death. He is mentioned in Oliver Heywood's *Diaries*, i, 197; iii, 81. 'Good Mr. Jones of Eccles walked out, was tolerably well though he had been distempered, went to bed at nine o'clock, was dead before twelve; 2 May 1674'; *ibid.* iii, 137. He is also mentioned frequently in Henry Newcome's *Diary* and *Autobiog.* (Chet. Soc.), being described as 'a true-hearted, serious man, and a faithful minister.'

⁵⁹ He entered Brasenose Coll. Oxford, in 1650, being described as 'plebeian'; M.A. 1655; Foster, *Alumni*. He was nominated as vicar 25 Sept. 1662; Pat. 14 Chas. II, pt. 19, no. 143. He is mentioned in Newcome's *Diary*, 153.

⁶⁰ The name is also spelt Isherwood. He was of Christ's Coll. Cambridge, and was ordained in 1654 to the charge of Blackrod; *Bury Classis* (Chet. Soc.), 237. Of his death Oliver Heywood records: 'I could not but reflect on my old school-fellow, Mr. Thomas Isherwood, vicar of Eccles, that had been drinking with some gentlemen, returning home fell off his horse, was drowned in a ditch that scarce covered all his head'; *Diaries*, iii, 331.

⁶¹ Also fellow of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, 1688; educated at Corpus Christi Coll. Cambridge; M.A. 1688; *Manch. Fellows*, 192. He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229.

⁶² He was of Brasenose Coll. Oxford; B.A. 1692; and had been licensed to Ellenbrook in 1709.

⁶³ Mentioned in a petition by John Bridge of Eccles, printed in *Eccles Ch. Notes*, 33. A William Crooke was pre-

bendary of Chichester from 1727 to 1753; Le Neve, *Fassi*, i, 273, 276. One of these names matriculated at Oxford in 1716; another of the same was M.A. at Cambridge, 1724.

⁶⁴ Educated at Brasenose Coll. Oxford; B.A. 1712; and St. Catharine's, Cambridge; M.A. 1719; vicar of Pawlett, Somerset, 1723-6; Foster, *Alumni*. A letter of his, dated Edingdale, 1727, to the parish clerk shows him to have been non-resident, for the vicarage was let; he remarks, 'I suppose the surplice fees rise high this sickly time'; *Eccles Ch. Notes*, 34.

⁶⁵ Probably the Benj. Nicholls who matriculated at Jesus Coll. Oxford, in 1734; M.A. 1740. He is supposed to have attracted favourable notice in high quarters by a vehement sermon against the rebels of 1745. He lived twenty miles from the church, which he seldom visited, performing duty there not above two or three days a year; *Eccles Ch. Notes*, 36.

⁶⁶ Cudworth and Edward Poole, aged eighteen and seventeen respectively, sons of Edward Poole of Woolden, but born at Newhall in Cheshire, entered St. John's Coll. Cambridge, in 1734; *Admissions*, iii, 75. Cudworth Poole died at Woolden, 8 Nov. 1768.

⁶⁷ Probably the John son of James Crookhall of Clifton, who matriculated at Queen's Coll. Oxford, in 1743; B.A. 1747; Foster, *Alumni*. In 1789, having fallen into debt, his benefice was sequestered for a time; *Eccles Ch. Notes*, 39. He was also rector of Woodchurch in Cheshire from 1747 to 1792. His will (1788) is in the Manchester Reference Library; note by Mr. E. Axon.

⁶⁸ Educated at Trin. Coll. Cambridge; M.A. 1774. He died at the vicarage 28 Mar. 1818; he was also incumbent of Trinity Church, Salford. He had a son, the Rev. Thomas Clowes, who lived at Eccles.

⁶⁹ Son of John Blackburne of Orford; educated at Brasenose Coll. Oxford; M.A. 1815; Foster, *Alumni*. He was also rector of Crofton, Yorks, 1817, and on being presented to the rectory of Prestwich in 1836, he resigned Eccles.

⁷⁰ Educated at Brasenose Coll. Oxford; M.A. 1796; B.D. 1811; incumbent of St. Michael's, Angel Meadow, Manchester. He died 15 Feb. 1861, and was buried at Chelmsorton; there is a monument to him in Eccles Church. His son, John Howard Marsden, fellow of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, became a canon of Manchester. Foster, *Alumni*; *Manch. School Reg.* (Chet. Soc.).

SALFORD HUNDRED

ECCLES

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
Feb. 1861 . .	James Pelham Pitcairn, M.A. ⁷¹ . .	The Crown	d. W. Marsden
— 1893 . .	Hon. Arthur Temple Lyttelton, M.A. ⁷²	”	d. J. P. Pitcairn
— 1899 . .	Frederic D'Austini Cremer, M.A. ⁷³ .	”	prom. A. T. Lyttelton

Before the Reformation the regular staff consisted of the vicar, who was bound to reside, and three chantry priests; there were, however, others residing in the parish, and at the visitation of 1548 seven names were recorded, while six appeared in 1554. The old priests dying out, there were only four at the visitation of 1563; viz. Edward Pendleton, the conforming vicar, who had also to attend to the school at Manchester; his curate; George Wirrall, the survivor of the chantry priests; and John Pilsworth, chaplain of the Lady Brereton of Tatton. Two years later the curate had disappeared, his place being taken by 'a reader'; George Wirrall still survived, but the chaplain had no mention.⁷⁴ The parish church and the chapel at Ellenbrook were probably served for some time by the vicar and a licensed reader. In 1592 it was stated that the vicar, Thomas Williamson, did not wear the surplice, and the warden was enjoined to offer it to him 'so often as he shall hap to minister the sacraments.' Two men were presented for abusing one another in time of divine service, and giving bad words to 'the reader.'⁷⁵

It was not long before things improved somewhat, for in 1610 the vicar and the incumbent of Ellenbrook were both 'preachers.'⁷⁶ In 1650 the parish church had two ministers, but Ellenbrook, which was not endowed, had sometimes 'a preaching minister'

and sometimes not.⁷⁷ Little or no change seems to have been made until last century.⁷⁸ Many of the 18th-century vicars were non-resident, the curate of the parish church and the minister of Ellenbrook composing the working staff. The first additional church was that at Pendleton in 1776.

Attached to the parish church there were formerly several chantries. That at the altar of the Trinity in the south chancel aisle was founded by Sir Geoffrey Massey of Worsley in 1453, for a priest 'to celebrate mass and divers obsequies for the souls of him and his antecessors.' The endowment, £4 8s., was derived from lands at Wigan and in Cheshire.⁷⁹ The Booths of Barton founded more important chantries about the same time. Lawrence Booth, Bishop of Durham 1457 to 1480, secured the king's licence in 1450 to found a perpetual chantry at the altar of St. Katherine in Eccles Church;⁸⁰ there were to be two chaplains, and a rent of 24 marks was assigned for their support. In addition to their special duties, on double feasts the chaplains were to take part in the procession with the other priests and celebrate the canonical hours 'in their surplices, with note devoutly and with skill, within the choir of the church.'⁸¹ An appropriation of the rectory of Slaiddburn was obtained, but lost again, and this chantry failed about 1510.⁸² Lawrence's half-brother, William Booth, Archbishop

⁷¹ Educated at Jesus Coll. Cambridge; M.A. 1851; rector of St. John's, Longsight, 1850-61. It was during his time that Eccles Church was restored.

⁷² Son of the fourth Lord Lyttelton; educated at Trinity Coll. Cambridge; M.A. 1877; master of Selwyn Coll. 1882-93; Hulsean Lecturer, 1891. He published a volume of sermons and contributed to *Lux Mundi*. In 1898 he was made suffragan Bishop of Winchester, with the title of Bishop of Southampton. He died in 1903.

⁷³ Educated at Wadham Coll. Oxford; M.A. 1873; vicar of Upholland, 1881; rector of Keighley, 1888.

⁷⁴ From the visitation lists at the Chest. Dioc. Reg.

The church ornaments, &c., existing in 1552 are recorded in *Ch. Gds.* (Chet. Soc.), 20.

⁷⁵ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 61-2. At the same time a number of non-communicants were admonished and the churchwardens were ordered to levy the 12d. fine for non-attendance at church, which had not been done. Two parishioners were censured for killing a pig 'at time of divine service upon the Sabbath day.'

⁷⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 12. The vicar of Eccles and the curate or lecturer of Ellenbrook appear somewhat later in the list of clerical contributors referred to above; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 54, 66, &c.

⁷⁷ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 13, 14.

⁷⁸ The visitation list of 1691 shows the vicar and the Ellenbrook curate to have been the only clergy; the latter was also master of the school.

⁷⁹ Raines, *Lancs. Chant.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 129; the ornaments were a chalice,

two sets of vestments, a missal, 'two curtains for the altar ends, of silk,' &c.

An account of the foundation of this chantry is given in *Duchy Plead.* i, 49-51. Sir Geoffrey Massey in 1453 set apart certain lands to the intent that his feoffees 'should find a priest to say mass and do other divine service yearly in the chapel of the Trinity at Eccles.' John Rainford, it was stated, was the first chantry priest, and was succeeded by Geoffrey Grimsditch. He in 1510 complained that he had been deprived of his income by the injustice of Sir John Brereton and Dame Joan his wife, who had appointed another priest—possibly the Richard Penkethman joined with them as a defendant. The chantry is also mentioned in Sir Geoffrey's will of 1457, in which John Gartside is named as first chantry priest, to be succeeded by Roger Bentley; Ellesmere D. no. 189.

Thomas Swain was cantarist in 1534 (*Valor Eccl.* v, 227) and Randle Antrobus in 1548 (*Chant.* loc. cit.). The latter is stated to have been possessed in 1552 of 'a silver cup standing on an eagle's foot,' perhaps part of the old chantry furniture; *Ch. Gds.* 21. In 1569-70 he was living at Frodsham—'an old papist priest, and doth not minister'; *ibid.* 22.

⁸⁰ Thomas de Booth of Barton in 1368 directed that his body should be buried in Eccles Church, before the altar of St. Katherine the Virgin; *Chant.* 131.

⁸¹ The statutes of the 1450 foundation are printed in *Chant.* (132, 133) from the Lich. Epis. Reg. x, fol. 89, &c. William Booth, then Bishop of Lichfield, vested the lands (of the value of 24 marks a year) in Lawrence Booth, Sir John Byron, and Seth Worsley, but the Bishops of Lichfield were to nominate the two chaplains.

These chaplains, receiving equal portions of the endowment, were not to be absent more than thirty days in the year, nor hold any ecclesiastical office outside the parish; they were daily to say the office and mass for the dead, for the souls of the founders and others named, also 'for all persons to whom God had made him a debtor.' On the founder's obit 30s. was to be distributed as follows: To the vicar and each chaplain and stipendiary priest there present, 6d. each; to other chaplains and to the parish clerk, 4d. each; to each of the four clerks singing, 2d.; the rest to the poor, with 20s. additional, 1d. being given to each person. A board was to be fixed in St. Katherine's Chapel, bearing the names of the founder and others who were to be prayed for.

The following names of the chaplains have been found in the Lich. Epis. Reg.: (i) In 1466, Robert Baguley, chaplain, having died, Ralph Legh (or Lees) was appointed; *ibid.* xii, fol. 103. After Ralph's death, Robert Almon was in 1487 appointed; xii, fol. 121. (ii) In 1468 Peter Berdesley having resigned, Oliver Smoult was appointed; xii, fol. 104. Smoult in turn resigned, and Ralph Derwyn was appointed in 1473; xii, fol. 108.

One vacancy must have followed, for in 1487 William Bulkley was instituted, after the death of Henry Reddish; xii, fol. 121. Both chaplaincies were filled up on the same day; and the same thing occurred again in 1498, when Thomas Seddall and William Bretherton were appointed; xiii, fol. 231.

⁸² Whitaker, *Whalley* (ed. Nichols), ii, 511; the advowson of Slaiddburn, held by the Prior of Pontefract, was purchased in 1456 by the Booth feoffees, but the king afterwards claimed it successfully, and the

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of York 1452 to 1464, secured in 1460 the appropriation of Beetham rectory to the new chantry or college of Jesus and the Blessed Virgin Mary, for which the Jesus Chapel was built on the north side of the chancel. A house of residence adjoined for the use of the chaplains.⁸³ At the time of the Suppression the clear revenue was £20 1s. 8d., out of which the two chaplains or 'fellows' received each 10 marks, the 'conduct' or assistant priest had 7 marks, and 20s. was given in alms. The incumbents were bound to celebrate mass daily in the chapel and 'maintain the choir' at divine service, and all three, 'by the occasion of the large circuit of the said parish and the vicar thereof not [being] able to minister to all the same' were 'enforced often and many times to minister sacraments to the parishioners.'⁸⁴ Jesus Chapel was acquired by the Traffords, and Trinity Chapel by the lords of Worsley, as representatives of the founders.⁸⁵

There was an ancient schoolhouse in the church-

yard.⁸⁶ The schoolmaster of Eccles formerly claimed a small sum from each newly-married couple; if refused, the boys took the bride's garter. The custom having become a nuisance, the churchwardens abolished it, levying 4d. or 6d. at each marriage, to be paid to the schoolmaster of Eccles.⁸⁷

A place in the churchyard was known as Scots' Hole, the tradition being that a number of rebels had been buried there after execution.⁸⁸

Near the church is a spring called the Lady's well.^{88a}

The ancient charities of Eccles CHARITIES were but small.⁸⁹ There was in 1828 a Poor's stock of about £60; and James Bradshaw of Croft's Bank had in 1800 left a rent-charge of £12 a year for education in that hamlet, while a school had been founded at Roe Green in Worsley as early as 1710.⁹⁰ The more recent charitable endowments are chiefly educational or ecclesiastical.⁹¹

appropriation was consequently nullified. Paul II in 1466 confirmed the appropriations of Slaidburn and Beetham to the respective chantries; and both chantries benefited under the will of Archbishop Booth; *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Soc.), ii, 266.

⁸³ *Chant.* 134-8; from Lich. Epis. Reg. x, fol. 95-105. The royal licence was granted 1 Dec. 1460. The statutes were similar to those of St. Katherine's chantry. The chapel in 1548 seems to have been suitably furnished, though there was only one chalice; the mansion-house had a garden, croft, and orchard adjoining; a rent of 3s. 4d. was paid for it to the vicar of Eccles; *Chant.* 138, 139.

The following names of cantarists occur: On 5 June 1460 John Badsworth and Thomas Shipton, priests, were appointed to the new foundation; Lich. Epis. Reg. xii, fol. 98. In 1466, Badsworth having resigned, Peter Halstead succeeded; *ibid.* fol. 102b. Halstead died two years afterwards, and was followed by James Bruche; *ibid.* fol. 104. In 1474 Charles Prestwich was appointed, on the resignation of Bruche; *ibid.* fol. 109. These refer to 'the first chaplaincy.' In 1475 Ralph Derwynd was promoted from St. Katherine's to be second chaplain at the Jesus chantry in place of John Worthington, resigned; *ibid.* fol. 109b. Edmund Beswick followed, and in 1497, on his resigning, William Cramp succeeded; *ibid.* xiii, fol. 230b. In July 1534, Thurstan Cocker having died, George Bowker succeeded him; *ibid.* xiii-xiv, fol. 34. A year or so later Thomas and George Bowker were the fellows or chaplains; *Valor Eccl.* v, 227. George Bowker resigned in 1539, and was followed by Roger Okell; Lich. Epis. Reg. xiii-xiv, fol. 37b.

Okell was celebrating at the Suppression, being then aged fifty-two. His fellow-priest was George Wirrall, aged forty-six, who had paid firstfruits in 1538 on appointment to succeed Thomas Bowker, deceased; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 408; Church Papers at Chest. Richard Hyde, a scholar of Cambridge, aged twenty-two, was their assistant; *Chant.* 131, 137. Roger Okell was buried at Middleton, 5 Nov. 1565; *Ch. Gds.* 21. In 1556-7 Roger Okell and George Wirrall, clerks, complained that Thomas Fleetwood had disturbed them in possession of a mansion-house by Eccles Church; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 287.

⁸⁴ *Chant.* loc. cit.

⁸⁵ A grant of Trinity Chantry was made in 1583; Pat. 25 Eliz. pt. 1. Gilbert Sherington held the lands in 1567; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 354.

⁸⁶ *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 53. For the history of the school see *End. Char. Rep.*

⁸⁷ *Pal. Note-Bk.* i, 91; *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 170, 175.

⁸⁸ *Loc. Glean.* ii, 26, 35.

^{88a} *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxii, 105.

⁸⁹ A fund of £37 was reported to Bishop Gastrell about 1720; *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 53.

⁹⁰ The details may be seen in the report of 1826, reprinted in the *Eccles Endowed Char. Rep.* 1904.

In the more recent report the township of Pendleton, as being in the borough of Salford, is not included, but it had no special charities in 1826.

The principal benefactors of the poor's fund were Dr. Richard Sherlock, Hannah Leigh (for Barton, Eccles, and Worsley Lower End), and Edmund Goolden, £10 each in or before 1689. Thomas Smith, schoolmaster, left £20 to Eccles School. The capital seems to have been used for the erection of a gallery in the church, the wardens paying interest, which in 1826 was distributed among the poor. The gallery was made free in 1862, but no repayment of the poor's fund was made, so that it has been lost.

James Bradshaw's lands were at Davyhulme—the Croft, Little and Great Wheatfield, Carr Hill, Diggpool, and Higher and Lower Red Racker. Of the whole charge £7 10s. was for education; £3 10s. for bread, linen, &c., for the poor, and £1 to the curate of Eccles Church for preaching two sermons on the second Sunday in June on texts specified. The gift was enlarged by the donor, who died in 1806, and the income was £43 a year in 1826. The income of the Bradshaw charity is now about £55, and is administered under a scheme made by the Charity Commissioners in 1895, part being given to the sick and poor and part to education.

The Roe Green School was founded by the will of Thomas Collier, who gave a rent-charge of £5 on lands at Westhoughton, called the Ashes, owned in 1826 by William Hulton of Over Hulton. The rent-charge is still paid, the infant schoolmistress at Roe Green National School being the beneficiary.

The poor benefited under the bequests of Dame Dorothy Legh, who in 1638-9

left £500, invested in the purchase of Common Head in Tyldesley, a fourth part of the income going to the poor of Worsley. In 1826 the overseers had £11 3s. 4d. to distribute on this account. The income of the trust estate has since then largely increased, and the Worsley share amounts to £55 to £60 a year; it is distributed in doles of 6s. each.

⁹¹ John Greaves of Irlam Hall in 1847 left £1,000 for the poor of Barton, Eccles, Irlam, and Cadishead, also of Pendlebury and Pendleton, and for Church of England Sunday schools. Only £608 was actually received from the estate, but was allowed to accumulate until 1882, when the total fund was £1,166. The income is £28 12s. 4d., and is managed by the vicars of churches named by the Charity Commissioners in 1882.

On the death of the Hon. Algernon Egerton in 1891 a memorial fund of £1,100 was raised for scholarships and prizes; the borough of Eccles and township of Worsley share in the benefits.

James Anderson, who died in 1884, gave £700 for widows of the village of Worsley. The income is distributed in doles of 9s. to 12s. to widows in the hamlets called Alder Forest, Roe Green, and Mesne Lea. William Samuel Forester of Roe Green left £100 chiefly for the poor of Worsley. Thomas Farnworth of Boothstown left a rent-charge of £1 10s. for the school fees of poor children of the place. The income, now £1 5s., is given in prizes to the children of the Church of England School at Boothstown.

The Very Rev. G. H. Bowers, Dean of Manchester, who died in 1872, left £50 for the poor of Swinton; the income is £2. John Higham of Swinton left £340 Manchester Corporation Stock on a similar trust; the income, £10 4s., is distributed with the last fund. John Dorning of Swinton left £1,500 to trustees, instructing them to give £80 a year to the poor until the fund should be exhausted.

Catherine Dauntessy Foxton of Agercroft left £6,000 towards providing a dispensary in Pendlebury, but the bequest lapsed, as it was thought no dispensary was needed. The money is stated to have been applied in founding scholarships at Owens College.

The following charities also are noticed in the report:—Eccles Church school, with Edward Tootal's endowment; Monton Presbyterian (Unitarian) Church and

BARTON

Barton, 1195; there is no variation to record.

Barton, usually called Barton-upon-Irwell to distinguish it from other places of the name, has a length of 7 miles from the north-eastern end, at which the parish church of Eccles is situated, to the Glazebrook, which forms the south-western boundary. The greater part of it lies on the northern side of the Irwell, but there is on the south bank a considerable area, forming the modern township of Davyhulme. The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, has replaced the Irwell for the existing boundaries. The central and southern parts of the township lie upon the pebble beds of the New Red Sandstone; Trafford Park, Barton, Patricroft, and Monton on the Upper Mottled Beds and Winton on the Permian rocks and Coal Measures. Round the parish church the town of Eccles has grown up, and is now a borough; the limits include the village of Barton, a mile to the south-west, with the hamlets of Peel Green and Patricroft to the west, and Winton,¹ Monton, and Chorlton Fold on the northern boundary. Ellesmere Park is in the north-east corner.

The greater part of the area to the south-west of Barton village was formerly part of Chat Moss, but on the bank of the Irwell, about a mile north of its junction with the Mersey, the village of Irwellham, now Irlam, managed to exist; and in the south-west corner, between the Mersey and Glazebrook, was Cadishead, with Great and Little Woolden to the north-west on the banks of the Glazebrook. Barton Moss and Irlam are the names of the modern townships which have resulted from the subdivision of the ancient Barton. The village of Irlam includes Higher and Lower Irlam and Jenny's Green.

The Davyhulme portion was crossed from east to west by a small brook, a tributary of the Irwell, the confluence marking the boundary between Barton and Flixton. Hulme or Davyhulme proper, and Moorside are on the south side of this brook, with Calderbank to the west, and Lostock in the eastern corner. On the north bank of the brook Bent Lanes occupied an area formed by a bend of the Irwell, now almost obliterated by the canal; Crofts Bank, Wilderspool, Dumlinton, and Bromyhurst, going northwards, occupy the centre, and Trafford Park, formerly Wickleswick or Whittleswick, lies in the north-eastern portion, between Stretford and Eccles Church.

school; Monton recreation ground; Trinity Wesleyan Chapel at Peel Green, Patricroft; Sarah Anne Tetlow's benefaction to St. Catherine's, Barton, church and school; endowment of St. Mary's, Davyhulme; the school at Davyhulme, founded 1792; Greaves' School, Irlam, founded 1834; Irlam Church charity; Taylor's charity for Cadishead Wesleyan school; Allotment land, Cadishead. For Pendlebury, the Greaves' Free School and St. Augustine's National School; endowment of St. John's Church; parish club room and mission room at St. Augustine's.

¹ In Winton are Kitepool (formerly Kidpool) and Cleaveley.

² Made up as follows:—Barton, 1,108 acres; Eccles, 400½; Monton, 434½; Winton, 319½; Newhall, 85½; Foxhill, 729½; Boysnope, 416½; Higher Irlam, 1,288; Lower Irlam, 1,129½; Cadishead, 2,111; Davyhulme, 706½; Croft, 285½;

Lostock, 423½; Bromyhurst, 115½; Dumlinton, 359½; Whittleswick, 708½.

The census report of 1901 gives the details of the new townships thus: Eccles, 2,057; Barton Moss, including 21 acres of an unnamed area, 1,489; Irlam, 4,620; and Davyhulme, 2,658, the total being 10,824. These areas include 40, 40, 81, and 81 acres of inland water respectively.

³ The Manchester Ship Canal has been adopted as the boundary in Irlam, as more convenient than the old course of the Irwell; Local Govt. Bd. Order, 34989 (30 Sept. 1896). By the Salford Corporation Act, 1892, modifications were made of the Barton and Pendleton areas.

⁴ It was used for passenger boats down to 1860. The *Manch. Dir.* of 1800 thus describes the route: 'The aqueduct which passes the navigable river Irwell at Barton Bridge is astonishingly grand. It begins upwards of 200 yds. from the river, which

The area of the whole is 10,622 acres,² or nearly half the parish. Numerous changes of boundaries have been made within the last twenty years.³ The surface is generally level, varying in the main between 50 ft. and 90 ft. above the sea, but there is lower ground in the south, along the Irwell, Mersey, and Glazebrook. The population in 1901 numbered 40,169, including 34,369 in Eccles, 234 in Barton Moss, 4,335 in Irlam, and 1,231 in Davyhulme.

The principal road is the highway from Manchester to Warrington, passing through Eccles, Irlam, and Cadishead. A road from Pendleton joins at Eccles, and others branch off in various directions, the chief being that through Worsley to Astley and Tyldesley. The London and North Western Company's line from Manchester to Liverpool (1830) crosses the northern part of the township, with stations at Eccles, Patricroft, and Barton Moss. From Eccles a branch to Bolton and Wigan goes north-west, with a station at Monton Green, and a single line branch goes north-east to Clifton. The Cheshire Lines Committee's Railway from Manchester to Liverpool passes through the southern corner, with a station at Irlam; near this it is joined by the line from Stockport, on which is the station of Cadishead. The pioneer Bridgewater Canal between Worsley and Manchester, formed in 1758, passes south through the village of Barton; the old-time wonder of the aqueduct carrying it over the Irwell⁴ has been succeeded by the swing bridge by which it crosses the Manchester Ship Canal. The latter great waterway, as above stated, has in this parish practically replaced the Irwell; it has two sets of locks within the township, known as Barton and Irlam Locks. At Barton the road is carried over it by a swing bridge. At Irlam there is a ferry, and another crosses from Davyhulme to Boysnope, where formerly was a small bridge. There was formerly a ford and later a ferry to Whittleswick from the Warth, south of Eccles Church.

While agriculture is the chief industry of the Davyhulme and reclaimed Chat Moss district, Eccles and Barton have long been centres of the cotton manufacture. Fustian cutting is carried on at Cadishead. At Patricroft an extensive ironworks was founded in 1836 by the celebrated engineer, James Nasmyth, whose hammer is represented on the arms of the borough of Eccles.

The Eccles Wakes, abolished in 1877, were very popular; bear-baiting, cock-fighting, and other sports were held.⁵ 'Eccles cakes' have long been famous.

runs in a valley; over the river itself it is conveyed by a stone bridge of great strength and thickness, consisting of three arches, the centre one of which is 63 ft. wide and 38 ft. above the surface of the water, admitting the largest barges navigating the Irwell with masts standing. The spectator is here gratified with the extraordinary sight, never before beheld in this country, of one vessel of burden sailing over another.⁷ The fares from Manchester to Worsley were 1s. and 6d. and 1s. 6d. and 9d. return. There is a view of the bridge in Aikin's *Country round Manch.* 113.

⁵ *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 361, 1292, where it is stated that bull-baiting ceased in 1834, and bear-baiting soon afterwards; no. 974, 1101, refer to a picture of the Wakes. See also E. Axon, *Bygone Lancs.* 175. The Wakes continued to be held, but on private ground.

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The close of the marling time was formerly marked by a 'guising.'⁶

A company of volunteers was raised at Eccles in 1797.⁷

For local government Barton, Eccles, Winton, and Monton obtained a local board in 1854.⁸ In 1892 this area was constituted a municipal borough. The remainder of the ancient township of Barton was at the same time divided into three: Barton Moss, including Foxhill and Boynope; Irlam, including Cadishead; and Davyhulme, including all to the south-east of the Manchester Ship Canal. Minor changes of boundaries were made in 1896. Irlam since 1894 has had an urban district council of twelve members; the other new townships have parish councils.

The Eccles Town Hall, built in 1881, is on the site of the old cock-pit.

At Patricroft are a hospital and a home for children. There also is the workhouse; the new building was opened in 1894. Newlands cemetery was formed in 1879. The Salford Corporation has a sanatorium in Eccles New Road.

The inclosure award for Cadishead Moss, with plan, is at Preston.

The shaft of a Saxon cross was found near Eccles Church in making the Ship Canal.⁹ A later cross was at Barton Old Hall.¹⁰ During the cutting of the Ship Canal a canoe and a hollowed log were discovered.¹¹ A causeway has been traced, probably mediaeval.

The hearth tax return of 1666 shows that Barton proper had 101 hearths liable; the principal houses were those of George Legh, with fourteen; Thomas Sorocold, thirteen, and John Barlow, six. Davyhulme had seventy-eight, no house having more than four hearths; Irlam thirty-seven, Mr. Lathom's, with six, being the largest dwelling; Cadishead, twenty-eight, Thomas Holcroft having eleven; Eccles and Monton eighty-two, John Valentine's house having eleven, and Thomas Minshull's eight.¹²

There are a large number of interesting field names, among them the following: Lower Irlam—Eaves, Morley Croft, Bosses, Poos, Sparth, Summer ley (in strips); Jenny Green—Balshaw Fields; Boy-

snope—Stocky Dole, Parr Round Field, Pipers Field; Foxhill—Wall Congre, Hare Horn Meadow; New Hall—Stick Ings, Patch Ings, Broad Eyes, Street, Bagoletine, How Lane Head; Barton Village—Neckars, Scythly Field, Hoasefield, Acker Meadow; Barton Lane—Crossfields; Barton Bridge—Laster, Warth, Boatfield; Dumplington—Wall Congre, Stopes, Warcock Hill; Bromyhurst—Shoe Broad, Orkot, Cockleney (Great, Old, Greens); Bent Lanes—Shoe Broad; Davyhulme—Alder Forest; Croff's Bank—Cercicile, White Laches, Knows Corn Hill.

Dr. John Hewitt, born at Eccles in 1614, became chaplain to Charles I, and was executed in 1658 for taking part in a plot for the restoration of Charles II.¹³ Richard Martincroft, mathematician, 1586–1667, is said to have been a native of Eccles.¹⁴ Barton Booth, a tragedian, is said to have been born at Barton in 1681.¹⁵ William Tong, Presbyterian divine, was born at Eccles or Worsley in 1662; he ministered in London till his death in 1727.¹⁶ John Johnson, Baptist minister, was born at Lostock in 1706; he died in 1791.¹⁷ William Hill, a writer on mnemonics, who died in 1881, was another notability.¹⁸ Joseph Wolstenholme, a mathematician of distinction, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and professor at the Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, was born at Eccles in 1829. He died in 1891.¹⁹

Under the lords of Manchester the *MANORS* great manor or fee of *BARTON* was held by a family using the local surname. In its full extent the fee extended over the greater part of the parishes of Eccles and Deane, and as the family held also the manor of Worsley with Hulton of the king in thegnage, the only townships exempt from their lordship were Pendlebury, Pendleton, and Clifton in the east, and Rumworth and Horwich in the north.²⁰ Originally the Barton fee appears to have been accounted as that of two knights, but, probably by division among co-heirs, a knight's fee and a half only was held in 1212 by Gilbert de Notton in right of his wife, Edith daughter of Matthew son of Leysing de Barton.²¹ Of Edith's father and grandfather nothing is certainly known.²² She

⁶ *The Hist. of Eccles and Barton's Guising War*, printed about 1773, is noticed in Fishwick's *Lancs. Lib.* 13.

⁷ *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 251.
⁸ *Local Glean.* 7 July 1854. The local board was constituted the Burial Board in 1877.

⁹ Now in the Museum, Manchester University.

¹⁰ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xi, 120. For these and other crosses see also *ibid.* xxii, 105–8.

¹¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 248–51.

¹² *Subs. R.* bdle. 250, no. 9.

¹³ An elaborate account of Dr. Hewitt, with portrait and list of works, was given by Mr. J. P. Earwaker in *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 267, &c.

¹⁴ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv, 494; *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 124. Martincroft is not a local name.

¹⁵ He died in 1733. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Gillow, *op. cit.* iii, 310.

¹⁹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁰ The lords of Manchester retained some portions in their own hands, e.g. Snydale in Westhoughton.

²¹ In 1195 Hugh Putrell owed 5 marks for a writ of right concerning the fourth part of the fee of two knights in Barton and Worsley, the tenants being Edith, Lescelina, and Maud; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 94. This shows that the Barton fee was originally one of two knights. The explanation suggested for Hugh Putrell's claim is that he had married one of four sisters, whose name is unknown, and that Edith, Lescelina and Maud were the others. A difficulty is that while three parts of the knights' fees were reunited and came to Edith and Gilbert de Notton, the other part did not descend in the same manner. Though Hugh Putrell had possession of the thegnage manors of Worsley and Hulton, and granted them to the ancestor of the Worsley family, they were found in 1212 to be held by Edith and her husband; so that Worsley was retained or regained, while the fourth part of two knights' fees was lost; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) i, 53, 65. In later inquests, however, Worsley and Hulton were stated to be held of Hugh Merrill or Hugh Newell; *ibid.* 301; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 37b.

The half of a knight's fee thus alienated from Barton does not reappear, and must

have been purchased by the lords of Manchester, unless it cheated to them. The knights' fees of Robert Greiley seem to be given completely in 1212, so that the lost Barton half fee must have been granted out again—perhaps to Richard de Lathom—or compensated by the new gift to Robert de Byron; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 52–6.

²² Two sons of Leysing, named Sweyn and Leysing, owed money in 1129 for an agreement between themselves and Stephen, Count of Mortain, as lord of the land between Ribble and Mersey; *Lancs. Pipe R.* 1. It is suggested that the younger Leysing may have been the grandfather of Edith de Barton, and it may be a confirmation of this that the Barton family were the successors in Cadishead of a certain Sweyn; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 66. Lescelina daughter of Matthew son of Leysing, lord of Barton, made a grant in Swinton; *ibid.* (quoting Ellesmere D.); and Eda (Edith) daughter of Matthew, already married to Gilbert de Notton, was plaintiff in 1203; *Cur. Reg. R.* 26. The other sister, Maud, is probably the Maud de Barton who made a grant in Monton; *Whalley Couch.* (Chet. Soc.) iii, 894.

was one of four daughters and co-heirs, and by her first husband, known as Augustine de Barton,²³ she had a son John, who died young, and a daughter Cecily, who married William, a son of Gilbert de Notton by a former wife,²⁴ and carried to him the manor of Barton, and also in right of her father that of Brightmet.

Gilbert, the eldest son of William and Cecily, was a minor in 1220 at the death of his grandmother

Edith, but had livery of his lands two years later ;²⁵ he adopted Barton as a surname, and was made a knight. He fell into the hands of Aaron, the Jew of York,²⁶ and parted with large portions of his lands,²⁷ and finally sold his great lordship to Robert Grelley his feudal superior.²⁸ This sale was confirmed by his son John.²⁹ Gilbert retained or regained the manor of Barton, but this was given to his daughter Agnes,³⁰ perhaps in view of her marriage with a Grelley,³¹ and

²³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 137, 301. He was also known as Augustine de Brightmet, which place in 1212 was held by William de Notton; *ibid.* i, 71. See Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 422, citing the Moberley charters.

²⁴ *Whalley Couch*, ii, 521; Edith, lady of Barton, with the assent of her husband Gilbert de Notton, for their salvation and that of her son John and her daughter, wife of William de Notton, granted half of Cadishead to Stanlaw Abbey. Edith and her husband were in other ways benefactors of this abbey; *ibid.* i, 46, &c. The son John had seisin of a moiety of Moberley as heir to his father; Ormerod, *Ches.* i, 411. William de Notton and Cecily his wife about 1200 confirmed a grant to Moberley which had been made by Cecily's uncle Patrick with the assent of her father; *ibid.* i, 422.

²⁵ In October 1220 the sheriff was directed to put Robert Grelley in seisin of the fee of one knight and a half in Barton, because the heir of Edith, formerly wife of Gilbert de Notton, viz. the son of Edith's daughter, was under age, and his wardship belonged to Robert; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), 438.

In 1222 Gilbert, described as *nepos et heres* of Edith de Barton, had livery of 32 oxgangs of land in Barton and Worsley and the members; *Fine R.* 6 Hen. III, m. 7.

²⁶ He sold the advowson of Eccles before 1234 to John de Lacy, because of an acquittance to Aaron the Jew of York which Lacy had made; *Whalley Couch*, i, 41. Aaron son of Jouseus the Jew of York refoffed Sir Gilbert de Barton of the manor of Barton, with remainder to John son of Sir Gilbert, and to Agnes the daughter; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 154b. Geoffrey de Chetham assigned to Sir Thomas Grelley the land and rent demised to him by Aaron, to hold until 205 marks should be paid to Sir Thomas, either by the grantor or by Gilbert de Barton; *ibid.* fol. 153b.

²⁷ To Thomas Grelley he sold at different times all his right in Westwood, 3 oxgangs of land held by Agnes widow of Geoffrey de Worsley and by Adam de Bowdon, 3 oxgangs of land held by Adam and Thomas de Hulme, 20 oxgangs of land held by Adam son of Wronow de Wardley, an orchard called the Imp Yard, and other lands; *De Trafford D.* no. 188-97. To one of these deeds (194) is appended the seal of Gilbert de Notton, showing a pile; to another (195) Gilbert de Barton's own seal, paly of four.

Gilbert de Barton in 1235 granted to Richard de Bracebridge 3 oxgangs of land in Brinsop in return for a release of all claims on the Barton fee; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) i, 62. In 1241 for a similar release he sold 4 oxgangs of land in Heaton to Richard son of Christiana de Allerton—probably Richard de Hulton; *ibid.* i, 88.

²⁸ In 1242 Gilbert de Barton held a knight's fee and a half of Thomas Grelley,

and Thomas held of the Earl of Ferrers, and he in chief of the king; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 153. In 1246 Thomas Grelley claimed from Gilbert de Barton the customs and services due in respect of the fee of a knight and also in respect of 13 oxgangs of land where 17 oxgangs made half a knight's fee; that he should do suit at the court of Manchester from three weeks to three weeks, and render 14s. 8d. a year as sake fee and castle ward. Gilbert undertook to do this, and promised not to grant, sell, mortgage or alienate the said tenement in Barton in the future without the licence of Thomas Grelley or his heirs; *Final Conc.* i, 93.

It is evident from several facts—e.g. that the Abbot of Cockersand held Westhoughton as one oxgang by the service of the fortieth part of a knight's fee—that the original fee of Barton was of eighty oxgangs or ten plough-lands. Of this a fourth part had been alienated before 1212; possibly, as above suggested, one ploughland in Aspull, one in Turton and half in Brockholes. Of the remainder three oxgangs may have been given in alms, so that seventeen oxgangs were responsible for the service of half a knight's fee, instead of the original twenty. Of these seventeen, four must have been sold, so that Gilbert de Barton was liable only for the service from thirteen.

At Easter 1250 the complaint was renewed, but with respect to the thirteen oxgangs only—the rest may have been sold—and 4s. 1d. for sake fee; but Thomas Grelley further alleged that Gilbert had granted to his daughter, then only eight years of age, a moiety of the tenement. Gilbert was adjudged in the wrong; *Cur. Reg. R.* 139, m. 9; 140, m. 7; *Final Conc.* i, 117.

There seems to be no record of Gilbert's sale of the lordship, which is inferred from the later history.

Gilbert de Barton was a benefactor of Stanlaw; *Whalley Couch*, i, 50.

He died in or before 1275, when inquiry was made if he had held four messuages and certain lands, 6s. 8d. rent, and two parts of a mill in Barton, then in the possession of Robert Grelley; a fine was made by which Robert's right was acknowledged and he granted certain lands to Gilbert's son John de Barton and his heirs; *Assize R.* 1235, m. 11. This grant included Saltey, half of Boysnope and land between the Irwell and Chat Moss; Copped Greave, Deep Lache, Derboch, and the Hay are mentioned among the bounds.

²⁹ *Whalley Couch*, iii, 881. John de Barton in this as in other deeds is described as 'son and heir' of Sir Gilbert, though Agnes is called 'daughter and heir.' The Barton fee released to Robert Grelley (who died in 1282) comprised, in addition to Barton proper, the whole or parts of Aspull, Brinsop, Westhoughton, Hulton, Halliwell, Brightmet, Farnworth, Northdene, Eccles, Monton, Worsley, Westwood, Winton, Newham, Irlam,

Bromyhurst, Davyhulme, Dumplington, Whittleswick, and Crompton with Belemoor. These were held by various tenures; the knight's fee and a half held of the barony of Manchester is supposed to have been originally constituted as follows: Barton, Eccles, Dumplington, Farnworth, Westhoughton, Brinsop, Aspull, and Heaton under Horwich—one fee; and Irlam, Davyhulme, Bromyhurst, Newham, Winton, Monton, and Whittleswick—half a fee; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 54; *Mamecestre*, ii, 379, where eight oxgangs of land in the last-named hamlets and in Barton are said to have rendered the service for the half-fee in 1322.

By another charter John son and heir of Sir Gilbert de Barton granted to Robert Grelley the services of David de Hulton, Roger de Pendlebury, Richard de Urnston, Robert de Hulton, Germain de Newham, Richard de Winton, Roger de Eccles (chaplain), William de Eccles (clerk), Iarfrid de Barton, Ellis de Barton, William son of Stephen de Barton, Thomas son of Adam de Hulme, Adam son of Thomas de Hulme, Alexander the Mey, Robert de Birches, John son of Ralph the Ferryman, Adam son of Henry de Irlam and John de Bromyhurst; *De Trafford D.* no. 201. In the same collection (202-205) are the charter cited above from the *Whalley Couch*, and others connected with the transfer. In 1302 John de Barton released to Thomas Grelley all his claim arising from the withdrawal, after the death of Sir Robert Grelley, of a robe of the suit of his esquires and of maintenance for a groom and horse; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 151.

Sir Gilbert had a brother William, who died without issue; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 6, m. 2 d. (Sept. 1357); yet two years earlier (1355) John de Barton had claimed a messuage and lands against Richard son of William de Barton; *ibid.* R. 4, m. 5.

³⁰ Sir Gilbert de Barton granted to Agnes, his 'daughter and heir,' for her marriage a moiety of the vill of Barton in homages and services, of Dumplington and Hulme in demesnes and services, of Irlam, &c., in services; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 150. He granted her wardship to Sir John de Blackburn, and she was to be married to his eldest son and heir; *ibid.* 150b. Sir John, however, released to Sir Thomas Grelley the said wardship and marriage; *ibid.*

There was another daughter Alice, who made grants of land near Boysnope; *De Trafford D.* no. 206-09; also a daughter Amery; *Assize R.* 408, m. 16.

³¹ It appears that Agnes was married to John Grelley, whose place in the Grelley pedigree is unknown; for Loretta, daughter of John Grelley, was in 1292 a plaintiff in a Barton case; *Assize R.* 408, m. 4 d. Agnes, as daughter of Gilbert de Barton, was plaintiff from 1275 onwards in various suits respecting the manor. Against Peter Grelley, uncle of Robert, she sought half the manor in 1275, and

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her daughter and heir Loretta by marriage with John del Booth, about 1292, carried it into a family which, as Booth of Barton, retained it for 300 years.

John de Barton, the son of Gilbert, retained lands in the township which his descendants enjoyed for some generations; occasionally they laid a claim to the manor.³³

By 1282 the manor was in the hands of the lord of Manchester, and it was surveyed with the estates of Robert Grelley, who died in that year.³³ In 1320-2 Barton proper seems to have reckoned as half a knight's fee, or eight oxgangs of land.³⁴

Of the Booth family only a brief sketch can be given. Loretta, the heiress of Barton, was perhaps still

unmarried in June 1292;³⁵ but about this time, if not earlier, John del Booth or Booths married her.³⁶ He was succeeded by his son Robert;³⁷ in or before 1343 Robert was followed by his son Thomas del Booth,³⁸ who died, apparently by violence,³⁹ in 1368, having directed his body to be buried before the altar of St. Katherine in Eccles Church.⁴⁰ His eldest son John succeeded, and lived until September 1422; he had a numerous



BOOTH of Barton.
Argent three boars' heads erect and erased sable langued gules.

next year demanded two-thirds, or two-thirds of a moiety, against Robert Grelley; De Banco R. 7, m. 21; 13, m. 3; 17, m. 25d. Cecily, the widow of Gilbert de Barton, had the other third; *ibid.* R. 33, m. 48; see De Trafford D. no. 199, 200.

Agnes may have married, secondly, Alexander le Mey of Bromyhurst; Alexander and his wife Agnes in 1277 granted to the former's son Alexander a message and two parts of an oxgang of land in Barton, to be held of the heirs of Agnes; *Final Conc.* i, 152. If so, she was living, a widow, in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 32, 3 d. The Mey family long continued to hold lands in Barton.

³² John de Barton was engaged in various suits regarding the manor in 1278 and 1279; De Banco R. 27, m. 39 d, 43 d.; 30, m. 48.

Thomas del Booth and Gilbert de Barton, with his sons Hugh, Edmund, and John, were implicated in a seizure of cattle and assault at Barton in 1345; De Banco R. 344, m. 21. Gilbert de Barton was a defendant in 1353; Assize R. 435, m. 4. In the following year John son of Gilbert son of John de Barton claimed certain lands in Barton which his father Gilbert had demised to Robert de Hulme and his heirs; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 3. In 1361 he claimed two-thirds of the manor of Barton against Roger La Warre, Eleanor his wife, Thomas del Booth, and Ellen his wife; Assize R. 440, m. 1.

In 1360 John de Barton and Robert his son granted Thomas del Booth an acre by the Pool Brook near the Pool Bridge, to strengthen Thomas's mill race and enlarge the mill pool; De Trafford D. no. 224. In 1363 John de Barton, in conjunction with Denise his wife and Robert his son, enfeoffed Thomas del Booth and Ellen his wife of all their lands in Barton, between Eccles and Irlam and between Newham and Davyhulme, for an annuity of 20s.; *ibid.* no. 225. Releases were afterwards given by Alice and Margaret sisters of Robert de Barton, and by Edmund, a son of Gilbert de Barton; *ibid.* no. 227, 228.

In 1388 Maud, widow of Robert son of John de Barton, released to John del Booth her rights, including her dower in Boysnope, for a rent of 30s.; *ibid.* no. 232, 233. In 1404 Thomas de Barton allowed John del Booth and his heirs to bear his arms—three boars' heads sable; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 160b.; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby) i, 524; while in 1423 Thomas son of Gilbert de Barton, perhaps the same person, gave a release to Thomas del Booth of all his right in the manor of Barton, and in all messuages, lands and tenements, rents and services in the vill;

De Trafford D. no. 239. With regard to the permission to use the Barton arms, it may be noted that variations of the coat had already been assumed by the Booths; *Visit.* 1533 (*Chet. Soc.*) 79; also De Trafford D. no. 256.

³⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 246. There were 40 acres in the demesne, bringing in 26s. 8d. a year; a garden and plat of meadow were in the lord's hands; the fishery yielded 18d. and the herbage and pannage 9s.; perquisites of the halmote were valued at 5s.; lands let brought in 38s. 8d.; and the rents of the free tenants 17s. 11½d.; the mill was worth 45s. a year, but one-third was held as dower by the widow of Sir Gilbert de Barton.

³⁴ *Mamecestre*, ii, 362, 379. The mill of Barton, situated by the Irwell, was worth 40s. in 1322; the tenants of the lord ground thereat to the sixteenth measure. A several fishery between Barton ford and Frith ford was worth 8d.; four fens had been partially inclosed for building upon, and with some arable land let at 12s.; *ibid.* 371, 372, 364. The lord's tenants of Irlam and seven other hamlets held eight oxgangs of land, and paid 16d. sake fee, 5s. for castle ward, and provided pature for the serjeants; *ibid.* 289.

³⁵ Loretta, as daughter of Agnes daughter of Sir Gilbert de Barton, released her lands in Barton to her trustee, Ralph de Monton, chaplain; De Trafford D. no. 210. No direct proof of the marriage with John del Booth has been met with, but it may be assumed from the descent of the lands; Loretta is not heard of again.

³⁶ Averia, wife of Adam son of Simon de Barton, in 1284 demanded against John de Barton a message in Barton, and against John del Booths an oxgang of land in the same vill; De Banco R. 52, m. 24. In 1292 Amery, daughter of Gilbert de Barton claimed land in Barton against John del Booths, but was non-suited on failing to appear; Assize R. 408, m. 16. Ten years later John de Booths did not prosecute a claim against Cecily widow of Gilbert de Barton; Assize R. 418, m. 8.

The plural form, Booths, which occasionally appears, leads to the supposition that the place from which this family derived its name was Booths in Worsley. If so, the founder of it may be identified with a John de Booths, who as late as 1303 was claimed by Henry de Worsley as his native and fugitive, but who produced Henry's charter, releasing to him all action of nativity, so that he with his sequel and chattels should remain free and of free condition for ever; De Banco R. 145, m. 1 d.

³⁷ By fine in 1307 a settlement of lands in Barton was made, Robert son of John

del Booths being plaintiff, and John del Booth of Barton deforciant; Mr. Earwaker's note. Robert de Booth attested charters in 1317 and 1325; De Trafford D. no. 265, 264. Agnes widow of Robert del Booth is named at Easter, 1354; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 2.

³⁸ John son of Gilbert de Barton in 1343 granted to Thomas del Booth and his tenants at Bickford common of pasture on Pool Moss in Barton, viz., between Pool Brook and Sandyford under Harley Cliff in Boysnope, and between the fences of Poolfields and the bounds of Worsley upon Chat Moss; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 158b. Thomas del Booth had claimed common of pasture as the right of his father Robert, dispossessed by Gilbert de Barton, John his son and Denise his wife, and Robert son of John; De Banco R. 334, m. 179 d.

In 1345 John La Warre, lord of Manchester, and Joan his wife granted to Thomas son of Robert del Booth 30 acres of the waste in Barton at a rent of 10s., with remainder to John son of Emma de Bury, brother of the said Thomas; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 157b. Roger La Warre, lord of Manchester, confirmed to Thomas del Booth all the lands, &c., in Barton which had descended to him from his father, and his other lands more recently acquired; *ibid.* fol. 160b. Roger La Warre in 1355, after reciting that John La Warre had granted Thomas del Booth 30 acres in Barton at a rent of 29s. 4d., and 30 acres of the waste at a rent of 10s.; and that Joan La Warre and Roger had granted to Thomas and Ellen his wife and their heirs 10 acres for the rent of 1d. during the life of Thomas and 5s. afterwards, reduced the total rent to 2d. a year for the life of Thomas and his sons Thurstan and Robert, 44s. 4d. to be paid afterwards, and granted other lands; De Trafford D. no. 219. The rent was in 1357 reduced to 1d. after the death of Thomas; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 15. Roger, a son of Thomas, is named in 1362; De Banco R. 418, m. 1 d.

³⁹ In 1369 Ellen his widow appeared against John son of Thomas de Hulme, Robert son of Richard de Worsley, and many others, concerning her husband's death; Coram Rege R. 434, m. 11 d. John de Hulme was pardoned in 1384 for his share in the matter; *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 393.

⁴⁰ Raines, *Chantries* (*Chet. Soc.*), 131. His will is printed in Raines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 283; from Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 133/169. Licences for his oratories were granted to Thomas del Booth of Barton in 1361, 1365, and 1366; *Lich. Epis. Reg.* v, fol. 6, 11, 15b.

offspring, of whom Sir Thomas, the eldest son, succeeded him; Sir Robert married Douce daughter and co-heir of Sir William Venables of Bollin in Cheshire, and became ancestor of the Booths of Dunham Massey, Earls of Warrington; Roger, a third son, was ancestor of the Booths of Mollington; William and Lawrence, other sons, became respectively Archbishop of York and Bishop of Durham.⁴¹ John del Booth died seised of the manor of Barton, with various messuages and lands in Barton and Manchester, all held of Thomas La Warre in socage by the service of 1*d.* yearly, and worth £60 a year. Thomas his son and heir was over forty years of age.⁴²

The new lord of Barton, who became a knight, was succeeded by his son Thomas⁴³ and his grandson Robert. The last-named left a son and heir, Sir John Booth,⁴⁴ slain at Flodden in 1513;⁴⁵ his son and heir John, then about twenty-three years of age, died in December 1526, leaving as heir an infant son John,⁴⁶ who died in 1552,⁴⁷ and whose son John, then ten years of age, died in 1576, leaving four daughters as co-heirs—Margaret, who in 1564 was contracted to marry Edmund Trafford; Anne, who

married George Legh of East Hall in High Legh, she being his second wife; Katherine, who died in 1582 unmarried; and Dorothy, who married John Molyneux, a younger son of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton.⁴⁸

Edmund Trafford at first claimed the whole estate, in right of his wife as eldest sister; but in 1586 a division was agreed upon, by which the manor of Barton and a moiety of the lands went to him, the other moiety being divided between Anne and Dorothy. The portion of the former of these included Barton Hall, and descended to two George Leghs, son and grandson of Anne; the younger George died in 1674, and his sister Elizabeth being unmarried, the estate went by his will to his cousin, Richard Legh of High Legh, descended from the first-named George Legh by his first wife.⁴⁹

Barton Old Hall was described in 1836 as a 'brick edifice with two gables in front, a projecting wing, and mullioned windows.'^{49a} It was demolished in 1879, but for many years previously had been used as a farm-house.

The issue of Margaret and Edmund Trafford were

⁴¹ For Sir Robert Booth and his descendants see Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 523, &c. For Roger, *ibid.* ii, 382.

William Booth, after study at Cambridge, became prebendary of Southwell in 1416, and steadily rose till he was made Bishop of Lichfield in 1447 and Archbishop of York in 1452. He founded the Jesus Chantry at Eccles. He died at Southwell in 1464, and his will is printed in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Soc.), ii, 264. There is a notice of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Lawrence Booth, master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, from 1450 till his death, and chancellor of that university, adhered to the Lancastrian side in the wars of the Roses, being chancellor of Queen Margaret and tutor to her son the Prince of Wales. He became Bishop of Durham in 1457, and though suspected by Edward IV, was afterwards reconciled to him, and was Lord Chancellor in 1473-4. He was promoted to the archbishopric of York in 1476, and died four years later. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He founded a chantry in Eccles Church.

The Booth family provided other notable ecclesiastics in the 15th century.

⁴² Towneley MS. DD. no. 1486; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 24-5. John del Booth was knight of the shire in 1411 and 1420; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr.* of *Lancs.* 47, 51.

There are grants of land to John son of Thomas de Booth in De Trafford D. no. 232, &c. John de Booth of Barton had licence for his oratories in 1421; Lich. Epis. Reg. ix, fol. 3b.

⁴³ In 1421 Thomas son of John Booth leased to his brother Robert the land called Westslack, as recently inclosed; De Trafford D. no. 238. In 1429 Thomas Booth the elder and Thomas his son were defendants in a Barton case; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 2, m. 14. Sir Thomas Booth was living in 1445; *ibid.* R. 8, m. 20, 37b. In 1454 William Booth, Archbishop of York, and Sir Robert Booth, sons of John Booth, as surviving feoffees, granted to Thomas, son and heir of Sir Thomas Booth, various lands in Salford, Flixton, Hulme, and Croft, with ultimate remainders to the heirs male of John Booth; De Trafford D. no. 102.

Nicholas Booth of Barton, and Henry, sons of Sir Thomas Booth, were with others in 1445 called to answer Alice widow of Nicholas Johnson, who accused them of the death of her husband; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 8, m. 29; 9, m. 27.

⁴⁴ He was made a knight by Lord Stanley in the Scottish Expedition of 1482; Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, 7. Sir John was made a justice of the peace in 1487; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 162.

⁴⁵ The statement is an inference from the date of his death, 9 Sept. 1513; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, 15. The inquisition gives an outline of his descent from Thomas del Booth 1357, which has been followed in the text.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* vi, no. 46; the manor of Barton, Barton Hall, and lands in Barton, Irlam, Hulme, Newham, &c., Poolmill, Barton Mill, Croft Mill and fishery, &c., were held of the lord of Manchester in socage by 1*d.* rent. Dorothy [Boteler] his wife survived him. John, the heir, was only a year old. At the *Visit.* of 1533 he was said to be six years of age; Chet. Soc. 78.

⁴⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, 39. The estate included 200 messuages, three water mills, a fulling mill, &c., in Barton, Manchester, Bradford, Openshaw, Higher and Lower Ardwick, Pycroft, Florelache, Marshallfield, and Salford; the lands in Salford were held of the queen in socage by a rent of 4*s.*, but all the rest were held of Lord La Warre. Anne, the widow, afterwards married Sir William Davenport, and was in possession of her dower in 1564, when the inquisition was taken; she was the daughter of Sir Richard Brereton of Worsley, and was still living at Bramhall in 1576. For a suit between her and her son John Booth in 1559, see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 209.

⁴⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, 8; the ages of the daughters are thus given:—Margaret Trafford, 15; Anne, 13; Dorothy, 12; and Katherine, 12. Katherine died early in 1582 while still under age and in the queen's guardianship, holding, as it was wrongly stated, a fourth part of the manor of Barton by the fourth part of a knight's fee; *ibid.* xiv, 13. The marriage agreement between Edmund Trafford and John Booth for the marriage of

the former's son Edmund with Margaret, 'daughter and heir' of the latter, is printed in the *Visit.* of 1533, vii-ix. In 1574 John Booth had a dispute with his father-in-law, Sir Piers Legh, as to his wife's marriage portion; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 14.

⁴⁹ From an abstract of title prepared about 1700 in the possession of W. Farrer. The pedigree is given in Ormerod, *Ches.* i, 462; also *Visit.* of 1664, p. 179. Anne Booth married George Legh in 1587; she was dead in 1612, when her son George married Frances Brooke. George Legh paid £10 in 1631 on declining knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 215. In 1651 he complained that his estate had been sequestered, though he had always assisted the Parliament, lent money, and taken the Engagement. It appeared that before the war had actually broken out he had sent two men armed to the force raised by Lord Strange, but had afterwards taken refuge in Manchester; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 2898; *Royalist Comp. P.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 78.

George, the grandson, who died in 1674, bequeathed his lands in Barton to his wife for life, and his lands in Manchester to his sister Elizabeth for her life, with remainder to his cousin Richard Legh and male issue, and then to Thomas Legh. Elizabeth agreed to this settlement.

It appears from the fines that a settlement of the manor was made in 1586, Sir Peter Legh and Sir Edmund Trafford being plaintiffs, and Edmund Trafford and Margaret his wife, Anne Booth, and John Molyneux and Dorothy his wife, defendants; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 48, m. 4. In 1588 a settlement was made on George Legh and Anne his wife, the estate being forty houses, 400 acres of land, &c., in Barton, Openshaw, &c.; *ibid.* bde. 50, m. 115. For John Molyneux, see Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, 24.

Dorothy Booth's share descended to a daughter, who married Robert Charnock of Astley in Chorley, and their daughter and heir married Richard son of Sir Peter Brooke of Mere in Cheshire; *Visit.* of 1613, p. 9; Ormerod, *op. cit.* i, 465.

^{49a} Baines, *Lancs.*

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for some reason passed over by the husband, the manor of Barton and the estate there being bestowed upon Cecil, his son by a second marriage; it has descended like Stretford.⁵⁰ Courts leet and baron continued to be held until about 1872.⁵¹

The vill of Eccles⁵² is named in 13th-century charters; it appears to have been largely in the hands of the monks of Whalley, being a rectory manor.⁵³ Possibly *MONKS' HALL*, standing on higher ground a quarter of a mile to the north-west of the church, took its name from them.⁵⁴ In 1632 Christopher Anderton of Lostock, as impropiator of the rectory, sold Monks' Hall to Ellis Hey.^{54a} The Hey family were of some continuance in the neighbourhood, and a pedigree was recorded in 1664.^{54b} In the Civil War they experienced the displeasure of the Parliamentary authorities for aiding the king's forces.⁵⁵ After the Restoration the hall became the place of worship for a Nonconformist congregation.⁵⁶

By the end of the 17th century it had been acquired by the Willis of Halsnead near Prescot.^{56a}

Monks' Hall was described in 1836 as a 'venerable wood and plaster fabric now a farm-house.' Of this timber building, however, only a portion remains at the back of the present house, and a picturesque black and white half-timber end facing the garden on the east side has been spoiled by the insertion of a large bay window on the ground floor. A stone wing, now entirely modernized, has been added, probably in the 17th century, in front of the old timber building; it is covered with rough-cast, and has little or nothing to distinguish it from an ordinary modern villa, except that the roofs are covered with stone slates. The building has long ceased to be used as a farm-house, and is now a private residence.⁵⁷ A stone with the inscription, 'Mrs. Helen Willis, relict of Martin Willis, gent. deceased, me aedificavit,'⁵⁸ is said to have been in the older part of the



MONKS' HALL

⁵⁰ The manor of Barton has been regularly included in the records of Trafford estates; see *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 329; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 80, no. 4; 100, no. 22; 282, no. 99.

⁵¹ Information of Messrs. Taylor, Kirkman & Co.

⁵² There is no variation in the spelling of the name calling for notice, except Heckeles, 1278.

⁵³ *Whalley Couch.* i, 42. William de Eccles released 8 acres belonging to the church of Eccles in exchange for half an oxgang of the church land, formerly held for life. To John his brother the same William granted 16 acres in the vill of Eccles; *ibid.* i, 43. Monithorns was adjacent to Eccles and to Monton, and was granted by Gilbert de Barton to the monks in pure aims; a pit at Sevenlows was one of the boundaries; *ibid.* i, 50, 49. Iorwerth son of Morgan de Barton and Agnes his wife released all their claim to Monithorns in consideration of a payment of 6s.; *ibid.* iii, 921. Iorwerth de Barton

and Richard his son were also benefactors regarding Westwood; *ibid.* iii, 912-13.

⁵⁴ In 1394 Richard de Burghton [Broughton] granted to Henry del Monks and Margaret his wife all his messuages and lands in the vill of Barton; Earwaker MSS. There was thus a family surnamed Monks living in the township, who may have given a name to Monks' Hall, or taken one from it.

^{54a} Anderton of Lostock D. (Mr. Stonor), no. 112. A pleading of 1632 shows that Ellis Hey of Monkton Hall in Eccles, Chorlton Hall, Bolton le Moors, &c., had a son and heir Ellis, then married to Mary, daughter of Stephen Radley; *Pleas of Crown, Lanc. bdl.* 331. The younger Ellis and his wife were both under age.

^{54b} Dugdale, *Visit.* 133; they are described as of Chorlton Hall in 1664. Dorothy Hey occurs at Irlam in 1529; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 136. John Hey about 1540 held a house, garden, and land at Frearforth Green in Monton, paying 13s. 4d. a year to the Abbot of Whal-

ley; *Couch.* iv, 1238. Roger Hey in 1541 contributed to the subsidy 'for goods'; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 140. In 1552 Thomas Hey and Isabel his wife had a suit with Robert Edge, Margaret his wife, Thurstan Woodward and Ellen his wife, respecting a house, &c., at Eccles; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 255.

⁵⁵ Ellis Hey of Monks' Hall was, about 1647, stated to be 'very old and infirm, and too much in debt to compound'; but later he or the trustees of his infant grandson and heir paid a fine of £309 for his 'delinquency in assisting the forces raised against the Parliament'; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iii, 1923; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iii, 221.

⁵⁶ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 3.

^{56a} Raines, in *Gastrell's Notitia*, ii, 53.

⁵⁷ Canon Raines (*loc. cit.*) says that when it was a farm-house the public had the privilege of a passage way through the building.

⁵⁸ She married Willis in 1681.

house or in a barn adjoining, but no trace of it can now be found.

Opposite the hall was formerly an orchard, the remains of which existed until recently, where, in August 1864, while laying a new street, an earthen vessel was discovered containing about 6,000 silver pennies, chiefly of the reigns of Henry I, II, and III, several of John, and a few of William I of Scotland. The coins were claimed as treasure trove by the Duchy of Lancaster, but selections were presented to the British Museum and to several museums in Lancashire.⁵⁹

BENTCLIFFE was another mansion-house in Eccles, lying to the south-east of the church, on the border of Pendleton; it was for a long period the residence of the Valentine family, who died out in the 18th century. They were originally of Flixton.⁶⁰ Richard Valentine died in July 1556, leaving a son Thomas, only three years of age. The capital message of Bentcliffe was held of the heir of William the Clerk in socage by rendering a pound of incense to the church of Eccles, this rent identifying it with the estate granted by William the Clerk to his brother John about 1250.⁶¹ Land in Barton was held of the heir of Agnes daughter of Gilbert de Barton by the rent of a gillyflower, and messuages, &c., in Little Houghton and Haslehurst in Worsley of the lord of Worsley, by a pair of white gloves or 1d. yearly.⁶²

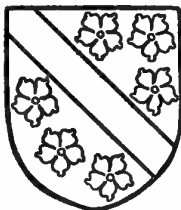
Thomas Valentine was succeeded by his son John and grandson John.⁶³ The younger John's estate was sequestered by the Parliamentary authorities, because when he was high constable of the hundred of Salford in 1644, Prince Rupert, advancing into

Lancashire, lodged at Bentcliffe, and ordered its owner to send out warrants for provisions for the prince's army; this he did, 'being, in great fear and terror,' but nothing was actually secured for the troops. As soon as Prince Rupert had departed, the garrison at Manchester sent for John Valentine, and under threat of imprisonment and loss of his estates, he was ordered to bring in £20 in money and £10 worth of provisions; and this was performed. In spite of this ready compliance a Parliamentary Committee ordered sequestration, and he redeemed his estate in 1651 by the payment of £255 4s. 9d.⁶⁴

A charter of incorporation was **BOROUGH** granted to **ECCLES** in 1892,⁶⁵ and a grant of the commission of the peace was made two years later,⁶⁶ armorial bearings following soon afterwards. A new council chamber and police courts were opened in 1899. The town is provided with parks, library,⁶⁷ baths, sewage works, cemetery, electricity station, fire station, tramways,⁶⁸ and other conveniences under public control. The area within the borough, in addition to Eccles proper, includes Patricroft, Monton, Winton, and Barton village; it is divided into six wards, each with an alderman and three councillors, viz. North-east or Monton and Park, East Central or Eccles, South-east or Irwell, West Central or Patricroft, West or Winton, and South-west or Barton.⁶⁹

Gas and water are supplied by the corporations of Salford and Manchester respectively.

MONTON⁷⁰ was the manor of the monks of Whalley, being held of the king in socage as 2 oxgangs of land, by a rent of 6s.⁷¹ The tenure of the



VALENTINE of Bentcliffe. *Argent a bend sable between six cinquefoils gules.*



BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Or on a mount vert a church proper; on a chief azure between two branches of the cotton plant proper a pale argent with a steamhammer sable thereon.

⁵⁹ Mr. John Harland prevented the coins from being dispersed in the first instance.

⁶⁰ From the Vawdrey deeds it appears that Thomas Valentine, living in 1476 and 1487, had sons John, George, and Geoffrey. John, who was dead in 1508, had sons John and Thomas, of whom the latter survived. Thomas Valentine of Bentcliffe, son of John Valentine, and his mother Joan Langtree, widow, in 1516 made a feoffment of messuages, lands, &c., in Eccles, Barton, Little Houghton, Worsley, and Bedford. In 1536 he granted all his lands in Eccles, Barton, and Worsley, to his bastard sons John and Richard for life, with remainder to his right heirs. It is probable that this was the Thomas Valentine of Bentcliffe—the place is also called Bentcliffe and Beancliffe—whose will (dated 1550) is printed by Piccope, *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 134, his son Richard being the chief beneficiary.

⁶¹ *Whalley Couch*, i, 43.

⁶² Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, 31.

⁶³ Thomas Valentine was buried at Eccles 21 Apr. 1614, and his son John 30 Mar. 1625. For the latter, see Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, 18. John his son and heir was born in 1611.

⁶⁴ Vawdrey D. Cal. of Com. for Compound-ing, iv, 2725. He recorded a pedigree in 1664, giving his age as fifty-five; Dugdale, *Visit.* 320. He died early in 1681, and his son Thomas was buried a week after

his father. Richard Valentine, the son and heir, was born in 1675, and appointed sheriff of the county in 1713. He died two years later, and by his will (1714) left Bentcliffe to 'Thomas Valentine, clerk, formerly of Dublin College, his kinsman.' This Thomas is believed to have been the son of Francis Valentine of Manchester, younger brother of Richard's father. Thomas Valentine lived at Frankford in Kilglass, co. Sligo, and 'in 1766 (1763) devised the estate to Samuel, eldest son of John Valentine of Boston in New England, by a member of which family the hall and 50 acres of land were sold about the year 1792 to a Mr. Partington'; Piccope, *Wills*, loc. cit. Samuel Valentine of Bentcliffe paid a duchy rent of 32s. 7d. in 1779; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, 14/25.

This account of the Valentines is taken partly from the late Mr. Earwaker's notes on the family, compiled from the Eccles registers, wills at Chester, and other sources.

⁶⁵ 26 May 1892.

⁶⁶ 4 Aug. 1894.

⁶⁷ The library was established in 1904, and the present building erected in 1908. Information of Mr. C. J. Mellor, librarian.

⁶⁸ The tramways are worked by Salford Corporation.

⁶⁹ A full description of the boundaries is given in the council's *Year-book*, com-

municated to the editors by the town clerk, Mr. E. Parkes.

⁷⁰ Maunton, Mawinton, xiii cent.

⁷¹ Rentals and Surv. 379, m. 13. Monton was rated as 3 oxgangs of land, as appears by a charter of Maud de Barton granting half an oxgang there, 'to wit, the sixth part of the town'; *Whalley Couch*, i, 56. The abbot's holding is described as 2 oxgangs in 1324; Dods. MSS. cxxx, fol. 37b. The survey of 1346 records that the Abbot of Whalley held half the land in Monton in socage by a rent of 6s.; Lord La Warre and the Abbot of Cocker-sand held the rest, the Abbot of Whalley holding of them; Add. MSS. 32103, fol. 146. The rent of 6s. appears in the sheriff's compotus of 1348; while in an extent made in 1445-6 it is recorded that 'the abbot of Whalley holds the moiety of all the lands and tenements in Monton in socage, and renders 6s. yearly; he says that he holds in frank almoign'; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, 2/20.

Hugh the clerk of Eccles, who held 1 oxgang, gave 10 acres in Monton and Old Monton to Cocksand Abbey; *Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 702, 703.

The Whalley lands were derived largely from grants by the Byron and Worsley families. Early in the 13th century Maud daughter of Matthew de Barton granted half an oxgang of land in Monton to William the Clerk of Eccles, at a rent

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abbots appears to have been quite uneventful.⁷² After the suppression⁷³ it was in 1540 granted to Sir Alexander Radcliffe of Ordsall.⁷⁴ In 1612 it was sold to Roger Downes of Wardley.⁷⁵ The Slack is an ancient name in the locality.⁷⁶

*WINTON*⁷⁷ gave a name to the chief residents.⁷⁸ This family seems to have been succeeded by the

of *rod.*, with free common on her lands in Swinton, Little Houghton, and Monton; *Whalley Couch.* iii, 894. William the Clerk sold all his right to Geoffrey de Byron for 13 marks; *ibid.*, 891. Gilbert de Barton granted land as an appurtenance of Monton to Geoffrey, the bounds beginning at Gildenhaleford, following the hedge of Eccles as far as the monks' gate, across Westslack to the brook by Torthalen, and along the brook to Caldebrook and up this to Denebrook; *ibid.*, 880. Richard de Monton son of Hugh the Clerk, and Ellen the daughter of Geoffrey de Byron, granted to Geoffrey son of Geoffrey de Byron lands of his mother in Monton, the rents being, to Cockersand 12*d.* and to Richard de Worsley 16*d.*; *ibid.*, 898. Geoffrey de Worsley granted an oxgang of land in Monton, previously held by Adam de Kenyon, to Richard son of Geoffrey de Byron, and this seems to have come to the younger Geoffrey as heir of his brother Richard; *Whalley Couch.* iii, 897; Assize R. 404, m. 7.

The two Geoffreys de Byron had various lawsuits respecting their properties in Barton and Worsley from 1250 onwards; Cur. Reg. R. 162, m. 3*d.*; 171, m. 8*d.*; 178, m. 13*d.*; Assize R. 1235, m. 11*d.* Geoffrey the son finally granted his manor of Monton, with lands in Swinton, to the monks of Stanlaw; *Whalley Couch.* iii, 877. It was alleged that he was of unsound mind at the time, having been paralysed; and the monks had to refute this charge, and thought it prudent to procure releases and quitclaims from all those who could in any way allege a title to the lands included in the grant: Edmund Earl of Lancaster, Richard son of Geoffrey de Worsley, Henry de Worsley, Isabel daughter of Geoffrey de Byron and sister of the grantor, and Ellen another daughter of the elder Geoffrey; *ibid.*, 882-900.

At the grange of Monton in 1291 the monks were found to hold 2 plough-lands worth 30*s.* a year, assized rents for 33*s.*, and profit of store cattle, 26*s.* 8*d.*; *ibid.*, i, 335.

⁷² In 1292 Agnes widow of Richard de Monton made a claim for dower in an oxgang of land in Monton, but on the abbot showing that she had lived in adultery with Elias de Whittleswick and then with William le Norreys, and had never been reconciled to her husband, her claim was refused; Assize R. 408, m. 1*d.* Henry son and heir of Richard de Worsley in 1296 granted to Geoffrey son of Thomas son of Litcock de Salford the rents due to him from the monks of Whalley, viz. 2*s.* 8*d.* in Monton, 2*s.* 3*d.* in Swinton, and 3*s.* in Little Houghton; Ellesmere D. no. 218.

In 1465 Ottiwel Worsley, Rose his wife, and Rowland the son, granted to Robert Lawe, vicar of Eccles, and John Reddish of the Monks' Hall, the elder, the lands called Monton, Monton Hey, the mill, the Westwood, Huntington Clough, &c., held of the Abbot and Convent of Whalley for a term of years, at the rent of £9 10*s.* 8*d.*; 6*s.* was due to

the king and 11*d.* to the lord of Barton; Ellesmere D. no. 35.

⁷³ The survey made for the king at that time states that the court had always been held at Eccles for the hamlets within the parish. The mill was a corn-mill, out of repair. The tenants of Monton and Swinton had common on Swinton Moor, and the abbot used to pay 7*s.* 11*d.* to the lord of Worsley; the tenants of Monton also had common in the pasture of Alve-shaw. They were not to fell timber without the licence of the lord or his officers; *Whalley Couch.* iv, 1236-40.

⁷⁴ Pat. 32 Hen. VIII, pt. iv; see also Duchy of Lanc. Pleadings, cxv, B, 4.

⁷⁵ In a fine of 1607 regarding the manor of Monton and various messuages and lands in Barton and Worsley, Roger Downes was plaintiff and Sir John Radcliffe with Oswald Mosley, jun., and Anne his wife, defendants; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 71, m. 41. In the fine of 1612 Sir John Radcliffe and Alice his wife were the deforcians; *ibid.* bdlc. 82, m. 31. In the inquisition taken in 1639 after the death of Roger Downes of Wardley, Monton is not described as a manor, but the lands, &c., there were said to be held of the king by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, 54.

⁷⁶ Simon del Slack in 1329 granted to a feoffee all his land in Barton, with the rent of 7*d.* and the homage and other services due from John son of John de Prestwich; De Trafford D. no. 213. Richard son of Simon sold all his rights in the Slack to Thomas del Booth in 1348; *ibid.* no. 217; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 157, 158. Thurstan son of Thomas del Booth claimed a messuage and lands in Barton in 1359 against William son of Simon del Slack; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 7, m. 1.

⁷⁷ Anciently Withinton.

⁷⁸ Thomas Grelley, who died in 1262, granted to Richard de Winton 7 acres, within bounds beginning where Tordal Syke ran down to Caldebrook, at a rent of 14*d.*; *Whalley Couch.* iii, 910.

Richard son of Richard the Rymour of Winton in 1277 released his right in Westwood to the monks of Stanlaw, and about the same time made a grant of land near Blakelow in the field of Eccles; Agnes his widow in 1284 released her claim for dower in return for a cow, &c., given by the monks; *ibid.*, 909-11. John de Winton also released his claim to Westwood; *ibid.*, 912. Richard the Rymour and John his brother attested a Barton charter; De Trafford D. no. 206. Margaret widow of Henry de Worsley and John de Winton were in 1326 charged with trespass by digging in the Abbot of Whalley's turbarry in Swinton; De Banco R. 264, m. 57*d.*

In 1531 the Abbot of Whalley leased to John Booth of Barton Westslack, Kitepool (Kepill), and Westwood, at a rent of £2 5*s.*; *Whalley Couch.* iv, 124.1.

⁷⁹ In 1353, at Pentecost, Richard de Wydale and Cecily his wife obtained a messuage and lands in Barton from Margery widow of John de Winton, and

Wydales or Wedalls, who continued here till the 16th century.⁷⁹ *NEWHAM*, apparently represented by the more recent Newhall, was in the neighbourhood.⁸⁰ *BOYSNOPE*, anciently Boylesnape, is several times mentioned in the charters.⁸¹ The name has practically become obsolete, but there is a Boysnope Wharf on the Ship Canal.

John, Alice, Cecily, and Ellen his children; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. 1*d.* This appears to be connected with an earlier suit, in which John son of Roger de Barlow claimed from Cecily daughter of David de Hulton, Thomas del Booth, and John son of Robert de Worsley, two messuages and 24 acres in Barton; Ellen, the mother of Cecily, had settled these lands on her, but had afterwards married the plaintiff and given them to him, and Cecily, under age, had been induced to release her claim. It was held that she was justified in repudiating the release; *ibid.* R. 1, m. 3. The former suit was still proceeding in 1359; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 340. Alice, Emma, and Cecily, daughters of Margaret de Winton, were charged with depasturing at Barton in 1362; De Banco R. 411, m. 233*d.*

Richard Wedall, one of the charterers of Barton, died in 1523, and his son and heir, being a minor, became the ward of John Booth; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 165. Giles Wedall contributed to the subsidy in 1541, 'for goods'; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 140.

⁸⁰ William son of Odo de Newham occurs as defendant in 1261; Cur. Reg. R. 171, m. 8*d.* In 1275 Germain de Newham complained that Geoffrey de Byron of Monton and Robert Abbot of Stanlaw had deprived him of his common of pasture in 100 acres of wood in Barton. Geoffrey replied that he had by a hey inclosed 30 acres of the said 100 acres, and that the abbot held that inclosed portion, but the plaintiff had never had any right in it, though he might have in the residue; Assize R. 1235, m. 11*d.*; 1238, m. 34. Margery the daughter of Germain de Newham about 1295 married Thomas son of Thomas de Hulme; De Trafford D. no. 251.

In 1351 Hawise widow of Richard de Newham claimed dower in two messuages and various lands in Barton, Hugh son of Gilbert de Barton being the defendant; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 1*d.* By fine in 1385 an assignment of dower was made to Margery de Newham out of the estate of John son of Richard de Newham, by the intervention of John son of William de Newham. The tenement was two messuages, 40 acres of land, &c.; *Final Conc.* ii, 24.

⁸¹ Robert Cliveley of Newham within Barton' occurs in a deed of 1664.

⁸² A mediety of the wood of Boylesnape was among the lands granted to John de Barton by Robert Grelley; De Trafford D. no. 203. Alice daughter of Gilbert de Barton, in a grant of lands and easements, excepted Boylesnape in reciting 'pannage in all the woods of the vill of Barton'; *ibid.* no. 206.

In 1322 the lord of Manchester had in Boysnope 12 acres of pasture worth 6*s.*; and the third part of the wood, being covered with oaks, was attached to Cuedley Wood; *Mamecestre*, ii, 367, 370. Maud widow of Robert de Barton leased to John son of Thomas del Booth all her dower lands, &c., in the Boylesnape egh in 1388; De Trafford D. no. 233.

*IRLAM*⁸³ was early divided among several tenants.⁸³ From one family, which adopted the local surname,⁸⁴ the Hultons of Hulton acquired a holding⁸⁵ which descended to the Farnworth stock, and apparently to an Irlam branch.⁸⁶ The surname Irlam is found in the district down to the 18th century.⁸⁷ About the 16th century the Lathoms of Irlam appear; they were the principal local family for about two centuries, holding, according to one inquisition, a third part of the manor, and they had another estate

at Hawthorn, near Wilmslow, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey.⁸⁸ At the end of the 18th century Irlam Hall was owned by John Greaves, a wealthy merchant, partner with Sir Robert Peel as a banker, and it descended in his family till 1866.⁸⁹ Baines noted in 1836 that the hall was used as a farm-house, and was of Elizabeth's time, containing a principal beam of massive size, the largest, probably, in the county.

*CADISHEAD*⁹⁰ was in the 12th century held of the king by serjeanty of carpentry, one Edwin being

⁸³ Irwulham (1292); 'Irlam *alias* Irwellham' (1680).

⁸⁴ In 1322 Irlam, like Newham, Winton, and Monton, was a hamlet of Barton, in the possession of the lord of Manchester; *Mamecestre*, ii, 379.

⁸⁵ Dolfin de Irlam about 1190 granted his part of the land between the crooked oak and the stub at the head of Wulpitcroft, and his part of the wood between Elmtree Pool and Elbrook, to the canons of Cockersand; Simon, the brother of Dolfin, and John de Hulme concurred; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 719-21. About 1245 Henry, Abbot of Cockersand, granted this land to Geoffrey de Irlam and his heirs at a rent of 16*d.*; a mark of silver was to be paid at death in lieu of relief, and half a mark at the death of a wife; *ibid.* 722. In 1461 Richard del Booth held land in Irlam at a rent of 16*d.*; *ibid.* iv, 1238.

William son of Avice de Irlam granted to Adam son of William de Irlam certain lands upon the 'Ruedis' between the high road and the marsh, at the rent of a pair of white gloves or 1*d.*; De Trafford D. no. 259. In 1292 inquiry was made if William son of Avice de Irlam, uncle of William son of Cecily de Irlam, had been seised of a message and land then tenanted by Adam de Didsbury and Margery his wife; Adam stating that he held by grant of Cecily sister and heir of the former William. The charter was alleged to be a forgery, but a verdict was given for Adam; *Assize R.* 408, m. 5 d.

⁸⁶ Adam de Irlam (see last note) was defendant in suits respecting lands in 1278 and 1279, the plaintiffs being Richard and Ralph de Irlam; De Banco R. 23, m. 53; 24, m. 4; 28, m. 33. Agnes widow of Adam in 1301 released to Richard de Hulton the elder all her right in her husband's lands; De Trafford D. no. 262; while Thomas, the son of Adam, had in 1298 leased all his lands in Irlam for six years to William de Hulton, excepting the dower lands of his mother Agnes; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 162*b.*

Richard son of John de Irlam granted to Richard de Hulton part of his land on 'Ruyedishe' in Irlam; *ibid.* fol. 162. To William son of John de Irlam, Richard son of Richard the Harper released all his claim upon Plumtree Butt, Thomas son of Richard de Irlam being a witness; De Trafford D. no. 263, 266. In 1317 William son of William son of John de Irlam granted all his lands in Irlam to Richard de Hulton; *ibid.* no. 265.

⁸⁷ Richard de Hulton in 1306 gave his son Adam lands in Irlam and Sharples and the mill pool of Flixton, with the service of John son of William de Hulton from all lands in Irlam; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 162.

In 1324 Margaret widow of Adam de Pendlebury claimed as dower the third part of a plough-land in Irlam; Richard de Hulton was defendant, and charged Margaret with adultery, but she alleged

that she had been reconciled to her husband; De Banco R. 248, m. 154 d.

Richard de Hulton in 1325 gave to Robert son of Adam de Hulton, for life, all his lands in the hamlet of Irlam in the vill of Barton, excepting those which he had acquired from Adam del Birches of Didsbury; Robert and his tenants were to grind their corn at Richard's mill at Flixton to the twentieth measure; De Trafford D. no. 264. The grandson, Richard de Hulton, made a similar grant in 1331 (*ibid.* no. 267), and in 1334 gave to John son of Henry de Hulton [of Farnworth] his purparty of the waste of Irlam, then held for life by Robert son of John de Hulton; John de Hulton and his tenants were to grind at the Flixton mill, without giving multure, being 'hopper free' for ever. William son of Ellen de Irlam, one of the tenants, paid an arrow as rent; *ibid.* no. 270-2. Adam de Hulton granted his lands in Irlam to his son Robert in 1340, with remainder to another son, Adam; *ibid.* no. 269. The Booths of Barton acquired lands from Cecily daughter of David de Hulton in 1350 from John de Barton in 1362, and from Henry son of John de Hulton of Irlam in 1425; *ibid.* no. 273-5. In the last grant the 'Ferry houses' are mentioned; in 1360 there lived William del Ferry of Irlam; *Assize R.* 451, m. 3. Adam son of Adam de Hulton in 1368 sold his lands in Irlam to Thomas del Booth; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 163.

The Hultons of Farnworth continued to hold land in Irlam in socage of the lords of Manchester; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 6. The Booths of Barton and Asshaws of Shaw were also landowners in the 16th century, as appears by the Cal. of Inquisitions p.m. In 1563 John Booth acquired from Richard Dutton messages and lands in Irlam, and a free fishery in the Irwell; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 25, m. 269.

⁸⁸ Richard de Irlam and Alice his wife and Thomas (son of Richard) and Maud his wife were plaintiffs in 1360; Duchy of Lanc. *Assize R.* 8, m. 13. William Irlam occurs in 1472; Agecroft D. no. 345. In 1580 John Johnson *alias* Irlam and Edmund Hey were deforciantes in a fine respecting property in Irlam, Humphrey Barlow and Ellis Hey being the plaintiffs; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 42, m. 181. Thomas Irlam and Isabel his wife in 1584 sold land to Humphrey Barlow; *ibid.* bde. 46, m. 98. Thomas Irlam of Barton in 1631 paid £10 on declining knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 215. Frances Irlam of Pendleton in 1717 registered an estate as a 'papist'; *Engl. Catb. Nonjurors*, 153.

⁸⁹ Pedigrees are given in Dugdale's *Visit.* 175; Earwaker, *East Ches.* i, 133; and Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), iii, 272. The origin of this branch of the Lathom family and of its interest in Irlam has not been ascertained, but they

may have succeeded to the Westleigh family; see *Final Conc.* ii, 121, and the account of Rivington. In 1448 Oliver Barton and George Massey were deforciantes of messages and lands in Barton, Irlam, Rivington and Westleigh; apparently the same as those held in later times by the Lathoms; *ibid.* iii, 114.

In 1582 George Lathom made a settlement of his estate of ten messages, 100 acres of land, &c., in Irlam, Rivington, Bedford, Westleigh and Liverpool; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 44, m. 42. George Lathom died in Dec. 1602; he desired to be buried in Eccles Church, where his wife was buried. To his son Thomas he left all his implements of husbandry, and he names his other sons John and Henry; *Manch. C. Lett Rec.* ii, 187.

Edmund Lathom, grandson of George, died 2 Apr. 1639, leaving as heir his son Edmund, then twenty-four years of age. The inquisition recites a settlement made by the grandfather, and states that the third part of the manor of Irlam was held of Sir Cecil Trafford; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 755. Robert Tipping of Irlam died in 1622, holding a message and lands of Edmund Lathom (the son of Thomas) by the rent of a pair of white gloves—possibly the land of Adam de Irlam already mentioned; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 371.

In 1680 Thomas Lathom of Irlam agreed with his mother, Jane Lathom of Hawthorn near Wilmslow, respecting her annuity of £10, granting her his capital messages, Irlam Hall and Bedford Hall, and lands there and in Rivington, Anglezarke, Manchester and Audenshaw, for twenty-one years, to discharge the annuity and various other debts; deed in Manchester Free Library. John Halsall, claiming by demise of John Leigh, complained in 1695 of having been ejected by Thomas Lathom from an estate in Irlam, Bedford, &c.; Exch. of Pleas, Trin. 7 Will. III, m. 41.

Thomas Lathom actively assisted in the revolution of 1688. His ultimate heir was a daughter Jane, who married John Finney of Fulshaw Hall; Earwaker, *East Ches.* i, 130, where it is stated that Thomas Lathom had so far involved his estate by his efforts in favour of William III that he left his heir 'nothing more than the coat of arms.' An account of the Finneys is given, *ibid.* i, 153-6.

⁹⁰ Burke, *Commoners*, iv, 106. John Greaves of Irlam died in Dec. 1815, and his son John succeeded him; being succeeded in Apr. 1849, by his sister Mary, who died in 1866; Raines, in *Gastrell's Notitia*, ii, 50; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 595; monument in Eccles Church. In 1886 the hall was owned by Mr. J. Browne; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* iv, 307, 308.

⁹¹ Cadwalesate, 1212; Kadewaldesire, 1222; Cadewallessite, 1226; Cadewallesset, c. 1300; Cadewalleshved, 1350.

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the tenant. Afterwards Sweyn had it, and in 1212 it was held in thegnage by Gilbert de Notton, in right of his wife Edith de Barton, by a rent of 4s.⁹¹ In 1222 there were two under-tenants, Geoffrey de Dutton and Alexander de Cadishead, each apparently paying 2s. yearly.⁹² Before this date Edith de Barton had granted to the monks of Stanlaw the land which Alexander held of her, they paying the king the customary rent of 2s.⁹³ Afterwards 'the land of Cadishead' was granted to the monks by William de Ferrers, with the assent of Agnes his wife, at a rent of 6s. 8d. a year;⁹⁴ this rent he released about 1240, after the death of his son's wife Sibyl, and the monks held in frankalmoign.⁹⁵ In the sheriff's compotus of 1348 the 4s. thegnage rent was still found charged against the Abbot of Whalley, but on the abbot's producing the second charter of William de Ferrers, showing that he held in alms, the 4s. was deleted. WOOLLEN appears as Vulueden in 1299. In 1331

John son of John de Woolden made an agreement with Adam son of Thomas de Holcroft respecting land by the Glazebrook.⁹⁶ On the suppression of the abbey, Cadishead, with Great and Little Woolden, was granted to Sir Thomas Holcroft,⁹⁷ but appears to have been transferred by him to the Holcrofts of Holcroft. Like Holcroft Hall it was in 1619 in the possession of Ralph Calveley of Saighton, near Cheshire, being held of the king in chief by the fortieth part of a knight's fee.⁹⁸ In the 18th century it was held by the Poole family,⁹⁹ and was afterwards sold to the Bridgewater Trustees.

DAYHULME¹⁰⁰ was a portion of the original Barton fee. It gave the surname of Hulme to a family, or probably two distinct families, who held lands of the Bartons and their successors in title, the lords of Manchester.¹⁰¹ But little is known of them, though they continued to hold lands here till the 18th century.¹⁰² Inquisitions were taken in 1600 and

⁹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 66. The jury did not know how the land had been alienated from the king's service. The land is called 'one oxgang.' Edwin the carpenter had held it 'by the service of making carpentry in the king's castle of West Derby'; *ibid.* 133. If Sweyn was the son of Leysing (see above) the King Henry who granted Cadishead to Edwin was probably Henry I.

⁹² *Ibid.* i, 133. That each paid 2s. is inferred from the rent of 4s. due from the whole of Cadishead (*ibid.* 137), and from Edith de Barton's charter to Stanlaw, in which it is stated that Alexander held a moiety.

⁹³ *Whalley Couch*, ii, 521.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 519. The 6s. 8d. would include the 2s. due from the moiety the monks already held; how they acquired the other moiety is not apparent, unless it had in some way escheated to William de Ferrers, who thereupon granted it to them at an increased rent.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 520. William de Ferrers died in 1247; his son William had by Margaret, his second wife, a son Robert, born in 1241, so that Sibyl, the first wife, must have died earlier than that year.

At Cadishead in 1291 the monks were said to hold two plough-lands worth 40s. a year; they had 40s. also from the profits of the store cattle; *ibid.* i, 335. About 1540 the tenants at will, nine in number, paid 7s. 7d. a year; *ibid.* iv, 1240.

⁹⁶ *Kuerden MSS.* iv, G. 5.

⁹⁷ *Pat.* 31 Hen. VIII, pt. 5; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 382. For subsequent disputes see *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 95, 129, &c.

⁹⁸ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 260. He seems to have held it as trustee of Dame Alice Fitton, the daughter and heir of Sir John Holcroft of Holcroft. His son John succeeded him, and was tenant at his death in 1634, when Charles I granted Great and Little Woolden and Cadishead to Sir Kenelm Digby; *Pat.* 9 Chas. I, pt. 5; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1631-3, p. 41. The jury in 1634 found that John Calveley was a bastard; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 346.

Edward Calveley died in 1636 possessed of the Cadishead lands; his son and heir John was then seventeen years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxviii, 75. John Calveley's lands were sequestered by the Parliamentary authorities, but the Holcrofts appear about 1652 to have tried

to regain possession; *Exch. Deps.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 28, 129, 35; *Cal. Exch. Pleas*, C. 4. In the reference last given Cadishead is called a manor. The Holcrofts retained or recovered part of their estate, as Woolden is named in 1652 and 1680 as part of their property; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 152, m. 77; *bde.* 204, m. 11, 35. In 1700 it was owned by Richard Calveley, who sold Great Woolden to — Poole of Warrington; *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 595.

⁹⁹ The manor of Cadishead and messuages, water-mill, lands, &c. in Cadishead and Glazebrook were in 1723 settled upon Edward Poole and Mary his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 289, m. 73. Cudworth Poole, the son, vicar of Eccles, died at Great Woolden Hall in 1768. For the family see Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 583; iii, 461.

Little Woolden was sold by Richard Calveley to — Leach of Warrington, and was owned in 1868 by John Arthur Borron of Warrington; *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 596.

¹⁰⁰ Hulme was the usual name; *Dewhulm*, 1313; *Defehulme*, 1434; *Deafhulme*, 1559; *Devyhulme*, 1737.

¹⁰¹ Gilbert de Barton granted to Thomas Grelley, who died in 1262, two oxgangs of land held by Adam de Hulme; and about 1270 the homages of Thomas son of Adam de Hulme and of Adam son of Thomas de Hulme were named in the grant by John de Barton to Robert Grelley; *De Trafford D.* no. 190, 201. Adam de Hulme was a plaintiff in 1276-8, in respect of common of pasture in Barton; *Assize R.* 1235, m. 11; 405, m. 4 d.

¹⁰² John de Hulme made a grant of part of Whittleswick, apparently before 1217; *De Trafford D.* no. 280. By a deed dated 1222 ('anno regni regis Henrici septimo') Thomas de Hulme granted to his brother Richard a moiety of his mother's dower, viz. a sixth part of his land in Hulme with half of his share in Saltey, viz. one acre, which his father John had divided with Eda, lady of Barton; a rent of 20d. was payable; *De Trafford D.* no. 250. Robert son of Richard de Hulme in 1295-6 granted a half of his land in Hulme and Saltey to Margaret, daughter of Germain de Newham, and her heirs by Thomas son of Thomas de Hulme; *ibid.* no. 251. Richard de Hulme was a witness, and Robert was a clerk. Thomas de Hulme and John his

brother attested a Barton grant made earlier than 1262; *ibid.* no. 196.

There were several Adams. In 1278 Adam de Hulme complained of disseisin by Robert Grelley in Hulme and Barton; *Assize R.* 1238, m. 31. Alice daughter of Gilbert de Barton, widow, granted to Adam son of Simon de Hulme land in Saltey near Boysnope; Adam 'the Earl' (comes) of Hulme was a witness; *De Trafford D.* no. 206. Stephen de Barton granted to Robert son of Simon de Hulme 3 acres in Hulme, lying between the Limme and the street; *W. Farrer D.* The estates of Adam the Earl ('le Horl'; *De Trafford D.* no. 298) seem to have gone to a Birches family, for Ellen widow of Robert del Birches in 1309 released to Robert son of Sir Henry de Trafford all her right in the lands in Hulme formerly belonging to Adam 'le Erle' by charter of Gilbert de Barton; and Alexander de Birches did the same; *ibid.* no. 252, 253. Joan widow of Alexander and Robert his son, a minor, occur in 1311; *De Banco R.* 184, m. 113. Robert de Birches made an exchange with Adam de Hulme, including an oxgang of land in 'Ruchfnee'; *C. of Wards, Deeds, and Evidences*, box 153, no. 6. There was also in 1324 an Adam son of Adam son of Roger de Hulme; *Assize R.* 426, m. 9.

Thomas de Hulme was in 1292 acquitted of a share in the death of Alexander de Barlow; *ibid.* 408, m. 20. He was probably the Thomas son of Adam to whom Agnes de Barton released all claim on lands in Hulme and Barton; *De Trafford D.* no. 208. In 1313 he was a plaintiff, John La Warre and Joan his wife being defendants; while eleven years later there were other disputes between the latter pair and Thomas de Hulme and his wife Ellen; *Assize R.* 424, m. 11; 426, m. 9 d, 6, 27. Thomas was living in 1338, when he attempted to recover land in Barton against the La Warres; but the writ was quashed for a grammatical error—'Questus est nobis Thomas de Hulme et Elena uxor ejus'; *ibid.* 1425, m. 6. His son John in 1339 had 'the sixth part of the manor of Barton' settled upon him by his parents, Thomas being here called 'the elder'; *Final Conc.* ii, 111. In the same year Thomas granted to a trustee all his lands in Barton, together with the reversion of the dower of Margery widow of Robert de Hulme. *De Trafford D.* no. 216.

1641.¹⁰³ They acquired the adjacent manor of Urmston.¹⁰⁴ The hall was purchased by William Allen, banker, of Manchester, who became bankrupt in 1788, when Davyhulme was sold to Henry Norris, a Manchester merchant, who died in 1819. His daughter Mary conveyed it in marriage in 1809 to Robert Josias Jackson Harris, of Uley, Gloucestershire, who adopted the surname of Norreys, and died in 1844; their son Robert Henry Norreys resided in the hall till his death in 1887. The hall was

afterwards demolished and the grounds are used as golf links.¹⁰⁵ The house was entirely of brick, the only signs of antiquity being some old beams, perhaps belonging to a former house. In front of the house was a sundial made at Manchester in 1809. Other families formerly connected with Davyhulme were the Byroms of Salford¹⁰⁶ and the Bents.¹⁰⁷

BROMYHURST became the seat of a branch of the Barton family,¹⁰⁸ and of another surnamed Mey, who also were known as 'de Bromyhurst.'¹⁰⁹ In

In 1317-18 Robert son of Thomas de Hulme had released to Sir John La Warre his claim on the soil and common of pasture of all the waste in Barton; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 156b. As late as July and Michaelmas 1354 Margery widow of Robert son of Thomas de Hulme, then wife of Henry de Bolton, was defendant in a plea concerning land which Gilbert de Barton had granted to Robert de Hulme and his heirs, and which John de Barton sought to recover; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 2, 3.

The Thomas son of Thomas de Hulme already mentioned made an exchange of land in Davyhulme, and on the Holt, and on the Hill, in 1313; De Trafford D. no. 254. 'Magote' widow of Thomas son of Thomas de Hulme occurs in 1324; C. of Wards, Deeds, and Evidences, box 153, no. 5.

Margaret widow of Thomas de Hulme the younger in 1347 received from the trustee lands in Flixton, the remainders being to John son of Thomas, and then to Thomas's brother; De Trafford D. no. 113. Margaret widow of Thomas de Hulme, and John and Adam his sons, were defendants in a Barton case in 1354; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 1.

John son of Thomas de Hulme was a defendant in 1356 and later; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 10 d.; 7, m. 3 d.; 8 m. 5, 12. In 1361 he claimed land in Barton as kinsman of Robert de Hulme; Assize R. 44.1, m. 3. Two years later he made a feoffment of all his lands in Barton, with common of turbary in Urmston, and the reversion of the dower of his mother Margaret; De Trafford D. no. 226.

In 1356, while still a minor, William son of another John de Hulme complained that Thomas del Booth, to whom his custody had been granted by Sir Roger La Warre, had made waste in his estate, consisting of fifteen messuages, 100 acres of land, &c., in Barton; messuages and granges had been pulled down, and twelve apple trees, worth 6s. 8d. each, had been cut down and sold; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 28. William de Hulme in 1383 granted an annuity of 40s. to John de Cholmondeley and Agnes his wife, charged upon his lands in Hulme within the vill of Barton; De Trafford D. no. 255. William de Hulme—probably there were two persons—attested deeds in 1389 and 1430; *ibid.* no. 285, 257. In Jan. 1477-8, John, son and heir of Alice widow of William Hulme, made a feoffment of his lands in Hulme, Manchester, and elsewhere in the county, Alice releasing her right in the same. Hugh Hulme, chaplain, son of John Hulme, was one of the trustees; C. of Wards, Deeds, and Evidences, box 153, no. 9.

A writ for an inquisition after the death of James Hulme of Davyhulme was issued on 5 Apr. 1434; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 34. A deed of 1435

mentions James Hulme (deceased), and his son William, whose wife was named Alice; Masey of Tatton D. in Warrington Museum. The marriage indentures of James Hulme of Davyhulme and Clemence daughter of William Radcliffe of Ordsall are dated 1477; Mr. Earwaker's notes.

In 1490 James Hulme, one of the charterers of Sir John Booth, did homage at Warrington; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 165. James Hulme, perhaps the same, made a feoffment of seventeen messuages, twelve burgages, 500 acres of land, &c. in Davyhulme, Manchester, &c., in 1528; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 11, m. 145. In 1559 a James Hulme had recently died, and James was his son and heir, and of full age; *Manch. C. Leet Rec.* i, 47. In or before 1566 he sold lands in Manchester to John Hunt; *ibid.* i, 97. James Hulme was a partner in the waste called Lostock Moor in 1574; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 14.

¹⁰⁸ Robert son of James Hulme died at Newhall in West Derby 18 Apr. 1600, leaving a daughter and heir Anne, one year old. His father being seised of the manor of Hulme and all its members, hall, windmill, &c., held of the queen by the hundredth part of a knight's fee, had in 1598 settled certain lands on Robert on his marriage with Bridget daughter of John Molyneux; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, 9.

The will of James Hulme of Davyhulme, dated 10 Oct. 1611 and proved in 1613, mentions Ellen his wife, William and John his sons, Elizabeth his daughter, Thomas Green of Croft and Ralph Boardman of Swinton, his brothers-in-law.

William Hulme of Hulme in Barton died 20 Jan. 1640-1, holding the hall of Hulme and various lands in Hulme and Barton of Sir Cecil Trafford as of his manor of Barton, by the sixtieth part of a knight's fee and the yearly rent of 13*½*d. Richard, his son and heir, was seventeen years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, 90.

In 1683 H. Hulme of Davyhulme sent a request to be placed on the commission of the peace; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 170. Thomas Sorocold of Barton, William Hulme of Davyhulme, and Peter Egerton of Shaw were among the gentlemen invited by Lord Derby in 1685 to meet him 'to consider of fit persons for knights of the shire and burgesses for the ensuing parliament'; *ibid.* 178.

'A stone on some cottages in Station Road, Urmston . . . records the fact of a William Hulme of Davyhulme being there in 1738'; R. Lawson, *Flixton*, 139. George Taylor of Davyhulme Hall was admitted a burgess of Manchester in Oct. 1737; *Manch. C. Leet Rec.* vii, 66.

¹⁰⁴ See further under Urmston. In 1735 Anne daughter and heir of John Hulme of Davyhulme and Urmston married at Flixton Thomas Willis of

Bletchley. They had several children; Flixton Reg. There are pedigrees of the Hulme family in the Piccope MSS. i, 327, and the Barritt fol. MS. 142.

¹⁰⁵ Lawson, *op. cit.* 139-41. There is a pedigree in Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 200, 201. William Allen was the father of Joseph, successively Bishop of Bristol and of Ely; see Manchester.

¹⁰⁶ In 1496 Richard son of Richard Moss sold to Adam Holland of Manchester lands in Hulme purchased by his father from Charles Wase and Ellen his wife; and Adam Holland of Crumpsall in 1554 sold to George Byrom of Salford, merchant, his messuage and land in Hulme in Barton; W. Farrer D. See also Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 16, m. 161; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, 39; *Manch. C. Leet Rec.* ii, 141.

¹⁰⁷ Edward Bent of Hulme died at the end of 1578, his eldest son being John Bent; *ibid.* ii, 29. Another Edward Bent died in Nov. 1639, holding a messuage and lands in Davyhulme and Barton, including the Hakeshuts and Saltey Mill, held of Edward Mosley by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee. He had married Ellen Arderne in 1624, and his son and heir, John, was fifteen years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii, 57. John Bent, late of Hulme, gent., is named in the will (1652) of John Parr, who had bought land from him; note of Mr. E. Axon.

¹⁰⁸ John de Bromyhurst, a son of Gilbert de Barton, in 1280 released to the monks of Stanlaw all his claim to their heys and closes within Barton and to Westwood; *Whalley Couch.* iii, 906, 907. In 1321 Gilbert de Bromyhurst granted to a younger son John, on his marriage with Cecily daughter of Robert del Bridge of Bury, all his lands in Bromyhurst in Barton, with remainders to his other children, Thomas, Robert, Thomas, Adam, and Agnes; Dods. MSS. cx ix, fol. 163b. Eight years later, John the son released to Thomas del Booth all his right in his father's lands; and in 1382-3 Robert son of Thomas de Bromyhurst gave a similar release to John son of Thomas del Booth; *ibid.* fol. 164, 164b. Gilbert de Bromyhurst and John his brother were defendants in 1351 in a suit respecting Barton lands brought by William de Stockton and Agnes his wife; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 2.

¹⁰⁹ There were cross suits in 1276 between John de Bromyhurst on one side and Alexander de Bromyhurst (or 'the Mey') and Agnes his wife on the other; it was stated that Bromyhurst was neither vill nor borough but a hamlet of Barton held as one oxgang of land; Assize R. 405, m. 1, 2.

In 1278 Alexander son of Alexander the Mey was acquitted of the charge of disseisin brought by John de Bromyhurst respecting common of pasture in 15 acres in Barton; *ibid.* 1238, m. 31; 405,

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1322 the lord of Manchester had 120 acres of wood or moor there.¹¹⁰

DUMPLINGTON, which formerly included the modern hamlet of Crofts Bank, was with Cockney in Bromyhurst in 1225 demised by Sir Robert Grelley to Cecily daughter of Iorwerth de Hulton¹¹¹ for six years. Four years afterwards Segrith de Dumpington released to Robert Grelley her right in 40 acres in Dumplington.¹¹² John son of Thomas de Booth held the place in 1401.¹¹³ The lords of Manchester had a wood in Lostock.¹¹⁴

WHITTLESWICK¹¹⁵ was from an early date regarded as a manor,¹¹⁶ being held by the Pendlebury

family.¹¹⁷ From Roger de Pendlebury it passed to his son Ellis,¹¹⁸ and then to a younger son William, who enfeoffed Adam de Prestwich.¹¹⁹ Henry, the son of Adam, had a daughter Katherine, who married John son of Robert de Bold. Their son Geoffrey forfeited his lands for treason, having taken part in the Hotspur rebellion of 1403;¹²⁰ but Whittleswick was afterwards restored, and Agnes daughter of Nicholas son of Geoffrey de Bold had livery in 1442-3. She married Hugh, a son of Sir Geoffrey Massey,¹²¹ and the manor continued in their family for nearly two centuries,¹²² descending to Dorothy daughter of Thomas Massey and wife of Thomas Liversage of

m. 4 d. Avina, widow of John the son of Wasce, claimed 6 acres in Barton against Alexander son of Alexander the Mey in 1292, but it was shown that Agnes, widow of Alexander the father, was in possession of a portion; Assize R. 408, m. 3 d.; see also m. 32, 54. Nine years later, Alexander the Mey proceeded against Gilbert de Bromyhurst and others concerning a tenement in Barton; *ibid.* 1321, m. 9; 418, m. 12 d.

Some of the Mey charters have been preserved. Alexander the son gave a quitclaim respecting Westwood in 1281; *Whalley Couch*, iii, 914. Alexander the Mey of Bromyhurst granted to Robert son of Matthew de Birches lands in Saltey meadows and White-riding; the seal had a fleur-de-lis with the legend s' ALEXANDR : D' : BROMYHURST; De Trafford D. no. 212. Alexander the Mey (Meych) gave his son Hugh a moiety of the whole sixth part of the villis of Bromyhurst and Dumplington, a rent of 6d. being due to the chief lords; De Trafford D. no. 224.

¹¹⁰ *Mamecestre*, ii, 370.

¹¹¹ De Trafford D. no. 109; in the grant was made 'in the year in which Richard the king's brother was made Earl of Cornwall.' Cecily paid 6 marks and was to pay an annual rent of 4s. 6d. Twenty-four acres in Dumplington and 4 acres in Kokenay were among the lands held in 1253 by Jordan de Hulton, in which Amery widow of Robert de Hulton claimed dower; *Final Conc.* i, 151. Gilbert de Barton son of William de Notton granted the land of Cockney, between Waspool and Cockney Pool, to Peter de Dumplington his servant; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 154.

¹¹² *Final Conc.* i, 56.

¹¹³ De Trafford D. no. 247; by this Ralph de Walkden released his right in Dumplington and in Heaton Norris to John de Booth, having already enfeoffed John of his lands there.

An account of Dumplington, with plan and many details, is given in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxiv, 21.

¹¹⁴ Gilbert de Barton granted Sir Thomas Grelley all his wood in Lostock; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 163b. In 1322 the wood of Lostock was valued with that in Cuedley; the lord of Manchester had also 20 acres of pasture in Lostock, in which all the tenants of the lord of Barton had common of pasture except during six weeks in the time of pannage, and the lord and tenants of Urmston had a similar right, 2s. a year rent being paid; *Lancs. Ing. and Extents*, ii, 57.

¹¹⁵ Quicleswic, Quyclisweke, xiii cent.; Whikleswyk, 1287; Quycleswyk, 1389; Whiclesweeke, 1632.

¹¹⁶ There is an article on the descent of

the manor in the *Ancestor*, no. 4, pp. 205-24. It was a dependency of Barton, and its tenants contributed to the sake fee and other charges on that manor; *Mamecestre*, ii, 289. It was included in the transfer of the manor of Barton to the Grelleys; De Trafford D. no. 204. There is little further trace of the Barton connexion.

¹¹⁷ Adam de Pendlebury received from John de Hulme the sixth part (?) of an oxgang in Whittleswick, the rent being a pair of spurs. To this charter Ellis de Pendlebury (perhaps his father) and Adam and Robert de Yealand were witnesses; De Trafford D. no. 280.

A release by Alice daughter of William the Clerk of Eccles to Roger de Pendlebury of all her right in Whittleswick is the only indication of the origin of the Pendlebury tenure; De Trafford D. no. 277. Alice is no doubt the Alice de Whittleswick who had a brother William, of the *Whalley Couch*, i, 66; a Thomas de Whittleswick is also named; *ibid.* i, 67.

Gilbert de Barton released to Matthew son of William Laling, and to Margery niece of Gilbert, all his claim upon the manor of Whittleswick, with liberties and common rights in all places in Barton, except Boysnope; the ancient rent was to be paid in lieu of all services. The bounds are thus given:—From Merley following the pool to Irwell, along the Irwell to Harelache, then across to the Moss and so to Dedmere and the starting point; from an old copy in the De Trafford D. (no. 108). Another copy states that the 'ancient rent' was 10d. (no. 290).

¹¹⁸ Roger de Pendlebury granted the manor of Whittleswick to his son Ellis, who afterwards restored it to his father; De Trafford D. no. 276, 278.

¹¹⁹ For the Pendlebury family see the account of that township. William son of Roger de Pendlebury gave the manor of Whittleswick, which he had by the death of Maud daughter of his elder brother Ellis, to Adam de Prestwich in 1292; De Trafford D. no. 290. Adam son of Alexander de Pilkington had in 1291 released to Adam de Prestwich and to William de Pendlebury his right in the 'manor,' derived from his former wife Maud; *ibid.* no. 282, 283.

Beatrice, the other daughter of Ellis, in 1300 released her rights also; *Final Conc.* i, 188. The 'one oxgang in Barton' of the fine is identified with 'the hamlet' of Whittleswick by De Trafford D. no. 281, 284. Adam de Hulme released to Adam de Prestwich the rent of 2d. due for the sixth part of the manor; *ibid.* no. 279.

The new owner, having thus assured

his title, settled the manor in 1301 upon Henry, his son by Alice de Trafford, with remainders to his daughters by her, Margaret, Ellen, Margery, and Joan; *Final Conc.* i, 196. The estate is described as 'a messuage, eighty acres of land, six acres of meadow, ten acres of wood and 100 acres of pasture in Barton.' In 1308 Avice, elsewhere called Alice, widow of William de Pendlebury claimed dower in four messuages, &c., in Barton against Henry son of Agnes de Trafford; De Banco R. 173, m. 345.

¹²⁰ The inquisition, taken in 1423-4, is in Towneley MS. DD, no. 1485.

¹²¹ For this part of the descent see *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 535-6; for pedigrees, Piccote MS. Ped. (Chet. Lib.), ii, 65; Cole MSS. xi, fol. 54.

It appears that Geoffrey de Bold had in 1389 enfeoffed Henry son of Sir Henry de Trafford of this manor, and that in 1426 Sir Edmund de Trafford was in possession; De Trafford D. no. 285-7. Testimony as to the fact of enfeoffment was forthcoming; *ibid.* no. 288. It further appears, however, that a pardon was obtained in 1403 for Geoffrey's share in the rebellion, and that he made a feoffment of Whittleswick in 1422; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 164b; cxlii, fol. 209b. (114). The restoration of his manors was for Geoffrey's life, and they afterwards came into the king's hands, who gave the custody of Whittleswick to William Booth; Add. MS. 32108, no. 1677. A lease to Roger Booth was made in 1433; Fine R. 240, m. 6.

In 1440 Hugh Massey and Agnes his wife set out their title by descent, and petitioned the king for restoration, and this was after trial granted; livery being ordered on 8 Feb. 1442-3; De Trafford D. no. 290 (as above); also Pal. Lanc. Chan. Misc. 1/7. In some pedigrees Hugh Massey is described as 'of Coddington, Cheshire, sixth son of Sir John Massey of Tatton'; but this is discountenanced by Ormerod (*Ches.* ii, 729-31). He seems in fact to have been an illegitimate son of Sir Geoffrey Massey of Worsley; he was defendant in an assault case in 1444; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 6, m. 1b. He was living in 1466; Ellesmere D. no. 100.

¹²² Thomas Massey died 13 Aug. 1590, holding the manor of Whittleswick of the heirs of Adam de Prestwich in socage. The pedigree is given thus:—Thomas was son and heir of Thomas, brother and heir of John, son and heir of Thomas, son and heir of Nicholas, son and heir of Agnes, wife of Hugh Massey; and Agnes was daughter and heir of Nicholas Bold, son and heir of Geoffrey Bold, son and heir of Katherine, wife of John Bold and daughter and heir of Henry de Prestwich.

Wheelock, who in 1632 sold it to Sir Cecil Trafford.¹²⁹ It has since descended like Stretford, and was till recently the chief residence of the Trafford family, taking the name of Trafford Park from them. They appear to have resided here from the beginning of the 18th century.¹³⁰

Trafford Hall was originally erected in the middle of the 16th century, but the modern classic building was built in 1762 by John Trafford, who is said to have removed the front of the older building for this purpose. The brick gabled wing on the north-west is supposed to belong to the original house, but is probably a later refacing and rebuilding. In James's view (1825) the four lower gables next to the house only are shown, the building farther north apparently having been erected since that date. The 18th-century mansion is a plain stuccoed two-story classic building with four engaged columns and pediment in the front or south elevation. A modern stuccoed wing runs northward on the east side of the house, parallel with the brick wing already mentioned. The house is now used as the head quarters of the Manchester Golf Club.

The Barton landowners contributing to the subsidy of 1622 were—Thomas Charnock, George Legh, Katherine Brereton, Dorothy Liversage, Ralph Ainsworth, — Hope, Richard Worsley, John Valentine, Edmund Lathom, James Crompton, and John Bent.¹³¹

The Sorocolds of Barton recorded a pedigree in 1665.¹³²

The land tax returns of 1797 preserved at Preston provide a long list of landowners, arranged under these divisions:—Barton with Winton, Eccles, Monton, and Swinton; farther side of water, including Urms-ton and Davyhulme; Irlam and Cadishead. The principal estates were those of the Duke of Bridgewater, John Trafford, — Willis, — Lee, William Turner, John Page, Henry Norris, and Robert Barker.¹³³

The parish church has been described above. In recent times a number of new churches have been consecrated to the service of the established religion. At Eccles, St. Andrew's was built in 1879,¹³⁴ and at Barton, St. Catherine's, built in 1843,¹³⁵ was enlarged in 1893; the patronage of these churches is vested in

five trustees. At Patricroft is Christ Church, built in 1868;¹³⁶ the Bishop of Manchester is patron; under it is St. Michael's Mission-room, Monton. At Winton is St. Mary Magdalen's. St. John the Baptist's, Irlam,¹³¹ was built in 1866, and has a mission-room at Cadishead; the patronage is in the hands of five trustees. To St. Mary the Virgin's, Davyhulme,¹³⁸ built in 1890, the Bishop of Manchester and Mr. J. B. Norreys Entwisle present alternately.

The Presbyterian Church of England has a congregation at Eccles, founded in 1902.

The Wesleyans originated with the preaching of Wesley himself, who appeared at Davyhulme in 1747. They now have churches at Barton, Barton Moss, Monton, Cadishead and Davyhulme, Eccles, Patricroft and Irlam;¹³⁹ the Primitive Methodists at Eccles, Barton, and Davyhulme; the United Free Methodists at Eccles, Winton, and Patricroft; and the New Connexion at Eccles.

The Baptists have a church at Eccles.

The Congregationalists at Patricroft and Eccles trace their rise to the preaching begun in 1796 in a barn at the former place; a chapel was erected in 1800, and a church formed four years later. A new and larger chapel was built in 1870. Efforts were made in 1810 and later to establish services in Eccles, but failed; a fresh start was made in 1857, and the present church, an offshoot of Hope Chapel, Salford, was opened in 1860.¹³¹ At Cadishead services were begun in a small shed in 1875; the present school chapel was opened in 1883.¹³⁵

The Society of Friends have a meeting-place at Eccles.¹³⁶

There is an interesting Unitarian Church at Monton. Edmund Jones, the vicar of Eccles, ejected in 1662, continued to preach in the neighbourhood. A Nonconformist congregation also met at Monks' Hall for some time; but in 1697 a chapel was built at Monton. The building was in 1715 wrecked by a 'Church and King' mob, led by Thomas Siddall, the Manchester Jacobite, but it was repaired by the Government.¹³⁷ The congregation numbered 612, of whom 29 were county voters.¹³⁸ It was rebuilt in 1802, and replaced by the present church in 1875. The usual change of doctrine took place during the

Thomas Massey, father of the Thomas who died in 1590, had granted a third of the manor as dower to Dorothy, widow of his elder brother John, and she was still living at Elton in Cheshire; Thomas the son assigned to Katherine widow of Thomas a third part of his two-thirds of the manor, and she was living at Whittleswick; Thomas himself married Jane daughter of Thomas Lancaster, and she too was living at Whittleswick when the inquisition was taken, 28 Sept. 1591. Dorothy, the daughter and heir, was nine months old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, 31. A later inquisition is extant (xvii, 85), the jurors altering the finding by stating that Adam de Prestwich died at Barton, Henry being his son and heir, and that Whittleswick was held of the queen by the tenth part of a knight's fee.

In 1500 William Massey of Whittleswick, being seventy years of age, was excused from serving on assizes; Towneley MS. CC (Chet. Lib.), no. 689.

Thomas, father of the last Thomas Massey, died at the end of 1576, his son

being then a minor; *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* i, 184. For his will see *Wills* (Chet. Soc., new ser.), i, 222.

Jane, the widow of the son, afterwards married William Moreton of Moreton in Cheshire.

¹²⁹ The deeds are printed (from Raines MS. xxv.) in H. T. Crofton's *Stretford* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 272, &c. See also Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 121, no. 15. The manor is mentioned in later Trafford settlements; e.g. 1654 and 1718; *ibid.* bdes. 156, m. 194; 282, m. 99.

For the Liversages see Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 121. Dorothy afterwards married Thomas Balgay of Hope in Derbyshire; *Journ. of Derbys. Arch. Soc.* vi, 23.

¹²⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* vi, 228.

¹²⁵ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 153.

¹²⁶ Dugdale, *Visit.* 276.

¹²⁷ Land tax returns.

¹²⁸ For district assigned see *Lond. Gaz.*

25 May 1880.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.* i Mar. 1867; see also *End. Char. Rep.* for Eccles, 1904, p. 23.

¹³⁰ For district, *Lond. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 1869.

¹³¹ *Ibid.* 1 Jan. 1867. A site for a church and cemetery was set apart in 1841 by John and Mary Greaves of Irlam, but being found unsuitable another site of the same area was given in 1864, and the church built on it. For Endowment see *End. Char. Rep.* 1904, 28-31.

¹³² The services were held in a school given in 1880; the church was consecrated 23 June 1890. For endowments, &c., see *End. Char. Rep.* Eccles, 1904, p. 23.

¹³³ For Trinity Wesleyan Church, Patricroft, see *ibid.* 22. For Cadishead, *ibid.* 31. The Wesleyan chapel at Davyhulme dates from 1779; a new church was opened in 1905.

¹³⁴ B. Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 11-16. Joseph Rawson, a muslin manufacturer of Manchester, who died in 1824, had workmen at Patricroft and so began the preaching there.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.* 79.

¹³⁶ It was built in 1877.

¹³⁷ *Pal. Note Bk.* ii, 240, 242.

¹³⁸ O. Heywood, *Diaries*, iv, 310.

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18th century, and before 1800 Unitarianism was 'boldly preached.'¹³⁹

Roman Catholics¹⁴⁰ have All Saints' Church, Barton; the mission was founded in 1798, having before been served from Trafford Park, and the present church was erected in 1868;¹⁴¹ also St. Mary's school chapel at Eccles, opened in 1879, and St. Theresa's, Irlam, which became a separate mission in 1900. An iron church, St. Anthony's, was opened at Trafford Park in 1904. In 1827 the old chapel at the Park was pulled down and rebuilt in Dimplington; but it does not appear to have remained long in use.

WORSLEY

Werkesleia, 1195; Wyrkedele, 1212; Whurkedele, c. 1220; Worketley, 1254; Worcotesley, Workedesle, 1276; Wrkesley, Wrkedeley, Workedele, 1292; Wyrkleslegh, Workesley, 1301; Worsley, 1444; 'Workdisley *alias* Workesley *alias* Worsley,' 1581.

The ancient township of Worsley measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west, the breadth varying from 1 mile to 4 miles; the area is 6,928 acres.¹ Land 300 ft. and more in height divides it from Clifton and Kearsley; the slope in general is towards the south. Ellenbrook in the west divides it from Tyldesley and Astley, while another brook, rising near the boundary of Clifton and flowing south to the Irwell, divides Worsley proper from Swinton on the east. Swinton has now grown into a small town, lying on the road from Manchester to Wigan; to the north and north-east are Newton and Hope Mill; to the south-east Deans and Lightbown Green; to the south Moorside, Sindsley, Broad Oak, and Dales Brow; Little Houghton, in the same quarter, has now disappeared from the maps; Drywood and Westwood occupy the south-west corner. The Worsley or western section of the township has Worsley Hall almost in the centre; to the west lie Booths Hall, part of Boothstown, Ellenbrook Chapel and Parr Fold; Walkden, now a town, and Linnyslaw occupy the north-west corner. Kempnough Hall, Daubhole, and Whittle Brook lie to the north of Worsley Hall; Hazelhurst, Roe Green, and Wardley are in the eastern portion. The southern half of this part of the township—the 100-ft. level being roughly the boundary—was formerly within Chat Moss, so that it has no ancient houses. To the south of the Bridgewater Canal and to the south-east of Hazelhurst, the Geological Formation consists mainly of the Pebble Beds of the New Red Sandstone. North of Boothstown and Winton the Coal Measures are everywhere in evidence. An intervening band of the Permian Rocks extends from Monton to Astley. In 1901 the population of Worsley was 12,462, and of Swinton 18,512.

The chief road is that from Manchester to Wigan, through Swinton, Wardley, and Walkden, along or

near the track of a Roman road. From this a road branches off to go west through Worsley to Boothstown and Astley, and this has southerly branches from Swinton and Worsley to Eccles. There are numerous cross roads, including one from Worsley to Walkden. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's railway from Manchester to Hindley runs west through the northern part of the township, with three stations—Swinton, Moorside and Wardley, and Walkden. The London and North Western Company's line from Manchester and Eccles to Wigan, begun in 1861, has stations at Worsley and Ellenbrook; from it the Bolton line branches off at Rose Green, with a station at Walkden. There is also a single-line branch from Eccles to Clifton through Swinton. Down to 1860 passengers were taken from Worsley to Manchester by the canal.

In 1666 the hearth-tax returns show that Wardley Hall was the largest residence, having nineteen hearths; Worsley Hall and Booths had seventeen each. The total number of hearths in the township was 276, of which Worsley proper had 191.²

A century ago the collieries and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal were the notable features of the township, but the spinning and manufacture of cotton were also actively pursued. The same industries continue, the latter advancing. The south-west portion is agricultural.

In 1826 an archery society was established at Worsley.

Queen Victoria visited Worsley Hall in 1851 and 1857, and King Edward VII in 1869 when Prince of Wales.

At Worsley is a monument to the first Earl of Ellesmere, an octagonal shaft 132 ft. high. At Walkden an 'Eleanor cross' stands as a memorial to his countess. The Bridgewater Estate Offices are at Walkden. At Swinton is the Manchester Industrial School.

At Daubhole is a great boulder known as the Giant's Stone, the legend being that it was thrown from Rivington Pike by a giant.

A local board for Swinton and Pendlebury was formed in 1867.³ The district was afterwards extended to include part of Barton township.⁴ Since 1894 it has been governed by an urban district council of fifteen members. The remainder of Worsley, except a small part in the borough of Eccles, has also an urban council of fifteen members.

The lords of the manors have in many cases been men of distinction, as will be seen by the following record of them. Another 'worthy' of the place was Christopher Walton, 1809-77, of Wesleyan training, but ultimately a mystic or theosopher; his collections are in Dr. Williams's Library, London.⁵

The earliest record of *WORSLEY MANORS* is in the Pipe Roll of 1195-6 in the claim of one Hugh Putrell to a fourth part of the fee of two knights in Barton and Worsley.⁶ Worsley, as half a plough-land, was held of the king

¹³⁹ Nightingale, *op. cit.* v, 1-10; reference is made to a history of the chapel by the Rev. Thomas Elford Poynting, minister for thirty-one years until his death in 1878. For endowment, &c., see *End. Char. Rep.* Eccles, 1904, pp. 18-21.

¹⁴⁰ A list of recusants in the parish of Eccles in 1588 is given in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 582.

¹⁴¹ It was built by Sir Humphrey de Trafford.

¹ Made up thus: Higher Worsley, 1,362½ acres; Lower Worsley, 3,319½; Boothstown, 1,120-5,802; Swinton, 634½; Little Houghton, 491½-1,126.

The *Census Rep.* of 1901 gives the area of Worsley as 5,412 acres, including 70 of inland water; and Swinton, 1,346,

including 10 of inland water. Part of Pendlebury has been included with Swinton.

² Subs. R. Lancs. bdlc. 250, no. 9.

³ *Lond. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 1867.

⁴ 42 & 43 Vict. cap. 43.

⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁶ *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 94.

by the Barton family in thegnage,⁶ and of them by a family which took the local name. The earliest known member of it is Richard de Worsley, who in 1203 was defending his right to twenty acres of wood in Worsley,⁷ and as Richard son of Elias in 1206 gave a mark for a writ.⁸ Six years later he held a plough-land of Gilbert de Notton and his wife Edith de Barton, half of the land being in Worsley.⁹ It appears that Hugh Putrell had granted 'to Richard son of Elias de Worsley the manors of Worsley and Hulton, i.e. half a plough-land in Worsley, which was the whole of Worsley, and half a plough-land in Hulton, rendering for all services 10s. for Worsley

and 6s. 8d. for Hulton,' these being the rents paid by Hugh to the king or chief lord.^{9a} The mesne lordships were very quickly ignored, and the Worsleys were said to hold directly of the Earls or Dukes of Lancaster. Richard was a benefactor to the canons of Cocksand,¹⁰ and two other of his charters have been preserved.¹¹

His son Geoffrey succeeded and was in possession in 1254;¹² he died before 1268, leaving a widow Agnes.¹³ His son and heir Richard de Worsley made several grants and acquisitions of land,¹⁴ and was still living in 1292.¹⁵ He had many children, including Richard, who seems to have died about the same time

⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 65. The whole 14 oxgangs so held may have been—Worsley 4, Swinton, 4 (or 3), Monton 2 (or 3), and Hulton 4. This, however, makes Monton a thegnage estate, though situated in Barton, which was held by knight's service.

⁷ *Curia Reg. R.* 26; the plaintiff was Eda (or Edith) daughter of Matthew. The writ was found to require amendment, because her husband, Gilbert de Notton, was not named in it; and then because she had sisters, likewise not mentioned in it.

⁸ *Lancs. Pipe R.* 216. Nothing is known of Elias the father of Richard. The legendary founder of the Worsley family was an Elias the Giant, who lived in the time of the Conqueror, became a Crusader, 'fought many duels, combats, &c., for the love of our Saviour Jesus Christ and obtained many victories,' and died and was buried at Rhodes; Harland and Wilkinson, *Lancs. Legends*, 78.

⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, loc. cit.

^{9a} Abstract among the Ellesmere deeds. Another deed shows that Lescelina, a sister of Edith de Barton and co-heir, gave to the same Richard a moiety of Swinton and Little Houghton; *ibid.*

Hugh de Nowell (*sic*) in 1324 is said to have held in Worsley and Hulton six oxgangs by the service of 20s. a year; this should perhaps have been amended to 'the assign of Hugh Putrell' and 'six oxgangs and half a plough-land'; Dods. MSS. cxxx, fol. 37b. About the same time the receiver of the forfeited estates and offices of Sir Robert de Holland rendered account of '20s. of farm of land of Hugh de Menill, which William de Nevill and Gerard de Camvile formerly held in Worsley and Hulton'; L.T.R. Enr. Accts. Misc. No. 14, m. 76 d. For William and Gerard see *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 62, 65; they represented the heirs of Adam son of Sweyn in 1212.

In the sheriff's compotus of 1348 the rent of Henry de Worsley for 'the manor of Worsley' was returned as 13s. 4d.—that for Hulton being 6s. 8d., as above—so that the moiety of Swinton paid 3s. 4d.; the whole thegnage rent was 20s. The remainder of the 26s. payable by the Bartons in 1212 was contributed at the later date by the Abbot of Whalley for his tenement in Monton. In an extent made about 1445 it is recorded that Sir Geoffrey Massey held the manor of Worsley for half a plough-land in socage, rendering 13s. 4d.; the additional oxgang in Swinton was not reckoned, though the rent was paid; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, 2/20.

¹⁰ *Cocksand Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 717. The bounds were Scathlache, Millbrook,

Cartlache, Modibrook, Stanwall Syke, by Stanwall to Wolfpit Greaves, and by Peveril's Gate to the starting-point.

¹¹ To Thomas de Fleckenhow, chaplain, one of the rectors of Eccles, he leased 14½ acres in Wardley for twenty years, beginning in Nov. 1218, at a rent of 4s., with one pig, 'if the said Thomas or his men dwelling on the said land shall have pigs fattened on the mastfall of the said villis' of Wardley and Worsley; Lord Ellesmere's D. no. 133. R. de Maidstone, Archdeacon of Chester, was a witness. In 1219 he came to an agreement with Richard de Hulton as to the six oxgangs in Hulton pertaining to Worsley; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 41.

As Richard son of Elias de Worsley he granted to Hugh the clerk, otherwise Hugh de Monton, his brother, the whole land of Hazelhurst and other land beside the brook flowing from Wardley Spring; Ellesmere D. no. 232. Half of Hazelhurst was afterwards given by Hugh's daughter Ellen, in her widowhood, to John son of Robert de Shoresworth, who had married her daughter Margery; *ibid.* no. 233. The whole appears to have been afterwards acquired by the Worsley family from Richard son of Hugh de Monton, Ellen de Hazelhurst herself (in 1276), Margery de Hazelhurst, and William son of Alice daughter of Ellen de Hazelhurst; *ibid.* no. 234-7. Hugh the clerk had been a benefactor of Cocksand; *Chart.* ii, 718.

Richard de Worsley took part in the inquiry as to the advowson of Flixton; *Lancs. Pipe R.* 355.

¹² In that year he was one of the jury to inquire into certain trespasses on Thomas Grelley's parks; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 193. He occurs also in the Assize Roll of 1246 (R. 404, m. 7). He made grants in Hulton; Ellesmere D. no. 40, 45.

To his daughter Isabel, wife of Richard de Bolton, Geoffrey gave in free marriage certain land in Holeclough, with easements in Worsley, Mokenis excepted, the rent being a pair of white gloves; Ellesmere D. no. 115. This land Richard de Hulton in 1289 granted to his son Henry; *ibid.* no. 141.

¹³ The lands which Richard de Worsley and Hugh the clerk had granted to Cocksand were by Abbot Roger given to Geoffrey son of Richard de Worsley at a rent of 2s., half a mark being payable at the death of himself, his wife, or heirs; *ibid.* no. 139. In 1268 Richard de Worsley was in possession, so that Geoffrey had died before this year; *Cocksand Chart.* ii, 718.

Agnes widow of Geoffrey de Worsley released to the Abbot of Stanlaw all claim

to land in Little Houghton which her husband had sold to Richard de Byron; Richard de Worsley, her first-born, was a witness; *Whalley Coucher*, i, 55. She also released her claim to dower in lands in Monton and Swinton given to Geoffrey de Byron; Ellesmere D. no. 214.

¹⁴ To Geoffrey de Byron he granted for life lands bounded as follows—from the brook flowing from the moss in Stanistreet, the hedge as far as Huntley Brook, across to the lower part of Linnyshaw (Lillyngeshald), to Holeclough, by the middle of the great moss to Leparslache, across to Tornedehag, and so to the starting point; the rent was 12d.; Ellesmere D. no. 126. This grant was extended in 1271; no. 216. In the year named he came to an agreement with Gilbert son of Thomas de Lymme and Richard son of John de Hulton, respecting a portion of the waste in Worsley, lying between the king's way and the bounds of Farnworth, Wichshaw and Longshaw at one side and Orinhead at the other being also limits; the land was for ever to be in common between the parties and their heirs and their men of the Wich; *ibid.* no. 136. In 1276 Robert Abbot of Stanlaw granted the land called Drywood-ridding to Richard de Worsley at a rent of 6d.; no. 137. The same abbot allowed him a free chantry; no. 127. Richard also secured lands in Hulton from Richard son of John de Hulton, and made a further agreement as to the Worsley six oxgangs with David son of Richard de Hulton; no. 46-7.

¹⁵ Assize R. 408, m. 32; he was defendant to a claim for common of pasture brought by Richard son of Roger de Worsley.

Richard married, probably as his second wife, Maud daughter of Alice daughter of William the clerk of Eccles; and on their marriage John de Wardley granted them all his land in Wardley (Worthley) in Worsley, with remainder to Robert the brother of Maud; Alice was still living; Ellesmere D. no. 161. John de Wardley and Alice are named in the *Whalley Coucher*, i, 65. Alice de Wardley was living in 1301; Assize R. 1321, m. 8 d. Richard son of John de Wardley gave his lands in Wardley in 1293 to Adam son of Richard and Maud; Ellesmere D. no. 143. Adam again occurs in 1316 and 1317; and his widow Cecily in 1331; *ibid.* no. 116, 117, 165; also De Banco R. 201, m. 5. John the son of Adam de Wardley was a plaintiff in July 1357; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 6, m. 4.

An Adam son of Wronou de Wardley occurs earlier; he held two oxgangs of land of Gilbert de Barton; de Trafford D. no. 194.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

as his father;¹⁶ Henry, who succeeded, and held Worsley for about ten years, dying in or before 1304;¹⁷ and Jordan, who had Wardley. Henry de Worsley was twice married, and left two sons, Richard and Robert; the latter, by the second wife,¹⁸ had a share of the manor, known as Booths, assigned to him in 1323, so that in future, out of the free rent, he and his heirs were to pay 2s. to the chief lord, leaving 18s. to be paid by the lord of Worsley.¹⁹ Richard, who was living in 1332,²⁰ was succeeded by his son Henry, dead in 1350;²¹ and Henry in turn was followed by his grandson Sir Geoffrey de Worsley, son of Geoffrey.²²

Sir Geoffrey de Worsley, who fought in the French

wars, married Mary daughter of Sir Thomas de Felton, about 1376; but a divorce was procured in 1381, and Mary retired to a nunnery.²³ Thereon Sir Geoffrey married Isabel daughter and eventual heir of Sir Thomas de Lathom, but died shortly afterwards leaving a daughter by her named Elizabeth, only one year old. His former wife then left her convent, asserting that she had only entered it by compulsion, and as she also established the validity of her marriage, the infant daughter of Sir Geoffrey lost the inheritance as illegitimate, the manors of Worsley and Hulton passing into the hands of Alice sister of Sir Geoffrey and wife of Sir John Massey.²⁴

¹⁶ Richard son of Richard de Worsley attested a grant made to his father in 1293; Ellesmere D. no. 143. He had been defendant to a claim made in 1292, but it was shown that his brother Henry was in possession of the lands in dispute; Assize R. 408, m. 72 d.

¹⁷ Henry may have been the eldest son; he describes himself as 'son and heir of Richard formerly lord of Worsley,' in a charter of 1296; Ellesmere D. no. 218. His first wife Joan was dead in 1293, when he granted a pound of wax for the service of the high altar of Eccles Church for her soul and the souls of his father, ancestors, &c.; *Whalley Coucher*, iii, 923. He then married Margaret, who survived him (1304) and became the wife of Robert son of Richard de Radcliffe in or before 1305; De Banco R. 149, m. 41; 153, m. 315 d.

In 1292 Henry de Worsley made a grant to Adam de Lever and his tenants in Farnworth of certain easements in Worsley by Walkden Brook; Ellesmere D. no. 142. He granted lands in Worsley to his brother Jordan, with remainder, in default of issue to the latter, to his own children by Margaret his wife; no. 130.

In another grant to Jordan he mentions his uncles John and Geoffrey; no. 131. He made yet another in 1299; and a little later Olive de Bolton released all her claim in these lands; no. 146, 148.

For a Roger de Worsley, indicted in 1299, see *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 305.

¹⁸ In 1299 Henry son of Richard de Worsley granted to Robert his son land in Worsley called Mokenis, the bounds beginning at Acornyske, where it was met by the fall of Kronkysker, between Worsley and Astley; along the fall to Blackbrook, thence by the bounds of Astley and Irlam, across the moss to Ringand Pits, and thence going down to the Meadowyard; Ellesmere D. no. 147. This was perhaps the grant confirmed in 1301; *Final Conc.* i, 193. In 1322 Margaret, formerly wife of Henry, sold and released to Robert her son all her goods in Worsley, movable and immovable, for £40 sterling which he had paid her; Ellesmere D. no. 140.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* no. 162.

²⁰ In 1295 Maud, Margaret, and Ellen, daughters and heirs of Robert son of John son of Meuric de Hulton, released to Richard son of Henry lord of Worsley and Margaret his wife all claim on the lands which their father had held of Richard de Worsley according to the charter in possession of the above-mentioned Richard and Margaret; Ellesmere D. no. 145. In 1299 Richard had a grant of land in Worsley from his father (*Final Conc.* i, 187); though Henry the father was still living at the time the sons Richard and Robert (see preceding note) were in

the guardianship of one Robert de Ashton. Margaret, the wife of the son Richard, is mentioned in 1296; Ellesmere D. no. 51, 52, 218. In 1311 Roger the Barker of Salford, as trustee, granted the third part and the other two-thirds of the manor of Worsley to Richard and Margaret, with remainder to Henry son of Richard; *Final Conc.* ii, 11.

Jordan de Worsley, Richard's uncle, in 1305 granted him all his lands in the mill house in Worsley; Ellesmere D. no. 149. In 1307 Richard assigned dower to Margaret his father's widow in two granges &c. outside the hall gate on the eastern side by the road to Manchester, in the demesne lands, in the holdings of certain under-tenants, together with the mill of Worsley and its appurtenances; no. 151. Three days later Margaret and her husband Robert de Radcliffe demised these dower lands to Richard at a rent of £10, payable in Manchester Church; no. 152; also no. 157 (1317).

In 1310 William son of Richard de Radcliffe agreed with Richard son of Henry de Worsley that William's son and heir, Robert, should marry Ellen daughter of Richard; Ellesmere D. no. 257.

Henry's widow Margaret lived on until about 1363, when her will was made; *ibid.* no. 271. In the same year she gave her son Thurstan de Holland all her goods movable and immovable; *ibid.* no. 270. See further under Denton, and *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 150.

Richard de Worsley was returned as holding lands of £15 annual value in 1323; Palgrave, *Parl. Writs*, II, ii, 639. Four years later he was one of the commissioners of array for the Hundred of Salford, in anticipation of a war with Scotland; *Rot. Scot.* (Rec. Com.), i, 217. In 1331 he, as lord of Worsley, made a grant for life to Cecily widow of Adam de Wardley of a messuage and land previously held by Henry the Flecher, son of William de Tyldesley; Ellesmere D. no. 165. In the following year he contributed to the subsidy; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 39.

²¹ As early as 1305 Henry was one of the defendants to the claims for dower made by Margaret wife of Robert de Radcliffe; De Banco R. 156, m. 92. In 1323 Henry de Worsley joined with his father in the above-cited agreement with Robert de Worsley as to the 2s. rent for Robert's portion of the manor; Ellesmere D. no. 162. In 1332 he seems to have been living in Hulton; *Exch. Lay Subs.* 39. Two years later he had become lord of Worsley; Ellesmere D. no. 58.

In 1354 Alice widow of Henry de Worsley granted certain lands in Hulton to Thomas Thirlwind and Alice his wife; *ibid.* no. 59. Ten years later she gave to

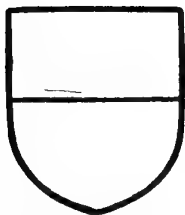
Henry her son an annual rent of 12s. from lands in Hulton held by William de Shakerley and Margaret his wife (no. 60); while in 1366 she granted to Henry de Worsley all her dower lands at a rent of 50s. 4d.; no. 166. Henry son of Henry de Worsley was defendant in a Worsley suit in July 1356; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 20.

²² In 1350 John de Harrington and Katherine his wife laid claim to the custody of the lands and heir of Henry de Worsley, the defendants being Gilbert de Haydock and Anabel widow of Geoffrey de Worsley; De Banco R. 363, m. 212. From the Legh of Lyme deeds it is evident that Anabel was the daughter of Gilbert de Haydock; she is named as early as 1335; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 43, 165, 263, 146. Then, in July 1356, Geoffrey son of Geoffrey de Worsley was the first defendant to a claim for land in Worsley put forward by John son of Agnes daughter of Henry de Hulton; Gilbert de Haydock was another defendant; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 20. About the same time Geoffrey de Worsley proceeded against Richard de Kenyon of Worsley regarding waste; *ibid.* m. 9. It would appear therefore that Henry de Worsley died in or before 1350, leaving as his heir a minor, Geoffrey de Worsley the younger, who had come of age by 1356. On the other hand the jury in 1401 found that Geoffrey the son of Henry succeeded his father, and was in turn followed by his son Geoffrey; Ellesmere D. no. 203.

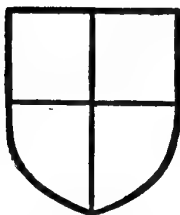
²³ Sir Geoffrey de Worsley in a petition for redress endorsed by the Commons stated that he had served in the wars and took the order of chivaler at the battle in Spain; he had entrusted his wife to the care of Thomas Pulle, who had abused the trust, and then induced her to seek a divorce. Sir Geoffrey and Thomas afterwards met at Reading, and after high words came to blows, Thomas being wounded, so that when he died his friends tried to make Sir Geoffrey responsible. He, however, averred that Thomas had been cured of his wounds, and had espoused the said wife; Anct. Pet. P.R.O. 103/5109. Mary entered religion among the Minor-esses in London, but after Sir Geoffrey's death appealed to the pope, who issued a commission; *ibid.* 146/7276. These references are due to Mr. Francis Worsley.

²⁴ A full statement of the descent is given in the deed last quoted, the record of a search made in 1593 for the account of the trial of 1401, when Robert de Worsley of Booths and Arthur his son sought the manor of Worsley as the right of Arthur's wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Geoffrey.

In 1374 Sir Geoffrey de Worsley granted his manors of Worsley and Hul-



WORSLEY of Worsley.
Argent a chief gules.



MASSEY of Tatton.
Quarterly gules and argent.

ton with their appurtenances, as also his lands in Salford and Manchester; the feoffees were to settle the same upon him and his issue, with remainder to his sister Alice, wife of Sir John Massey of Tatton; *ibid.* no. 121. Two years later the feoffees regranted the manors to Sir Geoffrey and Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas de Felton; no. 167, also no. 122, and *Final Conc.* iii, 4. A further feoffment and fine were made in July and Aug. 1381; *Ellesmere D.* no. 169, and *Final Conc.* iii, 12. The proceedings for divorce had already begun at Chester. It was stated that in 1374, in the chapel of Sir Thomas de Felton's mansion-house in Candlewick Street in London, his daughter had married Sir Thomas Breton, and that in 1376 in the parish church at Leamington she had married Sir Geoffrey de Worsley, her former husband not dying till Nov. or Dec. 1380, in Aquitaine. On this account the second marriage was declared null; *Ellesmere D.* no. 268.

For the subsequent proceedings see Sir Peter Leycester's account in Ormerod's *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 441. The aboved-cited record of 1401 merely states that Geoffrey had married Mary de Felton, by whom he had no issue, and then, during her life, had taken to wife Isabel daughter of Sir Thomas de Lathom, by whom he had a daughter Elizabeth; *Ellesmere D.* no. 203. In 1401 John de Stanley and (the same) Isabel his wife released to John Massey and Alice his wife all their interest in the manors of Worsley and Hulton; no. 175.

In 1376 the sheriff was ordered to arrest Sir Geoffrey to answer for 6,000 marks he had acknowledged due to Sir John Massey and others. Not finding him, the sheriff took a full account of his possessions. The manor of Worsley had a house with hall, chamber, chapel, kitchen, &c.; there were a *forcollatum* called the Peel, a water-mill, and various lands, messuages, and wood, &c. The free rents amounted to 60s. 8d.; a profit in Worsley, for digging and selling sea-coals, was worth 15s. a year. Among the out-goings were 18s. a year paid to the Duke of Lancaster for the tenements in Worsley, and 5 marks a year from Hulton to 'one Anabel, who was the wife of John Comyn'—no doubt Anabel mother of Sir Geoffrey. The sheriff handed all manors, &c., to the petitioning creditors; *De Banco R.* 462, m. 98 d.

The story of the refoffment of Sir Geoffrey in his manor of Worsley is told in *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 540. After that he went abroad, it is stated, and died there fully seised.

He died on the Thursday before Easter (30 Mar.) 1385, his daughter and heir

Elizabeth being about a year old. The manor of Worsley was held in socage by a rent of 13s. 4d., worth 40 marks clear; the manor of Hulton, three parts of the vill, also in socage, by a rent of 6s. 7d., and worth 12 marks; tenements in Salford in free burgage by a rent of 12d. for each burgage, and worth 40s.; *Ellesmere D.* no. 172 (a copy), and *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (*Chet. Soc.*), i, 23, 46. Elizabeth was regarded as heiress of the Lathoms in 1389, and was then five years of age; *ibid.* i, 35. It appears that a life interest in the manor of Worsley had been secured to her; *ibid.* i, 118. She proved her age and had livery of her lands in 1401; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 2. She was born at Worsley on the Friday after St. Matthew, 1383, and baptized at Eccles by John de Craunton, vicar, her godparents being Thomas de Worsley and Emma de Hindley; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1499. The widow, Isabel de Lathom, had married Sir John de Stanley before the end of 1385; *Parl. R.* iii, 204, 205.

²⁵ Ormerod, *Ches.* i, 441.

²⁶ Alice daughter of Geoffrey de Worsley was wife of Sir John Massey in 1372; *Raines MSS.* xxxviii, 238.

Immediately after the death of Sir Geoffrey de Worsley his trustee, Richard de Worsley, chaplain, granted to Alice the manors of Worsley and Hulton; *Ellesmere D.* no. 171. Yet about three years later, when in the chapel at Deane, he was induced or compelled, as he afterwards confessed, to enfeoff Robert de Worsley or his representatives of the manors; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 540.

²⁷ *Ibid.* App. 329.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 332. In 1373 Sir John Massey had had an annuity of 50 marks from Edward the Black Prince, he to serve the prince at all times, and during war with an esquire; this was confirmed in 1377 by Richard as Prince of Wales; *ibid.* 329.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 333; Ormerod, *Ches.* i, 442, where his and other Massey inquisitions are printed.

³⁰ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 334; a grant to Alice, the widow, of a third of Sir John's possessions forfeited by the rebellion of himself and his son. In 1401 Sir John Massey of Tatton, Alice his wife, and Thomas, Geoffrey, and Richard their sons, had joined in a grant to Elizabeth wife of Arthur de Worsley, the dispossessed daughter of Sir Geoffrey; *Ellesmere D.* no. 177, 178.

³¹ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. 516; Thomas Massey had died on 24 Aug. 1420, and Geoffrey his brother and heir was thirty years of age. A statement of the descent, drawn up at this time, will be found in *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 29.

³² *Ibid.* xxxvii, 517

Sir John was the son of Hugh Massey of Tatton, who died about 1371, and by his elder brother's death succeeded to the paternal estates.²⁵ His marriage with Alice de Worsley took place in or before 1372.²⁶ He was sheriff of Cheshire in 1389.²⁷ He sided with Richard II in 1399 and was imprisoned in Chester Castle; ²⁸ four years later he joined in the Hotspur rising and was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury.²⁹ Thomas his eldest son incurred forfeiture on the like account,³⁰ but was restored, and dying in 1420, was succeeded by his brother Geoffrey.³¹ Their mother Alice died eight years later, Geoffrey being then forty years of age.³² On his death in 1457 without lawful issue³³ the Worsley manors went to

³³ Sir Geoffrey made feoffments of his manors in 1429 and 1441; in the latter Margery his wife was a beneficiary; *Ellesmere D.* no. 185, 186.

In the White and Black books among Lord Ellesmere's muniments is a copy of an extent of the manor made in 6 or 16 Hen. VI. It describes the manor-place with its moat, the chapel, great barn, &c., the wastes of Walkden Moor and Swinton Moor. The value of the lands in the lord's holding was £38 8s. 6d. The free tenants paid 17s. 5d. as follows: The Abbot of Whalley for Swinton, Monton, and half of Houghton, 7s. 11d.; Robin Langley for Northdene, a pair of iron spurs, and for Droilsdene two iron arrows; Nicholas Haighton for half Hulton 13d. and for Ollerfordehurst (now Alderforest in Worsley) 3s. 4d., and for Walwerk 12d.; Oliver Parr, 2s.; Perkin Worsley for Stanistreet, 8d.; Thurstan Holland for Wardley, 9d.; Thomas Tyldesley, 6d.; William Lever, James Hulton, Richard Prestall, Alison Redford, and Ralph Astley, 1d. each for Walkden Moor; Richard Farnworth for Tasker Place and common of pasture on Walkden Moor, 1d.; Denis Warton, a pair of gloves. The tenants at will paid £30 6s. 10d. a year, and gave various services; thus one tenant's 'average' was a plough, harrow, turf delver, turf cart, 'worthing' cart, a mower, seven days' 'shearing', six hens, with a 'takke' of 16d.; and three tenants paid 6s. 8d. each for the 'cole mole.'

Sir Geoffrey in his will dated 25 Sept. 1457 desired to be buried in the 'new chapel' he had made on the south side of the chancel of Eccles Church, and left £40 for the establishment of the chantry therein; 20 marks for an 'overlay of marble' above his body, with two images of copper and 'ayregild' representing himself and his wife, a suitable inscription, and four escutcheons. Apprehending that his heir William would create trouble he bequeathed to Thomas Lord Stanley 'all the glazen windows, clock bells, &c. at Worsley and Tatton, with a request that he would see that his said wife 'might be at her liberty to demean herself and not constrained against her will, disseised, spoiled, nor robbed of her lands nor goods, nor in likewise the said John' his son. He protested that he was in debt to no one, though 'informed that certain untrue and false people, because they supposed he was greatly diseased with sickness, slandered and noised in the country' that he owed them debts. Printed in *Wills* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), 12.

In addition to the above-named John he had a son Hugh, ancestor of the Masseys of Whittlewick.

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his nephew William son of Richard Massey.³⁴ William died eleven years later; ³⁵ his son and heir Sir Geoffrey ³⁶ left an only child Joan, who by her first husband, William Stanley,³⁷ also left an only daughter Joan, heiress of Worsley, aged eighteen at her mother's death in 1511.³⁸

By John Ashton, her first husband, who died in 1513, Joan Stanley, the daughter, had no issue; but by her second, Sir Richard Brereton, a younger son of Sir Randle Brereton of Malpas, she had two sons and a daughter.³⁹ The eldest, Richard, died without issue, before his parents;⁴⁰ the second, Geoffrey, died in 1565, leaving an only son Richard, who at his grandfather's death in 1570 succeeded to Worsley.⁴¹ He married Dorothy daughter of Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley in Cheshire, but their only child Richard died in infancy. It was no doubt by Dorothy's influence that the Worsley manors were

then granted by will to her father's illegitimate son, Sir Thomas Egerton, a distinguished lawyer, who rose to be Lord Chancellor, and was created Viscount Brackley in 1616.⁴² Richard Brereton died in 1598; his widow Dorothy afterwards married Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, and dying in 1639 was buried at Eccles with her former husband.⁴³

Shortly after Lord Brackley's death in 1617 his son John was created Earl of Bridgewater; ⁴⁴ he succeeded to Worsley in 1639, as above, and died ten years afterwards,⁴⁵ being succeeded in turn by two namesakes, the second and third earls, who died in 1686 and 1701 respectively. Scrope, the son of the third earl, was created Duke of Bridgewater in 1720. He died in 1745, leaving three children—John, second duke, who survived his father but three years; Francis third duke, the great canal-maker, who died in 1803; and Louisa, who married the first Marquis of Stafford

³⁴ In 1452 William Massey son and heir of Richard, brother of Sir Geoffrey Massey, released his claim to manors, lands, services, &c. in Worsley, Hulton, Salford, Manchester, Tatton, Ollerton, Leigh, Northwich, Knutsford, and Rosethorne, then in the hands of his uncle's feoffees; Ellesmere D. no. 187, 262.

³⁵ Ormerod, loc. cit.

³⁶ Sir John Boteler in July 1457 received 6 marks from Sir Geoffrey Massey towards the maintenance of Geoffrey son and heir of William Massey, who had married Isabel daughter of Sir John; Ellesmere D. no. 275. In 1466 William Massey of Worsley and Geoffrey his son and heir, leased to Henry Buckley land in Nether Acres at the south end of Manchester at a rent of 2s.; *ibid.* no. 125. As Sir Geoffrey Massey of Worsley, he made a lease of Hulton Hey in 1484; no. 71. Sir Geoffrey is frequently named in the Chester Recognizance Rolls from 1475 to 1489; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. 526-8.

Sir Geoffrey died 28 Sept. 1496, and his daughter and heir Joan, widow (1499) of William Stanley, was then twenty-four years of age. The manor of Worsley was found to be held of the king as Duke of Lancaster by knight's service and the yearly rent of 10s.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. iii, 68.

³⁷ The marriage took place in or before 1480, for in a charter of that year the remainders are to Joan daughter of Sir Geoffrey Massey and her issue by William son and heir apparent of Sir William Stanley; Ellesmere D. no. 190. This Sir William was the brother of the first Earl of Derby, afterwards executed for high treason, all his lands being forfeited. A further settlement was made in 1488; *ibid.* no. 191.

Joan was left a widow in or before 1499; she married Sir Edward Pickering shortly afterwards, and after his death about 1503 she married Sir John Brereton, who was living in 1510; Ellesmere D. no. 211, 280, 284. There was a recovery of the manors of Worsley and Hulton in 1501, Sir Edward Pickering and Joan his wife being tenants; Towneley's MS. CC (Chet. Lib.), no. 705. Sir John Brereton and Dame Joan his wife were defendants in a case relating to the Massey chantry at Eccles in 1510; *Duchy Pleas.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 49.

³⁸ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. iv, 95 (now illegible). An old abstract states that Dame Joan with William Pickering

held the manor of Worsley and Hulton, with lands, wood, &c., rents of 30s., a pair of spurs, two arrows, a pair of gloves in the same, in socage by a rent of 18s. The value was £60 a year. She also held lands, burgages, &c. in Salford, Wigan, Manchester, Kearsley, and Farnworth. Joan wife of John Ashton was her daughter and heir.

³⁹ Ormerod, *Ches.* i, 442.

⁴⁰ An annuity for Dorothy, Richard's widow, was settled in 1560 by Joan Brereton, widow, and Geoffrey her son and heir; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 22, m. 146. Dorothy Brereton adhered to 'the old religion,' and was accordingly in trouble in 1584; Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 227 (quoting S.P. Dom. Eliz. clxvii, 40).

⁴¹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xii, 5. Richard Brereton paid 11s. 4d. to the *Duchy for Worsley*, 6s. 8d. for Middle Hulton; the other 2s. of ancient rent was paid by Robert Worsley for Booths; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 447.

⁴² Ormerod, loc. cit. See Foss, *Judges*; G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, and *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He was created Baron of Ellesmere in 1603. As to his religious position his contemporary Fr. John Gerard states that 'he had been a Catholic; but went over to the other side, for he loved the things of this world'; Morris, *Life of Gerard*, 185. He was one of the feoffees in a settlement of the manors in 1577; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 39, m. 6.

In Nov. 1599 Sir Thomas Egerton and Dorothy Brereton, widow, stating that Richard Brereton had died in the previous December, recited that he had about 1593 conveyed his manors of Worsley, Hulton, and Bedford with other lands in Lancashire to the use of himself for life, then of the said Dorothy for life, and then of Sir Thomas and his heirs male; and his Cheshire manors and lands to the use of Sir Thomas. After Richard's death Anne Davenport, widow of Sir William Davenport, George Legh of High Legh and Anne his wife, Henry Cocker of High Legh, and Richard Swerton had entered upon the lands, claiming as the next of kin; *Duchy of Lanc. Pleas.* clxxxviii, E2; xcivii, E5; ccx, E7. Anne Davenport was the aunt of the deceased Richard Brereton and next of kin; she had married (1) John Booth of Barton, their daughter and co-heir Anne being the wife of George Legh, and (2) Sir William Davenport of Bramhall; Earwaker, *East Ches.* i, 437; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 179.

After the death of Viscount Brackley it was found that his heir male was the Earl of Bridgewater, but an elder son had left two daughters—Mary wife of Sir Thomas Leigh, and Vera wife of William Booth; *Chan. Inq.* p.m. II, v, 396, 151.

⁴³ Brereton monument in Eccles Church; and *Funeral Cert.* (Chet. Soc.), 80. The will of Dame Dorothy Legh, with inventory, is printed in *Piccope's Wills* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 201-12. She desired to be buried in the tomb of her former husband, made a large number of bequests to the Egertons and others, and to servants; to the poor in Worsley 20 nobles, to those in Eccles 40s., in Middle Hulton 40s., and about Deane Church 20s. &c.; to twelve old persons her tenants in Worsley and Hulton a black coat or gown; 'there is armour in the armour house at Worsley which becometh to the late tenants of my former husband, Mr. Brereton, both in Cheshire and Lancashire; my will and desire is to have it kept and preserved for use.' By a codicil she gave 10s. each to 'the workmen in or at the coal pits and cannel pits in Middle Hulton.'

Her ghost was said to haunt an ash tree near the hall, and an account of its laying by seven clergymen of the district is given in *Manch. Guardian Notes and Queries*, no. 805. A live cock chicken was offered to appease it, but a human life should have been offered; hence the spirit was allowed to appear at Worsley Hall once a year in the form of a swallow.

⁴⁴ This sketch of the descent is from Ormerod's *Cheshire*, and the *Peerages*. There are lives of several in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴⁵ He married Frances daughter and co-heir of Ferdinando, fifth Earl of Derby. The chief residence of the family was at Ashridge, Hertcs., and the monumental inscriptions in Little Gaddesden Church are in Collins's *Peerage*. According to them the first earl 'was a profound scholar, an able statesman, and a good Christian; he was a dutiful son to his mother the Church of England, in her persecution as well as in her great splendour; a loyal subject to his sovereign in those worst of times when it was accounted treason not to be a traitor.' His estates do not seem to have been interfered with by the Parliament. An extent of the holdings of the Worsley tenants of John, Earl of Bridgewater, made in 1653, is in the *Exch. of Pleas* (Cal. W. 238).

and whose son was the first beneficiary under the Bridgewater trust. On the death of the third duke the title of Earl of Bridgewater and part of the family estates passed to a cousin, Lieut.-General John William Egerton, seventh earl,⁴⁶ who died without issue in 1823, and was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Francis William, eighth earl, originator of the Bridgewater Treatises. On his death without issue in 1829 the earldom expired.⁴⁷

The second Earl of Bridgewater divided the Worsley and Tatton estates between two of his younger sons, Sir William and Thomas. The latter became ancestor of the Egertons of Tatton, but the former leaving no sons, Worsley reverted to the main line of the family. Sir William's widow married Hugh, Lord Willoughby of Parham, and they lived at Worsley Hall, though not happily.⁴⁸

Scrope, first Duke of Bridgewater, devised a navigation system for Worsley, but it was not carried out.⁴⁹ His son Francis, the third duke, on breaking off his match with Elizabeth widow of the fourth Duke of Hamilton, devoted himself to carrying out his father's plans. He lived at the Brick Hall in Worsley, now pulled down, and limiting his personal expenses to £400 a year, employed the remainder of his income in canal-making. He obtained Acts of Parliament in 1758 and 1759 for the construction of a canal from his collieries in Worsley and Farnworth to Salford and to Hollinfare. Starting from the underground colliery workings, the canal reached the surface near the centre of Worsley,⁵⁰ and was carried, without locks, by a circuitous route and by the famous aqueduct over the Irwell, to Castlefield in the south of Manchester. The engineer was the celebrated James Brindley; John Gilbert, the duke's agent, also took an active part in the work. The subterranean canal extends nearly 6 miles in a straight line, its terminus being near Deane Church, 550 ft. below the surface of the ground; it has numerous branches intended to serve the collieries; and though no longer used for carrying coal, it is useful in draining the workings. Before the first canal was finished the duke, in 1761, obtained an Act for the construction of a more important one from Manchester to Runcorn, at which point a descent is made to the Mersey by a series of locks. By these undertakings the duke, who took the keenest personal

interest in the works, rendered important help to the rapidly growing commerce and manufactures of the Manchester district, and enormously enriched himself. By his will he left his estates in Lancashire and Cheshire, and at Brackley, with Bridgewater House, London, its art treasures and valuable library, on trusts for the benefit of his nephew the Marquis of Stafford, afterwards Duke of Sutherland, with remainder to his second son, Francis Leveson-Gower, and his issue; he directed that in case Lord Francis or his issue should succeed to the marquissate of Stafford, the Bridgewater estates should pass to the next in succession. The trust came to an end in 1903, but in 1872 the canals had been transferred to a company, and were purchased in 1887 by the Manchester Ship Canal.⁵¹

Lord Francis in 1833, in accordance with the duke's will, took the surname and arms of Egerton, on succeeding his father as the beneficiary of the trust. He determined to reside at Worsley, conceiving, as he said, that 'his possessions imposed duties upon him as binding as his rights.' He found it 'a God-forgotten place; its inhabitants were much addicted to drink and rude sports, their morals being deplorably low. The whole district was in a state of religious and educational destitution; there was no one to see to the spiritual wants of the people, and teaching was all but nullity itself.' The women working in the coal-mines were at once withdrawn, and helped to maintain themselves till they could find more suitable occupation. Churches and schools were built; a lending library instituted; the cottages of labourers and artisans repaired and rebuilt; and Lord Francis and his wife afforded a suitable example of life. He built Worsley Hall, rebuilt Bridgewater House, and added to its literary and artistic collections, and also made his mark in literature; nor did he neglect public duties, serving the state in Parliament and in office. He was created Earl of Ellesmere in 1846, refusing the offer to revive the earldom of Bridgewater.⁵² Dying in 1857 he was succeeded by his son George Granville Francis, who only lived till 1862, being followed by his son Francis Charles Granville, born in 1847, the third earl, who in 1903, on the close of the trust, became not only the beneficiary, but the owner of the estates in Worsley and elsewhere.

At the beginning of last century courts baron were

⁴⁶ Son of John Egerton, successively Bishop of Bangor, Lichfield, and Durham, who died in 1787, and who was son of Henry Egerton, brother of the first Duke of Bridgewater, and Bishop of Hereford 1724-46. By the will of the third duke he had the family estates in Herts., Bucks, and Salop. By the seventh earl's will these have become the possession of Earl Brownlow; G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*.

The Duchy rents of 18s. for Worsley and 2s. for Booths were paid in 1779; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, bde. 14, no. 25.

⁴⁷ He gave his collection of manuscripts, known as the Egerton MSS., to the British Museum. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴⁸ Sir William Egerton was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II in 1661. The grant of Worsley to him in tail male was made in 1674; Ellesmere D. He died in 1691 and was buried at Hemel Hempstead. His wife was Honora, sister of Thomas Lord Leigh of Stoneley; their only son died young, while of four daughters one married; Collins, *Peerage*. For Lady Honora and her second husband see *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 417-21.

Sir William's daughter Honora married Thomas Arden Bagot of Pipe Hall, Staffs., whose descendants own land in Worsley and Hulton.

⁴⁹ The Irwell and Mersey Navigation was begun by Act of Parliament in 1720 (7 Geo. I, cap. 15); it effected improvements in the waterway between Manchester and Warrington. In 1737 the Duke of Bridgewater procured an Act (10 Geo. II, cap. 9) for making Worsley Brook navigable from Worsley Mill to the River Irwell.

Two settlements of the Worsley manors by Scrope, Earl and Duke of Bridgewater, are recorded—in 1703 and 1739; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 250, m. 17; Plea R. 549, m. 6.

⁵⁰ In the formation of the canal this order was no doubt reversed, the canal being driven in underground till a seam was reached; the coal was then worked and carried away by the canal, the mines and canals progressing together; note by Mr. Holme.

⁵¹ From an account in the *Times* of 25 Aug. 1903, derived from one in the

Quarterly Rev. of Mar. 1844, by the Earl of Ellesmere.

A pamphlet describing the Bridgewater Navigation was published in 1766, with later editions in 1769 and 1779; it contains a map of the canals and gives an abstract of the Act of Parliament. There are early notices of the canals by A. Young, *Six Months' Tour* (1770), iii, 251, and Aikin, *Manchester* (1795), 112-16; see also *Dict. Nat. Biog.* and Smiles, *Engineers*. For a note on the portraits of the duke, see *Pal. Note Bk.* ii, 130.

⁵² From a *Guide to Worsley* (Eccles, 1870); also G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, and *Dict. Nat. Biog.* The earl was the first president of the Camden Society, and wrote a *Guide to Northern Archaeology*.

One of his sons, the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., resided at Worsley Old Hall, and was superintendent of the Bridgewater Trust for many years. After his death in 1891 a memorial fund of £1,100 was raised, the interest of which is given in exhibitions or scholarships to pupil teachers proceeding to college.

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held at Easter and Michaelmas.⁵⁸ They continued to be held regularly until 1856, but only two have been held since, in 1877 and 1888. Some court rolls are extant for the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries; the regular series begins in 1722.⁵⁴

Worsley Hall is a large house built in 1840-6 by Lord Francis Egerton as above stated, Edward Blore being the architect. It stands on high ground looking southward over Chat Moss, and is a spacious stone building of florid Gothic style, with a skyline which from the lower ground is very imposing. It replaces Brick Hall, which was pulled down in 1845.

Worsley Old Hall, which was abandoned as the residence of the lord of the manor when the 18th-century house was built, yet stands in the park to the north of the modern mansion. It is a picturesque low two-storied building, partly of wood and plaster, and partly of brick, but has been so much altered that it has now little or no architectural interest. It makes a very charming picture, however, with its level lawns, ivy-covered walls, and contrast of colour in black and white work, red-brick chimneys, and grey-slated roofs. The house was originally built round three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth, facing north, being open; but the courtyard has now been almost entirely built over, and the interior of the building so much altered that little or nothing of the original disposition of the plan remains. There is nothing to indicate the date of the building, but it would not appear to be older than the 17th century. Parts of an older structure, however, are possibly incorporated in it, some of the roof-beams and principals in the south and south-east parts of the house appearing to be of earlier date. The cellars under the central portion of the house, however, are vaulted in brick, and are certainly not earlier than the 17th century. The principal front faces south, and is of timber and plaster, with gables at the ends, and two brick chimney stacks breaking the long line of the outside wall and roof. The timber work is of simple construction, being composed almost entirely of uprights and diagonal bracings, two quatrefoils near the garden entrance being the only enrichments. The timber construction is continued round the gable at the east side. The hall is said to have been moated, but no signs of a moat now remain. The three sides of the original courtyard are set at slightly different angles. In modern times a corridor was set along the side of the courtyard, connecting the two ends of the old wings, but this has disappeared in subsequent alterations. The courtyard was first encroached on at the east side by the erection of a wide entrance-hall, the principal

entrance to the house being on the north side. The quadrangle was by this means reduced to a space of about 34 ft. square, and this was almost entirely covered in 1905 by the erection of a billiard-room. The north entrance front of the house is entirely modern; it carries out the picturesque half-timber character of the garden front, but the black and white work is chiefly paint and plaster. About the middle of the last century (after 1855) a new west wing was added alongside the old one, with a timber gable at each end. This was originally of one story, but was afterwards raised. Further alterations took place in 1891, when the morning-room in the east wing was extended and a new bay added on three sides of the house, and in 1906 a further addition was made by the erection of a small north-west wing. There was formerly a bell turret over the west wing, but this has disappeared.

For a long time before the new Hall was built, Worsley Old Hall was divided into tenements, and it was not till the Hon. Algernon Egerton came to live there in 1855 and the house was entirely renovated, that it was again used as a residence. At the end of the 18th century when the Duke of Bridgewater was constructing his canal, James Brindley, the engineer, lived for some time at Worsley Old Hall, where the duke often consulted with him. The hall is now the residence of Viscount Brackley.

The carved oak panels which were brought from Hulme Hall, Manchester, at the time of its demolition, to Worsley Old Hall, have been removed to the new mansion and are now in Lady Ellesmere's sitting-room. They consist of a series of spirited grotesques, allegorical subjects, and ornamental devices, and are apparently 16th-century work.⁵⁵

The formation of the estate or manor of *BOOTHS* in 1323 has been narrated.⁵⁶ Robert son of Henry de Worsley, the original grantee, was succeeded by his son William,⁵⁷ and the latter by Robert de Worsley his son,⁵⁸ who died 28 March 1402, seised of 'the manor of Booths,' which was held of the king as Duke of Lancaster in socage and by the yearly rent of 2s.; it was worth 20 marks. His son and heir Arthur was then of full age.⁵⁹ As already stated, the father had planned the reunion of the whole manor through the marriage of Arthur with Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Sir Geoffrey de Worsley, but was balked by the success of the Masseys in proving her illegitimate.

Arthur Worsley was stated to have been an idiot from his birth. He was entrusted to the guardianship of John Booth of Barton, who in 1414 was

⁵⁸ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 145.

⁵⁴ Information of Mr. Strachan Holme. In 1877 the bounds were perambulated. The officers of the manor used to be the moss reeves, moor drivers, burley men, afficers, constables, and pinfold keepers.

⁵⁵ They are engraved in Baines, *Hist. of Lancs.* (1st ed.), iii, 144.

⁵⁶ *Final Conc.* i, 193; also Ellesmere D. no. 147, 162, quoted above.

⁵⁷ In 1350 Agnes widow of Robert de Worsley claimed her dower in twenty-one messuages and various lands in Worsley and Heaton Norris. William son of Robert, in defending, denied Agnes's marriage, but she averred that it took place on the Wednesday after 29 Aug. 1346, at the door of St. Mary's Church, Deane;

De Banco R. 363, m. 78 d. William son of Robert de Worsley occurs again in 1353; Assize R. 435, m. 9 d. William de Worsley had licence for his oratory in 1360, 1362, and 1366; Lich. Epis. Reg. v, fol. 4, 8, 15.

⁵⁸ Robert de Worsley and Isabel his wife in 1376 claimed dower in certain lands in Blackrod; Isabel was the widow of John de Worthington; De Banco R. 462, m. 235. Robert had licence for his oratory in the manor of Booths in 1378; Lich. Epis. Reg. v, fol. 316. In 1401 Robert son of William de Worsley had a release from the Masseys of all claim to Booths and Stanistreet; Ellesmere D. (Black Bk.). Robert de Worsley was knight of the shire in 1386 and 1391;

Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 43-4. He complained that in order to ruin him the Masseys and others had accused him of treason in 1387, so that he had been imprisoned for some time in the Tower; *Parl. R.* iii, 445.

⁵⁹ Towneley MS. DD, no. 1448; an inquisition taken at Manchester on 3 Oct. 1402. The writ had been issued 6 Aug. 1402; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 2, where the date seems to be 1401. In the inquiry as to the sanity of Arthur de Worsley, however, Robert's death is said to have happened on Easter Sunday, 1403; and it is recorded that he held the Rakes in Heaton Norris, in addition to 'certain lands and tenements called the Booths' in Worsley.

accused of having caused waste in the possessions in his charge;⁶⁰ the guardianship had been transferred to John Stanley.⁶¹ Arthur did not long survive, dying in December 1415, and leaving as heir his son Geoffrey, then about six years of age.⁶² Geoffrey appears to have been succeeded by a brother named Robert.⁶³ About 1460 Robert Worsley was in possession, he and his son Robert, with other gentlemen and yeomen, being accused of complicity in the death of Robert Derbyshire;⁶⁴ and at the same time he charged William Massey, Sir Geoffrey Massey, and others, with the death of William Worsley his brother.⁶⁵ Robert Worsley the son is probably the Robert Worsley who died at the beginning of 1497, leaving a son and heir of the same name, thirty years of age. His possessions are described as the manor of Booths, held of the manor of Worsley; also messuages, land, and pasture called the Rakes in Heaton Norris, held of the king as Duke of Lancaster. The services were unknown.⁶⁶

Robert Worsley recorded a pedigree in 1533; it

shows that his eldest son Robert had married Alice daughter and co-heir of Hamlet Masey of Rixton, and had left a son Robert, then married to Alice daughter of Thurstan Tyldesley.⁶⁷ The grandfather died later in the year, holding lands in Urmston, Hulme, Ashton under Lyne, Rusholme, and Farnworth; the manor of Booths was, as in the earlier inquisitions, found to be held of the king by a rent of 2s.; Robert, the grandson and heir, was twenty-one years of age.⁶⁸ He was afterwards made a knight, and acquired the lands of Upholland Priory;⁶⁹ but the family did not prosper, and though his son and heir Robert was appointed keeper of the New Fleet prison in Salford, while it was filled with recusants during the persecution which marked the latter half of Elizabeth's reign,⁷⁰ he sold the family lands, apparently piecemeal.⁷¹ Afterwards little is heard of Booths as a manor. It was held by Charnock⁷² and then by Sherington⁷³ in the 17th century. The house was in the latter part of the 18th century owned by the Clowes family.⁷³ It was eventually acquired by the

⁶⁰ The first inquiry as to Arthur's sanity was made in Sept. 1413, and the next at Bolton a year later; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* i, 24, 24a, 24b. Richard Worsley had the custody of the lands for two years from the death of Robert; then John Booth of Barton the elder had had it for eight years—see the grant to him dated 18 Dec. 1403 in *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 531—and had caused waste by felling and carrying away eighty oaks, worth 6s. 8d. each, in a certain wood called Mokens, parcel of the tenements in Worsley; also forty saplings in the Rakes, and forty more in Winlehurst in Worsley; he had also damaged the hall and chapel at the Rakes and the 'manor place' of the Booths.

⁶¹ The grant to John Stanley was made on 20 Nov. 1413, shortly after the former inquiry; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 118; but see *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 11, for a renewal of the grant to Booth.

⁶² *Lancs. Inq.* loc. cit.; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 2, m. 24b. Besides the Booths and the Rakes he had held the manor of Worsley, except the site and certain lands, for the life of his wife Elizabeth. There seems to have been a further inquiry in 1417; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 14.

⁶³ In 1432 Robert son of Arthur Worsley and Edmund Worsley granted to feoffees lands in Withington, Heaton Norris, Urmston, Barton, Ashton under Lyne, and Stanistreet in Worsley; *Ellesmere D.* no. 26.

⁶⁴ *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 28, m. 9d. The other defendants included Hamlet and William Atherton of Bickerstaffe.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* The other defendants were Thomas Tyldesley, Richard Prestall, Nicholas Massey, Gilbert Parr, and John son of William Massey the elder. Another William Worsley, Dean of St. Paul's, 1479–99, is supposed to have been of the Booths family; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁶⁶ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, 50.

⁶⁷ *Visit. of 1533* (Chet. Soc.), 81.

⁶⁸ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vii, 5; a settlement of 1524 is recited.

⁶⁹ See the account of Upholland.

Thurstan Tyldesley says in his will (1547): 'Notwithstanding that my son-in-law Sir Robert Worsley knight is married to Margaret Beetham, his wife yet living, yet I remit and pardon to him

£7 10s., upon condition that he give yearly unto my daughter Alice his wife £5 or more for her exhibition during her absence from him, or upon condition that he take his said wife into his company and entreat her as he ought to do'; *Piccope, Wills* (Chet. Soc.), i, 101. The bigamous union mentioned probably accounts for the three illegitimate children in the pedigrees.

Deer were kept at Booths in 1547; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 2.

Sir Robert Worsley in 1563 made a settlement of the manors of Booths and Upholland and his estates there; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 25, m. 21.

About 1570 quarrels broke out between Sir Robert and his son Robert, and by the arbitration of Gilbert Sherington of Gray's Inn it was agreed that the son should occupy certain lands called the New Ridd, Mokens Wood, &c., in Booths Park; the son to pay the father a rent of £14 6s. 8d. in Ellenbrook Chapel. The father afterwards asserted that the agreement had not been kept; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz.* xcvi, W. 9.

Sir Robert was buried at Eccles in Dec. 1585; *Reg.*

⁷⁰ Peck, *Desiderata curiosa*, bk. iii, no. 52, &c.

⁷¹ In 1582 Robert Worsley sold 120 acres in the Booths and Worsley to Robert Hindley; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 44, m. 4; and in 1587 he and Thomas his son and heir apparent sold various messuages and lands in Stanistreet in Worsley to Francis Sherington; *ibid.* bdl. 49, m. 51. In the following year Robert Worsley was deforciant in a fine relating to a messuage, mill, dovecote, 300 acres of land, &c., in the Booths and Worsley, the plaintiffs being Robert Hindley and John Ashton; *ibid.* bdl. 50, m. 3. For the later history of the family see Foster, *Torks. Pedigrees* (North Riding), and the baronetages. The manors of Coulston, Holthorpe, and Hovingham in the county of York were in Sir Robert Worsley's possession in 1563, when he made a settlement; *Piccope*, quoting *Dods. MSS.* cxlvi, fol. 59.

A letter in favour of Robert Worsley, the son of Sir Robert, is printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, i, 18.

Some arrangement for the benefit of the younger children of Robert Worsley

seems to have been made in 1596, when a fine concerning messuages and lands in Stanistreet, Worsley, and Bedford was made, John Egerton and George Leycester being plaintiffs, and William Gerard, John Willard, and John de Cardenas defendants; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 59, m. 90.

In Aug. 1648 Thomas Worsley of Hovingham prayed for relief against Thomas Charnock, heir and executor of Robert Charnock, respecting the manor of Booths, which had been mortgaged and sold by petitioner's father; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vii, App. 41.

⁷² Robert Charnock of the Booths was a freeholder in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 246. He appears also in 1613; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 232. Thomas Charnock had lands in Worsley in 1622; *Misc.* ut sup. i, 152.

^{73a} An account of the Sheringtons of Wardley and then of Booths is given in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, i, 31. Gilbert Sherington of Wardley died in 1597 (see under Wardley below) and was succeeded by his brother Francis, who died three years later. Francis Sherington, of Wardley 1606, and Booths 1616 and later—perhaps there were two of the same name—followed; from papers in the Clowes deeds it seems he died between 1677 and 1681.

Francis Sherington took part in the defence of Lathom House in 1645; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 265. He, called a 'delinquent,' owned Booths in 1648; *Cal. Com. for Advance of Money*, ii, 965. He had to pay a fine of £373; two-thirds of his estate had been sequestered for his recusancy; *Cal. Com. for Compounding*, ii, 1191. In 1660 his son John was heir apparent. Gilbert Sherington, another son, aged eighteen in 1670, was fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and died there in 1683; Foster, *Alumni*. Francis Sherington of Eccles occurs in 1688; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 195. A John Sherington was living at Cloughton in 1734; *Fishwick, Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 126.

^{73b} 'The manor and hall of Booths were settled by act of Parliament about 1789, in exchange for other lands, upon the younger children of Samuel Clowes of Manchester and his wife Martha,

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Bridgewater Trustees, the Earl of Ellesmere being the present owner.⁷⁴

WARDLEY, the possession of Jordan de Worsley in the first half of the 14th century, has been mentioned above. Jordan held part of Wardley of the Hospitallers by a rent of 8*d.*;⁷⁵ he had other lands in Wardley and Worsley, held of the lord of Worsley.⁷⁶ He left an only daughter Margaret as his heir; she was a minor and in ward to Richard de Worsley. In November 1330 a number of the neighbours carried her off from Richard's house and married her to Thurstan son of Richard de Tyldesley.⁷⁷ She was still living in 1401, when in conjunction with her son Thomas she made a settlement with the Masseys regarding her estate in

Worsley.⁷⁸ This descended to another Thomas Tyldesley, who died in 1495,⁷⁹ leaving as his heir a son Thurstan. By his first wife Thurstan, who died in 1554,⁸⁰ had a son Thomas,⁸¹ succeeded two years later by his son Thurstan,⁸² who died in 1582, having between 1562 and 1568 sold Wardley and other lands in Worsley to William and Gilbert Sherington.⁸³ This family did not hold them long, selling to Roger Downes, who was living at Wardley in 1609.⁸⁴ He had various public employments⁸⁵ and was twice married. The eldest son by the first marriage having died before his father,⁸⁶ the heir at the latter's death in 1638 was found to be Francis Downes, eldest son by the second wife.⁸⁷ Francis also seems to have died without

daughter of John Tipping of Manchester'; Raines in *Gastrell's Notitia*, ii, 51. In a recovery of the manor of Booths in 1799, Samuel Clowes the elder and Samuel Clowes the younger were vouches; *Pal. of Lanc. Aug. Assizes*, 39 Geo. III, R. 6.

⁷⁴ Samuel Clowes in 1810 sold the manor of Booths and the estate there to Robert Haldane Bradshaw of Worsley, the first superintendent under the Duke of Bridgewater's will. He contracted to sell his properties in the neighbourhood to the first Earl of Ellesmere, and his executors carried the contract out in 1836. The trustees of the Earls of Ellesmere held the estate till 1900, when it was sold to the Bridgewater Trustees; in 1903 it was transferred, with the other properties, to the Earl of Ellesmere.

⁷⁵ The prior of the Hospitallers called upon Gilbert de Barton to warrant him in 1246; *Assize R.* 404, m. 13. Wardley (*Wordelegh*) is named among the Hospitallers' lands in 1292; *Plac. de Quo War.* (*Rec. Com.*), 375. In 1329 the prior alleged that Richard de Worsley (4 acres), Jordan de 'Worleye' (20 acres), and Ellen daughter of Adam de Worleye (2 acres) had withheld their due services; *De Banco R.* 279, m. 180*d.*; 280, m. 294*d.*

About 1540 the Hospitallers' tenants were Thurstan Tyldesley, who paid 8*d.* rent, and Richard Holland (of Denton), who had Little Wardley and paid 4*d.*; *Kuerden MSS.* v, fol. 84.

⁷⁶ A grant has been quoted in a previous note; see also *Final Conc.* i, 190, 202, for lands in Worsley and Hindley. In 1301 Richard son of Roger de Worsley demanded common of pasture in 300 acres of wood and 100 acres of moor which Henry lord of Worsley had approved from the waste; Jordan brother of Henry was the tenant. It was shown that plaintiff had sufficient pasture, and the verdict was against him; *Assize R.* 321, m. 8.

⁷⁷ *Assize R.* 430, m. 16; in one place Thurstan is called 'son of Henry de Tyldesley'; Henry was the father of Richard. Thurstan occurs in 1357; *Final Conc.* ii, 151. He had a licence for an oratory at Wardley in 1361; *Lich. Epis. Reg.* v, fol. 6.

⁷⁸ *Final Conc.* iii, 62; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 2. Wills of Thomas Tyldesley of Eccles and of St. Giles, Cripplegate, 1410, are in P.C.C.

The succession from this point is not clear. Hugh de Tyldesley held Wardley of the Hospitallers in 1420; *Ellesmere D.* no. 184. James de Tyldesley of Worsley occurs in 1444; *Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R.* 6, m. 1*b.*; Thomas Tyldesley,

senior, about twenty years later; *ibid.* R. 28, m. 9*d.* Adam son of Thomas Tyldesley in 1457 bequeathed money to the church of Deane and the chapel of Ellenbrook; *Towneley MS.* HH, no. 972. In 1471 Hugh Tyldesley, perhaps of Wardley, contracted his son and heir Thomas to marry Ellen daughter of Richard Bruche; *Ellesmere D.* no. 263.

⁷⁹ *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 146.

⁸⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. x, 44. He held Wardley Hall, with messuages, water-mill, and lands, of the king and queen (in right of the prior of the Hospitallers), in socage by a rent of 8*d.*; the annual value was 20 marks. He also held lands in Tyldesley of the lord of Warrington; in Swinton, Little Houghton, Westlakes, Kidpool (Kitepool), Westwood, and Moorland in Worsley of the queen in chief by the tenth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 3*s.* and other lands in Amounderness. Thomas his son and heir was forty-three years of age.

The will of Thurstan Tyldesley, with inventories of his goods at Wardley and Myerscough, is printed in full in *Piccope's Wills*, i, 97-114. He mentions his son Thomas and grandson Thurstan; also a brother Richard, who had been a monk at the Shene Charterhouse. Referring to his long service under the Earl of Derby and his father he declared that, so far as he knew, there was 'nothing comen into his hands or possession of the lands, rents, fines or ingreassions, rewards, or other things but such as he had truly paid for and put in his book of accounts, without fraud or coven and without corrupt conscience or advantage to himself.'

For the pedigree see *Visit.* of 1567 (*Chet. Soc.*), 44.

⁸¹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. x, 27; the lands are described as in the last-quoted inquisition. Thurstan the son and heir was twenty-four years of age.

⁸² A settlement was made in 1558, the remainders being to Hugh, Richard, George, Thomas, Gilbert, and James, brothers of Thurstan; then to Edward Tyldesley, and to Ralph Barton; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 19, m. 61.

⁸³ In 1566 William and Gilbert Sherington purchased from Thurstan Tyldesley six messuages, a water-mill, dovecote, and lands; *ibid.* bde. 28, m. 278; and three years later Gilbert Sherington purchased twelve messuages, &c., in Worsley and Swinton from Thurstan and Hugh Tyldesley; *ibid.* bde. 31, m. 124.

The Sheringtons, lawyers and money-lenders, appear to have been much disliked by their Worsley neighbours; reference to the *Ducatus* will show that they

had many quarrels and disputes in consequence of their acquisitions. In 1568 Gilbert Sherington, of Gray's Inn, stated that Thurstan Tyldesley had about six years before sold Wardley to William Sherington, brother of Gilbert; and afterwards he sold his lands in Swinton and Worsley to Gilbert. Edward Norris, Edward Tyldesley, and Thomas Tyldesley, brother-in-law, uncle, and son of Thurstan, had with others assembled at Morley, thence going to Wardley and taking possession; and Gilbert was unable to recover; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* lxxvii, S. 8. Two years later Robert Worsley of Booths, Christopher Anderton of Lostock, and Gilbert Sherington of Gray's Inn, complained that Thurstan Tyldesley and Hugh his brother had forged a deed of feoffment to the use of Thurstan, and disturbed the quiet possession of Wardley and other lands; *ibid.* lxxiv, W. 10.

Gilbert Sherington died at Wardley 23 Aug. 1597, holding the capital messuage called Wardley Hall and lands there by the tenure already stated, also monastic lands in Swinton, &c.; his heirs were the daughters of his elder brother William, viz., Susan wife of James Bankes of Winstanley, Hester wife of John Andrewes of Cambridge, and Sarah wife of Denis Hartridge of Macking, all over twenty-four years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xvii, 86.

⁸⁴ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 172; he was the son of Roger Downes, supposed to have been of the family of Downes of Shrigley in Cheshire, who married Elizabeth sister and co-heir of Ralph Worsley of Pemberton, and had the Worsley estate in that township. He recorded a pedigree in 1613; *Visit.* (*Chet. Soc.*), 133.

⁸⁵ He represented Wigan in Parliament in 1601 and 1621; *Pink and Beaven, Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 223-4. In 1625 he was appointed vice-chamberlain of Cheshire; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 102. It was perhaps his father who was feodary of the county in 1603-4; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* i, 2, 29.

⁸⁶ He was living in 1613.

⁸⁷ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xxvii, 54. This shows that Roger Downes had in 1620 married as his third wife Mary widow of Adam Eccleston. The hall of Wardley and lands in Worsley and Swinton were held of the Earl of Derby in right of the dissolved hospital of St. John; lands in Monton were held of the king. Lands in Barton and Farnworth, and the Worsley estates in Pemberton, &c., also appear in the inquisition. Francis the son and heir was thirty years of age. He had represented Wigan in the two

issue,⁸⁸ the heir being his brother John, who took sides with the king in the Civil War and died in 1648,⁸⁹ leaving by his wife Penelope, a daughter of Sir Cecil Trafford, two children—Roger, born about the year named, and Penelope.⁹⁰ The son, after a short and dissipated career in London—Lord Rochester was one of his companions—died from a wound received in a brawl with the watch,⁹¹ and his sister inherited the estate. By her husband Richard Savage, fourth Earl Rivers,⁹² she had a daughter and heir Elizabeth, who in turn left a daughter and heir Penelope by her husband James Barry, fourth Earl of Barrymore.⁹³ Penelope married General James Cholmondeley, but was divorced for adultery, and died childless in 1786.⁹⁴ Wardley was sold by her in 1760 to Francis Duke of Bridgewater, and now forms part of the Earl of Ellesmere's estate in Worsley.^{94a}

Wardley Hall is a quadrangular building of great interest, which, though very much restored, yet preserves many of its ancient features and retains to a

great extent its original arrangement of plan. The house is situated about a mile north of Worsley village, and stands on high ground at the head of a wooded hollow. Its immediate surroundings are yet of a rural character, though the workings of collieries have entirely changed the aspect of the district around.

The house was formerly surrounded by a moat, but of this only a portion remains on the west side, where it has been formed into a small lake, adding greatly to the picturesqueness of the building.

The date of the first house is not known, but the oldest part of the present structure, containing the great hall, may belong to the end of the 15th or first half of the 16th century. The building has been so much altered and restored in the course of the 19th century, however, that it is very difficult to affix a date definitely to any portion of it. At the beginning of the last century it was in a very dilapidated condition, and some repairs were effected about 1811.



WARDLEY HALL: THE GATEWAY

Parliaments of 1625; Pink and Beaven, op. cit. 224.

The will of Roger Downes, dated 1637 and proved in 1638, mentions his brother Francis as married, his sons Francis and John, and his daughter Jane, then wife of Ralph Sneade; his cousin Bessie Halliwell; and John Preston and Arthur Alburgh, who had married his sisters.

In his later years Roger Downes appears to have been reconciled to the Roman church, and his sons adhered to the same faith. John Downes, the younger son, stayed a week in the English College at Rome in 1638; Foley, *Rec. S.J.* vi, 616.

⁸⁸ A settlement by Francis Downes in 1642 is mentioned in Exch. of Pleas, Cal. of D. enrolled, L. 124.

Francis died 5 Mar. 1648, and his wife Elizabeth 9 Mar., John following in May; *The Month*, xcvi, 379, &c. (from information of Mr. Joseph Gillow).

The will of Francis Downes, 'being a member of the Catholic Church,' dated 1642 and proved 1650, is transcribed in Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxv, 245. His books were to be an heirloom at Wardley according to his father's desire. He desired to be buried at Wigan in the burial place belonging to the hall of Worsley (in Pemberton) near his father Roger. He names his brother John and his sister Jane.

⁸⁹ *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 51.

⁹⁰ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 100.

⁹¹ His monument in Wigan Church states that he died 27 June 1676, aged twenty-eight; Bridgeman, *Wigan Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), 713. The account of his death may be seen in the *Hatton Corres.* (Camden Soc.), ii, 133 (quoted by Mr. W. Axon).

⁹² For this dissolute nobleman see G.E.C. *Comp. Peerage*, vi, 373. He was one of

the first to join William III on his landing in 1688, and had many public offices and honours. He married Penelope Downes in 1679, and died in 1712. Elizabeth died before 1688.

⁹³ *Ibid.* i, 253, 254; Elizabeth was his second wife and died in 1714.

⁹⁴ Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 638. The separation was made in the Bishop of London's court in 1737. In 1741 a fine relating to a settlement of the estates was made, George Lewis Scott being the plaintiff; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 327, m. 80. In 1738 they had been leased to James Earl of Barrymore.

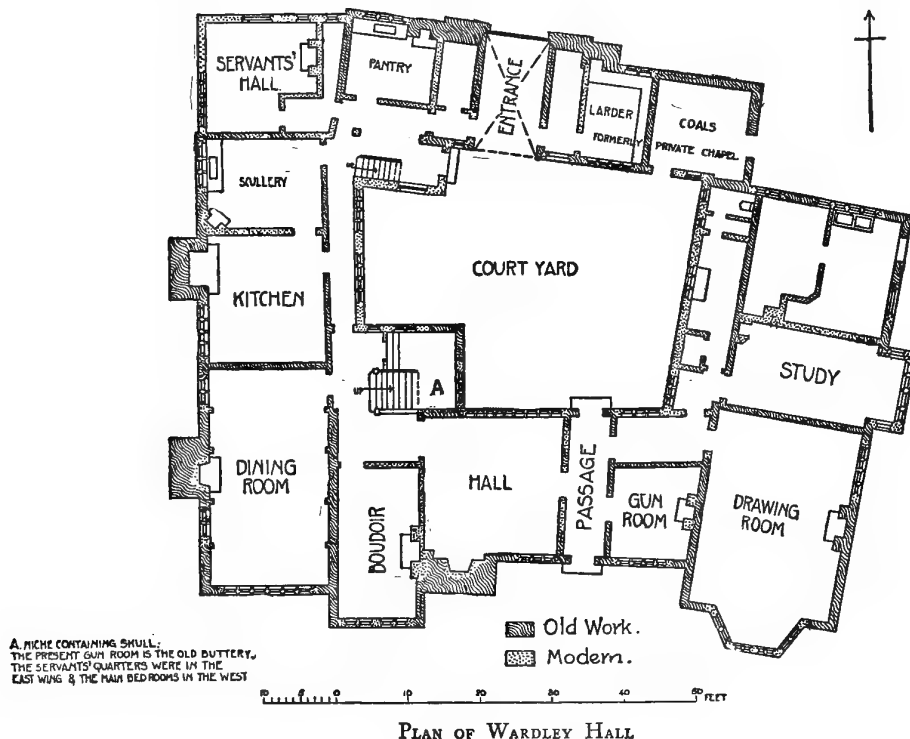
^{94a} A *History* of the hall has been published by Capt. Hart-Davis and Mr. Strachan Holme. It contains views and plans, including one of part of the estate about 1600 (p. 79), a rental of the estate in 1678 (p. 113), and other documents as well in the text as in the Appendix.

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A further repair appears to have taken place about 1849; and in 1894, the hall having fallen into decay, a further and more complete restoration was carried out. For about twenty years before this time the house was unoccupied, with the exception of the east wing, which had been made into three cottages, tenanted by colliers. During that period it had only been so far repaired as to be kept weather-proof, and had suffered some damage from the coal-workings beneath it. The only two living-rooms were those now called the boudoir and the dining-room; the lower part of the hall was a washhouse, and its upper part divided into several rooms, and the minstrels' gallery used as a dovecote. The principal entrance to the house from the courtyard had been built up and a later one made on the west side near to the staircase bay. Other rooms were used as places for firewood

right up to the walls on this side, if this view is to be taken as correct. The ground is now levelled right up to the building. The elevation on this side is of brick, and is about 60 ft. in length, standing in front of the rest of the house. The roof, which was formerly lower on the east side of the gatehouse, is now of uniform height and pitch with overhanging eaves and a plaster cove. The appearance of the house on this side, relieved only by the central gateway with its single gable and two tall chimney-stacks, is plain and uninteresting, the end gables of the two side wings of the quadrangle standing too far back to enter into the composition of the north front. To the west of the gatehouse, the recess formed by the junction of the north and west wings is now occupied by a low one-story addition erected in 1895-6.

The courtyard is of irregular shape, none of its



and rubbish, and the whole structure had been most cruelly mutilated. The work aimed at restoring as much of the building as possible to something like its former state, and reconstructing the remainder.

The house is of two stories throughout, and the entrance is under a gatehouse on the north side of the quadrangle. Immediately opposite, and occupying the whole of the south side of the courtyard, is the great hall. The family apartments were no doubt originally in the west wing, and the servants' rooms in the east wing. The west wing now contains the dining-room, kitchen, and offices, while the east wing, which has been successively used as cottages and stables, was converted into a drawing-room and study in 1903.

The gatehouse was formerly approached over a bridge, and is so shown in Philips's view of the house made about 1822,⁹⁵ the moat at that time coming

sides being square with the others, and measures about 45 ft. by 35 ft., the greater length being from west to east. The east and west wings, which converge slightly to the south, are said to follow the lines of two streams which fed the moat.⁹⁶ All the outside elevations, with the exception of the central portion of the south front, which is of timber, are of brick with stone dressings and with timber in some of the gables, and all the windows are new, both in the brick and timber portions of the house. Three sides of the courtyard are of timber on a stone base, the north or gatehouse side only being of brick. The roofs are covered with stone slates.

The entrance to the house by the courtyard is by the door at the north end of the passage behind the screen. The passage is still retained and on the side opposite the hall has its two doors to the east wing.

⁹⁵ Henry Taylor, *Old Halls in Lancs. and Ches.* 47.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*



WORSLEY : WARDLEY HALL, THE SOUTH FRONT

This part of the house has been entirely modernized, what was probably the buttery being now a gun-room, and the passage to the kitchen now leading to a modern drawing-room and study. The great hall, originally about 40 ft. long by 21 ft.,⁹⁷ was, at a comparatively early date, divided into two by a wall about 12 ft. from its west end. A floor appears to have been inserted at the same time, and the staircase in the south-west corner of the courtyard built. The appearance of the open timber-roofed hall may, however, still be realized in the upper room, the whole extent of the original roof having been exposed in the last restoration. The roof is divided by two principals into three bays, and is of a plain king-post type with curved and moulded pieces underneath the tie beam. It has a flat wooden ceiling with moulded ribs at the level of the tie beams. The arrangement

rooms retain their ancient ceiling beams, and the dining-room had a fine masonry fireplace, now rebuilt. The dining-room ceiling is crossed by four moulded beams, with moulded joists between, the mouldings of the beams being carried down the walls on oak posts 10 in. thick. In the upper room over the kitchen there is a roof similar in style to that over the great hall.

The timber framing on three sides of the quadrangle and on the south side of the house preserves its ancient character, and consists principally of uprights with diagonal bracings. There has been a good deal of reconstruction on both the east and west sides of the court, however, and many of the timbers are new, replacing old ones. A former doorway and recess on the west side of the quadrangle on the ground floor have been destroyed, and the whole of that side made



WARDLEY HALL : COURTYARD FROM NORTH-EAST

of the great hall followed the usual type. The screens were at the east end, with a gallery over, and the room was lit on the north side by a range of windows to the courtyard. On the opposite side was the inglenook and a window to the garden. Beyond the fireplace at the west end to the right of the high table was the bay window with a projection and width of about 10 ft. All these arrangements may still be seen, but the greater part of the dais end of the hall together with the bay window is now a separate room (boudoir), and the masonry fireplace is a restoration. The fireplace in the upper hall, however, has its old stone arch reinstated after having been repaired. Both these fireplaces were discovered and opened up in 1895-6. At the north-west end of the hall is the staircase occupying a projecting bay in the south-west angle of the courtyard, and beyond this a corridor giving access to the rooms in the western wing. These

of uniform character. At the same time a new staircase bay and entrance were added in the north-west corner of the courtyard. In the original plan there was a smaller projecting bay in the south-east corner of the courtyard with a small gable facing north, forming a kind of balancing feature to the large gable of the staircase bay, but in the reconstruction this feature has been merged into the general arrangement of the east side of the house by the rebuilding and advancing of the east side of the quadrangle to the line of the former angle-projection and the continuing of the little gable as a second and smaller roof along the whole length of the east wing. The courtyard is paved with stone sets.

Over the gatehouse was formerly the date 1625, which though usually taken to indicate some alteration or addition to the building, probably refers to the year of the erection of the gatehouse, or at any rate

⁹⁷ 40 ft. including the screen, 34 ft. without.

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to its facing in brick. There may have been a wooden building on the site before, but the timber front to the gatehouse shown in old drawings of Wardley Hall, which was so characteristic a feature of the house in the view from the north, was not timber at all, but only a painted plaster covering in front of the brick-work. The old brick walls have now been restored to their original appearance. The other brick elevations are, perhaps, more rebuildings than restorations, and have no special interest. The room east of the gatehouse upstairs is said to have been a chapel, but there appears to be no documentary evidence for this, and the building itself at the present time offers none. The position, however, would be a convenient and likely one for the purpose, and a former tenant of the hall is stated to have said that he formerly saw evidences of the apartment having been a chapel.⁹⁸

In an inventory of goods in Wardley Hall dated 10 July 1638, the following rooms and places are mentioned:—^{98a}

'The little parler, the old yeaman's chamber, newe flored chambers, buttery chamber, maydon's chamber, gatehouse chamb', mattd chamber, garden chamber, steare head chamber, yellowe chamber, corner chamber, inner corner chamber, chamber over hall, chappell chamber, cookes chamber, masters' chamber, inner chamber, chamber over pantry, greate parlor, gronde parlor, the hall, servantes chamb', oxe house chamber, garner chamb', mylne, stable chamber, brewhouse, back house, dry larder, wett larder, dryhouse, cheese chamber, kytchein, Mr. Millington's clossett, storehouse, washe house, buttery and sellor, mylne.'

A peculiar interest has long been attached to the house on account of a human skull being kept there. The superstition is that if the skull is moved from its place great storms will follow, to the damage of the dwelling.

The skull is in a niche in the wall on the staircase landing, carefully protected by glass and a wooden outer door. Concerning it there are several legends and traditions, but it is now supposed to be that of the Ven. Ambrose Barlow, who served the private chapel at Wardley along with other places in South Lancashire, but was arrested on Easter Sunday, 1641, and executed in the September following at Lancaster. After his execution it is thought that his head may have been secured by Mr. Francis Downes, and preserved by him at Wardley Hall.⁹⁹ The story of the skull being that of the last Roger Downes (died 1676) has been disproved.

The Hollands of Denton held another part of the Hospitallers' lands in Wardley by a rent of 4*d.*¹⁰⁰

Another ancient estate in Worsley was *KEMPNOUGH*,¹⁰¹ granted early in the 13th century by Richard de Worsley to Roger his brother (or son) at a rent of 2*s.*¹⁰² Richard son of Roger appears frequently as a witness to local charters and in other ways during the second part of the 13th century.¹⁰³ Probably he was the father of Robert the Clerk of Worsley, whose grandson Richard in 1346 made a settlement of his lands in Worsley upon his son Robert, with remainder to his daughter Ellen.¹⁰⁴ The last-named seems to have succeeded. She married Richard de Parr, and in 1408 a further settlement was made, Oliver being their eldest son.¹⁰⁵ Oliver married Emma daughter and heir of Margery, widow of Henry Tootill; she had lands in Tyldesley, which descended to their son and grandson, each named Richard.¹⁰⁶ The estate descended to John Parr, who in 1560 made a settlement.¹⁰⁷ His heir was his daughter Anne, whose marriage with Nicholas Starkie carried Kempnough into this family,¹⁰⁸ and their descendants, the Starkies of Huntroyde, retained possession until 1876, when it was sold to the Bridge-water trustees.¹⁰⁹

⁹⁸ Taylor, op. cit. 68 n.

^{98a} Printed in H.V. Hart-Davis's *Hist. of Wardley Hall, Lancashire* (1908), 120-35.

⁹⁹ An authoritative account will be found in Hart-Davis's and Holme's *Wardley Hall*, 153. See also Harland and Wilkinson, *Lancs. Legends*, 65-73; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* i, 31-8; xvi, 143; *Month*, xcviij, 379.

¹⁰⁰ Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 84; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 146.

¹⁰¹ Kempenhalgh and other variations of spelling occur.

¹⁰² Towneley MS. DD, no. 948. The bounds began at Peverelsgate, went by Haysbrook to Holclough across to Hankechirche, by Hulteley Brook to Millbrook, along this to Scaythelache, and so to the starting point. The grantor must have been Richard son of Elias de Worsley, for Roger de Worsley made a grant of land in Swinton in 1231; Ellesmere D. no. 215.

Richard de Worsley gave to Roger his son an oxgang and a half in Swinton; *Whalley Couch*, iii, 904. As *filio* improves the pedigree, seeing that Roger's son Richard lived till the end of the century, *fratri* may be an error in transcription. Cecily de Rivington was Roger's widow; *ibid.* 905.

¹⁰³ In 1278 he claimed the common of pasture pertaining to 80 acres of arable land in Worsley against Richard son of Geoffrey de Worsley, Agnes widow of Geoffrey, and many others, in virtue of a

grant made by plaintiff's 'ancestor,' Richard de Worsley, to Roger; *Assize R.* 1238, m. 34 d. Richard was still living in 1292; *ibid.* 408, m. 32.

In 1334 Thomas son of Richard son of William de Bowdon claimed a messuage, &c., in Worsley against Richard son of Richard son of Roger de Worsley and Ellen his wife; *De Banco R.* 300, m. 244.

¹⁰⁴ Richard son of Robert the Clerk of Worsley gave his lands in Worsley to his son Richard, with remainder to another son Robert; DD, no. 291. The witnesses include Richard lord of Worsley and Alexander his brother. In 1334 Richard son of Robert de Worsley claimed common of pasture against Alexander son of Richard de Worsley; *Coram Rege R.* 297, m. 120. Alexander de Worsley attested a grant made in 1345 or 1346 by Richard de Worsley to his father Richard son of Robert the Clerk; DD, no. 950. At the same time or a year later the settlement named in the text was made; DD, no. 952. This Alexander de Worsley may have been the ancestor of the Worsleys of Pemberton.

¹⁰⁵ *Final Conc.* iii, 64. In addition to Oliver seven sons and a daughter are named.

¹⁰⁶ From an abstract of title, c. 1480; DD, no. 959. In 1484 Hugh son and heir of Richard son of Richard Parr was contracted to marry Constance sister of Thomas Tyldesley; Richard the father had married an Elizabeth, and his father Richard had married Margaret, afterwards

the wife of Henry Undskoles; *Huntroyde D. T.* 8.

¹⁰⁷ The pedigree in the *Visit.* of 1567 (*Chet. Soc.*), 120, states that John Parr was the son of Thurstan son of Hugh son of Richard Parr. Anne, the only child of John, was at that time wife of Thurstan Barton of Smithills. See also *Topog. and Gen.* iii, 359. In the fine of 1560 the estate is described as sixteen messuages, a dovecote, 40 acres of land, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 22, m. 73. The family is noticed also in the account of Cleworth in Tyldesley.

¹⁰⁸ In 1578 a further settlement was made of nine messuages, a dovecote, 300 acres of land, &c. in Worsley and Tyldesley, the deforciant being John Parr, Nicholas Starkie, and Anne his wife; and Nicholas and his wife were sole deforciant five years later; *ibid.* bde. 40, m. 11; 45, m. 61.

In 1580 Richard Brereton of Worsley stated that he had inherited a parcel of waste called Roe Green, and a parcel of turbary and moss ground called Linnyshaw Moss, but Nicholas Starkie and Anne his wife had made various encroachments thereon, besides destroying twenty wagon loads of turf taken from the moss. Starkie replied that he and his wife had entered by inheritance after the death of John Parr, her father; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. cxv*, B 8.

¹⁰⁹ Information of Mr. Daniel Howsin, of Padham.



WORSLEY : WARDLEY HALL, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

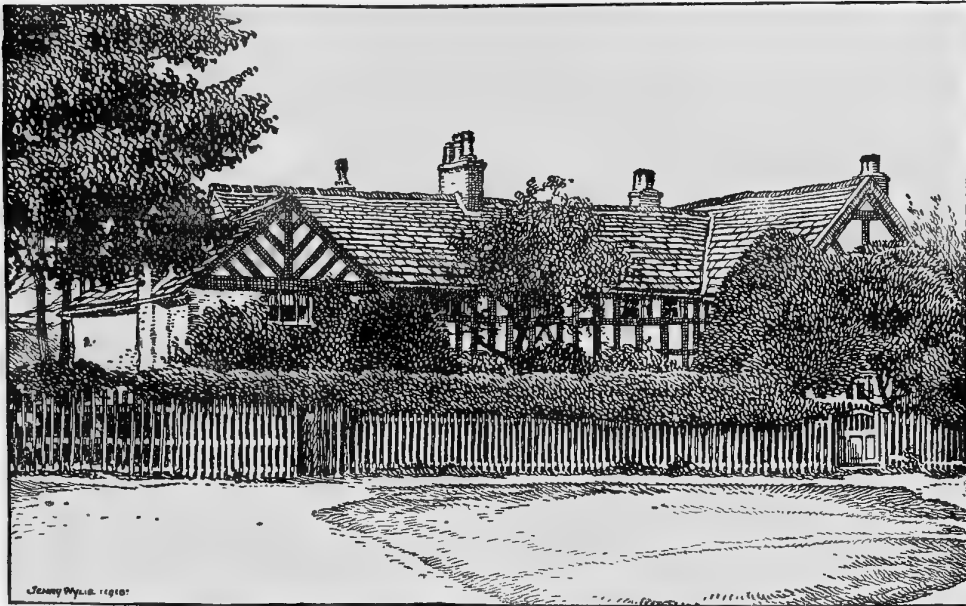


PENDELBURY : AGECROFT HALL, NORTH-EAST ANGLE OF COURTYARD, c. 1875

Kempnough Hall is a small black and white timbered building on a stone base, much renewed with brickwork, and said to have been almost entirely rebuilt in comparatively recent times. Much of the old timber work has been preserved, though the greater part of the 'timber' front is painted on plaster. The house is a two-story building with a slightly projecting gabled wing at each end, and is now divided into three cottages. It lies, surrounded by trees, about half a mile north-east of Worsley, near to Roe Green, but presents no remarkable features. The roofs are covered with stone slates and the chimneys are of brick. Two gates, with piers, which in the early part of the 19th century stood in front of the house have now disappeared. There is a large stone

chimney at the east end of the house, and the ceilings of the lower rooms are crossed by oak beams. The back of the house shows the original timber framing. For some time during the latter half of the last century (c. 1850-75), a room in the building was set apart and maintained by the Countess of Ellesmere as a free medicine dispensary for the Worsley tenantry.

In addition to Wardley the Hospitallers had an estate in *SWINTON*.¹¹⁰ The abbey of Whalley also had a considerable estate in Swinton and *LITTLE HOUGHTON*,¹¹¹ the monks regarding it as part of their manor of Monton near Eccles. On the Suppression Swinton and other of the abbey lands were granted to Thurstan Tyldesley.¹¹² Hope in



WORSLEY : KEMPNOUGH HALL

¹¹⁰ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 375. Gilbert de Barton gave to William de Swinton two parts of the land which Ellis son of Godwin de Swinton held of the Hospitallers, in exchange for an oxgang in Chadderton; Ellesmere D. Roger de Worsley granted to Richard son of Geoffrey de Byron half of Swinton—being all he held—except 12 acres given to the Hospitallers; *Whalley Couch.* iii, 905. There are other allusions to the Hospitallers' holding; *ibid.* 929, 934. The prior of the Hospitallers in 1329 made a claim against Elota the widow and Richard the son of Alexander de Swinton; *De Banco R.* 297, m. 180 d.

In 1325 it was found that Joan wife of William de Multon held, among other properties, the third part of an estate at Swinton, which her former husband, William de Holland, had held of the Hospitallers by a rent of 12d. a year; *Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. II, n. 96.

About 1540 the Hospitallers' tenants were Thomas Holland, paying 53d., William Chapman, for half of Little Scholecroft, 7d., and James Eckersall, 23d.; *Kuerden MSS.* v, fol. 84.

¹¹¹ *Whalley Couch.* iii, 877-936; see further in the account of Monton in Bar-

ton. In 1331 Richard Hunewyn granted to the abbey all his lands in Swinton in Worsley, his eldest daughter Alice confirming it; *ibid.* 926-28.

Paulinus de Halghton granted to Cecily daughter of Iorwerth de Hulton the third part of the vill of Little Houghton; *ibid.* i, 59; this seems to have been given to the abbey; *ibid.* i, 55. An oxgang and a half in Little Houghton was among the lands of Robert and Jordan de Hulton in 1253; *Final Conc.* i, 151. Geoffrey de Byron gave half the vill to his brother John, who gave it to the monks; *Whalley Couch.* 57, 58; see also iii, 901.

The abbey lands were largely derived from the benefactions of Geoffrey de Byron, who in 1275 accused Richard de Worsley of a burglary at Swinton; *Coram Rege R.* 15, m. 12 d. A year or two later Geoffrey and the abbot were defendants in claims made by the Smith family; *Assize R.* 1238, fol. 31, 31b; 1239, fol. 39. Later the abbot had disputes with the Boltons. In 1292 he recovered damages from Adam de Rossendale and others, who had cut and felled timber without licence, for the use of Ellen de Bolton, but Ellen herself was acquitted; and at the same time Richard

de Bolton, Richard son of Roger de Worsley, and others, were non-suited in a claim against the abbot for eight messuages, two mills, land, &c.; *ibid.* 408, m. 102 d., 100, 101, 23 d. More interesting was the claim by Olive de Bolton for common of pasture in 100 acres of moor and heath as belonging to her free tenement, formerly held by Richard de Worsley. The jury found that John de Worsley (probably of Little Houghton), who had enfeoffed Olive, had in the time of Geoffrey de Byron, lord of Swinton, been accustomed to common in the pasture. After Geoffrey had granted his lands to the abbot the latter refused common until John impleaded him in the king's court. It was accordingly ordered that Olive should recover seisin and damages of half a mark; *ibid.* m. 17.

Grants to and from Henry de Worsley and Olive de Bolton are among the Ellesmere D. no. 148 (dated 1300), 256. In 1327 Henry son of Richard de Bolton granted his land in Holclough heys in Worsley to his son John, who granted the same to Richard de Worsley; *ibid.* no. 163, 164.

¹¹² *Pat.* 32 Hen. VIII, pt. 4. The grant included Swinton, Little Houghton,

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Swinton¹¹³ and Stanistreet¹¹⁴ were other estates or portions of Worsley named in the ancient deeds. Westwood also was among the lands of Whalley Abbey.^{114a} Little Houghton gave a surname to a resident family.¹¹⁵ This estate seems to have passed by descent or purchase to the Valentines of Bentcliffe in Barton.^{115a}

WALKDEN, down to the 15th century, appears to have had a wider meaning than at present, spreading into Farnworth and Little Hulton.¹¹⁶ It also gave a surname to a local family.¹¹⁷ Northdene in Worsley—probably 'the Deans' in Swinton, north of Little Houghton—was another estate.¹¹⁸

Many of the neighbouring landowners, as appears from the inquisitions, held estates also in Worsley and

Swinton.¹¹⁹ Until the end of the 17th century all the farms in the district were held on life leases; somewhat earlier it was customary for the leases to contain a provision that the tenants should rear one or more hunting dogs for the lord.

The principal landowner in 1786 was the Duke of Bridgewater, owning apparently over half the land; Samuel Clowes had a large estate at Booths, and the smaller owners included the Rev. Walter Bagot, James Hilton, and — Starkie.¹²⁰

In 1686 an agreement was made as to the inclosure of Swinton Moor and Hodge Common in the parish of Eccles.¹²¹ Walkden Moor, a great part of which is or was in Little Hulton, was inclosed about 1765.^{121a}

Westlakes, Kitpool, Westwood, and Marland (or Moorland).

Generally speaking, there was little disputation during the tenure of the monks. After the Dissolution a long quarrel was waged between the Sheringtons, as representing the Tyldesleys, and others. A precept to keep the peace with Thurstan Tyldesley of Wardley was issued in 1566 to Sir William Radcliffe, Edward Holland, Thomas Valentine, Robert Chapman, and others; Agecroft D. Many references will be found in the *Ducatus Lanc.* Richard Brereton of Tatton, son of Geoffrey son of Joan Brereton, as lord of Worsley, in 1581 claimed the waste grounds called Swinton Moor and Walkden Moor, and the moss called Pendleton hey. Gilbert Sherington then held the last-named ground, and Sir John Radcliffe claimed Swinton Moor as representing Whalley Abbey; John Gawen occupied an inclosure from the moor as tenant of Gilbert Sherington; and John Derbyshire had a barn in the Stanistreet; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. cxv, B 4. Ten years later Gilbert Sherington claimed an inheritance in Swinton Moor as part of his manor of Swinton. He stated that the moor on the east extended to Hendene Brook, dividing Swinton from Pendlebury, and on the west to a brook near Wardley wall; and that parcels of it had been improved by Geoffrey de Byron in the time of Edward I, by the Abbot of Whalley about 1460–80, and by Thurstan Tyldesley, Thomas his son, and Thurstan his grandson, more recently. A witness stated that the tenants of Roe Green had had common of pasture on Swinton Moor. The moor included Pendleton (or Pelton) hey and moss and the White Moss; *ibid.* clv, S 9. In 1594 Richard Brereton complained of the inclosures of Gilbert Sherington adjoining Linnshaw Moss at the head of a mere called Howclough; *ibid.* cxii, B 9.

For a plan of Worsley and Linnshaw see *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 24.

¹¹³ *Whalley Couch*. iii, 839, 916, 917, 921. It is now within the borough of Eccles.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.* iii, 886.

^{114a} *Ibid.* iii, 907–15.

¹¹⁵ Paulinus de Halghton has been mentioned; he is also called 'de Barton' in a grant by his widow Beatrice; *ibid.* i, 55. Thomas son of Robert de Halghton in 1276 released to the Abbot of Stanlaw all his right in the new inclosures of the Hope in Swinton made by Geoffrey de Byron; *ibid.* iii, 921.

John de Halghton was one of the de-

fendants in a Worsley suit in 1301; Assize R. 1321, m. 8. Robert son of John de Halghton was a defendant in July 1356; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 40. Nine years later the Abbot of Whalley took proceedings against Robert de Halghton for waste; De Banco R. 419, m. 203. Robert de Halghton in 1373 made a settlement of his estate—a moiety of Little Halghton and the Solinhurst—in favour of himself and his wife Margery, with remainders to his son John and grandson Robert son of John; Valentine deeds among the Ellesmere muniments. From another of these deeds it appears that this estate had been originally granted by Richard, lord of Worsley—probably Richard son of Geoffrey—to his son John; John son of Richard de Worsley occurs in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 11 d.

John de Halghton in 1413 sold to Geoffrey Massey the lands called Old Houghton (Valentine D.); while in 1458–9 the Abbot and convent of Whalley came to an agreement with Nicholas Halghton as to the division of certain lands in Worsley which they held in common; *ibid.*

^{116a} Thomas son of John Valentine of Bentcliffe in 1516 recovered against Joan Langtree various lands in Eccles, Barton, Little Houghton, Worsley, and Bedford; *ibid.* The Valentine lands in Little Houghton and Hazelhurst were held of the lord of Worsley by the rent of a pair of white gloves or 1d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, 31.

Another estate in Worsley held by a like rent may be mentioned. In 1292 William de Waverton (or Warton) demanded from John de Chelworth acquittance of the service demanded by Edmund Earl of Lancaster for a tenement consisting of a messuage and 20 acres, held by fealty and the service of a pair of white gloves yearly. The earl had distrained plaintiff to find pature for all his servants and also to find a 'witness man.' The jury decided that John de Chelworth, as mesne lord, must discharge these services; Assize R. 408, m. 71. John de Chelworth is otherwise unknown, but the Warton family long held land in the district.

¹¹⁶ See the account of Farnworth. In 1404 Richard son of Henry de Farnworth of Charnock granted to feoffees 'a piece of land . . . called Walkden, lying in Farnworth, a hamlet of Barton, between the common of Worsley on the one side and Walkden brook on the other, tenanted by William the Tasker; Ellesmere D. no. 3.

¹¹⁷ e.g. Robert de Walkden attested a charter in 1394; *ibid.* no. 2.

¹¹⁸ In 1722 William Chapman, senior, of Northdene Bank in Worsley, fustian weaver, settled his estate there in favour of his son William; it was leasehold of the Duke of Bridgewater; Manchester Free Lib. D. no. 114. Among copies of the Chapman deeds in the Ellesmere muniments are the following: 1358—William son of Roger the Barker and Margaret his wife, daughter of Richard de Swinton, granted land in Swinton to Robert Morsell of Monton; the original deed is at Agecroft. 1371–2—Robert Morsell purchased other land in Swinton from Thomas de Eccles (who had it from Henry son of Henry de Cliveley), and gave it to his son Richard. 1440–1—Alice widow of Robert Chapman settled the land on her son William. It seems to have been held in 1471 by William Chapman, and in 1495–6 by Robert Chapman.

¹¹⁹ The inquisitions of the 16th and 17th centuries show the following: William Hulton of the Park, who held of Lady Joan Brereton in socage in 1556; Leonard Asshaw of Flixton; Thomas Fleetwood of Norbreck, who in 1576 held of the heir of Geoffrey Massey by a rent of 4s.; Ralph Assheton of Lever, who held of Richard Brereton; James Sorocold; Thomas Mort of Little Hulton; Andrew Norris of West Derby; also in Swinton the Dautesseys of Agecroft and Hollands of Clifton.

In 1824 a pair of spurs with leathers was paid by the owner of Agecroft to the lord of Worsley as a chief rent for lands on Swinton Moor; Agecroft D. no. 268.

Ralph Sorocold in 1586 and 1587 purchased lands in Worsley and Tyldesley from John Gregory and Richard his younger son, and from John Gregory and Alice his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 48, m. 96; 49, m. 91.

¹²⁰ Land tax returns at Preston.

¹²¹ Agecroft D. no. 158. The parties to the agreement were Sir William Egerton, K.B., lord of the soil of the said commons, on the one part, and on the other the charterers, Richard, Lord Colchester (afterwards Earl Rivers) and Penelope his wife; Sir Robert Coke, bart., John Dautesey and John Starkie, esquires; Richard Valentine (by Thomas Sorocold his guardian), James Chetham, and Henry Coulborne, gentlemen; Richard Edge, John Peake, John Lomas, and George Ormerod.

^{121a} For a dispute about Walkden Moor in 1505 or thereabouts see *Duchy Plead.* i, 37.

An inclosure award, with plan, is preserved at the County offices, Preston.

The chapel of *ELLENBROOK*¹²² *CHURCH* owes its foundation to the lords of Worsley, and has remained to the present day a donative in their gift. The Abbot of Stanlaw, as rector of Eccles, between 1272 and 1295, granted his licence to Richard de Worsley to have a free chantry in his chapel of Worsley, provided that no loss was caused to the mother church, to which 6*d.* was to be paid yearly as oblations.¹²³ There is no continuous record of the chapel's existence, but in 1549 Sir Richard Brereton complained that his son Richard, among other lawless deeds, had recently taken a chalice from his chapel in the manor of Worsley, which chalice the inhabitants had purchased for use in divine service.¹²⁴ The fate of the chapel in the Reformation period is uncertain, but as the lords of Worsley appear to have conformed to the Elizabethan system without difficulty, service was probably continued in it with but little interruption. Dame Dorothy Legh in 1638 left the interest of £50 for its maintenance, and other small gifts were made;¹²⁵ but in 1650 it was found that there was no certain income, and that it sometimes had a preaching minister and sometimes not.¹²⁶

In 1677 the Bishop of Chester made an order as to the payment of seat rents, the endowment of the chapel not exceeding £20 a year.¹²⁷ Lord Willoughby, on coming to live at Worsley about 1693, appears to have had a design to use this as a Nonconformist place of worship; he locked out the curate in charge and put a Mr. Cheney in as preacher, but was defeated by the feoffees, headed by Roger Kenyon, and the bishop.¹²⁸ In 1719 Bishop Gastrell found the income to be £23 6*s.* 3*d.*, of which £17 was the rent or value of the house and ground attached to the chapel.¹²⁹ Though it was a donative the curates appear at times to have been licensed to it by the

bishop.¹³⁰ The following are the names of some of them:—¹³¹

oc.	1610	— Hunt ¹³²
oc.	1617–26	Thomas Johnson ¹³³
oc.	1646	Roger Baldwin, M.A. (Edin.) ¹³⁴
	1647	Hugh Taylor, M.A. (Edin.) ¹³⁵
	1648	— Boate ¹³⁶
	1650	James Valentine ¹³⁷
oc.	1654	James Bradshaw ¹³⁸
	1657	William Coulburn, B.A. ¹³⁹ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
oc.	1664	Joseph Hanmer, M.A. (Trin. Coll., Camb.)
?	1669	Samuel Hanmer ¹⁴⁰
	1682	Miles Atkinson ¹⁴¹
	1709	Thomas Chaddock, B.A. ¹⁴²
oc.	1725–48	John Key ¹⁴³
oc.	1769	John Crookhall, B.A. ¹⁴⁴
	1792	John Clowes, M.A. ¹⁴⁵
	1819	Wilson Rigg
	1854	St. Vincent Beechey, M.A. ¹⁴⁶ (Caius Coll. Camb.)
	1872	Constantine Charles Henry Phipps, ¹⁴⁷ Earl of Mulgrave
	1890	Frederick Carslake Hodgkinson, M.A.
	1907	Thomas Harrison

Since 1854 this chapel has been held with St. Mark's, Worsley, which was built by the first Earl of Ellesmere and opened in 1846; it has an effigy of the founder. St. Mark's is a vicarage, the Earl of Ellesmere being patron. Several other churches have been erected for the Established worship. St. Peter's, Swinton, built in 1869, replaces an older building erected in 1781; the vicar of Eccles is patron.¹⁴⁸ Holy Rood, Moorside, and the school-chapels of All Saints and St. Stephen, are also in Swinton. At

¹²² The dedication is now given as St. Mary the Virgin.

¹²³ Ellesmere D. no. 127. The chaplain to be provided was to be presented to the abbot at Eccles and swear fidelity and obedience to the abbot and the church, and thus receive the ministry of the chapel.

¹²⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Edw. VI, xxv, B, 15. Though the chapel is called Sir Richard's the gift of a chalice by the people is evidence that it was not a private chapel at Worsley Hall.

¹²⁵ *End. Char. Rep. Eccles, 1904*, pp. 6, 34; Dame Legh in 1638 gave £400 for charitable uses to trustees, one of whom in 1654 deposed that 'her intention was that it should go for the maintenance of a minister at the chapel of "Ellenborough," so that the bishop should have no hand in the putting in, placing or displacing of the minister there . . . and for so long time as the Lord Bridgewater should suffer the chapel to stand.'

¹²⁶ *Commonw. Ch. Surv. 140*. It appears that £40 a year had in 1646 been ordered to be paid to the minister at Ellenbrook out of Christopher Anderton's sequestered tithes, but the order had to be renewed in 1650; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 88, 252.

¹²⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 104*.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.* 275, 289, 290 ('Perhaps if you told my Lord Bridgewater of the Lord

Willoughby's designing to make Ellenbrook Chapel into a barn, to conventicle it, it might do good service'), 417, 418. The endowment is stated to have been then £33 a year.

¹²⁹ *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 53.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.* 54; nominations in 1669 and 1709 are mentioned to the 'free chapel' of Ellenbrook.

¹³¹ This list is due in part to the late Mr. Earwaker.

¹³² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 12*; he was 'a preacher.'

¹³³ *Piccope, Wills*, iii, 207; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 54, 66, where he is called 'curate' and 'lecturer.' He was presented in 1622 for not wearing the surplice; *Visit. P.* at Chester.

¹³⁴ *Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 265. According to Calamy he became vicar of Penrith, and losing this at the Restoration, was afterwards minister of the Nonconformist congregation at Monks' Hall, Eccles.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*; *Manch. Classis* (Chet. Soc.), i, 53.

¹³⁶ *Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 260, 266.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.* i, 88, 242.

¹³⁸ *Manch. Classis*, iii, 419; ejected from Hindley in 1662; life in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹³⁹ *Manch. Classis*, ii, 266; iii, 423. He conformed in 1662.

¹⁴⁰ There was a vacancy in July 1668; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 82*.

¹⁴¹ *Visit. List of 1691*. He was 'com-

formable' in 1691; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 229*. It was he who was locked out in 1697 by Lord Willoughby, and Roger Kenyon, writing to the Bishop of Chester, says: 'Mr. Atkinson has been our minister, I think, at least a dozen years, and his local licence was exhibited and allowed at your Lordship's late visitation, as it had often been before; but he now saith he is willing to resign when your Lordship and the minister of the parish and the feoffees have a person such as they approve of, ready for the place.' Lord Willoughby had put in 'one Cheney, who, as is said, never saw an university, but has been a justice of the peace his clerk, and proving a gifted brother, used to preach to all the conventicling barns about him, and now frequently uses so to do'; *ibid.* 417.

¹⁴² *Gastrell, Notitia*, ii, 54. He became vicar of Eccles in 1721, and died three years later.

¹⁴³ *End. Char. Rep. Eccles, 7*.

¹⁴⁴ Vicar of Eccles 1768–92; probably held Ellenbrook chaplaincy also.

¹⁴⁵ Vicar of Eccles 1792–1818.

¹⁴⁶ Previously vicar of Fleetwood; one of the founders of Rossall School.

¹⁴⁷ Now Marquess of Normanby; canon of Windsor. He revived the May Day festivities at Worsley; *Pal. Note Bk.* ii, 131.

¹⁴⁸ For district assigned in 1865; see *Lond. Gaz.* 10 Jan.

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cruelly ill-treated the adherents to Parliament; yet he was sequestered only as a recusant, and he undervalued his estate, which was worth £1,500 a year.²⁰ His lands in the counties of Stafford, Lancaster, Chester, Derby, and Flint were declared forfeit and sold for the benefit of the Navy.²¹ As in other cases, however, they were recovered,²² and he was succeeded by his sons Walter and William. The latter, the last male representative of the family, died in 1717. By his first will, dated 1712, he left his estates to his niece Katherine, wife of John Betham, who took the name of Fowler, and as a 'papist' registered his estate in 1717, Pendleton being included.²³ He left as heir an only daughter Katherine, who in 1726 married Thomas Belasyse, fourth Viscount Fauconberg.²⁴

William Fowler had, however, secretly made a second will in 1715, by which a nephew, Thomas Grove, son of the testator's elder sister Dorothy, became entitled to a moiety of the estate. This will was at first overlooked,²⁵ but brought forward in 1729, and, after a suit in Chancery, and an appeal to the House of Lords, was established; Rebecca, the

daughter and heir of Thomas Grove, being in 1733 declared co-heir.²⁶ She had married Richard FitzGerald, an Irish barrister.²⁷ 'Dying *sine prole*, he bequeathed the manor of Pendleton . . . and certain other Fowler estates in Staffordshire, to his relatives the FitzGerald, who still retain possession.'²⁸ The present representative of the family is Mr. Gerald Purcell FitzGerald, of the Island, Waterford, who owns a considerable estate in the township.

The HOPE in Pendleton appears to be the estate of two oxgangs of land held by Ellis de Pendlebury in 1212 of Iorwerth de Hulton by a rent of 4s.²⁹ It was afterwards held by the Radcliffes, who succeeded the Hultons at Ordsall, but by the greatly increased service of £4 2s.³⁰ It seems to have been acquired by a branch of the Bradshaw family.³¹ In the 18th century it was purchased by Daniel Bayley of Manchester, whose son succeeded him; but it was again sold on the latter's death in 1802.³²

BRINDLACHE, a name represented by Brindle Heath, was leased and then purchased by the Langleys of Agecroft.³³ Windley descended with this

²⁰ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iii, 1891-6. Among other complaints against him was one that he, 'being admitted tenant to his own estate, put the tenants to rack rents "to screw up the fifths."' In 1654 there was granted the discharge from sequestration of lands in Pendleton Pool, Eccles Parish, bought by John Wildman.

In 1651 Constance wife of Walter Fowler had been allowed her fifth of her husband's sequestered estate; *ibid.* v, 3289.

²¹ *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 30. A pedigree was recorded in 1663; *Staff. Coll.* (Wm. Salt Soc.), v (2), 134-7. Walter Fowler died in 1684, and his son Walter about 1695.

²² Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 115. Katherine, who died in 1725, was the daughter of William Fowler's younger sister Magdalen, whose husband's name was Cassey.

²⁴ In a fine of 1733, after the decision of the lawsuit narrated in the text, the deforciant of the manor of Pendleton *alias* Pendleton Pool, and lands there, were Thomas, Viscount Fauconberg, and Katherine his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 307, m. 130.

²⁵ The will remained in the custody of the lawyer who drew it up, Christopher Ward of Stafford. After his death it was discovered by his son Edward, who communicated with Lord Aston, the principal Fowler trustee, and he in turn laid it before Richard FitzGerald, who saw that Rebecca Grove would be entitled to a moiety of the estate at her father's death, and married her; *Gillow, op. cit.* 73, quoting Clifford's *Par. of Tixall*, 39.

²⁶ The father had died during the progress of the suit.

It is said to have been disgust at the result of the suit that led Lord Fauconberg to sell his Lancashire estates and renounce his religion; but Smithills had been sold earlier; he conformed to the Established Church in 1737, being rewarded with an earldom. He is said to have returned to the Roman communion on his death-bed, 1774.

²⁷ He was the eldest son of Colonel Nicholas FitzGerald, who was slain at the battle of the Boyne, fighting for Jas. II.

In a fine relating to the moiety of

Pendleton in 1734, Richard FitzGerald and Rebecca his wife were deforciant; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 321, m. 72.

²⁸ *Gillow, op. cit.* 156.

²⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 65. See also *Pipe R.* 5 Hen. III, m. 4 d.

³⁰ Among the forfeited lands of Sir Robert de Holland in 1324 was the manor of Hope, farmed to Richard de Hulton at 62s. 2d. a year; *L.T.R. Enr. Accts. Misc.* no. 14, m. 76 d. (2). Richard de Radcliffe of Ordsall, who died in 1380, held in the Hope a messuage and 60 acres of arable land by the service of £4 a year; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 8. The statement is repeated later, the service being corrected to £4 2s.; *ibid.* i, 148 (the 'manor' of Hope); *ibid.*, 124.

A family took a surname from this place. In 1346-8 Henry de Hope was charged with 6d. (? 6s.) for castle ward on account of a meadow in Pendleton held by him; *Add. MS.* 32103, fol. 146; *Sheriff's Comptus*, 1348. John Hope of Pendleton occurs in 1448; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 11, m. 26.

³¹ A chief rent of 2s. 6d. was paid to the Duchy for William Bradshaw's land in Pendleton in the time of Elizabeth; *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1770), i, 447. Lawrence Bradshaw contributed to the subsidy of 1622 as a landowner; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. *Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 154. The family recorded a pedigree in 1665; *Dugdale, Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 53.

Another Bradshaw family resided at Newhall, Pendleton. George Bradshaw contributed to the above subsidy, 'for goods.' Richard Bradshaw of Newhall and Robert his son occur in a deed in 1619. In 1633 Anne Bradshaw, widow, had from William Dautesey of Agecroft a lease of lands in Pendleton for the lives of Robert, Miles, and Thomas, children of Miles Bradshaw, deceased. Robert Bradshaw was living in 1696, aged 68; *Agecroft D.* no. 225.

Bradshaws occur as late as 1744; *Eccles Ch. Notes*, 55.

³² See E. Axon, *Bayley Family* (1894). James Bayley, a prosperous Whig merchant of Manchester, was in 1745 compelled by the Young Pretender to raise £2,500 as a contribution to his funds. His eldest son Daniel, who purchased and rebuilt Hope Hall, was one of the wor-

shippers at Cross Street Chapel, Manchester, where he is supposed to have been buried. He was an uncle of Robert Clive, afterwards Lord Clive, and sheltered and educated him as his own son.

This son, Thomas Butterworth Bayley, the only surviving child, was born in 1744, educated at the University of Edinburgh, was a trustee of Cross Street Chapel, but conformed to the Established Church, and became one of the leading men of the district. He paid a rent of £4 4s. to the Duchy for Hope in 1779; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, *bde.* 14, no. 25. He was elected F.R.S. in 1773, and died 24 June 1802. He took part in the philanthropic and patriotic efforts of his time, his special interests being agriculture and the improvement of prisons. He published several pamphlets. Of his sons and grandsons several rose to distinction in the service of the state and the Church. See Baker, *Mem. Dissenting Chapel*, 87; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³³ Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, in 1292 granted to Adam de Prestwich a piece of moorland in the waste of Salford, which from the later descent appears to be Brindlache. The bounds were thus described: From the corner of the ditch of Blackhow riding down to Wodarneley and to Wodarneford in the Irwell; by the Irwell up to the beginning of Pendlebury; up the boundary of Pendlebury to Alvne mere, and so to the ditch of Pendleton; and down to the ditch to the starting-point. The rent was to be 6s. 8d. See *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 251, where a facsimile of the deed (*Agecroft collection*) is given.

Alice de Prestwich in 1324 held Brindlache by the yearly service of 6s. 8d.; *Dods. MSS.* cxxx, fol. 39. Maud widow of Richard de Lynales paid 2s. in 1348 for 2 acres of land; while Richard de Windle paid 10s. for 10 acres of the waste at Brindlache and near Newhall; *Sheriff's Comptus of 22 Edw. III.*

Robert Langley had in 1437 a lease for twenty years of 20 acres of pasture in Brindlache, previously held by the Prior of St. Thomas, at an increased rent amounting in all to 16s.; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 534. In 1453 another lease of Brindlache and an adjacent parcel called Windleshay was granted to James Langley at 40s. rent; *Agecroft D.* no. 78. By the

estate.³⁴ A branch of the Holland family was seated at Newhall in Pendleton.³⁵

In 1423 Robert Orrell and Margaret his wife made a settlement of their estate in Salford, Pendleton, and Pendlebury.³⁶

LITTLE BOLTON, held by William de Bolton in 1200, was assessed as six oxgangs of land, and held of

the king in chief in fee farm by a rent of 18s.³⁷ The Boltons were about 1350 succeeded by the Gawen family, who continued to hold the whole or part for about two centuries.³⁸ The more recent history is uncertain. The Valentines of Bentcliffe acquired two-thirds; ³⁹ and the Goodens or Gooldens, a recusant family, were seated here in the 16th and 17th centuries.⁴⁰

Act of Resumption of 1464, a £10 annuity was secured to Thomas Langley, granted by letters patent on farms in Pendleton and pastures called Brindlache and Windlehey; *Rolls of Parl.* v, 247.

In 1539 Henry VIII gave a lease of Brindlache and Windlehey to Robert Langley at 42s. rent, but six years afterwards he sold the land for £42; Agecroft D. no. 111, 112, 116, 117. For a complaint against Robert Langley in 1546 respecting this land see *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 214.

³⁴ By settlements of 1561 Brindlache and Windlehey, with a slight exception, were to descend to Anne daughter of Robert Langley of Agecroft, with remainder to another daughter, Margaret wife of John Reddish; Agecroft D. no. 132, 129.

In 1623 it was found that William Dauntsey of Agecroft held Windlehey of the king by a rent of 12d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 349.

³⁵ The origin of this branch of the Holland family is unknown.

In 1534 the Prior of St. Thomas's leased to Otho son of George Holland of Eccles land in Pendleton; the term was eighty years, but renewable up to 240 years; Clowes D. (recited in a deed of 1719). Otho Holland contributed, 'for goods,' to the subsidy of 1541; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 141. In 1597 Otho Holland of Newhall was contracted to marry Katherine daughter of George Linne of Southwick, Notts.; Clowes D.

Otho Holland died in 1620 seised of Garthall Houses in Pendleton, with land attached, held of the king as of his manor of Salford by a rent of 4d. His heir was his son George, not quite of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 218.

In 1699 Sir Edward Coke of Langford leased Drinkwater's tenement in Pendleton to Otho Holland, who agreed, among other things, 'to plant yearly during the term in some part of the premises four good plants of oak, ash, or elm, and eight more boughs of poplar, and to do his best to preserve them from spoil'; *Manch. Free Lib. D.* no. 109. Alice widow and executrix of Otho Holland was party to a deed in 1715 providing for the issue of his daughters—Mary wife of Robert Cooke; Elizabeth wife of John Fletcher; and Alice wife of Robert Philips; *ibid.* no. 111.

In later times what was called the Old Hall was a residence built about 1760, and in the possession of the Barrow family; while the New Hall, pulled down in 1872, was a farm-house, built in 1640 on the site, as it is supposed, of an older house.

³⁶ *Final Conc.* iii, 89.

³⁷ King John while Count of Mortain made a grant of this estate to William son of Adam, and confirmed it in 1201, after he had come to the throne; *Chart. R. 90b*; *Lancs. Pipe R.* 132. In 1212 William de Bolton was dead, and his heir was

in ward of the king; the estate is called one oxgang only; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 71. The wardship was granted to Adam de Pendlebury in 1216; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), 251. To the canons of Cockersand William son of Adam de Bolton granted the Tanner's assart in Little Bolton, the bounds being Bindley (? Bradley) syke, the carr, Crowthaw oak, Brandale clough, Brendoak clough, Rushylache, the ditch, and Bradley syke; common rights, including quittance of pannage for sixty pigs, were also allowed; *Cockersand Chart.* ii, 703.

Richard son of William de Bolton occurs in 1241; *Final Conc.* i, 80. In 1324 another Richard de Bolton held Little Bolton in thegnage by the service of 18s. a year; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 37b. About the same time Richard de Bolton granted to his son Henry a messuage which Richard the Miller had held, together with half of the grantor's lands in the hamlet of Bolton in the vill of Pendleton, his capital messuage and an acre near the Pool bridge being excepted; Vawdrey D. In 1326 Richard released to his son Henry all his right in the hamlet of Little Bolton; *ibid.*

In 1332 Henry son of Richard de Bolton was plaintiff in a suit respecting four messuages and 30 acres in Pendleton, Thurstan son of Margaret de Worsley being defendant; *De Banco R.* 288, m. 55 d. Thurstan is no doubt Thurstan de Holland, ancestor of the Denton family. Richard de Bolton in 1319-20 had granted to Thurstan son of Margaret de Shoresworth a part of his land in Bolton in Pendleton; and Thomas, the grantor's son, quitclaimed Thurstan in 1339; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 146/182. Thurstan de Holland in 1324 paid 6s. 8d. a year 'foreign rent' belonging to the manor of Hope; *L.T.R. Enr. Accts. Misc.* no. 14, m. 76 d. In the Survey of 1346 appears 18s., the rent of Thurstan de Holland (2 or 3 oxgangs), Henry de Bolton (3 oxgangs), and Ralph de Prestwich (1 oxgang), for their tenements in Bolton near Eccles; *Add. MS.* 32103, fol. 146. Ralph de Prestwich also held 6 acres of the waste, called Bradley, by charter of Sir Robert de Holland at a rent of 3s. 2d.; *ibid.*

Alice widow of Richard son of Henry de Bolton released to Henry the son of Richard all her claim to dower in Litley in Little Bolton; Vawdrey D. Henry in 1357 made a settlement of his messuage, mill, and land; *Final Conc.* ii, 153. The remainders were to Henry son of John Gawen the Harper—probably a grandson—and his issue; in default to Thomas and Richard brothers of Henry de Bolton.

³⁸ John Gawen or Gowyn, sometimes called the Harper, and Agnes his wife had lands in Davyhulme in 1354; Agecroft D. no. 337. John Gawen in 1357 leased to Adam de Ainsworth land in Little Bolton, between Bolton Brook and Shoresworth Brook, at a rent of 24s. and the service of a reaper for one day in the year; Vawdrey D. A grant of 9 acres of the waste of Pendleton at a rent of 4s. was

made in 1359 to John Gawen and his issue; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 340.

Henry son of John Gawen acquired a messuage and lands from Henry de Mon-ton and Olive his wife in 1358; *Final Conc.* ii, 158. A settlement of lands between Shoresworth Brook and the Millbrook was made in 1390, in favour of Henry Gawen and Ellen his wife; Vawdrey D. Henry died in July 1398, and his widow Ellen was claiming dower as late as 1430; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 31.

Richard son of Henry Gawen had a grant of land in the south-west corner of Pendleton from his father in 1390 on his marriage with Emanie daughter of Richard de Holland; one of the boundaries was Bibblymn on Bentcliffe Brook; Vawdrey D. Richard Gawen made a feoffment of certain lands in 1434, and other deeds of his are extant, dated 1441, 1445, and 1447; Vawdrey D. In 1445-6 he held Little Bolton in socage, paying a rent of 18s.; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees* 2/20. In the Cockersand rentals of 1451-1537 various Richard Gawens held the abbey's lands in Pendleton at a rent of 12d.; *Chartul.* iv, 1238-41.

In a grant of lands in Little Bolton in 1451 the remainders were to Richard Gawen for life, and then to William son and heir of Thurstan Gawen, and to Katherine, Margery, and Elizabeth, sisters of William; Vawdrey D. Richard Gawen occurs in 1496; *ibid.* Three years afterwards John Legh, son and heir apparent of Margery daughter and one of the heirs of Thurstan Gawen, released his claim to Thurstan's lands in Little Bolton in favour of his mother, then wife of Thomas Smethwick; *ibid.*

³⁹ In the time of Queen Elizabeth Thomas Valentine paid a chief rent of 28s. 3d. for two parts of Gawen's lands, and Adam Hill and Edmund Gooden paid 14s. 2d. for the other part; *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1870), i, 447.

⁴⁰ There is a notice of the family in *Gillow, Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Carb.* ii, 524. Isabel Gooden, widow, and Janet and Jane her daughters had in 1560 a lease of a messuage in Broomhouse Lane, which Janet in 1595, as widow of Thomas Travers, transferred to her son Edmund Travers, Edmund Gooden being a witness; Vawdrey D.

Edmund Gooden of Little Bolton complained in 1566 that certain persons had made a great ditch across the way from his house to the church of Eccles, and had stopped up other ways also. His landlord, Thomas Billott, resided in Wales. In defence Robert Barlow and Edmund Parkington said that they had allowed the tenants of Edmund Gooden to pass through their lands to the church and to carry fuel, but when this permission was claimed as a right they withdrew it; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz.* lxxvii, G. 4.

In 1619 Edmund Gooden of Little Bolton purchased lands in Highfield and Pendleton; Vawdrey D. Next year he

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WEASTE, i.e. the Waste, is mentioned in the year 1570.⁴¹

Humphrey Booth of Salford,⁴² Roger Downes of Wardley,⁴³ and Richard Pendleton,⁴⁴ held lands in the township in the time of Charles I. In 1784 the principal landowners were John FitzGerald, John Gore Booth, and Thomas Butterworth Bayley; Miss Byrom, Thomas Chorlton of Weaste, — Valentine, — Calvert, and many others had smaller shares.⁴⁵

The Duchy of Lancaster has an estate in Pendleton; the rents in 1858 amounted to over £1,000.⁴⁶

In 1444 there was a serious affray at Pendleton, several men being killed.⁴⁷

A chantry chapel was founded in Pendleton about 1220, but nothing further seems known of it.⁴⁸

A considerable number of churches have been erected in modern times, to accommodate the growing population. In connexion with the Established Church the first St. Thomas's, at Brindle Heath, was acquired in 1776 and the second was built on the present site in 1831;⁴⁹ the old building is used as a chapel of ease, and called St. Anne's; the Vicar of Eccles is patron of this. The Crown and the Bishop of Manchester present alternately to St. Paul's, Paddington, built in 1856;⁵⁰ St. George's, Charlestown, was built in 1858;⁵¹ St. James's, Hope, in 1861;⁵² St. Luke's, Weaste, in 1865;⁵³ St. Barnabas's and St. Ambrose's, both in 1887. The Bishop of Manchester collates to St. George's and St. Barnabas's; St. James's and St. Luke's are in the gift of trustees.

The Wesleyans are said to have been the first possessors of old St. Thomas's, built about 1760; they now have a church dating from 1814, and four others more recently built. The United Free Methodists have three churches, the Primitive Methodists and the New Connexion two each, and the Independent Methodists one.

The Congregationalists had a preaching station at Irlams-o'-th'-Height about 1825, but no permanent church followed at that time. At Charlestown a Sunday school was begun in 1829, and next year public services were held, a church being formed in 1836; a place of worship in Broad Street was built in 1847-9. At Charlestown itself a church was built in 1864, and a school chapel at Seedley ten years later.⁵⁴ At Weaste is the Lightbowne memorial church.

The Baptists have a chapel here. The Society of Friends have also a meeting-place.

At Seedley Grove is a place of worship of the Presbyterian Church of England, founded in 1871.

The Swedenborgians have a temple called New Jerusalem in Broad Street.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Mother of God and St. James, Seedley, was built in 1875; the mission began in 1858. All Souls', Weaste, was opened in 1892. In 1898 the Dominicans took over the struggling mission of St. Charles in the north of the township, and have built the church of St. Sebastian.

died seised of various lands in Little Bolton held of the king as of his manor of Salford in socage by a rent of 3s. 4d.; also of lands in Monton and Winton; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 209. Edmund his son and heir, then twenty-two years of age, died a year after his father, leaving as heir his daughter Ellen, eighteen months old; his widow Ellen was living at Little Bolton; *ibid.* ii, 242. By virtue of a settlement recited in the inquisition the estate passed to Thomas Gooden, younger brother of Edmund, with remainders to Richard, John, and Peter Gooden. Thomas Gooden contributed as a landowner to the subsidy of 1622; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 154. In 1631 he paid £10 as composition for declining knighthood; *ibid.* i, 215.

Thomas Gooden, a recusant and delinquent, was in 1651 suspected of having borne arms for the king, and his estate was sequestrated by the Parliament; whereupon he petitioned. His brother John had been wounded by some of Prince Rupert's men. Another man altogether, Lieut. Gooden, had taken part in the defence of Lathom house; *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 2723, 3160; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 81, 86. Thomas Gooden of Little Bolton, Edmund his son (of Trafford), and Thomas Gooden of Pendlebury occur in a deed of 1664. Richard Gooden of Pendlebury, as a 'papist,' registered an estate in Manchester in 1717; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 153. See also *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 110.

In 1738 Thomas Gooden had lands in Pendleton in the Old Hall (now the New Hall) and Walness; he was the grand-nephew of Thomas Gooden of Pendleton; Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 262, from Roll 12 of Geo. II at Preston. At the

expiry of a lease of the Old Hall in 1774 the tenant was of the same name; *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 1123. Three years later Little Bolton Hall was sold by Dorothy sister and heir of Thomas Gooden and wife of Albert Hodshon of Leighton, to Thomas Worsley; Dorothy had two daughters—Mary wife of Ralph Standish of Standish, and Anne; the former had a portion of £2,000; *ibid.* iii, 342, 344, from Roll 15 of Geo. II. In the same volume (p. 236) is the will of Richard Gooden of Pendlebury, 1728; he had lands in Barton, Tottington, Pendlebury, and Stretford; Richard and other sons are named.

In 1741 Thomas Starky of Preston sold to Thomas Worsley the capital messuage called Little Bolton Hall; *ibid.* iii, 344, from Roll 15 of Geo. II. Samuel Worsley paid a rent of 9s. 11d. to the duchy for Little Bolton in 1779; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, 14/25.

⁴¹ John Gawen of Worsley and Robert Barlow of Little Bolton were under bond in 1570 to allow Thomas Tyldesley and Margery his wife to occupy the mansion-house called the Waste in Little Bolton lately held by Ralph Malbon, former husband of Margery; John Gawen, however, repudiated his liability; Vawdrey D.

Kuerden (iii, P 3) has preserved a grant by William Benastre to Roger del Wood and Isabel his wife, of Salefield under Pendleton and adjoining Little Bolton.

⁴² *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, 44; messuages and lands in Pendleton, Pendlebury, Little Bolton, &c., held of the king as of his manor of Salford.

⁴³ *Ibid.* xxvii, 54.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* xxix, 52; 4 acres held of the king as of his manor of Salford in socage.

⁴⁵ Land Tax Returns at Preston.

⁴⁶ House of Commons Return, 5, 6. The report also gives particulars of a number of sales of land.

⁴⁷ Margaret widow of Ralph Oldham said that on the Monday after Low Sunday, 1444, Thomas Booth of Barton, Nicholas and Henry his sons, William Gawen of Swinton and many others waylaid and wounded her husband, so that he died in the following July. The jury acquitted most of the accused; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 8, m. 20. It was further presented that Henry son of Sir Thomas Booth, with others, had shot at John Radcliffe of Ordsall and killed him; and had inflicted a mortal wound on Nicholas Johnson. In this case also there was an acquittal; *ibid.* R. 9, m. 31b. At a later assize, however, Henry and Nicholas Booth were outlawed; *ibid.* R. 11, m. 32b.

⁴⁸ *Whalley Couch*, i, 54; Richard de Hulton would appoint the chaplain, who was, however, to be approved by the monks of Stanlaw. No injury was to be done to the rights or dues of the parish church. It was further provided that no religious man should celebrate in the chapel; but secular priests, staying for a short time as guests in the lord's house, might celebrate during their visit.

⁴⁹ Sentence of consecration was passed 26 July 1776; Church P. at Chester. James Pedley, M.A., of St Edmund Hall, Oxford, was incumbent for forty-nine years, dying in 1825. For over forty years he was also an assistant master of Manchester Grammar School. 'No man could exceed him in attachment to the constitution as established in church and state'; *Genl's Mag.* July 1825. For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 1865.

⁵⁰ The district was formed in 1846; *Lond. Gaz.* 17 Jan.

⁵¹ For district *ibid.* 10 Mar. 1860.

⁵² *Ibid.* 25 Mar. 1866.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 6 Feb. 1866.

⁵⁴ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 224-9.

PENDLEBURY

Penelbiri, 1201; Pennilbure, 1212; Pennebire, 1226; Pennesbyry, 1278; Penilburi, 1300; Penulbury, 1332; Penhulbury, 1358; Pendulbury, 1561; Pendlebury, 1567.

Lying on the west bank of the Irwell between Clifton and Pendleton, but with a detached part—the ancient Shoresworth—to the south of Pendleton, this township has an area of 1,030½ acres.¹ The town proper lies in the north-west part of the district, while Agecroft Hall stands apart upon the Irwell in the north-east corner. The surface of the land slopes generally from west to east, from nearly 300 ft. to about 120 ft. above the ordnance datum. The population in 1901 was 8,493.

The principal road is that from Manchester to Bolton, from which the ancient Wigan road parts company near the southern boundary; a cross road leads through Agecroft by a bridge over the Irwell to Prestwich, and near the bridge another road from Manchester joins it. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's line from Manchester to Bolton runs north-westward, and that from Manchester to Hindley also crosses the township, and has two stations—Irlams-o'-th'-Height and Pendlebury. The former nearly follows the line of a fault which brings up the Coal Measures to the west, leaving the New Red Sandstone in evidence to the east. The Manchester and Bolton Canal runs along the easterly side of the former line, between it and the River Irwell.

There were thirty-five hearths liable to the tax in 1666. Agecroft Hall was the only large house, having eleven hearths.²

The manufacture and printing of cottons have long been the principal industries.

Pendlebury was joined with Swinton in 1875 to form a local board district; it is now governed by

the Swinton and Pendlebury Urban District Council.³ The Public Hall was built in 1870. The detached portion of the township was, with Pendleton, included in the borough of Salford in 1852. One of the Salford cemeteries is at Agecroft and another at New Barns. The great children's hospital on the south-west side was erected in 1873.

An ancient Campfield exists in the detached part of Pendlebury near Salford; and a neolithic hammer axe was found at Mode Wheel in the excavations for the Manchester Ship Canal.⁴

The manors of *PENDLEBURY* and *MANORS SHORESORTH* were in 1212 held of the king in chief in thegnage by a rent of 12s.⁵ The tenant was Ellis son of Robert de Pendlebury, to whom King John had granted Pendlebury while he was Count of Mortain, confirming or renewing the grant when he obtained the throne.⁶ Ellis was also master serjeant of the wapentake of Salford, and this office, like the manor, was to descend to his heirs.⁷ Ellis was a benefactor of Cocksand Abbey.⁸ He died in or about 1216, and his son Adam succeeded him in his manors and serjeanty.⁹ But little is known of him, and his son Roger appears to have been in possession in 1246 and 1254.¹⁰ He also was a benefactor of Cocksand.¹¹ At this stage of the descent there is some difficulty. In 1274 Ellis son of Roger came to a violent death,¹² and Amabel, as widow of Ellis son of Roger the Clerk, claimed dower in various lands against Roger de Pendlebury.¹³ Again, a short time afterwards, Amabel having received her dower, she and Roger de Pendlebury had to defend a suit brought by one Adam de Pendlebury, who satisfied the jury of his title to the manor.¹⁴

Ellis had a brother William and daughters Maud, Lettice, and Beatrice. Maud married Adam son of Alexander de Pilkington, and had a daughter Cecily.¹⁵

¹ This includes the detached part, now included in Pendleton. The census report of 1901 gives only 866 acres, including 36 of inland water, for the reduced township.

² Subs. R. Lancs. bdle. 250, no. 9.

³ See Worsley.

⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* x, 251.

⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 68. Pendlebury was assessed as one plough-land, and Shoresworth as an oxgang; the separate rent of the former was 10s.

⁶ *Chart. R.* (Rec. Com.), 26. This grant is among the Agecroft D. (no. 1). It concerns Pendlebury only, one plough-land 'in free thegnage by the free service of 10s. yearly.' Ellis de Pendlebury's other lands, as shown by the survey of 1212, were Shoresworth (1 oxgang), Hope in Pendleton (2 oxgangs), and Snyderdale in Westhoughton (? 1 oxgang); *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 68, 65, 58. He also had lands in Westhoughton, which went to Thomas, a younger son. Robert de Pendlebury, probably the father of Ellis, raised a dyke in Westhoughton; *Cocksand Chart.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 679.

⁷ *Chart. R.* 27. Ellis is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls down to 1208; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 151, 232, &c.

⁸ *Cocksand Chart.* ii, 688—grant of Priestscroft in Westhoughton.

⁹ Ellis de Pendlebury and Adam his son were witnesses to a grant by Gilbert de Notton and Edith his wife; *Wballey*

Couch. (Chet. Soc.), i, 47. Adam de Pendlebury is named in 1216; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), 251. He succeeded his father as serjeant of Salfordshire in 1218 (*ibid.* 366); but this office had been lost by 1222; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 133. In October 1219 the king ordered livery to Adam, who had done homage, of the lands his father Ellis had held, viz., a plough-land in Pendlebury and the fourth part of an oxgang in Shoresworth; *Fine R. Excerpts*, i, 38. 'The farm of the land of Adam de Pendlebury in Pendlebury,' 10s., occurs in 1226, but Adam may have been dead; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 137.

¹⁰ Roger is mentioned in Assize R. 404, m. 1; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 193; *Cocksand Chartul.* ii, 676. He granted land in Westhoughton to Richard son of Geoffrey de Byron, held about 1244 by Geoffrey and by Thomas, brothers of Richard; *Wthalley Couch.* i, 66, 62.

¹¹ He gave all his land in Westhoughton; *Cocksand Chartul.* ii, 677.

¹² *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 97.

¹³ De Banco R. 5, m. 102. It seems probable that Roger the Clerk was Roger the son of Adam de Pendlebury, while the defendant Roger was a trustee for the daughters of Ellis. Amabel's claim was for the third part of 11 oxgangs, 16 acres of land, two-thirds of an oxgang, the half of two mills, and two-thirds of one mill with appurtenances in Pendlebury, Pendleton, Whittleswick, and Halliwell. At the same time she sought dower in 26

acres in Clifton, the holder being Alice daughter of William the Clerk of Eccles.

Roger de Pendlebury granted Whittleswick to his son Ellis, and the latter regranted it to his father; De Trafford D. no. 276, 278. This Roger seems to be the 'clerk' of Amabel's plea. The Clerks of Eccles appear here as in Whittleswick.

Among the Holland of Denton deeds are some further illustrations of the pedigree. Thus William son of Roger de Pendlebury made a grant in Sharples of lands which should come to him after the death of his brother Ellis's daughter Maud; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 145b/181b. Lettice and Beatrice, other daughters, also occur; *ibid.* fols. 160b/196b, 145b/181b.

¹⁴ Assize R. 1238 (6 Edw. I), m. 31 d. It was ordered that Amabel should receive equivalent land for dower from Roger. Drailesden, the Mill ridding, and half of a mill were excepted from the disseisin by Roger.

¹⁵ From pleas relating to Whittleswick, cited by Mr. Bird in the *Ancestor*, pt. iv, 211, it appears that Maud daughter and heir of Ellis recovered land, &c., there in 1284; Assize R. 1265, m. 21 d. She was dead in 1291, when William de Pendlebury, as uncle and heir, claimed it from Adam de Pilkington, who said he had an estate for life because his wife Maud had borne him a daughter Cecily. William asserted that the child was stillborn, but the jury found that she lived a short time and was baptized; Assize R. 1294, m. 8 d.

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The manor was sold before 1300 to Adam de Prestwich.¹⁶

The new lord of Pendlebury married Alice de Woolley daughter of Richard son of Master Henry de Pontefract,¹⁷ the eventual heir being a daughter Alice, wife of Jordan de Tetlow. Her heir also proved to be a daughter, Joan, who married Richard de Langley,¹⁸ and the manor descended regularly in this family until the end of the 16th century. Joan de Langley died in or before 1374, and her son and heir Roger being a minor the sheriff took possession of the manors. Roger himself died in 1393, holding the manor of

Pendlebury as one plough-land by a rent of 16s., and a messuage called Agecroft, the family seat, by a rent of 6s. 8d. Again the heir was a minor, Roger's son Robert being fifteen years of age, but already married to Katherine daughter of Sir William de Atherton.¹⁹

Robert Langley died in April 1447, seised of the manors of Pendlebury and Prestwich, and



LANGLEY of Agecroft.
Argent a cockatrice sable beaked or.

¹⁶ In 1297 Adam de Prestwich granted his manors, &c., of Prestwich, Alkington, and Pendlebury, to John, his son and heir, and Emmota his wife and their heirs; Agecroft D. no. 4. In 1300 Adam procured a release of all her right in the manor from Beatrice daughter of Ellis de Pendlebury; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 188. Probably, as in the case of Whittlewick, which was included in the fine, William de Pendlebury had already transferred his claim. Shortly afterwards Beatrice brought a suit of novel disseisin against William; Assize R. 1321, m. 3.

There are considerable difficulties in the Prestwich succession. Adam's 'son and heir' John, married by 1297, must have surrendered the manors to his father, as they did not descend to his issue. Adam had another son Henry, to whom he gave Whittlewick in Barton. About 1300, as stated in the text, Adam married Alice de Wolweley or Woolley, and her children were made his heirs.

The elder family continued to appear. In 1319 Thomas son of John de Prestwich released to Alice widow of Adam de Prestwich all his right in the manors of Prestwich, Alkington, and Pendlebury; Agecroft D. no. 13. In 1340 appeared a John de Prestwich the younger, the grandson of John son of Adam; Lord Wilton's D. Later, in 1375, Thurstan son of John de Prestwich released all his right to Robert de Holland, and gave a similar release in 1416 to Robert de Langley; Agecroft D. no. 37, 72.

¹⁷ In 1304 Alice daughter of Richard son of Master Henry de Pontefract sought leave to concord with Adam de Prestwich concerning tenements in Pendlebury; De Banco R. 149, m. 34. Two years later Henry de Trafford and Henry his son made an agreement concerning the manor of Pendlebury; *ibid.* 161, m. 382 d. In 1307 Alice widow of William de Pendlebury claimed dower in the manor of Pendlebury against Alice de Woolley (whose attorney was Thomas de Pontefract), and in Halliwell lands against Adam son of Robert de Shoresworth; *ibid.* 164, m. 47 d. Adam de Prestwich, called to warrant as to Pendlebury, denied that the plaintiff's husband had ever been in seisin; *ibid.* 170, m. 35 d.

An Agecroft Deed (no. 7) shows that Thomas de Clifton, perhaps as trustee, gave to Adam de Prestwich and Alice de Woolley various lands and services in the vill of Woolley which he had had from his kinsman William de Bri...hton, with remainders to Alice daughter of Adam and Alice and her heirs, and then in succession to Robert and Joan, other children, and in default of issue to the heirs of Adam. Henry brother of the said Alice de Woolley was a witness.

In 1311 a settlement of the manor of

Pendlebury was made, whereby Adam de Prestwich granted it, with land in Prestwich, to Alice daughter of Richard de Pontefract for her life, with remainder in succession to her children—Robert, Alice, and Agnes; *Final Conc.* ii, 12. Two years later a more extensive settlement was made by the agency of Thomas de Woolley; by this the manors of Prestwich, Alkington, and Pendlebury, and the advowson of Prestwich, were, after the death of Adam de Prestwich, to go to Alice de Woolley for her life, and then to her children—Thomas, Robert, Alice, and Agnes, with final remainder to Roger de Prestwich and his heirs. Claims were put in by Alice sister of John de Byron, John son of John de Prestwich, Adam de Worlegh, Emma his wife, and John and Thomas sons of Emma; *ibid.* 16. About the same time Alice de Woolley secured from Alice daughter of William the Lanedyman various tenements in Woolley, with remainders to her children—Thomas, Robert, Alice, Joan, and Agnes. Henry son of Richard de Pontefract was a witness; Agecroft D. no. 10. In 1316 Henry de Bury of Woolley leased all his manor in that vill to Adam de Prestwich and Alice his wife, reserving for himself and his son John 'proper sustentance' in board and bed during the lives of Adam and Alice. Robert de Pontefract of Woolley was a witness; Agecroft D. no. 12.

Alice survived her husband, and was a plaintiff in 1323; Coram Rege R. 254, m. 24 d. In 1324 she held a plough-land in Pendlebury, paying 10s. yearly; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. 379, m. 13. She was dead in 1332, when her son Robert claimed under the fine of 1311, the elder son Thomas having taken possession of Pendlebury in accordance with the later fine; De Banco R. 290, m. 4; 292, m. 64 d. Hugh son of Hugh de Atherton and Richard son of William de Radcliffe were joined with Thomas as defendants. In 1349 Adam son of Thomas de Prestwich released to John de Radcliffe the elder all his claim to the manor of Pendlebury; Agecroft D. no. 27.

The separate descent of Pendlebury freed it from the disputes which arose about Prestwich.

¹⁸ Adam son of Thomas de Prestwich demanded the manor of Pendlebury against Robert de Prestwich in 1344, a messuage and lands in the manor being excepted; De Banco R. 340, m. 557 d. In 1346 Robert de Prestwich held lands in Pendlebury in thegnage, paying 26s. 8d. a year and double for relief; Add. MSS. 32103, fol. 146.

In 1350 Richard de Langley and Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Alice sister of Robert de Prestwich, claimed the manor of Pendlebury in accordance with the fine of 1311. They stated that Robert had

died childless, and as to the objection to Joan's legitimacy the Bishop of Lichfield made inquiry and adjudged in her favour; De Banco R. 362, m. 120. It had been alleged that she was born before marriage; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. 5 d. A settlement was made of the manor, together with lands in neighbouring townships, in 1352, William de Langley, rector of Middleton, being trustee for Richard and Joan; *Final Conc.* ii, 132. The remainder was to William de Walton and Katherine his wife. John de Radcliffe the elder and Richard his son put in a claim. John son of Richard de Radcliffe was defendant in a Pendlebury case in 1358; Assize R. 438, m. 8 d.

In Booker's *Prestwich* it is suggested that Richard de Langley derived his surname from a place called Langley or Longley in Middleton. His parentage does not seem to be known. A pedigree of the family is in *Misc. Gen. et Herald.* (Ser. 2), iii, 75.

¹⁹ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 50. In this the fine of 1313 is recited, and a statement made regarding the descent, whereby it appears that Thomas, the elder son, who had Prestwich, left two daughters, Margaret and Agnes; the former became a nun at Seton in 1360, and the latter died without issue, so that Roger de Langley came into possession of the whole estate. Further details will be found in the account of Prestwich.

The descent through Alice de Tetlow and her daughter Joan de Langley is also fully stated in the plea quoted *ibid.* 52. It appears that Margaret, the nun, was married to Robert de Holland, who put in a claim to the lands; but in 1376 Robert son of Thurstan de Holland and Margaret his wife released to Roger de Langley all claim on the lands of Robert son of Agnes de Woolley in the vills of Pendlebury, Agecroft and Prestwich (near the ferry); Agecroft D. no. 49. They further released all claim to the manors and lands of Thomas son of Adam de Prestwich; *ibid.* no. 50. Roger de Langley made a settlement of lands in Pendlebury, Prestwich, and Middleton in 1390 in favour of his son Robert, probably on the latter's marriage; *ibid.* no. 52, 53.

The reason of the increase of the thegnage rent from 10s. to 16s. does not appear, and though Agecroft or Achcroft continued to be the manor-house, the rent of 6s. 8d. for it is not recorded in the later inquisitions. From the inquisitions of Thomas Langley quoted below it would appear that Pendlebury proper continued to be liable for 10s. and Agecroft for 6s. 8d., yet the total of 16s. instead of 16s. 8d. seems later to have been accepted.

Dower was assigned to Margaret, widow of Roger, in her husband's lands in 1394; Agecroft D. no. 56. In Pendlebury she

various other lands; Thomas Langley his son and heir was then forty years of age.²⁰ Another son, Ralph, was rector of Prestwich and warden of Manchester. There was a third son, John.²¹ Thomas had a son John, who succeeded him²² in the manors and died in 1496, leaving a son and heir Robert about forty years old.²³ Dying in 1527, holding the manor of Pendlebury in socage by a rent of 16s. yearly, besides other manors and lands, he was succeeded by his grandson Robert

son of Thomas Langley, the last of the male line in possession.²⁴ Robert was made a knight in 1547,²⁵ and died 19 September 1561, leaving four daughters as co-heirs.²⁶ On the division of the estates, Agecroft and lands in Pendlebury became the portion of Anne,²⁷ who married William Dautesey, springing from a Wiltshire family.²⁸ The 'manor' of Pendlebury also was claimed by the Dauteseys for some time,²⁹ but was afterwards said to be held with Prestwich, descend-

received the Crimbles, Anesley, the Lumns, &c.

Robert de Langley proved his age in 1403. John de Langton stated that Robert was born at Huntingdon on 6 June 1379, and baptized at Eccles by Robert de Monton, Robert de Worsley and Ellen Gawen being sponsors; he remembered because he was present in the church at the obit of Robert Johnson; Towneley's MS. DD, no. 1466.

In 1416 Robert de Langley leased to Piers de Holland for life lands called the Wete Park in Agecroft, which Piers thereupon leased to Robert for eighty years; Agecroft D. no. 70-1.

²⁰ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 541. Pendlebury was held in socage as 1 ploughland by a rent of 10s., and the residue of the manor by a rent of 6s. 8d. Margaret, the widow of Roger, was still living and in possession of Tetlow, which would revert to Katherine, the widow of Robert. Thomas Langley, the son, was in 1412 contracted to marry Margaret daughter of Sir John Ashton; Piers and James, brothers of Thomas, are mentioned; Agecroft D. no. 60. Thomas and Margaret were married in 1419; *ibid.* no. 74.

²¹ Thomas and John Langley were living in 1470, when the latter was defendant in an Alkington case, in which the fine of 1313, with pedigree, was recited; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 37, m. 12 d.; also *R.* 55, m. 7, where John Langley is called the son of Robert.

²² Thomas Langley died 20 Jan. 1471-2, seised of the manors of Pendlebury and Prestwich, the advowson of Prestwich Church, and of various lands. The tenure of Pendlebury is stated exactly as in the preceding inquisition. John Langley, his son and heir, was forty-two years of age, and had married Maud daughter of James Radcliffe; Agecroft D. no. 80, 81.

In 1475 John Langley encuffed Ralph Langley, warden of Manchester, of all his manors, &c.; Thomas son of John was one of the attorneys to deliver seisin; *ibid.* no. 82.

²³ The inquisition (taken in 21 Hen. VII) after the death of John Langley, who is stated to have died in Aug. 1496, is given in a plea of 1511; *Pal. of Lanc. R.* 112, m. 4; printed in *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 145. Robert the son is said to have been fifty years of age and more at the time of the inquisition. He and his wife Eleanor daughter of William Radcliffe of Ordsall, recovered the disputed lands. Robert Langley received a general pardon from Henry VII in 1486, and an annuity of 10 marks for services rendered and to be rendered; Agecroft D. no. 88, 89.

²⁴ The first part of the inquisition is torn off, but Robert Langley's will, dated 22 Feb. 1524-5, and proved 1 Apr. 1528, is printed in *Wills* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 62. He desired to be buried in the new chapel on the south side of St. Mary's, Prestwich, and left legacies to

his younger sons Edmund and Lawrence, his grandson and heir Robert, and his sisters; also money for trentals of masses. The executors were his brother Thomas, late rector of Prestwich, his son William, then rector, and his wife Eleanor. The bequests to Robert included 'all things appertaining unto the chapel, that is to wit, a chalice, a mass book, all vestments for a priest to say mass with, an *altare portatile*, with other cloths belonging to the altar.' The will of Eleanor widow of Robert Langley, dated 1532, is printed in Piccope's *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 16-18.

Thomas, the father of the heir, had in 1504 been contracted to marry Cecily daughter of William Davenport of Bramhall, and they were married by 1518, when various lands in 'Pendlebury in the vill of Pendleton' and elsewhere were set apart for Cecily; Agecroft D. no. 94, 98.

The possessions of the family in 1528 included the manors of Prestwich (with the advowson of the church), Pendlebury, and Alkington, messuages and lands in Tetlow, Cheetham, Crompton, Oldham, Middleton, Broughton, and Salford. The date of death is given as 'the Friday before the feast of St. Peter last,' i.e. probably June 1527. Robert the grandson was of full age and married to Cecily daughter of Edmund Trafford; he had younger brothers, William and Ralph; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 7. Dower was assigned to the widow on 6 Mar. 1527-8. Lands producing £10 17s. 2d. a year were granted, including Anesley, the deer park, and Little Oxhey in Agecroft; Agecroft D. no. 105.

For pedigree see *Visit. of 1533* (Chet. Soc.), 70.

²⁵ Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, 94.

Leland writes: 'Coming from Manchester towards Morleys, Sir William Leyland's house, I passed by enclosed ground partly pasturable, partly fruitful of corn, leaving on the left hand a mile and more of a fair place of Mr. Langford's [*sic*] called Agecroft; and there is a bridge very high and great of timber, on Irwell'; *Itin.* v, 94.

In 1540 Sir Alexander Radcliffe, deputy bailiff of the Wapentake of Salford, gave a receipt for 37s. 4d. to Robert Langley, for his chief rents in Prestwich, Pendlebury, Tetlow, and Alkington; Agecroft D. no. 114. The rents are stated differently at different times; in the inquisition last cited they amounted to 34s.

Sir Robert Langley in 1559 procured a general pardon; *ibid.* no. 123.

²⁶ Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xi, 16; mostly illegible. The manor of Pendlebury was held of the queen as of the Duchy of Lancaster in socage, by a rent of 16s.; the tenure of 'the manor of Agecroft' is not separately recorded. His daughters and heirs were Dorothy, aged thirty, wife of James Ashton; Margaret, twenty-four, wife of John Reddish; Anne, twenty-five, and Katherine, eight years.

Sir Robert's brief will is printed in *Wills* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 190. The executors were his wife Dame Cecily, and his 'cousin' Edmund Trafford.

Seisin of a fourth part each was given to Anne, Margaret, and Dorothy, in 1563, and to Katherine, then wife of Thomas Legh, in 1568; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 556.

Dame Cecily, who afterwards married Edward Holland of Denton, died in or before 1572, when in accordance with her nuncupative will William Dautesey gave certain of her goods to Francis Wolryche of the Inner Temple, in trust for his son John Dautesey; Agecroft D. no. 139.

²⁷ Three days before his death Sir Robert had given to trustees for his daughter Anne the 'capital messuage or mansion house of Agecroft with its appurtenances in the vill of Pendlebury, and also all the closes, lands, &c., in the vill aforesaid, commonly called Pendlebury demesnes, and known by the several names of the Old Agecroft, the Lower Copies, the Over Copies, the Park, the Great Ryefield, the Little Ryefield, the Sourbutts, the Lumns, the Warth, the Crimbles, Aynesley, the Oxhey, and the Little Oxhey'; also the water-mill in Prestwich, and a meadow called the Springs, &c.; also common of pasture and turbarry on Swinton Moor; Agecroft D. no. 130. These lands were given to Anne in June 1562; *ibid.* no. 134. She had married William Dautesey by 1571; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 390. Two of Sir Robert's daughters, Dorothy and Katherine, died childless, but the lands assigned to them appear to have remained in their husband's families.

²⁸ Dautesey is near Malmesbury. From deeds at Agecroft it appears that John Dautesey died in or before 1506, when the wardship of Richard, his son and heir, was granted by the king to Philip Baynard. John had two brothers, Ambrose of West Lavington, and William, citizen and mercer of London; the latter's estate appears to have descended to his nephew Richard. This nephew, who was usher to Queen Katherine Howard and then to Queen Mary, married, apparently as his second wife, Mary widow of — Wolrych, and is afterwards described as 'of Dudmaston, Salop.' He died in 1556 and left a son and heir William, who came of age in 1563. The estates included the manor of Compton Bassett in Wiltshire, and various lands in Wiltshire, Middlesex, and Essex. William had a younger brother Robert. There is a pedigree in Booker's *Prestwich*, 228, 229.

²⁹ The manor of Pendlebury is not named in the inquisitions, but was the subject of fines in 1613 and 1625, the deforciant in the former being William Dautesey and Anne his wife, and in the latter William Dautesey; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. balle.* 83, m. 46; 207, m. 14.

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ing in the Coke family³⁰ until about 1780, when it was sold to Peter Drinkwater of Irwell House, Prestwich.³¹

William Dautesey of Agecroft, who died in 1622,³² was succeeded by a son³³ and a grandson, also named William. The last-named, a minor at his father's death in 1637, was succeeded by his brother John, who, dying about 1693,³⁴ was succeeded in turn by his sons William and Christopher.³⁵ The latter of these married Mary daughter of Sir Edward Chisenhale or Chisnall, and had several children.³⁶ Edward, the eldest son, was subject to fits of lunacy, and his younger brother Christopher had the management of the estates, and succeeded.³⁷ He left a son John, in holy orders, who resided at Agecroft³⁸ till his death in 1811, and bequeathed his estate to cousins, the Hulls of Chorley.³⁹ John son of Richard Hull had but a short enjoyment of Agecroft, dying in 1813, when he was followed by his brother-in-law, the Rev. Richard Buck, who had married Margaret Hull, and their son Robert succeeded.⁴⁰ His younger brother, John Buck, the next owner, took the name



DAUTESEY of Agecroft. *Per fesse dancetty or and gules a lion rampant seizing upon a wyvern erect counter-changed, a bordure engrailed ermine.*

of Dautesey in 1867,^{40a} and was followed by his sister Katherine Dautesey Foxton, who died in 1878, when Agecroft Hall passed to Robert Brown, grandson of Thomas Hull. Mr. Brown took the name of Dautesey on succeeding. Dying in 1905 he was succeeded by his brother, Captain William Thomas Slater Hull, who also adopted the surname of Dautesey.^{40b}

Agecroft Hall stands on slightly rising ground on the west side of the Irwell valley, where the river flows southwards towards Manchester between the high ground of Kersal and Prestwich on the east and north, and Irlams-o'-th'-Height and Pendlebury on the west. The surroundings of the house are now greatly altered from what originally obtained, the colliery workings of the neighbourhood and the immediate proximity of railway and canal having almost entirely destroyed the former picturesqueness of the scenery. The hall, however, yet stands in grounds which preserve to the building something of its original country aspect, though the trees have suffered much damage from the smoke and fumes of the surrounding district.

The house is a very interesting example of timber construction standing on a low stone base with portions in brick, built round a central courtyard. The ground on the west side of the building falls precipitously, the walls standing close to the edge of the cliff. The three remaining sides are said to have been

³⁰ The manor of Pendlebury was in 1630 counted as the inheritance of Sarah Coke, who died in 1623-4; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 53; see also Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 179, m. 92; 217, m. 20.

³¹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), i, 599.

³² *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 349. The rent of 8s. is half of the old composite rent for Pendlebury. William Dautesey died 19 May 1622, his wife Anne having died in 1618; William, the son and heir, was over forty years of age. He had entered Oriel College, Oxford, in 1590, giving his age as nineteen; Foster, *Alumni*.

In 1613 a settlement was made on the marriage of William son and heir apparent of William Dautesey and Anne his wife with Katherine daughter of Lawrence Crompton, late of Brightmet, and Alice his wife; Roger Downes of Wardley was the principal trustee; Agecroft D. no. 143. The subsequent fine is recited in the Inq. p.m. In 1624 William Dautesey acknowledged the receipt of the goods due to his wife from Lawrence Crompton her brother; Agecroft D. no. 147.

³³ William Dautesey II paid £100 in 1631 as a composition on refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 215. He died 2 Jan. 1636-7, his son and heir William being about fifteen years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii, no. 78. In 1634 he had made a settlement of Agecroft Hall and the rest of the estate, eight children being named: William, John, Mary, Anne, Elizabeth, Sarah, Alice, and Katherine. A third part having been assigned to his wife Katherine, another third was given to his son William for his maintenance, and provision for the other children was to be made from the rest; Agecroft D. no. 152. His will, dated the day of his death, mentions the £500 bequest from Sir John Dautesey of Bishop's Lavington, a kinsman; *ibid.*

no. 153; 317. See also *Fun. Cert.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 202.

The king granted the wardship and marriage of the heir to the widow, Katherine; Agecroft D. no. 155.

³⁴ He was party to an indenture of 15 Feb. 1692-3, but deceased in June 1694; *ibid.* no. 159, 160. His children's names are recited in the latter deed: William, Christopher, John, Thomas, and Byron; Katherine, Elizabeth, and Jane.

³⁵ William entered Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1686, aged 17; Foster, *Alumni*. He died in Aug. 1695, Christopher succeeding; Agecroft D. no. 162.

³⁶ The marriage agreement is dated 18 Jan. 1696-7. Mary Chisenhale's portion was £1,000; Agecroft D. no. 197.

In 1703 Christopher Dautesey was appointed captain of a militia company commanded by Sir Ralph Assheton; *ibid.* no. 175. He was appointed sheriff in Dec. 1705; *ibid.* no. 182. He died in 1711.

³⁷ An agreement made in 1733 recites that 'whereas the said Edward Dautesey hath been for several years past and now is at certain times and seasons unhappily visited with a melancholy or lunacy, though often enjoying clear, lucid, and very sensible intervals and as now of sound mind, which continue not long enough thoroughly to manage and improve his real estate to his and his family's best advantage, whereby he is rendered incapable to marry in such manner as his quality and estate would and do otherwise require'; and arranges for the conveyance of the estates, in consideration of an annuity of £30, to his brother Christopher, so that the latter may make a suitable marriage and prevent the extinction of the name and family; *ibid.* no. 194-6. Christopher in 1735 married Elizabeth daughter of Robert Billinge of Eccleston in Leyland; *ibid.* no. 200-3. By his will, dated in 1747 and proved in 1748, he provided for annuities to his wife Elizabeth and his

brother Edward; his lands went to his son John, but £600 was to be paid to his daughter Katherine when she came of age; *ibid.* no. 204.

A monument in Eccles Church states that Christopher Dautesey died 28 Apr. 1748, aged 44, and his wife 15 July 1791, aged 77.

³⁸ John Dautesey in 1779 paid the free rent of 9s. 4d. for Agecroft; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, 14/25.

³⁹ John Dautesey was a student of Peterhouse, Camb., in 1757; M.A. 1762; ordained deacon in 1760, and priest in 1761; licensed to the curacy of Ashton on Mersey; in 1780 described as of Agecroft (Agecroft D. no. 205-20). The will of his sister Katherine was proved in 1805; *ibid.* no. 221. His own will, dated 10 Oct. 1811, left sums of £500 each to two of his servants and others. His lands, &c., in Pendlebury, Pendleton, and Prestwich, he bequeathed to John Hull, son of the late Richard Hull of Chorley, surgeon, with remainders to John's sister Margaret wife of the Rev. Richard Buck of Fletton, to their brother Thomas Hull of Beverley, and their sister Elizabeth Hull of Chorley; *ibid.* no. 222. John Hull was not a descendant of the Dauteseys; *Manch. Guardian N. and Q.* no. 1084; see also no. 970, 998, 1042, for other particulars of the families of Agecroft.

⁴⁰ Booker, *Prestwich*, 227. The Rev. Richard Buck (who was second wrangler in 1783) and Margaret his wife in 1823 procured an Act of Parliament to grant building leases. The duchy rent was purchased in 1826. For the Buck family see the account of Much Hoole, and for the Hulls that of Poulton in the Fylde.

^{40a} Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), i, 599.

^{40b} Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

For an account of the Agecroft Hall deeds see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* iv, 199-220.



PENDELBURY : AGCROFT HALL, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

protected by a moat, but there is no trace of this, and the position of the house, being not far from the River Irwell on the east side, does not make the probability of the moat having existed very great.⁴¹

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway from Bolton to Manchester and the Bury Canal both pass close to the house on the north side.^{41a}

The entrance to the court is on the east side, and the great hall is at the south end of the west wing, with the former kitchen and scullery at its north end. The chief living rooms are in the south wing, and the north and east wings were occupied by the offices and servants' quarters. The building appears to be of two main dates, but has been very much modernized both inside and out in the middle of the last century, considerable repairs and alterations having taken place

been rebuilt about a century later, though the south wing has been so much modernized that its original date is somewhat difficult to determine. The great hall shows toward the courtyard a wealth of ornament in the timber framing and gables, in great contrast to the very plain construction of the east front, which consists entirely of horizontal sill pieces and straight uprights with a cove under the eaves. The building is of two stories throughout, about 18 ft. to the eaves, and the roofs are covered with grey stone slates, which offer a charming contrast to the black and white work of wood and plaster. The chimneys are of red brick, giving a welcome note of colour, but they are largely rebuilt or covered with ivy. The west side of the house is wholly faced with small 2-in. bricks, and has two projecting plain gables and a large central chim-



AGECROFT HALL

there about the year 1865-7. There have also been subsequent additions and alterations, the last having taken place in 1894 after a fire which destroyed the roof of the greater portion of the east and south wings.

The house was probably begun at the end of the reign of Henry VII, or the beginning of that of Henry VIII, and much of the carving under the bay windows on the east side is very Gothic in detail, and of excellent design. The south wing and the greater part of the west wing appear to have

been rebuilt about a century later, though the south wing has been so much modernized that its original date is somewhat difficult to determine. The general external appearance of the building, however, lacks some measure of that picturesqueness which is common in many other Lancashire timber houses, owing to the monotony of its main roof-lines, one gable only (that at the end of the south wing facing east) breaking the long perspective of the eaves. The roof of the south elevation, which is 96 ft. in length, is broken by three chimneys, but there is little diversity in the long line of wall, the projections of the chimney, bay windows, and the brick in the walling being very slight. The east or entrance

⁴¹ A small pond in the grounds to the south-east of the house is sometimes said to be the remains of the moat, but there seems to be no good evidence of this. The course of the Irwell is stated to have been

formerly much nearer to the hall, forming a natural protection on that side.

^{41a} When the line of railway was first projected between Manchester and Bolton, Agecroft Hall narrowly escaped destruc-

tion, the owner, Mr. Buck, offering the most uncompromising opposition; a slight diversion in the contemplated route of the line was made, and the hall preserved intact. See Booker, *Preswich*, 201.

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elevation, which is 101 ft. in length, had formerly only one chimney at the junction of the old and later work of the two wings, but a modern brick chimney added in the north end has had the effect of breaking the straight line where most needed, and giving a balance to the original elevation which it formerly lacked. The windows are for the most part slightly projecting wooden bays carried on carved brackets, the carving along the west wing being mostly original, but in the south side modern copies. Over the entrance archway is a small oriel, the corbel beneath it richly carved with Gothic tracery in a series of radiating panels springing from a shaft which rises from a small blank shield on the crown of the four-centred entrance archway. The projecting sills of the other first-floor windows exhibit equally good carved tracery, and one has the figure of a hart couchant, a fine piece of work.^{41b}

The entrance to the court on the east side is under a plain timber arch, 10 ft. 6 in. wide, the old oak door and wicket still being in position. An inner wall, however, has been built, blocking the open way to the court; the present entrance therefore now only leads into the corridor which runs along the east side of the courtyard. Originally this corridor, which runs round the court on the east and south sides, was an open one carried on wood posts resting on stone bases, but the greater part of it is now inclosed. Its original appearance, however, can still be gathered from the north-east corner of the courtyard, where a length of about 20 ft. still remains as built, forming a very picturesque feature of the inner elevation. The old stone and wood posts are still in position the full length of the east side, the later wall being merely filled in between them, and continue for a distance of about 12 ft. along the south side, opposite the junction of the dining and drawing-rooms. The open corridor may indeed only have extended this far, and the dining-room (which is said to have been the ancient chapel) may belong to the earlier portion of the building. Its present condition is so entirely modern as to make it impossible to say whether this is so or not. The dining-room and drawing-room, however, are clearly of different dates, the division between them consisting of two walls side by side with a small space between, and their floors on different levels. Probably the rebuilding of the south wing was begun from this point westward at some time in the 17th century, and the old chapel converted to its later use at some subsequent date.

The courtyard is of irregular shape, and measures 43 ft. 6 in. across at its widest part from west to east, and 52 ft. from south to north. It presents a great contrast to the outer elevations of the house, the skyline being broken on the west side by three gables, two over the hall and one over the projecting bay formed by the old kitchen. The timber framing of the bay preserves something of the plainness of the garden fronts, but the vertical lines give place to diagonal tracings, and the upper story projects on brackets and a plaster cove. The gables over the hall, however, are richly ornamented with quatrefoil panels, and a panelled cove runs the full length of the hall, at the first-floor line, at a higher level than those of the old kitchen bay line, the lower portion of the wall being

occupied by a long continuous window of fifteen lights on a moulded stone base 3 ft. 6 in. high. The gables are without barge-boards or hip-knobs, being quite plain, with overhanging slates. The only two gables in the building with barge-boards are shown at the ends of the south and east wings facing east and north, which have both been constructed in late years. The north side of the court preserves its old black and white wood and plaster construction, but in the west and south the elevations have been a good deal modernized, though in harmony with the old work, and much of the 'half-timber work' is paint or plaster. The east corridor runs right through the building to an outer door on the north side, and the south corridor leads direct to the great hall. A modern butler's pantry has been added in the south-east corner of the courtyard.

The rooms in the north and east wings, which are 9 ft. 6 in. high, are for the most part unimportant, being still used as the servants' part of the house, the present kitchen being immediately to the north of the entrance. North of the kitchen is a small staircase leading to the upper floor with good 17th-century flat pierced balusters. Another small staircase in the west wing north of the hall also preserves some 17th-century detail, but the main staircase in the south wing is modern. Internally the whole of the south wing is so much modernized as to be of little architectural interest; it contains the library, drawing-room, and dining-room, with the principal entrance and staircase. In the east window of the dining-room, which, like the oak panelling and other fittings, is modern, is preserved some ancient glass, some of which was formerly in other parts of the house. The initials R.L. (Ralph Langley) occur in several of the lights, either in a lozenge or circle, and sometimes with the Langley crest (a cockatrice). The centre light bears the Royal Arms (France and England) encircled by a garter, and surmounted by a crown, and in other lights are the badge of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York (a falcon in a closed fetter lock), a lion's head erased gules collared and lined or, a red and a white rose with stalks entwined, and a crown and initials H.E. for Henry VII and Elizabeth of York, and a daisy (root and flower) with the head of a greyhound over. The Langley crest also occurs twice by itself. The drawing-room preserves its original square-framed oak panelling on three sides, and over the north door are four full-length figures and four heads, said to be emblematic of peace and war, originally part of the pulpit in the private chapel.⁴² On either side of the same door are carved panels, some with tracery, and others with a variety of linen pattern. The library, which is wholly modernized, has also some fragments of heraldic glass in the window, one showing part of a shield argent, two hunting horns gules, stringed or. The staircase window preserves some old diamond quarries, five of which bear the initials R.L., while on another is scratched the name of William Dauntsey, and the date 'June y^e 12, 1645.'

The great hall is 14 ft. in height, and has a flat panelled ceiling divided into four bays by three wide oak beams, and with intermediate moulded ribs. It measures 29 ft. in length and 23 ft. 6 in. in width,

^{41b}This has made Booker (*Prestwich*, 200) suppose that the figure is the badge of Richard II, and makes him

think the work may date back to the reign of that monarch. But, as he himself allows, the animal has no collar and

chain, and there is nothing in the rest of the work to suggest such an early date.

⁴²Booker, *Prestwich*, 198.

and is lighted on the east side by the continuous ranges of mullioned and transomed windows already referred to, and has three similar lights in the return to the lobby at the end of the corridor in the south-east corner. In each of the top lights are the initials R.L. with an interlacing pattern between, surmounted by the cockatrice, and in the lower middle light are the arms of Dauntesey with helm, crest, mantling, and scrolls. The walls are mostly panelled to a height of 6 ft. 6 in. The hall appears to have always had a flat ceiling, and there are no signs now of either dais or gallery. The position of the screens is marked by the vestibule and passage on the north side, and the kitchen and pantry have now been made into a sitting-room and smoke-room. Neither of these rooms retains anything of its original appearance except the great twelve-light kitchen window overlooking the courtyard, which occupies the whole of the east side of the room. The fireplace opening, now modernized, is 10 ft. wide, the wall above carried by a beam 12 in. square at a height of 5 ft. 8 in. from the floor.

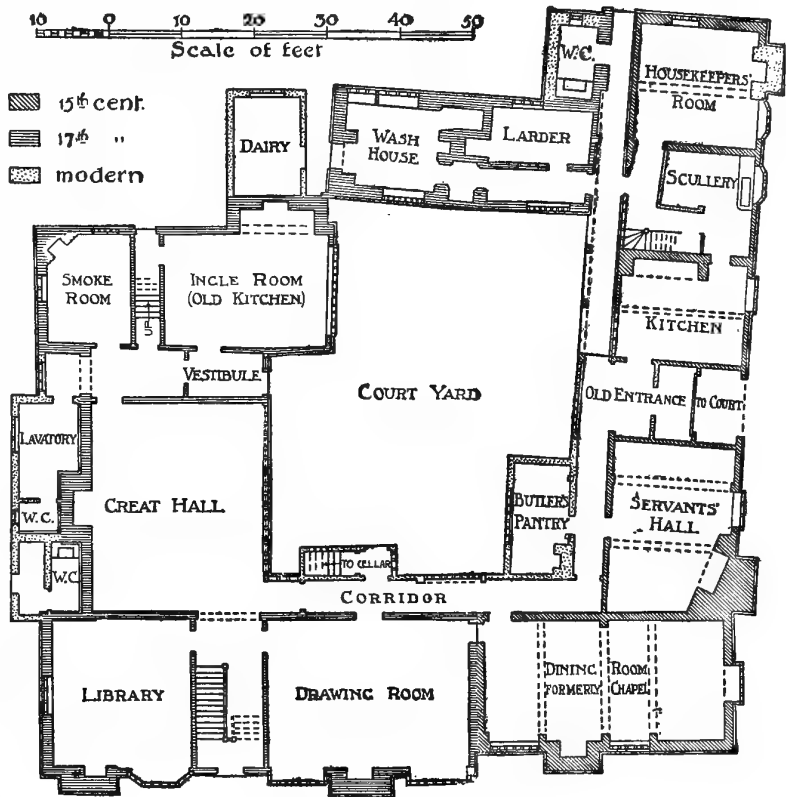
On the first floor corridors run round the inner sides of the north, east, and south wings, opening to a series of rooms which have little architectural interest. In the south wing the bedroom over the drawing-room, known as the 'panelled room,' preserves its original square oak wainscot mouldings worked in the solid, and contains a fine oak bedstead. Other rooms also contain good oak furniture, though much has been taken away, the house being at present (1910) unoccupied. The rooms in the east range exhibit their timber construction throughout, and their ceilings, together with those on the south side of the house, partly follow the rake of the roof. A small room at the west end of the north wing has a good 17th-century angle fireplace with plaster ornaments and egg-and-dart moulding.

The upper corridors on the east and south appear to have been originally open to the court and carried on posts, forming a kind of upper gallery. A portion of what appears to have been external quatrefoil paneling is still in position on the inner wall at the east end of the south corridor. The appearance of the courtyard as originally erected must have been ex-

ceedingly picturesque, and in marked contrast to the plain work of the outside elevations.

The house contains a valuable collection of paintings, including a so-called portrait of Jane Shore, attributed to Holbein.^{42a}

In a deed dated 26 June 1694, and an inventory of the same year,^{42b} the following rooms and places at Agecroft Hall are mentioned:—'The great parlor and chamber over it, the hall, the dyneinge roome, the chappell, the chappell chamber, the farther chappell chamber, the greene chamber, the porter's warde, the kitchen, the buttery, the seller and chamber over it, the seller and brewhouse and the chambers over them, the great barn commonly called the new barn, the stable, the garden and orchard behind the garden.'



PLAN OF AGECROFT HALL

An old painting of the house preserved at Agecroft shows a long building, either a stable or barn, standing at right angles to the east side of the house at the north end, apparently meant to be some distance away, with a stone wall and gate-piers along the east front. This building is said to have stood until the construction of the railway. The present stables and outbuildings are on the north side of the house, and are all modern.

SHORESWORTH,⁴³ though the name has long been forgotten, was the detached part of Pendlebury. In 1212 it was held as one oxgang of land by Ellis de Pendlebury in thegnage by a rent of 2s., and of

^{42a} Booker, op. cit. 199.

^{42b} *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* iv, 214.

⁴³ Chadeswrthe, 1212; Shoresworth, 1241; Scheresworth, 1276; Shorswrth,

1292. A deed quoted in the account of Little Bolton in Pendleton describes land in that hamlet as situate between Shores-

worth Brook and the Millbrook. A century ago three fields were still known as Shoalsworth.

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him it was held by the same service by his nephews, or grandsons, Richard, Adam, Henry, and Robert.⁴⁴ From these descended one or more families taking the local surname, but no detailed account can be given of them.⁴⁵ Early in the 14th century the Radcliffes of Ordsall acquired it, and held possession for several generations.⁴⁶ The place-name occurs as late as 1590 in the inquisition after the death of Sir John Radcliffe, who held '20 acres of land, &c. in Showersworth in the town of Pendlebury,' but it was then included with Ordsall so far as the service was concerned.⁴⁷ On the alienation of the Radcliffe estates in the 17th century it was obtained by Humphrey Chetham,⁴⁸ and descended through the Chethams of Smedley and Castleton to Samuel Clowes, who owned it about 1800.

The principal landowners in 1798 were the Rev. John Dautesey, Thomas William Coke, and Samuel Clowes, whose lands together paid three-fourths of the tax.⁴⁹

A monument to Joseph Goodier of Mode Wheel, Pendlebury, who died in 1854, is in Eccles Church.

In connexion with the Established Church, St. John the Evangelist's, Irlams-o'-th'-Height, was built in 1842; the patronage is vested in five trustees.⁵⁰ The Bishop of Manchester is patron of Christ Church, built in 1859,⁵¹ and of St. Augustine's, built in 1874;⁵² the latter has a mission hall—St. Matthew's.

The Wesleyan Methodists have two churches in Pendlebury; the United Free Methodists also have two, and the Primitive Methodists one.

The Congregationalists began preaching on Sundays in 1819, the population of the place having at that time an evil reputation for profligacy. The first chapel was built in 1821, and a somewhat larger one four years later. The congregation declined, but in 1832 a fresh start was made, and in 1882 a new church was built in Swinton, the old building being used for a school.⁵³

A Swedenborgian church was erected at Pendlebury in 1852.

CLIFTON

Clifton, 1184; Clifton, 1278.

This township stretches along the Irwell for some

two miles and a half, having a breadth south-westward from the river of three-quarters of a mile. Its area is 1,194½ acres.¹ The highest land, over 300 ft. above sea level, lies at the western end, near the Worsley boundary, and is moss land. The population in 1901 numbered 2,944. The main road from Manchester to Bolton passes through the township, and along it the village of Clifton has sprung up. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's railway between the same places also runs through it near the Irwell, and has two stations near the east and west ends, named Clifton and Dixon Fold. Worsley Fold is a hamlet to the east of Clifton village. The Manchester and Bolton Canal passes through part of Clifton, crossing the Irwell. A strip of the New Red Sandstone formation is traceable up to Ringley. All the rest of the township lies upon the Coal Measures.

There are several collieries in the township.

There were in 1666 forty-nine hearths liable to the tax. The largest dwellings were those of Elizabeth Holland and Daniel Gaskell, with six hearths each.²

The township is now governed by a parish council.

An urn or 'incense cup' with ashes, &c. was discovered here.^{3a}

Robert Ainsworth, the lexicographer, was born at Woodgate in 1660. He kept a school at Bolton, but removed to London, teaching at Bethnal Green and Hackney. His *Latin Dictionary* was published in 1736; and he wrote some smaller works. He died in 1743 and was buried at Poplar.³

The earliest record of CLIFTON by MANOR name is that in the Pipe Roll of 1183-4, the sheriff giving account of 8s., the issues of Clifton, which had belonged to Hugh Putrell, outlawed;⁴ in the following half-year 4s. was received.⁵ Hugh was probably pardoned, for a few years later Richard, 'the heir of Clifton,' son of Hugh the Hunter, made grants to Cocksand Abbey.⁶ 'The heir of Richard de Clifton' paid half a mark to the scutage in 1205-6.⁷ He was probably the Robert de Clifton who in 1212 held four oxgangs in Clifton of the king in chief by a rent of 8s.; at this time Roger Gernet held three of the oxgangs of Robert by

⁴⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 68. Ellis de Pendlebury had a brother Richard (*Cockersand Chartul.* ii, 725), and these may have been his four sons. By 1219 one of the parts into which it was divided seems to have escheated to the Pendleburys; *Fine R. Excerpts*, i, 38.

⁴⁵ Hugh de Shoresworth in 1241, as tenant of the fourth part of an oxgang of land there, had his title recognized, but agreed to pay Richard son of William de Bolton 2s. a year; *Final Conc.* i, 80. It was probably the latter who, as Richard son of William, at the same time acquired an annual rent of 1s. from Richard son of Robert, the holder of another fourth part; *ibid.* i, 87. In 1276 Hugh son of Alexander the Mey claimed a messuage and acre of land from Hugh son of Adam de Shoresworth; *De Banco R.* 13, m. 32. In 1292 Avina widow of Roger son of Loueote was non-suited in her claim against Adam the Smith and Isabel his wife for a tenement in Shoresworth; *Assize R.* 408, m. 44. Margery widow of John de Shoresworth occurs in 1292; *De Banco R.* 92, m. 113; *Assize R.* 408, m. 72 d.

Others of the family will be found mentioned in the accounts of neighbouring

townships. The most notable is the Margaret de Shoresworth who married Henry de Worsley, and was mother of Thurstan de Holland, ancestor of the Denton family; see *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (*Chet. Soc.*), i, 150.

⁴⁶ The particulars of the acquisition are not known. Richard de Hulton was in 1324 returned as paying 7s. 7d. (?) for an oxgang of land in Shoresworth; *Duchy of Lanc. Rent. and Surv.* 379, m. 13; but John de Radcliffe the elder, of Ordsall, appears to have held the oxgang in Shoresworth by the old service of 2s. about the same time; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 38. The Hulton and Radcliffe estates in Pendlebury in 1316 and 1337 respectively may have relation to Shoresworth; *Final Conc.* ii, 23, 103. Henry, Earl of Lancaster, in 1341 demanded from John de Radcliffe a messuage, &c. in Pendlebury which Robert de Shoresworth had held of him and which ought to revert to the earl; *De Banco R.* 328, m. 123.

In 1380 Richard de Radcliffe was found to have held Shoresworth by 2s. rent. There were a messuage and 60 acres of land, worth 60s., and 2 acres of meadow worth 4s.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (*Chet. Soc.*), i, 8. In 1422 it was called a

'manor,' and again in 1498; *ibid.* i, 148; *ibid.* i, 124.

⁴⁷ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xv, no. 45.

⁴⁸ *Humphrey Chetham* (*Chet. Soc.*), 114, 247; *Sholsworth* otherwise *Suzeworth*.

⁴⁹ Land tax returns at Preston.

⁵⁰ See *End. Char. Rep.* for Eccles, 1904, p. 46.

⁵¹ For district see *Lond. Gaz.* 15 Oct. 1861.

⁵² For district *ibid.* 20 Oct. 1874; *End. Char. Rep.* 44-7. This church is considered one of the finest works of the late G. F. Bodley, the architect.

⁵³ *Nightingale, Lancs. Nonconf.* v, 16-21.

¹ 1,267 acres, including 45 of inland water, and 72 of an unnamed area; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² *Subs. R. Lancs. bde.* 250, no. 9.

^{3a} *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 252.

³ See account in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴ *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 52. For Hugh Putrell or Pultrell see further in the account of Worsley.

⁵ *Ibid.* 54.

⁶ *Cockersand Chartul.* (*Chet. Soc.*), ii, 724. By one charter he gave 2 acres of the demesne, with a toft sufficient for building houses. By another he gave 3 acres adjoining Asseley Ford.

⁷ *Lancs. Pipe R.* 205.

8s., thus discharging the service due from the whole.⁸ Hugh son of Robert was in possession in 1246,⁹ and seems to have left a family of daughters—Ellen, Alice, and Margery being named in 1276–8.¹⁰

About this time the manor passed to the Traffords, apparently by Alice's marriage,¹¹ and descended in this family for half a century or more.¹² In 1346 William son of Thurstan de Holland and Roger son of Richard de Tyldesley held one plough-land in Clifton by a rent of 8s.¹³ Shortly afterwards William de Holland had possession of the whole.¹⁴ He was succeeded by his son Otes,¹⁵ and by another Otes living about 1440.¹⁶ This last had a son and heir William,

who died in 1498, and his son Ralph being childless Clifton passed to a cousin, William Holland son of Thomas son of Otes.¹⁷ The new lord, or perhaps another William, died in 1521 or 1522,¹⁸ leaving, among others, sons named Thomas and John. The elder's heir was his daughter Eleanor,¹⁹ who married Ralph Slade, and retained the manor till her death in 1613.²⁰ It then went to John Holland's grandson Thomas,²¹ whose estates were sequestered by the Parliamentary authorities during the Civil War for his own delinquency and that of his son William, who had served with the king's forces at Lathom and elsewhere.²²

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 69. The rent of 8s. continued to be paid for Clifton (ibid. 138, 301), but later the vill was assessed as one plough-land.

Of the Gernet holding nothing further appears, but there may have been a connexion by marriage with the Masseys (ibid. 119), so that Henry son of Hamlet joined as defendant in a Clifton suit of 1278 mentioned below, may represent the Roger Gernet of 1212.

⁹ David son and heir of Richard de Hulton recovered from him 4 acres in Clifton; Assize R. 404, m. 13.

¹⁰ Alice widow of Hugh de Clifton claimed dower in 1277 against Henry de Trafford and Alice daughter of Hugh; she also made claims against Robert son of Beatrice, and Ellen and Margery daughters of Hugh de Clifton; De Banco R. 21, m. 18, 82 d. In the former case Robert de Brumscales and Maud his wife were called to warrant, and Margery and Cecily, Maud's sisters, were also summoned.

Alice daughter of Hugh de Clifton was prosecuting a suit in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 32, 44. She granted to Alice daughter of William the Clerk of Eccles the house and grange, with adjoining land, formerly held by Diota, Hugh's mother, at the rent of a pair of white gloves; Ellesmere D. no. 223. Alice daughter of William the Clerk was defendant in a Clifton plea in 1274; De Banco R. 5, m. 102.

¹¹ See the preceding note. Alice de Eccles complained in 1278 that she had been disseised of her common of pasture in Clifton by Henry de Trafford (Trafford) and Henry son of Hamlet. The former Henry stated in reply that Clifton was of his fee and demesne and that he approved for himself what he liked, by the Provision of Merton. The jury found that Alice had a several tenement, and that by Henry's improvement she had lost free entry and egress; she therefore recovered and damages of 12d. were allowed; Assize R. 1238, m. 32; 1239, m. 37.

Henry de Trafford in 1280 purchased land in Clifton from Hugh the Mey and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 157.

¹² In 1292 Richard son of Henry de Trafford claimed lands in Crompton, Edgeworth, Quarlton, and Clifton against his brother Henry, and against Lora his father's widow; Assize R. 408, m. 5, 36. The settlement effected did not touch Clifton; *Final Conc.* i, 170. It seems to have been the younger Henry who was the husband of Alice.

In 1307 the manor of Clifton was by Henry de Trafford settled upon his sons in succession—Henry, Richard, Robert,

Ralph, and Thomas; *ibid.* i, 210. These were probably younger sons.

In 1324 Henry de Trafford held a plough-land in Clifton by the yearly service of 8s.; Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 38. This Henry died about ten years later.

In 1338 the fine of the township for the goods of Henry son of Henry de Trafford, a fugitive, was 40d.; Coram Rege R. 312, m. 50.

¹³ Add. MS. 32103, fol. 146; they obtained it by marrying respectively Margery and Cecily, daughters and co-heirs of Henry de Trafford, i.e. Henry son of Henry.

¹⁴ In 1353 William de Holland prosecuted William Bridde for cutting down his trees at Clifton; Assize R. 435, m. 11. In the following year Thurstan and William de Holland were plaintiffs; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. vi.

¹⁵ Thurstan de Holland, the father of William, seems to have been the ancestor of the Denton family. William de Holland was son of Alice de Pushe; he and his son Otes are mentioned in 1368; *Final Conc.* ii, 165, 174. Otes son of William de Holland occurs in 1397; Towneley's MS. CC (Chet. Lib.), no. 354.

¹⁶ Extent of 1445–6; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' fees, 2/20. He held one plough-land in socage, rendering 8s. yearly.

Ralph son of Otes Holland of Clifton was with others charged with trespassing in the wood of Sir John Pilkington in 1444, and taking three hawks, worth £20; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 6, m. 5b.

¹⁷ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 134–7; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 539. The succession is stated also in Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 119, m. 11.

¹⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, 49. He was seised of the manor of Clifton with its appurtenances, and of lands in Clifton, Manchester, Swinton, Leyland, and Farington, and in 1517 made a settlement, providing for the dower of Alice his wife and for his younger children. Thomas the heir was sixteen years of age at the taking of the inquisition, the date of which is uncertain—'Saturday after Low Sunday, 14 Hen. VIII.'

An agreement respecting the marriage of their children was made in 1517 between William Holland of Clifton and Robert Langley of Agecroft; Agecroft D. no. 97.

At the Court of Clifton held in 1514 the bounds were thus described: Beginning at the Fennes stock at the end of Redford hedge and at the end of Cheping clough, and so following up Nordenbrook unto anends the Tynde oak, and so up the Fether snape as the water falls from the head, and so in again unto the [Qwab] head, and from thence unto the Black dyke, following this to the Butted

birch, and thence down to the syke and sykeyard to Riddendenford, and down Riddenden Brook to the Irwell, and along the water to the Parrok gate, and thence to the true mere between Clifton and Pendebury, and so following up Norden Brook to the Fennes stock, where it began; Ellesmere D. no. 224.

In 1533 the herald found that Mr. Holland of Clifton was 'not at home'; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 214. A pedigree was, however, recorded in 1567; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 16.

As to a dispute about the mill at Prestwich in 1550 see *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 72–4. It was followed by an agreement for an exchange of lands, made by Sir Robert Langley of Agecroft and Thomas Holland; among other things the former was bound to safeguard the Holland lands 'which might hereafter be hurted by the course of the water of Irwell by means of the erection of the weir therein made by the said Sir Robert, that is to wit, from two rods above the "Head of Holme" to the lowest end of the lands which the said Thomas now exchanges'; Agecroft D. no. 118.

¹⁹ Settlements of the manor, &c. were made by Thomas Holland in 1565; of a messuage, &c., by Ralph Slade and Ellen his wife in 1592; and of the manor by Ralph Slade, Richard Holland, esq., Edward and Otho Holland in 1590; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 27, m. 122; 54, m. 138; 52, m. 165.

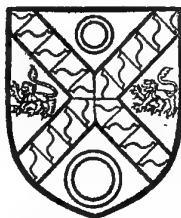
²⁰ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 284, where the descent is set forth. The manor and lands in Clifton were held in socage by the rent of 8s. Ralph Slade and Eleanor Holland were defendants in 1591 and 1592, at which time William Holland (father of Thomas) was living; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 256, 273.

²¹ Thomas Holland of Clifton contributed to the subsidy of 1622; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 154. He was the only landowner named in the township. A settlement was made by him and Jane his wife in 1624; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 102, no. 40.

²² *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 244–9. The estate, except the hall and demesne, had, about 1635, been mortgaged to Thomas, George, and John Sorocold of Barton, who had subsequently obtained half the demesne also; see Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 128, m. 19; 145, m. 22. The Sorocolds therefore prayed for a discharge of the sequestration, pending the payment due to them. The mortgage was raised on the proposed marriage of William Holland, son and heir apparent of Thomas, with a daughter of William

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The Holland family do not appear to have been able to overcome their losses. The manor was sold a number of times.²³ It afterwards came into possession of the Heathcotes, Captain Justinian Heathcote Edwards-Heathcote being the lord of it.²⁴ The hall was sold to Lawrence Gaskell in 1652, and was his family's chief residence for some generations. It has descended regularly to the present owner, the Rt. Hon. Charles G. Milnes Gaskell of Thornes House, near Wakefield.²⁵ About 1800 Ellis



GASKELL. *Gules a saltire wair between two annulets in pale and as many lions passant in fesse or.*

Lever, but the marriage had not taken place. Besides the mansion reservation was made of certain liberties for digging for coal and cannel, and carrying away from the mines there open.

As to the delinquency nothing is stated about the father's share, but William Holland had stayed some days in the garrison at Lathom House, and was one of the foot company under Captain Rawstorne; he had asked for a place of command. He had also been seen in a troop of horse at Wigan, when that town was kept by the Earl of Derby against the Parliament.

²³ In 1671 Humphrey Trafford and Elizabeth his wife made a settlement of the manor of Clifton and various lands, &c., there and in Manchester, Pendlebury, and Leyland; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 186, m. 138. The wife was the daughter and heir of William Holland of Clifton, but her children did not sur-

vive; *Stretford Chapel* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 142. The estate appears to have been mortgaged to James Butler and others about 1685 and eventually sold; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 215, m. 57; *Exch. Deps.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 73, 75, 76. In 1731 and 1743 it was the property of Tobias Britland; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 305, m. 112; 331, m. 4. He died in 1750 and ordered his estates to be sold for the benefit of his daughters; *Earwaker, East Ches.* ii, 148.

In 1687 Holland paid 6s. and Daniel Gaskell 2s. 3d. to the bailiff of the wapentake for Clifton.

In 1777 Richard Edensor and Richard Ireland paid the Duchy 5s. 11½d. for the manor of Clifton, while James Gaskell paid 2s. 6d. for Clifton Hall; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, 14/25. The total is rather more than the old rent of 8s.

²⁴ For pedigree see Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

Fletcher, coal proprietor, acquired an estate in Clifton; he was succeeded by his son Jacob, whose daughter, Mrs. Wynne Corrie, is the present owner.²⁶ In 1786 Sir John Heathcote owned nearly two-thirds of Clifton, Daniel Gaskell having the remainder.²⁷

Clifton Hall stands close to the Clifton railway station and is a red brick house of plain 18th-century type. During its occupation as a private asylum in the 19th century it underwent considerable alterations. About 1825 Benjamin Heywood, one of the founders of Heywood's Bank, lived here.

St. Anne's was built in 1874 for the Established Church; Mrs. Wynne Corrie is patron.²⁸ It has a mission chapel—St. Thomas's.

²⁵ Information of Mr. Milnes Gaskell. For pedigrees of the family see Foster's *Yorkshire Ped.* and Burke, *Landed Gentry*, Gaskell of Thornes House; also *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* iii, 170, and Baker, *Mem. of a Dissenting Chapel*, 69, from which it appears that the Gaskells were worshippers at Cross Street Chapel, Manchester. There is a short notice of the family in Booker's *Prestwich*, 225.

²⁶ Ellis Fletcher was living at Clifton House in 1824. He died in 1834. His eldest son Jacob entered Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1807, aged 16; Foster, *Alumni*; see also *Manch. School Reg.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 22, 23. For Jacob's daughter and heir, now Mrs. Wynne Corrie, see Burke, *Family Rec.* 181, and the account of Little Hulston.

²⁷ Land tax returns at Preston.

²⁸ For district assigned see *Lond. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 1865.

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